The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

SATURDAY

CITY ARMS

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RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 23, 1871.

VOL. 6.---NO. 11.

SENTINEL

KLUX TRIAL.

...day night, at 10 o'clock, the ... their verdict convicting the ... were indicted, to wit: R. A. Shot... Depriest, Amos Owens, ... was acquitted, Wm. Teal, Wm. McIntire, ...d, Spencer K. Moore, D. B. ... William Scruggs, and ac... Shotwell, Calvin Teal and ... Judge Bond ordered the ... acquitted to be discharged, ... Foulkerkite, Phillips said, "No we ... offer charges against them," and the ... Winningtevoked, and the acquitted men ... bail with the convicted.

... of the citizen is well nigh ... gether, gone, when he is arrest... ...ioned, imprisoned and transported ... 200 miles for trial, especially if he be a poor man, not able to pay his witnesses to follow him to his uncertain place of trial. Three of those defendants stand acquitted of any violation of the law, yet they have been punished as felons. What says the country? What says justice to this recurrence to the practices of monarchy and old George the Third? What were the grievances of the people of North Carolina and the United Colonies in 1776, when they threw off the British yoke? Our grievances to day are so like to our fathers that we will print them as laid down by Thomas Jefferson in the immortal decla...

"The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained, and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

* * * * *

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

* * * * *

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.

For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury.

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences.

* * * * *

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments.

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralelled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

* * * * * * *

He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people."

INJUNCTION.

In July last, Mr. Phillips, at the instance of Major Billy Smith and others, after being informally refused by state Judges, applied to Judge Bond to enjoin and forbid the presiding officers of the state Senate and House of Representatives performing a duty enjoined upon them by the legislature, in appointing directors for the North Carolina railroad. It was a bold ass on the part of Judge Bond to assume jurisdiction in the case. The injunction had a political tendency, and setting the case for trial, as Judge Bond did, on the 13th of September, gave to his party friends the advantage they were seeking. Whether the judge intended it or not, his action was playing into their hands. It is now the 21st day of September and no opinion is announced. No doubt the judge will say he has not had time to make up his judgment. It is to be hoped he will not keep the case as long as he did Bergan's before rendering his judgment.

MANUFACTURERS OF WINE.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a person is "certainly not liable to special tax by manufacturing of wine from grapes of his own growth; nor is he liable to liquor dealer's tax if he sells his wine at the place where it was manufactured. But if he sells at any other place, he incurs liability to special tax as liquor dealer, wholesale or retail, or both, as the case may require.

MISNOMER AND MORE STEALING.

Major Hodge, a paymaster in the U. S. army, has been detected in stealing, and calls it "*practicing deceit.*" This stealing was carried on in the paymasters' and treasurer's departments for many years. A disputed voucher for $10,000 first raised suspicion. The paymaster is reported forthwith to have arrested the functions of Major Hodge in that department. It would have been more to the point if he had arrested Major Hodge, the thief, which was afterwards done. This throwing called by the Washington city journals out of respect for the thief, "*practicing deceit,*" is thus confessed by the rascal — in a letter to Gen. Rice:

SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1871.

General R. W. Rice:

SIR, I have to inform you that I am unable to close my accounts, and that I owe the frightful amount of about $40,000, which sum I have lost during the last few years in stock speculations, going deeper and deeper, in hope of retrieving myself. I have no excuse or mitigation to my crime to offer, and propose to take the full consequences of my sin. I had thought a week ago of escaping from New York, but believe I have done better in coming here to deliver myself up. As I felt I was going to die.

I can, of course, make no pretence of excuse for the systematic deceit I have practised on you and the advantage I have taken of the special position I have held, and feel that you, especially, have cause to be greatly incensed against me. I have been led on by the infatuation that always attends the gamester, and have continued my crime. I believe it is really a relief to be forced to a discovery, for I have been in a hell on earth for years, and the alternations of hope and fear I have gone through and constant care to avoid detection were becoming too strong.

I desire to turn over any property I have, as a small set-off against my deficiency, and after giving any information that will assist in settling my accounts or, if possible, in recovering a portion of what I have lost, I expect to take the full punishment awarded for my offence.

In justice to two parties in this city (though whom I have made some speculations) I wish to say that they are perfectly innocent of any knowledge that I use their public funds. These are small balances with each of these parties to my credit whenever the accounts are closed. The losses I made were almost entirely in New York, with one house there, whose accounts I hold subject to your orders. I endeavored to induce them to make good the amount lost with them, which they knew was public money, but they have refused.

I have been trying to make up my mind to this confession for some days, and was on the point of doing so this morning in your office, but I could not bring myself to say it, and wanted time to write my innocent wife, whom this frightful information will kill. God forgive me for what I have done to her and my children. All I ask from you or the authorities is that, if possible, some small sum may be left her.

I enclose keys of my safe and box, containing all my old accounts, &c. My present vouchers, &c., are in the hands of my clerks, and receipts in safe. The clerks are, all of them, perfectly innocent of any knowledge of my deficiency.

I shall remain at the house, No. 1123 K street, till informed what action you have taken concerning me. There is no fear I will go away now.

J. LANYARD HODGE.

When Timothy Lee pocketed $10,000 of bonds, found in Littlefield's room, he never asked God and the people to forgive him, but held himself up as a candidate for sheriff, with Gov. Caldwell, Phillips and all the radical gentlemen to uphold and sustain him. Nor is that all. Caldwell and Phillips contribute their money to keep up a newspaper, through which Timothy, and the black tongued of his party, may assail and traduce us. How much better is Caldwell and Phillips than Timothy and Judge Watts, whom they honor and sustain, after knowing their conduct and character?

FUSS IN THE FAMILY.

On Monday morning the printers in the *Arab*, alias "*Long Perry*," struck for higher wages, and refused to set a type. The printers met the office holders in the court house, where they came to a parley. The printers insisted on $18 per week instead of $12.50, which the "*Long Perry*" was paying. The office holders declared the printers were to have only $12.50 if the "*Long Perry*" did not pay, and if the "*Long Perry*" paid, they were to have $18 per week. The office holders averred the "*Long Perry*" did not pay. The printers went to work and the "*Long Perry*" still runs without an editor, "watching and wating" for the last apostate, Hon. Lewis Hanes. It is rumored that there is a hitch in the inauguration of Mr. Hanes, as its editor. Some of the party declare he will not do, as his late valedictory shows him still to be a conservative or democrat. They want Mr. Hanes to "*peat himself*" for opposing republican principles, as the negro said Col. Taz. Hargrove had done. The negroes before they take him in should make Mr. Hanes appear in public with them, as Mr. Phillips did when ushered into their presence flanked by two rogues.

Let every apostate "*peat himself*" as did Col. Taz. Hargrove.

For the Sentinel.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO.;
North Carolina Division,
Company Shops, Sept. 20, 1870.

Messrs. Editors: Rates of passenger fare have been reduced to the following figures on N. C. Division of Richmond & Danville Railroad. First class, 4 1-2 cents per mile, second class, 3 cents per mile.

Yours truly,
W. B. GREEN,
Master of Transportation.

North Carolina, once upon a time, was described as a narrow strip of land between two States. In twelve months it will leak out who were bought by the Pennsylvania Central.

Reported for the Sentinel.

U. S. Circuit Court.

The "Kuklux" Trials.

United States of America
vs
R. A. Shotwell and others.

SIXTH DAY

TUESDAY, Sept. 19th, 1871.

Court met at 10 a. m., Judge Bond and Brooks presiding. The defendants were present as on yesterday.

A. H. WEATHERBOW sworn and examined for the Government by Mr. Phillips. The oath being read, witness said he lived in Lenoir; member of the Invasion Empire in March 1870, was in Rutherford and the last one and one on a little negro girl at Cherry Mount; was commanded to give her a little thrashing; brother John was the Chief who ordered the "brushing." heard F. A. Shotwell speak of the raid to take place in town; he asked witness to meet out at the Cherry Mount Den could come. F. A. Shotwell was at a meeting at Cherry Mount. R. A. Shotwell was not. F. A. Shotwell did not state what a raid was expected for; was to be whipped and taken out and gone up to a South Carolina Den, and that the *Star* office was to be cut up, and Mooney whipped; the South Carolinians were to carry Justice to the river, and scandously said, to put a bag of sand around his neck and throw him in; did not clearly understand what they were to do; saw R. A. Shotwell at Rutherfordton; was asked if he would let the chief of Cherry Mount know of the raid; they waited to be at home, and what was done was to be done by others. The purpose of the den was to take in men to carry the proclamation; were obliged to meet on town. Here witness named several who said they would go, and who said they did go, amongst them some of the prisoners, but neither of the Shotwells.

Cross Examined by Mr. STRONG. Was on one of the biggest all raids under the command of Alex McIntire; understood they were going to follow the troops who were taking the Rutherford prisoners to Raleigh and were threatening to hang them; was indicted at the last term of the court and had a true bill found; had afterwards consented to become a witness against the rest, confessed to Judge Logan, who told no (witness) had been told on as a kuklux, and then he told what he knew; could not swear young Shotwell was at Cherry Mount; think he was. Cherry Mount was a great resort for the people; there were thousands of cherry trees there; never heard that Justice's saying that the kuklux should be hanged was the cause of his being kukluxed.

RE DIRECT. F. A. Shotwell was at Cherry Mount on Friday or Saturday before the town raid; always a big crowd there, was there three days.

RECROSS EXAMINATION by Mr. STRONG. Did you not say you saw A. Depriest on the Sunday after the raid?

WITNESS. I think it was the Sunday after.

Mr. STRONG. Do you not know that Depriest was then under arrest?

WITNESS. It was the next Sunday.

Mr. STRONG. Do you not know that on that Sunday he was here in Raleigh?

WITNESS. I don't know whether it was on Sunday or not.

Mr. STRONG. Don't you know that the cherry season was over at the time you speak of?

WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. STRONG. What were you doing there?

WITNESS. I don't know; spoke to Shotwell in the porch; don't know what day it was, can't tell whether it was morning or evening; no one was present; can't tell whether it was before or after the arrest.

T. J. DOWNEY, called and examined by Mr. PHILLIPS. Oath read and identified as the one taken by witness in joining the Invisible Empire. Initiated last of February or first of March. Five thousand were in Rutherfordton; more been on a raid. Rutherfordton had been called of two or three months before this place. Depriest and R. A. Shotwell had ordered it; others talked of it; said they were going to make a raid on Judge Logan, Justice and Carpenter to whip them or to kill them. To kill Logan and Justice, and to skin Carpenter alive. McIlwyat told him the night of the raid he saw two or three o'clock; witness went on to say a crowd went to his (witness) house and got him out and charged that Justice had told them that he (witness) had informed on them. Witness denied this, but they proposed to settle with him. One proposed three hundred lashes, another two hundred, but they gave him about one hundred with a board, a stick and a pine top. Witness since found out that Wm. Alexander, Spencer, Moore, Wm. Teal, Log Hampton and Lex Long were among the crowd that whipped him. Belonged to the party at that time and attended the meetings regularly; the order was intended to put down the radicals. Knew them out and some than from the polls. Jesse Depriest gave an order to have uniforms ready to raid two or three weeks before the last election, procured uniform but never had it on. (Here the uniform was produced. Witness identified it as his own, taken by Bedier in his late visit to Rutherfordton. He put on the head part of the disguise.) Witness stated that he did not know that young Shotwell was one of the ku klux. R. A. Shotwell was said to be chief of the county.

CROSS EXAMINED BY MR. STRONG. Am a republican and went into the ku klux to find out what it was, and took the oath read; went in to betray them; consulted Capt. Eaves; was advised if I could do it safely to go in; Capt. Eaves was my captain in the Confederate army; did not know that Eaves was elected to the legislature as a republican in 1868; did not know his politics; live in the same county with him and am a neighbor of his; Capt. Eaves is son in law of Judge Logan; had no conversation with Judge Logan; am the first who told on the ku klux in the latter part of June or the first of July; was whipped on the 11th of June; told of the kuklux two or three days after; told Judge Logan first; was not promised anything for telling; told Capt. Eaves before being whipped; was acquainted with him all the time; of course, never told anybody else then; had no communication with the order after being whipped; Depriest always said he was opposed to raids; told Eaves of the raid on Rutherfordton; joined the order in February or March two or three months before he told Eaves; never told anybody else, though he knew the raid was coming on; don't know if A. Depriest was of the order, or that he was in the town raid; swore before the grand jury that he thought A. Depriest was on the raid.

JULIUS FORTUNE examined by Mr. PHILLIPS. Identified the oath as that taken by him on joining the Invisible Empire; admitted books on the raid against McGehee; did not know why that raid was made, was on raid against Owen; cause of that, Owen was a trifling fellow who talked too much and did not work enough to support his family; both of those persons were white; the latter a Conservative; heard some of the raid say Owen had been telling on neighbors for distilling; witness was also in the Rutherfordton raid; heard of that raid two weeks before that it took place; a time set for it then, but it did not come off; heard again of the raid the day before it came off; did not hear of it a fortnight but from members of the order; heard A. Owen speak of it as they started to town on Sunday evening; was at Cherry Mount on Saturday before the raid; did not know that F. A. Shotwell was there; heard nothing of politics at the meetings in the dens; heard nothing of the purposes of the raid or Justice at Owen's on Saturday; heard he was to be killed from one of the crowd on the way to town on Sunday; saw R. A. Shotwell at Cox's shop on Sunday night; Shotwell took command at Cox's shop. Witness did not enter the town with the crowd; heard Justice when the crowd returned with his name; witness soon after went home, did go to Downey's and saw him whipped; heard nothing of Justice being connected with the raid till the night of the raid.

CROSS EXAMINED BY Mr. STRONG. John Harrell witness in the case; was the first person who told him. Fortune, of the town raid and that he was going on it.

This closed the testimony for the government.

The counsel for the defence then announced they would offer no testimony.

[illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the reassembling of the court the argument was opened by Hon. T. C. Fuller for the defence.

As it is impossible to do anything like justice to the able counsel, we decline the attempt, and the final argument of Mr. Fuller, as well as the argument of Mr. Phillips, we have failed to make an attempt at even a synopsis. Suffice it to say that Mr. Fuller during an address which lasted two hours added to his already high reputation.

Col. Marcus Erwin, counsel for the individual prosecution, J. M. Justice, followed Mr. Fuller and spoke something less than an hour. Col. Erwin made an excellent effort in behalf of his client.

On the conclusion of Col. Erwin's address the court adjourned till 10 a. m., to morrow.

SEVENTH DAY

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20th, 1871.

The court met at 10 a. m., Judges Bond and Brooks presiding.

S. F. Phillips, Esq., Assistant U. S. District Attorney, closed the argument to the court and jury on behalf of the government. Mr. Phillips' reputation as an able speaker did not suffer anything by his effort on this occasion. He occupied the entire morning session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Shortly after 1 p. m., Judge Bond, Esq., commenced the closing argument for the defence, and it is due to Mr. Strong to say, taking the difficulties of his position into account, he having to defend eleven persons, each of whose cases required special investigation, we say it is due to Mr. Strong to say that his was a masterly effort. Mr. S. spoke about three and a half hours.

We presume the government is satisfied with the manner in which the prosecution was conducted. In regard to the defendants, they surely cannot complain, being so ably and zealously represented. Gov. Brogg worked diligently till forced to give way under his ill health. Messrs. Fuller and Strong bore the brunt of the battle on the trial, but Messrs. Dathan, Carson and Lee were active and vigilant in the cause, though not less authority in the prosecution. All that energy, zeal and ability could do was done on both sides during the memorable trial.

The prosecution contended that the act of 1871, so far as this case required was plainly constitutional, that the power of congress to enact such a law was not denied from recent decisions of the constitution, but existed under the constitution since the foundation of the government, that the law was fully complied with in the manner in which the charges against the defendants were set out in the several counts of the bill of indictment, that the Invisible Empire was an illegal association, that their oaths and orders and acts constituted it a body of conspirators and the acts of each became the acts of the whole.

The positions of the defence will be gathered from the grounds of Mr. Strong's remarks. Mr. Strong contended that the defendants could not be convicted under the first count in the bill of indictment, because, from the evidence, it was clear that the intent of those who committed the outrage upon Mr. Justice was to punish him for having said that their leaders should be hung, and for the active part he had taken before United States Commissioner Wilson, and not to interfere with his right of voting, that as the *intent* was of the essence of the offence, it must be proved as charged.

He contended that before a conviction under the second count, the jury must be satisfied that the *intent* was to whip or kill Mr. Justice for having ten months before voted for A. H. Jones as a candidate for congress, although he had been beaten 4,000 votes.

Under the third count he contended that the oath of the order was no sufficient evidence in its terms of a conspiracy against the right of the colored men to vote, nor was it such as practically interpreted by its members, it being abundantly proved that it was established for a lawful purpose, and there being no evidence of a single "raid" on a colored man because of his republican principles, and farther that the evidence was not sufficient to connect any of the defendants with the order, or with the attack on Mr. Justice, being that of men unworthy of belief through their own infamy or their conduct on the witness stand.

He claimed the benefit of the presumption of innocence which the law gives to their behalf, and of any reasonable doubt upon any point of the defence.

Judge Bond then charged the jury as follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury

Now that the testimony on the part of the United States has closed, and the defendants have declined to offer any testimony, and after the patient attention which you have given both to the witnesses and the counsel, the only duty to give you some directions to guide you in making up your verdict.

And first, gentlemen, you are free from difficulty respecting the construction of intent of congress under which this indictment has been drawn and which has been so frequently read or quoted to you during the trial for the court charges you that so far as for a Congress approved April 20, 1871, is concerned, it is in accordance with the constitution of the United States, and is as well as we are bound to recognize and enforce it.

Those parties are charged in three counts with a conspiracy which is an agreement on the part of two or more persons to do an unlawful thing or to do a lawful thing in an unlawful way.

They are charged first with conspiring to deprive James M. Justice of his right to vote for a member of congress, and secondly with conspiring to deal him for having advocated and supported the election of another person as a member of the house of representatives, and thirdly with conspiring to hinder the execution of a law of the United States which is specified to be the act approved May 31, 1870, and the 1st section thereof.

In the opinion of the court, and it so charges you, there has been no time since the adoption of the constitution of the United States that congress has not had the power to punish all who obstructed, either by intimidation or force, voters at the election of its own members or of the officers of the national government.

Any argument to the contrary which the defence have to make, in addition to that offered already, the court will hear upon a motion to arrest judgment, should that be necessary. It is not for you to consider.

The offence charged is a conspiracy. It is not the assault or actual beating and injury that constitute the crime. These are the mere result of the conspiracy—these are the conspiracy in motion. The offence is complete when two or more persons conspire and agree with the intent set out in the indictment, and all who consent and agree are guilty of the conspiracy.

Those who actually engage in carrying out what has been agreed upon, those who effect the immediate object, as in this case, by the force to hinder the execution of the law, are not more guilty of the conspiracy than those who, though not actually present at the raid, contributed and encouraged it by their advice, or by a stronger and stiffer gentleman? Not from personal malice or ill will but because they were induced to do so.

Gentlemen, if you find the facts from the evidence to be proved and it is true that a conspiracy, I, for my part, am solemnly here to say, exists in South Carolina. You are in the last of Sundays. The law is a mere form and the courts might just as well be closed.

As you find the truth both from the evidence, the jury may bring in a general verdict of guilty as to all the parties or not guilty as to any or some of the parties, or you may find some of the parties guilty and some not guilty. You have nothing to do with the punishment of those parties and it is not to be alluded to by you. The act of congress gives the court large discretion from mere fine to imprisonment, and that will be exercised in the discretion and should force be sought with you.

At half past 4 o'clock the case was given to the jury.

At 9 o'clock the jury returned to the court and announced through their foreman that they were unable to agree as to Scruggs, Teal, Holland and F. A. Shotwell, and asked to have the testimony as to them repeated.

Messrs. Strong and Phillips agreed to the evidence to be given to the jury.

The jury again retired and at 10 o'clock re-entered the court and returned the following verdict.

THE VERDICT.

Not guilty as to F. A. Shotwell, Calvin Teal and William Tanner.

Guilty as to R. A. Shotwell, Adolphus Depriest, Amos Owens, George Holland, Wm. Teal, Wm. McIntire, David Collins, and William Scruggs. Spencer K. Moore and D. B. Fortune pleaded guilty during the progress of the trial.

The counsel for the defendants moved that those found not guilty be discharged.

Judge Bond was about to order their discharge, when

Mr. Phillips objected as there were other charges against them.

The court then ordered F. A. Shotwell, Teal and Tanner into the custody of the marshal, and

The court adjourned till 10 a. m. to morrow.

EIGHTH DAY.

THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

The court opened at 10 a. m., Judges Bond and Brooks presiding.

Assistant District Attorney Phillips gave notice that on to morrow morning the prosecution would move for judgment against those convicted in the case of the government vs. R. A. Shotwell and others, when it is understood motions will be made in arrest of judgment.

At half past eleven, the district attorney being not ready to go on with a new case, the jurors were discharge till 10 o'clock to morrow.

Before the adjournment of the court, the case of the U. S. vs. Wm. Robinson and others, from Guilford, was continued, and the witnesses recognized.

The following cases also were continued: U. S. vs. J. H. South and others; U. S. vs. Jack B. Hodge and others; U. S. vs. John Knight and others.

In the case of the U. S. vs. Anderson Dickens and others a nol pros was entered as to Dickens.

In the Sally Gilmore case, Jesse Bryant and Horace Bishop were recognized to appear at the next term of the court, in November next.

Other routine business was transacted and the court adjourned till 10 o'clock to morrow.

Great Speech in Ohio.

HON. WM. S. GROSBECK ON THE STUMP.

THE VALIDITY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—THE SUPREME COURT.—NOT SO THEN AS NOW.—STATE RIGHTS STILL PRESERVED, &c.

SUTTONVILLE, OHIO, Sept. 14. At the Democratic meeting in this place to-day, the Hon. W. S. Grosbeck was expected to speak. Mr. Grosbeck was attorney for one of the under President Johnson's impeachment and one of his counsel at the impeachment trial. After some preliminary observations, he came to the consideration of the constitutional amendments which had been adopted since the war, and said:

The thirteenth amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States is accepted by all, and in the South as unanimously as in the North. The doubt and hesitation have been about the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, because of the means used to procure the it adoption, and because of the change they make in the relations which had always existed between the federal government and the state government.

In the language of our recent state convention the means used to procure the adoption of the two amendments were extraordinary, violent and unconstitutional. There is no thinking, right minded man who desires that a single other amendment may be made to the constitution as these were made, for it is impossible to preserve its sacredness under such treatment.

THE SENTINEL CAN'T SEE THEM STINK.

"The constitution is not to be broken down or its party advantage, and any amendments proposed should be fairly submitted to a free and unthreatened judgment. Such was the case in reference to all amendments previously made, such is not the case in reference to these two. But I do not care to dwell upon the history of the 14th and 15th amendments, for I see nothing in their history that will destroy their validity. You cannot invalidate legislation by showing it is tainted with fraud. It may be admitted that an act of congress was passed by undue means, that coercion, bribery and all kinds of corruption were applied to effect its passage, and yet the court cannot set aside. The only question is, were they in fact passed? If they were, all courts must recognize them. Could I go into one supreme court and impair the validity of an act of congress by showing that enough congressmen to change the result had been coerced to vote for it, or bribed to vote for it? Clearly, I could not, no could I successfully attack a constitutional amendment on these grounds. The supreme court has no supervision over the action of congress in passing a statute, or over the action of state legislatures or state conventions in adopting a constitutional amendment.

We may not look to the supreme court to declare these amendments unconstitutional, it has no jurisdiction over them. We may not look to the states to annul them by a further amendment, it requires three fourths of them to concur in such a movement; that number will not concur in any movement. And we may not look to Congress—which, we know, will throw them in some other way; the people have already accepted them. The destruction of slavery is acknowledged and applauded by all, and our colored population have voted in every state of the Union, at our local and general elections, again and again, and without challenge or molestation. These amendments will stand. Suffrage once granted, cannot be recalled; suffrage that has been practiced will not be surrendered.

THE CONSTITUTION STILL EXCELLENT.

These are the changes made in our federal constitution during the last ten years. That same constitution which our fathers had, and to which the democracy has been so faithful through all our history, is our constitution to-day. These amendments have been added to it, and that is all. The constitution remains still an excellent constitution, and the state remains with ample sovereignty to do its proper work.

THE STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS.

Now, as heretofore, our union is a limited government with only such powers as are designed to it, now as heretofore, all powers not delegated to it are reserved to the states or the people, now as heretofore and under the constitution as it is, the states hold ample sovereignty for the management of their home interests. This doctrine cannot be abandoned. Alas for us if the state as our fathers made it shall ever disappear from our system of government. The perils so recently encountered enables us to realize what a calamity it would have been if the war had destroyed our union. Not less disastrous would be the calamity if the states, as such, should be destroyed or changed into something else and less.

THE STATES MUST BE CHERISHED.

Let us ever cherish the state. It is our home government, at our very door. It educated us in our childhood and has watched over us during all our lives. It guards us by day and by night—our lives, our liberties, our reputations, our persons and our property. It is our exclusive handiwork, and we make its laws and execute them. We are the best judges of what concerns ourselves, and through it we manage all that concerns ourselves. It trains us to activity, teaches us self reliance, makes us vigilant, and develops us into sturdy, bold and independent citizens. We strengthen under these constant and daily exercises, and learn more and more to appreciate the privileges of freemen and the blessings of self-government.

Take home sovereignty out of the state, and its vitality is gone. Centralize this sovereignty at Washington, and we are transferred to a distant, outside authority. No longer governing ourselves, we must be governed. Dependent upon Washington, we soon lose our self-dependence, and relieved of responsibility, we sink into indolence and indifference. The earnest, manly citizen, who once participated in public affairs, and found his chief interest in them, degenerates into a mere subject, whose whole duty is to obey law, and whose only desire is to be amused in his slumbers. This is logic, this is history.

I must believe, and I shall hope to the last, that the people of the United States will never consent to the destruction of the State as our fathers made, or that it shall be weakened or reduced to a mere dependency or satrapy of the general government.

After some examination of the proper method of enforcing the amendments, Mr. Grosbeck declared that as the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments have passed into the constitution the contest upon them is over, and the enemy has moved from that field to more advanced positions. Our work is to fight him just where we are and time, exercising all power of the federal government.

THE EVIL GROWING.

The supreme court is public, accountable, responsible, and its independence sacred. In the performance of its legitimate duties it annoyed the radical party, and did not do their bidding, and they threatened it. Forced evasion is another case, it is charged and is believed by many, they changed it into a tool and with it. The government is now in the condition, does not suit this party. It is too limited, and abounds too much in checks and hindrances. They want something larger and stronger. A few years ago we did not see so much of our federal government as we do now. It was at Washington attending to our general concerns. Now it is in everything and corrouching and strengthening in all directions.

Then it supported itself by imports alone, collected at ports of entry; now it taxes everywhere, and its officers swarm upon us, ringing our door bells oftener than our own officers. Then our finances were chiefly managed among the states, now we have about seventeen hundred national banks, say five for every congressman. They are a most dangerous political influence, located in all congressional districts. Our own banks have disappeared. Its judges are multiplying, its courts are increasing and the jurisdiction enlarging. Education is especially a home concern, and without great care and expense we have provided for it. Every state has already its own system. These state systems of education do their work well, and we are very proud of them. A distinguished republican, high in office, is reported to have said that the federal government must assume the education of its children. This we know. We know it would be to end all our troubles. We know it would be to end our liberties. We know it would be to end our existence as a free people. We know it would be to end our existence as a free government.

THE GOVERNMENT ENTRENCHED WITH DESPOTIC POWER.

The speaker next reviewed the bayonet election law, the kuklux act, and continued:

Where the military and naval power, in the judgment of the president, is able to defy the state, or the state connives at its purpose, the president may suspend the writ of habeas corpus in that locality. The case here provided for is not a judicial proceeding, it is war. It is not the marshal and his posse making an arrest under a warrant. There is no process in it, and no court. It is the commander in chief at the head of the armies entering the State, not to make an arrest, but to cut heads and stay. I repeat it is war. The state government is prostrate, and the [illegible] government [illegible] state, on account of any disturbance confined within that state, unless invited to do so. Now it may do so on its own motion. Vice Senator Trumbull well says, the whole matter is left to the judgment of a single man. He is both judge and executioner. Behold a despot. Where is the States? Under his heel. Where is that great writ upon which we all depend for our personal liberty? In his hand. How came it there? The people never put it there. How carefully they have tried to guard it. "It never shall be suspended unless when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it;" and even then it is trusted not to the one man power, but to congress—[illegible] which this one man power.

But we are told that the president will not abuse this extraordinary power. Who knows that? Again they tell us we can trust him. A free people trusts nobody with such powers.

How recent and dangerous and unnecessary is this legislation. The war is over, but the spirit is still upon us. The sword is everywhere in front of us, to the right of us, to the left of us, on all sides and in all measures. It is fast becoming the daily remedy for private wrongs. The old fashioned ways of keeping the peace with civil officers chosen by ourselves from among our neighbors, are dying out, and the professional despotism are taking their places.

DEBT CURRENCY.

Mr. Grosbeck concluded as follows:

"We have a large debt, and we must honor it. Repudiation would disgrace the government. "Taxation should be imposed for revenue, yet we had a tariff in many cases framed to defeat this purpose, and we knowingly throw away revenue to enrich a few at the expense of the many. In respect to the currency he would adhere to the historical doctrine of the democratic party. Greenback and the true dollars were almost abreast; let us hope for abundant reasons, that the former may be able to maintain its position, while the public lands should be held for the common and equal good of the people."

THE LAST COLONIAL GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Several interesting relics of colonial times relating to Josiah Martin, the last royal governor of North Carolina, have come into the possession of the well known publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., of New York. Mr. William H. Pars, who is manager of the retail department of the house, spent the past summer in England, and in the course of his researches after rare books came across these relics which were in private hands, having only a few weeks previously passed out of the possession of the family in whose keeping they had been since revolutionary days. The several objects of the collection consist of two exquisite old style ivory miniatures of Josiah Martin, in military uniform, and his son, Samuel Martin. The portraits are as fresh and brilliant in color as if done to-day. They are doubly interesting and valuable as the work of Gilbert Stuart. Among the parchments are commissions issued by George the Third to Josiah Martin, appointing him Governor in Chief of the Province of North Carolina, and a deed giving him admiralty powers over all the waters of the province. The papers bear a huge seal of wax. A plan of Governor Martin's estates in Antigua, and his coat of arms, illuminated, together with a bronze seal of office are also objects of much importance in the collection. There is also a gold black-enameled memorial ring, inscribed "Elizabeth Martin, ob, 4 Oct. 1778." The commissions are dated 1771.

These ministerial and documents are commended to the notice of our Historical Society.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

FAVORITES.—"I have ever found," says a sensible writer, "that men who are really most fond of the society of ladies, who cherish for them a high respect, nay, revere them, are seldom most popular with the sex. Men of more assurance, whose tongues are lightly hung, who make words supply the place of ideas, and compliments in the room of sentiment, are the favorites. A true respect for women leads to respectful actions towards them; and respect is usually a distant action, and this great distance is taken by them for neglect and want of interest."

THE FRAUD COMMISSION.

We do not hear from the fraud and extinction commission. They keep their own counsel. Now and then when a witness has been before them he comes out and tells what he has stated before the commission.

One late senator, Hon. J. C. Abbott, it is said, is in distress because it is now discovered that he was a partner, and pocketed $20,000. Abbott was before the commission and his evidence will soon be made public. When this carpet bag scamp was in Florida with Littlefield, some two years ago, we advised the people of Florida, through the SENTINEL, to arrest him under their vagrant act, for Abbott had no visible means of making a living in that state and should be arrested as a vagrant. Abbott is Pool's bosom friend. He is a friend of Governor Caldwell, and the chairman, Mr. Phillips. Now that Abbott is found to have $20,000 of ill gotten gain in his pocket, who will pretend that he is a fit character to represent the state of North Carolina? This closes Abbott's chance for governor. One branch of the republican party was for putting forward Senator Abbott as governor. Now we see no good reason why Abbott should lose caste with the negroes and their thieving allies for having this money traced to his pocket. Tim Lee swore that a friend by his $10,000 ... stands higher with the governor, the judges and the *chairman* (Mr. Phillips) than he did before he made the money, and he is on more familiar terms with those gentlemen than he ever was. The people look upon Abbott as a tainted man, and they must look upon governors, judges and radical gentlemen as no better than Abbott, if they persist in associating with him.

How many carpet bag villains, members of the convention of 1868, made money as Abbott did? It is not sufficient that these men should be exposed and denounced. That will do no good if gentlemen recognize and associate with them. We must denounce the gentlemen who consort and associate with them.

SELLING OUT.

We copy the following from the valedictory of Hon. Lewis Hanes, uttered over the corpse of the *Old North State*:

"With the work was connection with the *Old North State* will cease. Before another manner is issued it will have passed into other hands—we know not whose. We are, therefore, under the necessity of bidding its readers farewell.

* * * * *

As a member of the Conservative party, we supported Mr. Seymour for the presidency, though not altogether satisfied with the nomination. We denounced the revolutionary letter of Gen. Blair, and repeatedly declared to our intimate friends that if he had been the Democratic nominee instead of Mr. Seymour, we would have voted for Grant.

* * * * *

We treated our antagonists with the greatest courtesy and respect, publishing the leading arguments on both sides, but this did not shield us from insult and injury from so called conservative editors and stump speakers. We were arraigned for our Unionism during the war, and our political record contrasted with that of Gen. Holden to our disadvantage. In short, we were denounced as a radical from the beginning of the campaign to the end of it.

* * * * *

Since the election of Gen. Grant, and our acquiescence of the result in good faith, we have not differed from the republican party in any important unsettled principle, though opposing some of its measures. In fact, our views have exactly agreed with those of the more liberal republicans—with those of such republicans as Senator Trumbull, for instance. The reasons, too, which prevented us from joining that party in November 1868, have, in a great measure, ceased to exist. Under all the circumstances, then, but one course is left us consistently with our sense of duty and self respect, and that is to act with the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN party in the future. If we are to be denounced for our political record during the war, hereafter it shall be by our political enemies and not by our political friends.

The republican party will keep possession of, and control the national government for years to come. The southern people have nothing to gain, but much to lose, by continuing to war against the only party in the nation that has it in its power to render them any assistance in their present distressed condition, and which is as much inclined to assist them as any other at the north. We, therefore, accept the position assigned us by the Conservative Organ during the late campaign, and take our place in the ranks of the republican party.

* * * * *

We believe the paper will be continued under some name without the intermission of a single week, and that it will be continued as a *decided* conservative paper, so far as it may be political at all. The gentleman whom we hope will become the purchaser, and editor and publisher, is one worthy of the confidence and support of our readers, and we hope they will continue their patronage to him.

If Mr. Hanes' successor is not to publish a paper in the interest of radicals, we think Mr. Hanes has done him great injustice by his commendations.

One of those mysterious accidents that seem providential occurred during the siege of Strasbourg, and its details have just been made public. At the time the bombardment was at its height, a shell tore through one of the beautiful painted windows, flew across the nave of the Cathedral, and smashing in the organ pipes lodged in the organ itself. Had it burst, the destruction not only of the organ, but of a great part of the cathedral must instantly have ensued. Strange to say—for these German messengers rarely failed to fulfill their errand—the shell remained embedded in the heart of the instrument without exploding. The missile has now been extracted, and is to be seen on the floor below, mounted on a marble pedestal which