The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

TERMS { DAILY $10.00 PER YEAR / SEMI WEEKLY $5.00 PER YEAR / WEEKLY $3.00 PER YEAR

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY OCTOBER 3, 1871.

VOL. 6.----NO. 14.

THE SENTINEL

WE DEFY YOUR MALICE

Gov. Caldwell has privately examined the paid or sworn witnesses who have given United States evidence against the kuklux. The governor said to one of his friends that Jo. Turner belonged to the order? I don't.

Don't you know that Jo. Turner organized the kuklux in Rutherford when he was there in 1868? No, I don't.

Did you not meet him in Rutherford? I did.

Did you not understand that Turner was the chief of the state? No, sir. I always understood he did not belong to the order.

The governor now says, with just as much truth as when he said and published his final in the *Telegram* that we were not to be believed on oath, that Jo. Turner is not a member, but he is in their secrets. He knows their signs, grips, and passwords.

If any man but the governor should say so, we would say he *lied*. We never knew their secrets, signs or passwords, and never knew a man that belonged to the order until the disclosures made by Jo. Pearson, in the summer of 1870. We have been fully tried on secret societies. We refused to go without our old white hoods into the Know Nothing order. We threatened in the language of Gen. Pope, Thursday, to "systemize, organize, and exterminate" the Caldwells, Phillips, Starbucks and the Kuklux, who rejoiced over Hoghead's Kirk putting us in a felon's dungeon without warrant or accusation, and we do not propose to show that we are a kuklux.

Major Hearne, we learn, has been summoned before the grand jury. We suggested that, and we are glad that our enemies, who are endeavoring to hound us down, are acting upon our suggestion. Is there not a bill against us for kuklux-ing the Wilmington [illegible] not another sworn fact, will be able to come to a just conclusion as to who is the truth, Turner or his friend Engelhard's friend.

Mr. Phillips so questioned his witness, Thompson, before the court, as to make him say that A said that B told him that McAfee, a kuklux, received his orders from Turner. It was evident that Phillips and his witness talked that over before going into court, and the purpose was in this indirect way to connect our man with kuklux and kukluxing. When we were called upon the stand to disprove what the witness, Thompson, said, Phillips notable to take his eyes from the [illegible] contrasted with dream-cast looks. There is no place for negroes to betray culprit themselves.

We have no fears of Gov. Caldwell or his witnesses whether before the grand jury or in his office. We dare and defy them to get a bill against us, or produce a man who will, upon oath, show on our part the least complicity or connection with the kuklux or any secret society whatever. We have submitted as long as we will to Gov. Caldwell's slanderous tongue. We have heard of him in Goldsboro', in Morganton, in this city, and on the public cars, declaring us an assassinating kuklux. We dare the slanderer to repeat his oft uttered slanders of our belonging to the kuklux klan. The refuge to which we made him flee last June, shall no longer protect him. We will make him answer by indictment for his base and continued libels upon us. We say to the calumniator, give latitude to your tongue if you dare.

HOW IS THAT?

Andrew Ramsour, of Catawba county, was kukluxed on the 6th of June, 1870. The kuklux act of Congress was passed 20th of April, 1871. This is the second court that Ramsour has had his neighbors here under the charge of kukluxing. It is 200 miles from Catawba to this city, and only 50 miles from Catawba to Marion. Why not have tried them in Marion? The same court sits there and here. Why was the Ramsour case deferred for the trial of Shotwell and others? Ramsour has sent some of his witnesses home and is proposing to one of the defendants that he will drop the prosecution as to him, if he will pay the cost. This the defendant declines to do. One of Ramsour's friends says that the old man had revealed to him in a vision that the defendants were the men who kukluxed him. Now Ramsour says the vision deceived him as to one of them. Ramsour swore before the Outrage Committee, at Washington, that he knew only two of the parties who whipped him, and he knew them only by their voices, yet he has three indicted. Ramsour swore, too, that Newton Wilfong, negro, was kukluxed, shot and died, yet the negro is known to be living to this day. The defendants that Starbuck cannot convict, he intends to punish by holding them in attendance on court. A gentleman from Chatham was bound over to court, and Starbuck held him under bail for two courts, and finally dismissed him because there was no evidence upon which to find a bill.

HEAVY LOSS.

Blow Your Horn Billy, Red Eye & Co., by their clandestine lease of the North Carolina Railroad, lost the corporation only one million two hundred thousand dollars. Two railroad companies are now willing to give that much more for the lease. We heard their presidents say so.

Partridges are selling at six cents apiece in Greensboro'.

HORRIBLE OATH

We have a copy of the ritual of the Union Leagues, 1st 2d and 3d degrees, furnished by Gov. Holden, then a president of a lodge or den in Rowan county. The parties joining the leagues took an oath to never carnally know each others wives and daughters. We do hope some decent man, white or black, belonging to the leagues, will have this horrid oath stricken from the ritual in the next edition to be issued. To say nothing of the disgust created by a white man swearing he will not know his neighbor's wife and the negro returning the compliment by an oath that he will not know his white man's wife, it endangers and invites assaults upon those who are not wives or daughters of republicans. The negro having sworn not to know the wife or daughter of a republican, comes to the conclusion he may know the wife or daughter of those not initiated by his oath. As proof of this, while there has been coffee in North Carolina by hogsheads for females, none has been offered to the daughters or wives of republicans. Let the oath be stricken from the ritual, or let it be amended so as to protect the wives and daughters regardless of the politics of their husbands and fathers. In Orange, last week, we heard of the brutal assault of the widow Cole at the most respectable democrats that ever lived in that county. Let Holden or some other negro be found this side of sixty. In Wake a negro was recently hanged for this crime perpetrated upon the person of an aged and respectable lady, who was dragged from her house to the woods one hundred yards distant, by means of a rope about her neck.

The republican press and party hold every democrat and conservative responsible for the whipping of old Biggerstaff, Justice Sally Gibson and Kitty Furgerson. Shall we not hold the counter secret order responsible for the rapes, assaults and murders? There are thousands of men who have joined the Union Leagues without mature reflection, many of them without knowing this horrid oath was in the ritual. Now that they see a bloody contest going on between two secret societies, and mostly between the black and the white race, the white men will surely come out of the negroes' secret dens or they will deserve to be "oyster food" and put in the kitchen as was Gen. Hawkins, Judge Logan and the Chairman of the republican executive committee, Mr. Samuel Fields Phillips.

STANDS ALONE AT THE GUN

Col. Mark Erwin has left the city, temporarily, and leaves Col. Lewis Hanes alone at the "Long Perry." Gunner Hanes fired his first shot at his old conservative friends, charging them with defending crime and criminals. He defends Pat Cartron, the marshal, who packed the jury. He charges that the main reliance of the conservative party for success is "through murder and scourging." That the conservative press, by excusing, "have made themselves parties to the outrages committed by the kuklux klan."

There has been no defence made for crime by the conservative press. Mr. Hanes never charged it until he went into the pay of Long Perry & Co.

The "Long Perry" charges that the conservatives belong to the White Brotherhood, and other secret societies. The editors know that one of the leaders of the republican party, Mr. Badger, belonged to a secret society known as the White Brotherhood, or the Union of Democracy, for we have often published it. The evidence lately elicited shows that republicans belonged to the kuklux in Rutherford. Q. Rushee, J. P., late editor of the "Long Perry," belonged to a secret society known as the Constitutional Union Guards.

We make no apology for kuklux or crime; for republican leagues or the arsons and rapes their members have committed in the county of Wake and other counties of the state. We have called from the beginning upon kuklux and leagues to cease their outrages, and dissolve their clubs, klans and dens. We now repeat that call.

It is all idle for Judge Dick, Judge Thomas and other radical leaders, to hide in a secret society, with 80,000 negroes bound together in a black brotherhood, and then call on men in the White Brotherhood to come out and dissolve their combination. If the carpet baggers combine the negroes in a secret society, the white men will be apt to combine the whites to counteract them. He is no friend of true government who will denounce one secret political party, while he belongs to another. Down with all of them, whatever the "Long Perry" may say. Fire on the leagues, brother Hanes, as well as on the kuklux.

Hear the arrest of Mr. J. W. Calton, who has been prosecuted for a year in order to prevent his testifying as a witness. Mr. Calton, with twenty six others, were indicted for kukluxing Aaron Biggerstaff. Nine of the defendants were acquitted and seventeen convicted. Only one, Amos Owens, was proven to have been present at the kukluxing. Caldwell is reputed to love Long Vermont as well as Bigger Cole Phillips and Starbuck. A Republican to be loyal now is lovely.

"THE EXPOSITOR."—This is the title of a new democratic paper published at Tarboro', by E. R. Stamps, Esq. The *Expositor* presents a very handsome appearance, and we trust that it will meet with proper support and encouragement.

INVITED HOME

The Caldwell case edited by Major Hearne, late editor of the Raleigh *Telegram*, in the name of the democratic party, thus invites the absconder, W. W. Holden home. At the same time he deals heavy blows upon the democratic party.

The [illegible] looking and good looking [illegible] people [illegible] this [illegible] to a point which would hold an income equal to the [illegible] himself and family.

The position to which [illegible] dence, and the field a fine one for the powerful pen this distinguished editor is known to wield. With complete amnesty. Forgetting his personal hates, sectional jealousies and partisan animosities, will Governor Holden, in the crossing of his days, lend his pen to the moral and happy end of uniting accomplished people, to all of whom they are entitled to the place of public [illegible] [illegible] right thus [illegible] people [illegible]

[illegible] "[illegible] Chance [illegible] "[illegible] warm" shall be made at home to further distract, oppress and [illegible] the people of [illegible] [illegible] people [illegible] [illegible] has [illegible] [illegible] peace.

It we grant him sufficient consciousness of deep sense of wrong, at the hands of a portion of his fellow citizens, have they no wrong to remember at his hands? What extraordinary sin is his, of thirty years, that abolishes his? How shall the wrongs of one man justify those of another? Have shortcomings on the other?

It is observed that Governor Holden is now eloquent over the story of his wrongs, and indiscriminately charges his critic, to all the people of North Carolina adhering to the democratic party.

Has he, through study of the page of thwarted ambition, and tasting the cup of sorrow in his old age, forgotten the lesson of discrimination? Or has the acid of man's hate for his fellow man fallen into and soured his cup of the milk of human kindness?

When recalling the tale of his mortal wrongs to those peculiar friends who treasure every utterance from his exalted position, let him remember that it is not the democratic people of North Carolina who have driven him into exile. While every one of them rejoices that the majesty of the law has been vindicated in the removal from office of a usurping governor, no democrat in North Carolina has sought to molest him, aided, countenanced or advised that persecution which exiles Wm. W. Holden from his peaceful home.

Let him remember that a democratic editor throughout the period of his impeachment trial, studiously refrained from any allusion to his case, but demanded for the accused the most even justice at the expense of every partizan consideration.

And Governor Holden well knows that from the day of [illegible] he expressed a personal sympathy for the man in misfortunes and a humble confession, to the present, that editor has deplored the petty spirit of cowardly meanness which, to gratify the hate of one man, has been allowed to pursue its victim beyond his political grave.

That editor, in the at least represented the democrats of North Carolina then, and with his pen fighting now as he was then, against secret societies, political outrages and partisan *hostilities* represents the democrats of North Carolina to-day, and as he so do they have to do. Mr. Holden, now at any time, let us be his friend in his south and rejoice in his coming, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] abroad.

We believe Holden's flight not the spirit of the whole democratic party, with the exception of a few who early determined to have him prosecuted to the penitentiary. No one party is responsible for his wrongs. We have offered [illegible] him. We have called on a [illegible] Caldwell to make a requisition for him upon the governor of the District of Columbia. We intend to have him here to answer the bill of indictment now pending against him for perjury.

In a political point of view, we might not object to see him accept the invitation of the *Conservator*, and return to the State. Holden is a diseased part of the body politic, to which all bad humors gather, and he would kill any party in North Carolina to which he would ally himself. So we say, come home, Dod, come home. As to the comfortable support of himself and family, Holden is not to want. Little Richard the [illegible] home rich.

LEASE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD

It is a little remarkable that the board of directors of the North Carolina railroad should arrogate to themselves the power to dispose of the whole property of the corporation in a secret and clandestine manner without giving public notice and inviting competition. Young bidders and persons desirous to lease. This is the second time Billy Smith and his board have attempted to lease the road in a clandestine manner.

We copy the following extract from a case decided in Connecticut, to show that Billy and "Red Eye" may yet be checked in their wild and hasty career to dispose of others property in a secret manner, at an inadequate price and without consulting the owners of the property.

Knapp & Miller
vs.
Rutland & Washington Railway

In this case the directors mortgaged the road without the consent of the stockholders.

"It has been repeatedly decided that they have no such power. They are only the general business agents of the company; they have, consequently, only authority to transact those functions of the company which come under the general denomination of business. And the provision of the charter of this company defining the board of directors and their powers, that it shall consist of five persons and shall be competent to transact all the business of the company, does not go beyond the ordinary powers of directors.

[illegible] what is really the proper business of such companies, that is in the case of a railroad company, the construction and operation of the road. The general agent of a co-partnership has power to transact all their business, but he could not pledge their real estate or sell the property of their property [illegible] the benefit of creditors."

GOING HOME.—Last week we noticed that Hon. Richard Vaux, the Northern Democrat, in Congress, that Mr. R. Stanly, president of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad, and the Hon. C. R. Thomas, one of the delegates from this city, on Monday last, to make a contract with the Pennsylvania Central to transfer to that company, by lease or otherwise, the road of which they are officials, to prevent its falling into the hands of the legally constituted board of directors, appointed by President Warren and Speaker Jones and elected by the stockholders at Morehead City, on the 5th inst. The *Inquirer and Commercial* says there is much truth in the report.

Billy, the horn blower, calls this the "[illegible] road." If any one attempts to hold the road Stanly responsible for disposing of other people's property. They will say as Stanly did about the bonds before him, "Hold us responsible and be ——." We think Stanly should have contented with him Dr. Shotwell, Red Eye, Dod and follow your horn Billy, with Pickrell as honorary agent; they could do something worthy. Literature is unsung, many a [illegible]

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS

Many years ago Gov. Graham challenged Judge Mangum who was then riding his circuit. [illegible] Graham [illegible] Wheely [illegible] and others, had the matter amicably settled.

Gov. [illegible] has been challenged and declines to meet [illegible] way from the following taken from an exchange.

"John A. Walsh, of New Orleans, who challenged Gov. W. Smith to fight a duel, but when negotiation was declined for official and other urgent reasons expressed in a letter from the governor, has replied in a column long card, in which he says:

"As to the violation of good morals, that I may have been guilty of in offering you money, I urge the plea of the well known fact to this community, that you were never known to sign a bill in which there was money without being paid for it. I desire to purchase the assigned bill in which there was profit, and, knowing you as well as I did, I offered you money, but in your judgment, not enough, although, as I said before, you afterwards agreed to take it, when too late. Certainly you were aware that I knew you were not an honest man, and my proposition was made to one who had time and again, even at that early date, prostituted the high office of Chief Magistrate of the state.

* * * * * *

You have corrupted every department of the state government, you have polluted and degraded the judiciary for your own base purposes, you have urged the passage of such laws as opposed and groaned upon the people of this state, all for the purpose of satisfying your insatiate desire for money, you have insulted the women and profaned the religion of our section, and now you come before the people clothed in your robes of deeper infamy, if that were possible, and ask them to believe you. I would advise for the contemplated good Excellency, *ad interim*, the pleasing prospect that when the executive book, under which you have so ignobly skulked, shall fall from your shoulders, of their being none suitably embellished within Tarboro' gaol.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING

At a meeting of the Democratic State Executive of Minnesota, the following resolution was offered by Mr. Brown, a well known citizen of Wilmington, in former days.

Mr. Doris Brown, of Hennepin county, in a brief and eloquent address, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the conduct and achievements of General Winfield Scott Hancock, we recognize the patriotic and brilliant soldier, as well as the accomplished and generous civilian, submissive always to the constitution and laws of our common country, having added to unequalled bravery in war, he more uncommon virtue of magnanimity in peace, signalizing his lofty statesmanship in these glorious words:

"The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, liberty of the press, the free exercise of speech, the natural rights of person, and the rights of property must be preserved. Free institutions while they are essential to the happiness and prosperity of the people, always furnish the strongest [illegible] to peace and order.

Quotations and sentiments which endear him to the National Democracy.

The resolution was adopted with three cheers that made the welkin ring.

HOLDEN ON BUTLER

General Butler" was placed in nomination which he had to be nominated for Governor of Massachusetts. His speech on the occasion was favorable to him. "Butler will not lose." He lost one time too many at Beltimore in 1860, but he has been a good soldier since, and the country has forgiven him for that fault.

Grimes and his friends baffled or secluded from the Syracuse convention. Of that fault Holden says: "we only say that the Tribune's explanation of the reasons for their course is "lame and impotent."

Holden, "ashamed to say anything against the democratic party with whom he cooperated most of his life, copies the following in his paper without comment:

The Rochester *Democrat* says: "The whole pack of Democratic curs are in full retreat, and the *World*, which has been their persistent defender, now claims the entire credit for the democracy."

"It is well known that [illegible] in each where the democrats have control. The mission of the party is to drive out the pirates, who have taken possession of the federal and state capital.

Newbern is disgusted with discussion, on the patriarchy, free love, woman suffrage and Victoria Woodhull, which are carried on in that city.

(Reported for the Sentinel.)

U. S. Circuit Court.

The "Kuklux" Trials.

SIXTEENTH DAY

SATURDAY, Sept. 30, 1871.

Court opened at 10 a. m., Judge Bond presiding.

In the case of the State vs. Lee Dunlap, with Mr. Kitchen, an order was issued to the sheriff of the superior court of that county for a transcript of the record. No further proceedings for the present.

In the case of the United States vs. Peter Z. Baxter and twelve others, from Lincoln, charged with conspiracy under the first section of the act of May 31st, 1870, the following defendants submitted: Dan'l McCown, H. E. Baxter, J. A. Lingerfelt, John Stanley, Jacob Wilson, P. Z. Baxter and F. O. Lackey. Judge Bond examined all these defendants severally and then remanded them to the custody of the marshal pending his decision.

The case of the United States vs. Plato Durham and others was not called.

At about 1 p. m., there being no cases ready for the court, the court adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday.

SEVENTEENTH DAY

MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1871.

The court opened at 10 a. m., Judge Bond presiding.

United States vs. [illegible]

vs.

Plato Durham and others.

The case of [illegible]

Jesse POWELL [illegible] will plead to an indictment [illegible] Durham.

United States, Circuit Court, North Carolina, Special Term, 1871.

Plea to the indictment.

Plato Durham and the defendants in the above case, severally come into court and proceed to plead to an indictment found against them at the last term of this court, charging them with the offence of J. D. Weathers, Thos. Rudisill, James Elliott, Thos. Rudisill, James Collins, for whom have been arrested and subpoenaed, and the same have been returned "not executed."

The expected to prove by J. D. Weathers that he was not present at the whipping of John Biggerstaff, that for the last eighteen months he has publicly and privately condemned all resorts to violence to individuals on account of either personal or political grounds, that he has advocated in the strongest terms that no man should be prevented from voting, by intimidation or force, on account of his race, color or previous condition of servitude, that he has advocated an entire submission to the amendments to the constitution of the United States in their letter and spirit, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof; that at the time the conspiracy was formed at which Aaron Biggerstaff was directed to be whipped, this affiant had been present, and denounced all acts of violence in the presence of the men, that he had gone there for the express purpose of putting an end, so far as he could, to such acts of violence, that the question of whipping Biggerstaff was not considered until after affiant left; and that circumstances will be proved from which it will be evident that this affiant knew nothing about the intention on the part of the men to whip Biggerstaff or any other person. He expects to prove that this affiant had severed his connection with the Invisible Empire for more than twelve months previous to that time, and that he was present that night only for the purpose above set forth. He expects to prove substantially the facts set forth by the other witnesses, [illegible] the said witnesses reside in the aforesaid county. He expects and affiant has every reason to believe that he can have them present at the next term of this court. That said witnesses are not absent by his procurement or consent, and that this affidavit is made for the causes set forth and not merely for delay.

P. DURHAM

Sworn and subscribed before me Oct 2d, 1871.

N. J. RUDISILL, *Clerk*.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY PHILLIPS announced that the government could not admit the affidavit.

JUDGE BOND then ordered the case as to Mr. Durham to be continued till the next regular term of the court in November, Mr. Durham being allowed to remain on bond.

Of the other forty one defendants in this case four only had been taken.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY STARBUCK entered a *nol pros* as to one of these, Alvin Johnson, the other three submitted viz: Samuel Gedorth, Michael Grigg and John Powell.

JUDGE BOND examined these defendants severally and remanded them to the custody of the Marshal till morrow.

In the case of the U. S. vs. Stanly Hanes, Michael Grigg and D. Watson Grigg and John Grigg, a *nol pros* was entered as to John Grigg for the purpose of making him a witness. The others submitted and were remanded until to morrow.

In the cases of the U. S. vs. David Cochran and others, Cochran was the only one taken, and he submitted on the 3rd count in the indictment charging a conspiracy to defeat the provisions of the act of 1870.

Cochran admitted being a member of the order but had not only not been in any raid but was opposed to all such outrages. He joined the order on the representations of a christian neighbor who assured him it was an excellent thing. He quit the order in consequence of advice received from a minister of the gospel residing in South Carolina, who, in consequence of the raids and whippings carried on, advised, in the event of these not being discontinued, that witness go before a judge or before a grand jury and expose the whole affair. This led to the disbanding of the den to which witness belonged. The minister alluded to was a prominent member of the order.

Judge Bond refused to receive witness' submission and bound him over on his own recognizance to appear at the next term of the court.

In the case of the U. S. vs. Isaac Padget and others, Padget submitted and was remanded till to morrow.

In the case of the U. S. vs. Taylor Toms, George Holland and Isaac Padget, the parties submitted and were remanded till to morrow.

The U. S. vs. Wm. Egerton and Isaac Wilson was continued till to morrow.

Lloyd Early, convicted in one of the cases for a conspiracy to whip Biggerstaff, being sick, was sent to his home, judgment being suspended.

The case of Wilson, Mitchell and Beard, from Salisbury, was continued till next term.

Court adjourned till to morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

TEMPLE NOTES

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Temple Association, held on Saturday the 8th day of September, it was resolved to raise the capital stock of the company to fifty thousand dollars for the present, and steps are forming for the use of the Grand Lodge of N. C. and place where the affairs of our state may be put in more prosperous condition. The ultimate design, however, is to place such in the great undertaking annual for the Grand Lodge of N. C. shall have a building commensurate with the dignity and influence of our beloved and ancient order. For the present, then, the Masons of the state are called upon to raise but a small amount comparatively, and this can be done without much difficulty, if the craft generally will share their efforts to this end. The subscription to the stock in this building is to be *voluntary*, as is supposed by many, but an *obligation* from which mutual benefit will arise. A joint stock company has been organized and incorporated and each subscriber becomes interested in the building to the amount of his stock, and we receive his portion of dividend accruing from the rents on said building. But should the Masons of N. C. hesitate to aid in this work for the paltry consideration of dollars and cents? Shall our Grand Lodge be [illegible] back of a sound investment, based in the hands of the wealthy lodges in my brethren? Will the Masons of N. C. stop to inquire what will it pay? I hope not, for can I believe they will. Then, brethren, will you act? I invite you to act. Appoint an agent to prosecute this work. Call upon [illegible] if necessary, discuss this [illegible] with the agent [illegible] and give a prompt and decided answer. I often meet with difficulties. Only yesterday I was called on to [illegible] the temple present, the [illegible] of the members, be taken. This difficulty can be obviated by discussing the matter at a regular meeting, and I call upon the brethren throughout the state to debate at their next meeting this question: Do we wish to see a temple erected in North Carolina, which shall be a credit to our fraternity? If this is determined in the negative, let the matter drop; if in the affirmative, then 2d, can we help by taking a few shares of stock? If yes, decide upon the number you will take. This has been done by *one* lodge, at least, and when the agent came the minds of the members were made up and the number of shares determined on. I shall have occasion to mention this lodge again. Now, brethren, when the master of your lodge notifies you that the agent will be along on a certain day or night, don't stay away because you think he is after *money*, and that you will be obliged to subscribe. There is nothing of the kind intended, and you are cordially invited, yea, entreated to come out and hear what I have to say. It may do you good. It always does my heart good to meet with my many some friends in the lodge, shake them by the hand, and bid them God speed in the noble work in which they are engaged. If each mason in the state will average five dollars, we can build the Temple. Then come out, and let us range together.

ASHLER.

Olio, N. C., Sept. 15th, 1871.

"PLUNDERING THE SOUTH"

Under this head the Washington *Patriot* gives an extract from the testimony of a witness before the kuklux committee, showing the way in which things have worked, or rather been worked, in North Carolina, since the state has been under the control of those who have manipulated or finances during the last two or three years.

How have the financial affairs of your state been managed?

The state has been plundered openly.

In what way?

The legislature that was elected in 1868 under this same military reconstruction?

Yes, sir, under the same military direction. A set of men were elected that had no interest in the state at all, or very little. They won't just come out for bonds of the state with the understanding that a certain part of them would be divided among them. I was a director of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad. A message came in a circuitous way to the board of directors, we needed funds to finish the road; that if we would ask for ten millions of dollars of bonds, they would let us have them provided they received 5 or 10 per cent. on them; they would vote ten millions of bonds to this railroad company, provided certain managers were allowed to retain either 5 or 10 per cent. I have forgotten which it was.

That proposition came directly from the legislature?

It came from certain parties in the legislature in such a way that we were assured it was a proposition, and that it would be carried out. It was in that way our present state debt has been made.

None of the bonds were expended in the construction of the roads?

None. That legislature was so corrupt that when the three commissioners, appointed to draft the laws, tendered to the legislature several chapters for passage by the legislature, they swore they would not vote for them at all unless they were paid for it.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

We should be glad to know whose testimony this is.

ELECTIONEERING FRAUD.—In Tuesday's issue we published a full exposition of an electioneering fraud in relation to the contemplated murder of John Campbell in North Carolina by the kuklux. The fraud consists of an ungainly wood cut, representing a number of disguised kuklux about to hang John Campbell, who is represented on his knees with a rope around his neck, awaiting execution. The cartoon is accompanied with a romance illustrating it, which is false in every word and line. The picture, which is published as a photograph of North Carolina kuklux, is taken from a photograph of a group of North Carolina radical negroes and whites, all of them known to the photographer, who testifies to the facts. We refer to the subject again, because it seems our republican friends, believing that "a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth," are circulating the picture [illegible] and thus giving it as a campaign document, in the form of a hand bill, under the frank of Hon. Jas. H. Platt, a republican member of congress and secretary of the radical national committee.—*Washington Patriot.*

The King of Siam has decreed the abolition of slavery in his dominions after January 1st, 1872, and has levied a tax to remunerate owners. This beats the U. S.

Will he let them vote and make Justices of the Peace, Congressmen, &c., out of them? asks the *Enquirer*. There, we think, the U. S. has got him.

INCREASED MARKET

Mr. [illegible] has [illegible] the people [illegible] at Tiffin's Tables. The proprietor of the long table has been crowded in this fifth greasy town. Seventy five tickets were sold at $2 each for the privilege of sitting at the table with an equal number for nature. A negro named Lee bought a ticket and was refused admittance and a seat at the table. James Harris, negro candidate for congress, says negroes want no social equality. George Mebane, a negro of Chatham, says "No republican can be found at table and eat with a negro, and we can well bear to sit with a white man, if he is one, he is acting the part of a hypocrite and should be expelled from the party." There's logic in "that nigger." The Tuscaloosa *Courier* thus speaks of the exclusion of Mr. Lee, negro, from the table:

"We have denounced the treatment of Mr. Lee, and will denounce it, as an outrage upon the rights of American citizens, [illegible] and we cannot help thinking that all candid and fair minded persons will agree with us in this conclusion. We have no wish to make political capital out of this matter. The position of the democratic party, is, the attempt was made to exclude from the states the right to regulate [illegible] own respects. Rights, and under this power [illegible] were well understood, in unprejudiced minds, naturally gave the vote of the colored people, and expected to be rewarded for it. And they do yet [illegible] against [illegible] to be clothed with the privilege and dignities of American citizens, and expected to take place in the public and political life of their place."

The New York *Sun*, edited by Danay [illegible]

A gross, deliberate affront of this description is not to be atoned for by any amount of empty professions, or by the action of the government pretending to protect the negro from the oppression of the white race at the south. Here is something tangible, stinging, and which can not be explained away, perpetrated under the eyes of the president himself. Will formal enactments, assuring the rights of the negro race, provide for this insult? In the southern states and in the eyes of Washington there are penal statutes protecting the negro in all the privileges of the white man, and keepers of saloons are [illegible] to fine for refusing to let negroes drink at their bars. But what does formal social recognition amount to, as against the insult of a refusal, the door of a public entertainment, given to the president in his official capacity, shut in the face of a black man after he has paid his money for a ticket?

The *Sun* says: "*In the southern states and in the city of Washington there are penal statutes protecting the negro in all the privileges of the white man, and keepers of saloons have been subjected to fine for refusing to let negroes drink at their bars.*" This is true; and more than that, there is the civil rights bill and the fourteenth amendment, applicable not only to the southern states, but to the whole Union.

We have in our possession a bill of custom house charges and duties on a small package of photographs imported from Italy by a gentleman of this city, which illustrates the present system of New York custom house management, the levying of "protection," and what it costs. They cost [illegible] the goods were ten dollars. The fees are as follows:

Duties $3.60 at 30 per cent.	$1.08
Paid on goods for duties	[illegible]
[illegible] bond, postage, clerk's compensation, [illegible]	[illegible]
Entered at home fees $1.50, average cartage 25 cents	2.05
Revenue stamp 25 cents, [illegible]	[illegible]
Brokerage $	[illegible]
Total	$6.85

For which the government received $1.08 and the custom house officers $5.77. Are these not a purchase of ten dollars?—*Washington Patriot.*

BE A MAN.—French spending is the father of poverty. Do not be ashamed of work, nor of hard work. Work for the best salary you can get, but work for some price rather than be idle. Be your own master and do not let society or fashion swallow up your individuality, coat and boots. Do not eat up or wear out all that you earn. Comp[illegible] your selfish body to spare something for profits saved. Be stingy to your own appetite, but merciful to others necessities. Help others, and ask no help for yourself. See that you are proud. Let your pride be of the right kind. Be too proud to be lazy, too proud to give up without conquering every difficulty, too proud to wear a coat that you cannot afford to buy, too proud to be in company that you cannot pay up with in expense, too proud to lie, or steal, or cheat, too proud to be stingy.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The National Grand Lodge of locomotive firemen assembled in St. Louis on the 21st instant, and at the opening proceedings was addressed by the Grand Master, Henry Rippingan, of New York. In the course of his remarks that gentleman said: "I think the question of temperance is one of the utmost importance to the railroad men. No man of intemperate habits is worthy of the lowest position within the gift of any railroad company. I venture to say that more than half the accidents that occur on the various railroads throughout the world are due to men that habitually use intoxicating drinks." This testimony is of no importance, coming from a prominent member of the one class of men who know more than others can, who read he speaks.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Jackson (Tennessee) *Whig* says: "Captain Brown, of this city, recently robbed three hives of bees, and Dr. West robbed four. The bees, thus deprived of the fruits of their labor, became furious, and uniting, making an army of seven hives, they invaded the premises of Mr. Horace Bledsoe, and made a fierce attack on five of his hives. Bledsoe's bees were taken by surprise, and although outnumbered, fought for their homes with desperation. The battle lasted several hours, and four of Bledsoe's hives were literally destroyed. The invaders were finally repulsed, after being almost annihilated. The ground for yards around was black with dead bees. Mr. Bledsoe, although a serious loser, buried the dead warriors with the honors of war. Few of the invaders survived the battle, and out of the five defending hives four were destroyed. It was the bloodiest battle on record, and deserves to be handed down to posterity."

Frosts are reported in various portions of the state.

SOCIAL EVIL.

Without discussing the subject, perhaps it is proper to note the fact that the president and other ladies of Washington City, are attempting to reclaim the fallen women of that city, by giving them work and employment to earn a living. The public appearance of the lewd and tainted with the pure and virtuous, gives rise to serious discussion not fit for print. Mrs. Stanton, the leader in the reform, is free to comple the subject of scandal herself. The fair sisters of Washington are publishing that her husband has abandoned her because she persisted in attending of the woman's club for the suppression of the social evil.

RETURNED.—We learn, says the Washington *Star* of the 30th ult., that E. Eldridge, late cashier of Elkin county, who left for the north immediately on the heels of the late robbery of the safe of Messrs. Rinaldi & Co., of Elizabethtown, Bladen county, of upwards of $7,000, and who was consequently charged with having something to do with the theft, has returned to Bladen. He states, we understand, that he came back immediately upon hearing of the charges made against him for the purpose of having an investigation of the matter.

For the Sentinel.

RALEIGH, Sept. 28, 1871.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Thursday night, an indictment which charged me with kukluxing Aaron Biggerstaff. The persecution and oppression of an humble man, like myself, is of little moment to the public, but I propose to give the facts connected with it, if you will publish them. I never belonged to any secret society, save that of the Free Masons. I was never a member of kuklux, White Brotherhood, or any thing of the kind. This is my first, and I hope my last appearance in court.

In April last I was arrested while plowing in my field, upon a warrant issued upon the oath of Mary Ann Norville, whose true name is Ramsay, a daughter of Aaron Biggerstaff. I was bound over to appear at Rutherford, before Judge Logan, when it was known the Judge would be absent, holding court. I absented and the clerk of the court bound me over to appear before Judge Logan on the 10th of [illegible] was then arrested by [illegible] Dusher and a squad of U. S. soldiers and brought to Raleigh and lodged in jail. I could have given bail at home, but was not allowed to. When I reached this city, Judge Bond required $2,000 bail. I offered a bond signed by the best and wealthiest men of Cleaveland county. This Judge Bond refused to take, and I went to jail for a week for want of bail. Bringing me three hundred miles from home, and requiring me to give bail among strangers, was an act of oppression and wrong, not practiced by a [illegible] government on earth. I [illegible] to thank you for sending me [illegible] while in jail. It was the best service you could have rendered us.

The night Biggerstaff was whipped, I was on a visit with my wife and family, to my mother-in-law, William C. Dula's. The next and next two nights I slept in Dula's house. [illegible] they found out that I was so much in Dula's house they came at home. I was not arrested or charged by the Biggerstaffs with assaulting. I was one I was arrested to defend. Dr. Dula and his son are my witnesses. Why are Dula and his son are now convicted of kukluxing Biggerstaff when I could have proven them [illegible] Biggerstaff was being whipped, I [illegible] on the people with the Dulas and my wife listening to the noise, which was some mile or more distant. There was not a particle of evidence to convict me of kukluxing Biggerstaff or any other person. And now that my blood is up I defy the prosecution to produce any. The great malice which instigates it, I have no redress. It is the court and the officers of the court who are turned into political prosecutors. If I had been a republican I would never have been indicted. Those who have wronged me are not worth suing, or I would seek redress in that way. Mine has been a political persecution and prosecution. I have reason to believe there are men convicted who are as innocent as I am, and there are men now in jail or trial who are also innocent. I will close, for you may think I have made this too long, though I have not told half.

Respectfully yours,
J. W. CALTON.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE BY NEGROES.—A dispatch from Richmond, Va., to the New York *Herald*, dated 25th ultimo, says that a report received from Greenbrier county, West Virginia, gives the details of a shocking outrage which occurred in the township of Palestine. It seems that a man named employed of Mr. Geo. V. Perry had a difficulty with Mr. Lewis F. Watts, in which Watts was whipped. Watts then employed two negroes and a white man to go to Perry's at night time for the purpose of beating his antagonist. The white man remained in the road and the negroes knocked at the door, and were admitted by Mr. Perry. The man they were after stepped behind the door as it was opened, and the negroes, not seeing him in the room, went up stairs in search of him. As soon as they started upstairs, he slipped out and ran to the railroad for assistance. The negroes, after searching in vain for him up stairs came down and fell upon Mr. Perry and his young son and beat them fearfully.

They then seized Mrs. Perry, threw her on the bed, and tied her by the hair to the bed, after which they outraged her person. They then attempted to outrage a little girl only twelve years of age, doing her serious injury. Mrs. Perry, in her struggles to escape, had nearly all her hair pulled from her head by the roots, but she finally succeeded, and fled to a neighbor's in her night clothes for protection. The men who had gone for assistance returned with others and captured the offenders. They then went to Wall's and arrested him and his son, and kept them secure until next day. The news spread rapidly, and the people flocked in with guns determined on lynching all the guilty parties. These, however, were secured in a strongly built house, so that they were not reached, although desperate efforts were made. They were tied and sent to the Monroe jail, where they remain securely guarded.—*Balt. Sun.*

This would be a case of kukluxing in North Carolina, in the United States court.