The Sentinel.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., Editor.
JOHN SPELMAN, Associate & Local Editor.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1871.

DISMISSED OR RESIGNED.

It is announced by telegram, that Akerman, the old Murfreesboro' schoolmaster, has resigned his place as attorney general of the United States. When the secret history of his resignation is known it will turn out that he was requested to resign. No man of his former obscurity will voluntarily lower himself from a high position he had so unexpectedly reached. He must have been requested to resign. Grant has found out that the Holden Akerman policy, as practised in South Carolina will not do.

The American people will not tolerate the arrest and imprisonment of a whole community not guilty of crime simply to arrest a few who may be guilty. The [illegible] the maxim that it is better that ninety and nine guilty men should escape, than one innocent should suffer.

Negroes who have been whipped unlawfully for larceny or other crimes, or have been whipped for their political sentiments, if you please, can no longer ride at the head of a column of cavalry and arrest persons at their will and pleasure. Grant himself began to condemn it by dismissing Akerman.

There is no set off in crime. The kuklux had the power and they whipped the leaguers. Grant being head of the leaguers arrested and imprisoned the kuklux in violation of every principle of human liberty. The raid into Cleaveland county, and the kidnapping five citizens there was quite as lawless as the raid on the Rutherford *Star*. When we defend one we are ready to defend the others. If our people had kept clear of secret societies we would have had neither.

Akerman's office was a mere political machine which he and Holden ran down in time less than double quick. It remains to be seen what course will be taken by Akerman's successor, Mr. Williams, all the way from Oregon.

If Murfreesboro' can furnish in the person of its school master, an attorney general for the whole of the United States we can see no reason why the state Oregon should not do the same. We should be pleased if Grant has fallen on a second William Wirt for attorney-general, but from his former selection of cabinet officers and custom house officials, we have no reason to hope for it.

A gigantic railroad consolidation took place December 1st, whereby 32 separate New Jersey roads passed into the control of the Pennsylvania Central.

We copy this from the New Hampshire *Democrat*.

This gigantic corporation leased the North Carolina road, while Judge Bond bound, as with fetters, the agents of the state who owned three-fourths of the property. The state has not yet been heard in the lease.

The Pennsylvania Central is a power in the land. They are said to lease and establish printing presses to aid in their scheming. They are charged with corrupting two or three different state legislatures whose railways they had bought or leased.

It is said no legislature, not even the Virginia, could withstand their free passes, champaign and oyster suppers and presents. Selling out the highways of the country to such a corporation is only a little better than selling our great bill of rights. It puts every one who raises an ear of corn or a pound of cotton at the mercy of a foreign corporation.

"WHAT'S HE DOING THERE?"

A school boy from abroad strayed into the house of representatives on Tuesday last to take a peep at the members. He inquired of us if that was Gov. Caldwell in the chair, Mr. Phillips being the temporary occupant. We said no, that was Mr. Phillips. We did not call him Sam, as he does us, "Jo." The boy, with great astonishment, said, "What's he doing there?" When we remember that Mr. Phillips has been tried, and preferred any negro in Wake county to Judge Merrimon, Gov. Bragg, or Hon. D. M. Barringer, to represent him, it was no wonder the boy should express astonishment at seeing him preside over a house containing only a few negroes. We told the boy, Mr. Phillips was there by force of parliamentary etiquette. This would not do, the boy wore confederate gray, and we might have as well attempted to reason with a kuklux.

"COFFEE AND PISTOLS."

Certain men are published as "strutting the streets loaded down with pistols." We have heard from a private source of two men threatening to shoot us and loading themselves down with pistols for the purpose. We are not as ready to be shot at as we were last year, by twenty thousand dollars, our life being insured for that amount less than it was then. We advise those who come to shoot at us to have their lives well insured. If they will give us notice we will add something to our insurance.

WHO WANTS TO SWAP.—Judge Cloud has arrived at home from his ride on the western circuit. Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until the first of March from any district that wishes to swap for our judge.

N. B.—We wish it distinctly understood that no proposals from Logan's or Greasy Sam's district, asking "boot," will be received.—*Winston Sentinel.*

IN THE STATE of New-Jersey there are reported to be at the present time 875 blind, and 1,588 mutes.

MR. CRAWFORD, OF ROWAN.

Below we give a brief synopsis of the very able speech of this gentleman, delivered in the House of Representatives on Monday, 4th instant, upon the resolutions of a Rutherford county radical meeting which the representative of that county, Mr. J. M. Justice, had the impudence to present to the House as a "memorial," which contained slanderous charges against certain democratic members.

MR. SPEAKER: The morning train separated me from my little family, and many a noble spirit waved adieu as the iron horse bore me onward to my post of duty, leaving friends behind where the political atmosphere is much purer than about the capital of my native state. Why do I say purer, Mr. Speaker? Because, sir, the aggregation of office holders and the distribution of the spoils wrung from an oppressed people, have corrupted with their poisonous breath even the avenues that lead to this magnificent building, which has so often echoed to the eloquence of Gaston, Stanly and Graham. I am not fond of public speaking, and suffering from a severe cold, I would not trespass upon the House did I not feel I should be recreant to my high trust and derelict in the duty I owe to the state and a noble constituency, were I to remain silent while such crimes are being enacted around me. Were I to be silent, sir, I fear the dead would haunt me in my dreams.

I wish to bring to the discussion of this question a judgment unwarped by passion. The highest interests of the state demand that this discussion should be characterized by calmness [illegible] I have no purpose to subserve other than the good of the people, and the settling upon the eternal basis of truth and right the grave constitutional principles involved. I am not here for the purpose of retaliation, for crushing or oppressing the ignorant and unfortunate negro, who has been taught that it was a duty which he owed to his God, and to his country, to obey the mandates of the most unscrupulous and infamous party organization the world has ever known. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Wilson (inserting union league) adds nothing in my opinion to the acceptability of the resolution. Many a negro with torch in hand as a midnight incendiary, has repented in sack cloth and ashes. My purpose has been to elevate the race instead of degrading them, and believing as I do, that should this resolution pass and an investigation ensue according to the amendment, that a great many would be convicted of [illegible] the influence they might exert on their associates, and prevent them from disseminating the gospel, and civilizing and christianizing their heathen brethren on the sandy plains of Africa, where their services are much more needed than in the legislative halls of North Carolina.

Having voted last session for every bill to ferret out and repress *all* secret oath-bound political societies and having failed to restore peace to a distracted and oppressed people, who are groaning under the burdens of a grinding taxation and lawless oppression. My old mother state now bleeding at every pore, clothed in the habiliments of mourning, and weeping like a stricken mother over the graves of her slain children. Yet, Mr. Speaker, our enemies are still crying like the Horse leach, give us more, setting not only upon the throne but above the throne, fiddling while Rome is burning. Gentlemen of the house I address you as North Carolinians, I appeal to your sense not of passion but of right—losing sight of party—standing above the political trickery of demagogues, raising the question on the elevated standpoint of statesmen interested in the establishment of the great principles, of the fundamental law, I ask you to consider your action on the resolution retaining those high principles that should characterize sons of the good old North State. Let not your action here to day stamp a stigma upon your character as gentlemen, which when read by your constituents, quicken their pulse, and add to their troubles by abusing the trusts they have so confidingly committed to your hands. The unborn children who will fill our places when we shall have passed away, will be forced to refer to the journals of the house to vindicate and defend their ancestors against the vilest attacks which may be made upon them by contemptible politicians. No gentlemen, I have a better opinion of you than that. Our political enemies are in power. They are wielding the sword of despotism. They are thoroughly intrenched behind federal bayonets, or they would not dare offer the insult by asking us to become our own executioners. With the federal courts sitting within a few hundred yards of the capitol—with United States troops perambulating the country and arresting without the authority of law—the innocent as well as the guilty—incarcerating them in filthy dungeons—beyond the reach of the writ of *habeas corpus*. It strikes me, gentlemen this ought to be enough, yes, more than enough to appease their malevolent designs without forcing this infamous issue, which was begot in sin and conceived in iniquity, and should be treated with indignation and contempt by this house.—Submitting these remarks I will move to lay the resolution on the table.

The amount paid for current printing during the last session of the South Carolina legislature was $68,904.40 over and above an appropriation of $30,000 to that purpose. The clerks of the two Houses furthermore paid the sum of $103,651.44 for publishing the laws. Then there were $91,500 furniture furnished upon the order of the speaker of the house.

In view of such facts as these, who could blame the people of South Carolina, if they should resent their w[illegible] as it is falsely alleged they have done. They are bound hand and foot by federal power, while carpet-baggers and negroes who don't own a dollar of real estate, tax them often beyond their ability to pay, and steal every dollar they collect. If we would not tamely submit to such wrongs, let those who believe the Carolinians have resented them be a little charitable.—*Union Democrat, N. H.*

HOW TO DWARF A TOWN.—Horace Greeley presents the following as a sure means of destroying the prosperity of the most promising town. "There can be no doubt of its efficacy:

"If you wish to keep a town from thriving don't put up any more buildings than you can conveniently occupy yourself. If you should accidentally have an empty building, and any one should want to rent it, ask three times the value of it. Demand a Shylock price for every spot of ground that God has given you stewardship over. Turn a cold shoulder to every mechanic or business man seeking a home among you. Look at every new comer with a scowl. Run down the work of every new workman. Go abroad for wares, rather than deal with those who seek to do business in our midst. Fail to advertise, or in any other way to support your paper, so people abroad may know whether any business is going on in town or not. Wrap yourself up within yourselves with a coat of impervious selfishness. There is no more effectual way to retard the growth of a town than actions like those enumerated, and there are people in every town who are pursuing the same course every day of their lives, and to whom the above remarks are respectfully offered for their consideration."

JUDGE LOGAN.

We give below the report of the special committee, appointed to investigate the charges against Judge Logan, submitted in the House of Representatives yesterday.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of the bar, of the 9th judicial district, to investigate and report upon the charges and allegations therein contained against Geo. W. Logan, judge of said district, beg leave to report as follows:

That they have carefully considered the subject matter of the memorial, and taken testimony in regard to the same. This testimony is herewith submitted, and we regret to say that, it furnish irresistible proof that Geo. W. Logan, the judge of the 9th judicial district of this state, is utterly disqualified for the position which he now holds. It appears that he is not only ignorant of the law, but that his inefficiency in the cause of its administration really amounts to a denial of justice in the courts of his district. The consequences to society in retaining such a judge in office is of a very grave and dangerous character, and so momentous in its nature as to demand the most serious consideration of this general assembly. The judiciary department is not only the stay of free and enlightened government, but, like the fly wheel in complicated machinery, serves to maintain a steady and uniform motion in all its parts.

In speaking of the value of the judicial department, Judge Story in his commentary on the constitution of the United States says: 3d vol. 425, "Every government must in its essence be unsafe and [illegible] such a department [illegible]sive with those of the legislative department. Where there is no judicial department to interpret, pronounce, and execute the law, to decide controversies and to enforce rights, the government must either perish by its own imbecility, or the other department of government must usurp powers for the purpose of commanding obedience, to the *destruction of liberty*. The will of those who govern, will become, under such circumstances, absolute and despotic, and it is wholly immaterial whether power is vested in a single tyrant, or in an assembly of tyrants. And it is no less true, that personal security and private property rest entirely upon the wisdom, the stability, and the integrity of the courts of justice. In every well organized government, therefore, with reference to the security both of public rights and private rights, it is indispensable that there should be a judicial department to ascertain and decide rights, to [illegible] protect the innocent from injury and usurpation."

The judicial department herein referred to, is not a mere empty show or idle pageant, but a real and substantial element in the body politic. Can it be said that there is really and truly any judiciary within the ninth district to ascertain and decide rights, to punish crimes, to administer justice, and to protect the innocent from injury and usurpation? If it can, then with equal truth might it be said if the bench were adorned with a statue of wood or bronze, for all practical purposes. In the latter case, we can readily imagine what disorders would occur, what crimes would be committed, and what a total disregard of justice, fairness and right, would soon dissolve the bonds of society, and supercede a state of anarchy. Judges are necessary to peaceably solve all differences, which may arise between the members of the state and to preserve its peace, but if a judge be incompetent to discharge such duties, it is very self evident that men will resort to their own vindication and self protection. The first law of nature is self defence, and this law will be resorted to when others fail. This law man cannot wholly repeal, though he does modify its exercise, by the substitution of courts of justice, to which injured members of society may resort for a reparation of wrongs. We should not therefore, be surprised to hear of lawlessness and violence within the bounds of the 9th judicial district to an extent hitherto unknown in any part of our law abiding State. The evil is undoubtedly great, and evidently demands a remedy. The lawyers of this district, without distinction of party, tell us that they have borne with Judge Logan's incompetency till forbearance has ceased to be a virtue; that they delayed complaining in the hope that time and practice would enable him to better discharge the duties of his office; but in this hope they have been sorely disappointed, and that in the last extreme, as a duty to society, they have come forward to this General Assembly with their memorial. By referring to the testimony of the witnesses taken in this case, the members of the house will be forcibly impressed with the truth of the matter set forth in the memorial, and they will be further satisfied that no feeling of unkindness toward the Judge, nor any political actions or sentiments on his part have incited the memorialists to the course taken by them. We can only incorporate a few brief extracts from the testimony in the report.

William H. Bailey, Esq., with full competency to judge, says of Judge Logan: I feel perfectly satisfied from the character of his mind and his slight legal acquirements, that he is wholly incapacitated to try an important civil suit. He is incapable of understanding or appreciating a legal argument or a complex legal question. I am satisfied that unprofessional persons have as little or less opinion of his mind and legal acquirements as the bar whose sentiments I believe I have expressed. The judgments of his court do not carry with them any appreciated weight.

Joseph H. Wilson, Esq., have been engaged in the practice of the law in Mecklenburg and surrounding counties since the year 1832, just became acquainted with Judge Logan in 1866-'67, and have practiced in the 9th district before him. That none but the kindest feelings have existed between them. His opinion is that Judge Logan is not qualified either by learning or capacity to discharge his official duties and that he was not qualified when elected and has exhibited no evidence of improvement since.

Wm. P. Bynum, Esq., solicitor for the 9th district, testifies that he has practiced law in all the courts of Judge Logan's district from the time he was elected to the present time, and has formed an opinion as to his mental capacity and competency as a judge, founded on his experience as a practising lawyer in his courts, and that opinion is that he is mentally incompetent and incapable of discharging the duties of judge as prescribed by law. In answer to a question, he gives it as his opinion that the evils resulting from his incompetency are mainly those described in the "memorial of the bar," to which he refers. He considers Judge Logan as well qualified now for his position as when he was elected, but no better.

C. Dowd, Esq., has known Judge Logan ever since his elevation to the bench, and does not think he possesses the requisite qualifications for a proper discharge of the duties of his office, being deficient in national capacity as well as knowledge. He seems to be ignorant of the simplest and most general rules of law and evidence and is making no improvement. Of the less obvious and more complicated principles of law he thinks he may safely say the judge is totally ignorant that he is deficient not only in comprehension, but in discrimination and law arguments make no impression upon him. He is also deficient in administrative ability ignores everything like system, consumes much time in cases of submission and other unimportant matter to the great delay of matters of importance, sitting even to a denial of justice. His Chambers practice he seldom [illegible] papers sent to him for prompt action [illegible] retains them most commonly till he comes to court, much to the injury of the parties interested.

Gen. Rufus Barringer, says that his opinion Judge Logan is except in [illegible] two unimportant traits more strikingly incompetent as a judge than any he ever knew or read of. His failure [illegible] glaring; he has no legal learning [illegible] mind is naturally incapable of legal [illegible] and acumen. He can neither acquire or comprehend a legal idea. Yet he is not without some force of intellect and of character, but it is cunning rather than capacity. This united with great vanity and wonderful obstinacy, makes him the worst possible judge. Besides this he is singular, distrustful and suspicious of others and can therefore never learn [illegible] from experience.

H. W. Guion testified, that he has been at the bar nearly 35 years and has known Judge Logan from the time he first commenced to practice. That the relations between them have ever been friendly and nothing has ever occurred between them to affect relationship. The judge, as a man, is courteous, obliging, sober and patient, but as a judge he is constrained to say that he does not possess the requisite qualifications to discharge the high duties of that office. That he is mentally incompetent to comprehend the principles of the law, and of course incapable of expounding the law to the jury or otherwise administering it correctly, even at times in simple cases. His deficiencies are so patent that the community [illegible] the cause of justice is thereby seriously impaired. This action of the bar did not originate in any spirit of anger or revenge towards the judge on account of his prosecution of political parties, nor on account of his disbaring a member of the profession. In fact it was resolved upon by the lawyers at Lincolnton court, prior to those transactions, it is believed or at least prior to the knowledge of them by the bar.

Those matters have in no wise influenced the memorialists, as most of them have repeatedly asserted and such a course would be unworthy of a profession which delighted in styling itself honorable. The memorialists were sincere in their presentment. The movement commenced at Lincoln court, and at Gaston it was resolved by the bar there assembled, to hold a general meeting of the district at Mecklenburg court. In pursuance of this agreement, the meeting was held in Ma[illegible] bar of the district.

Judge Boyden testifies, that he has been at the bar forty eight years, has practiced up to the time of his elevation to the supreme court bench in two counties of Judge Logan's district; thinks Judge Logan not deficient in mental ability. I never saw the slightest evidence of partiality, indeed he seems perfectly indifferent as to how the jury may decide. I have known men to be acquitted when I thought they were clearly guilty, and convicted when I thought they ought to have been acquitted, and I regarded these improper acquittals and improper convictions mainly owing to the fault of the judge in not responding to the request of counsel for special instructions. So far as I have observed, his Honor almost uniformly ignores all special instructions. He in his charges to the jury, never tells the jury that he has been requested to instruct them thus and so. This, in my opinion, renders the judge and not the jury responsible for these improper convictions and acquittals. It is the same in civil actions, and improper verdicts are given in such causes for the same reasons, that his Honor makes no response whatever to the special instructions requested. Indeed such has been the almost unvarying course of the judge, that *I have* [illegible] and often said, that I felt sure that I could try any really litigated case before his Honor with the fullest confidence, that by an appeal I could get a new trial if I failed to get the verdict. And it is this course of the judge which seriously impairs and almost destroys his efficiency and usefulness as a judge at *nisi prius*.

With such impartial and disinterested testimony as this, a grave and solemn duty is imposed upon us, and it remains for us to decide how that duty to the people of the state shall be discharged. From the earliest days of the state, even in its colonial infancy, the law has required that "counts shall be held by judges being men of ability, integrity and learned in the law." See revised code, page 159 and antecedent laws. In the common law the want of such qualifications have been held to amount to legal disability, to hold office, even though appointed by the king himself. "If an office" says Coke, "either of the grant of the king or subject which concerns the administration, proceeding, or execution of justice or the kings revenue, or the commonwealth, or the interests, benefit, or safety of the subject or the like; if these or any of these be granted to a man that is unexpert and hath no skill and science to exercise or execute the same. The grant is merely void and the party disabled by law, and incapable to take the same, *pro commodo regis et populi*; for only men of skill, knowledge and ability to exercise the same, are capable to serve the king and his people." Several cases are reported in which this doctrine has been enforced. "The office of clerk of the crown was granted by the king to one vintner, but the justices of the court of king's bench refused to admit him on the ground of his incompetency." The bishop of Gloucester granted the office of chancellor of his diocese to one S., who, because he was unskillful in the civil and canon law, was adjudged incapable. It has been explicitly decided in England that if the king should grant an office in the king's bench, the judges may remove such an officer for insufficiency. We find in these citations, and many others might be added to them, that the common law is the experience and necessities of our forefathers has wisely provided a remedy for the present emergency, and that as the king representing all his subjects, so the people here who are sovereign, may not elect a judge or other officer grossly deficient in the qualifications for discharging the same. To admit the contrary would grant that the people in their common elections might select a class of men whose disqualifications would certainly subvert the government and reduce society to anarchy or despotism, as stated by Judge Story. We should assume that if such a one were chosen by the people, that the electors have been misled or imposed upon by the party or his friends and for such a case the common law has made a rational provision. If an infant, idiot or lunatic were chosen, the deception would be manifest, and there would be but one opinion as to the propriety of his removal, in such case the election would be merely void. In the present case, infancy or lunacy are not complained of, and yet the deficiency of the incumbent is equally hurtful to the best interests of society. In this extremity we should inquire as to the proper mode of removal. The present constitution of the state provides for a court of impeachment and has conferred upon it the power of removal from office, and it should be observed, that differing from most constitutions, it does not restrict the jurisdiction of that court to high crimes and misdemeanors. After this clause was passed by the convention another was offered, copied from our former constitution providing for the removal of officers for mental or physical inability it was rejected and we may presume that it was deemed superfluous and unnecessary for the existence of such a power, is one of vital importance to the good order and welfare of society. That clause of the constitution however, has received a legislative construction by the enactment of a statute in relation to impeachment. The act was ratified on the tenth of April, 1869, and amongst the grounds of impeachment therein recited, section 5 prescribes mental or physical incompetency to discharge the duties of his office. The power and propriety then of the removal of a judge or other incompetent officer is well and fully established by the soundest principles of the common law, and the only mode prescribed for effecting that purpose, is by the judgment of the high court of impeachment.

These facts and views are therefore submitted by the Committee to the House, to the end that it may take such action in the case as its merits may seem to demand.

Respectfully submitted,
R. P. WARING, Chai'n.
JNO. L. HENDERSON.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 15, 1871.

The report of the senate proceedings to-day is postponed in consequence of the sudden sickness of the reporter. It will appear in our next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Dec. 15th, 1871.

House called to order at the usual [illegible] Journal of yesterday [illegible]ed.

Reports from the different standing committees were submitted.

By Mr. Stanford: A resolution taking a recess from the 22nd of Dec. to the 15th of Jan.; placed on calendar.

By Mr. Shull: A resolution in regard to night sessions; placed on calendar.

By Mr. Broadfoot: A bill to regulate the time of holding municipal elections in Fayetteville, referred [illegible] May.)

By Mr. Morgan of Montgomery: A bill to authorize the Commissioners of Montgomery county to levy a special tax; referred.

By Mr. Currie: A bill to authorize the Western R. R. Co., to open navigation in the waters of Lower Little river and its tributaries; referred.

By Mr. Stewart: A bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Fayetteville R. R. Co.; referred.

By Mr. [illegible] A bill to incorporate the Murfreesboro' and Tennessee Turnpike road; referred.

By Mr. Wilcox: A bill to amend sec. 2, chapter 66, laws of 1869-'70; referred.

By Mr. Gambrel: A bill to legalize the acts of Alleghany county court at April term, 1868; referred.

By Mr. Copeland: A bill to repeal chapter 90, laws 1870-'71; referred.

The bill to incorporate the village of Excelsior, Burke county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Dunham, the resolution in regard to the public printing was taken up. The resolution reads as follows:

WHEREAS, One James H. Moore did on the 18th day of December, 1870, through a joint committee of both house contract with the general assembly of North Carolina for the public printing for one year, and whereas a copy of said contract was filed in the Auditor's office where the accounts of the said James H. Moore were to be passed upon before payment, and whereas it is charged that a part of the accounts of the said J. H. Moore were by him improperly rendered, and by the Auditor improperly audited, now therefore,

Resolved, That a joint committee of two on the part of the senate and three on the part of the House be appointed, who shall together with the Auditor of the state have the accounts with the public printer, under his written contract, made up in full.

Resolved, To enable said committee to do full justice to all parties, they may engage the services of three impartial practical printers, one to be selected by the committee, one by the Auditor and one by the contractor, any two of whom may make up said account under the supervision of the committee and Auditor. The committee shall report their proceedings to the House.

Mr. Dunham moved to amend the resolution by saying that the method of computation shall be by the quad em.

Mr. Justice thought that the two reports should be acted on first. He was in favor of the resolution as it was in keeping with the spirit of the minority report.

Mr. Dunham's amendment was adopted, and the resolution passed its several readings.

The resolution introduced by Mabson, col., to raise a joint committee to investigate charges of kukluxism against certain members and officers of the general assembly and the unfavorable report of the judiciary committee thereon was taken up. [The resolution and report published before.]

Mr. Ashe submitted a minority report giving additional reasons why the resolution should not be adopted.

After a long debate the resolution was, on motion of Cawthorne, col., laid on the table. The following republicans voting in the affirmative. Messrs. Brooks, Cawthorn, col., Phillips and Robbins, col.

Mr. Phillips said in explanation of his vote that he had intended to say something upon the resolution under consideration but was prevented from so doing by the motion to table. That as a member of the judiciary he had heard the testimony of Latta in regard to the letter read before this house a few days since by Mabson, col., of New Hanover, and that Latta flatly denied the authenticity of the letter and contradicted it from beginning to end. He (Mr. Phillips) had put several questions to the witness and he (the witness) denied any knowledge of the letter and contradicted it *in toto*. He (Mr. P.) taking these things into consideration thought the charges groundless and therefore thought the resolution should go to the table.

Mr. McAfee in explanation of his vote said that he neither feared investigation here or anywhere else, therefore he voted against the motion to lay the resolution on the table.

The special committee appointed to investigate the charges of incompetency against Judge Logan, submitted a report containing the sworn evidence of members of the bar of Judge Logan's circuit, without regard to party, testifying as to his incompetency, was taken up and read.

Mr. Justice moved to lay it on the table. The yeas and nays were called and the motion was lost by a vote of yeas 40, nays 51.

On motion of Mr. Waring, the matter was referred to the committee on judiciary.

The consideration of the revenue bill was renewed—the question being upon the 2d section which provides for a tax of 12 cents on the $100, for the penitentiary and the various pending amendments thereto.

A long debate ensued and the House adjourned without any action.

A gentleman enquired of the Washington stage driver, the other day, what was the fare from Newbern to Washington, and was informed that the price was six dollars. "Zounds, man, said the traveler, I don't want to buy your team."—*Newbern Jour. of Com.*

AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY.

The Chicago *Tribune* and the New York *Tribune* are conspicuous in the efforts now being made inside the republican party to injure the party and defeat it in 1872. The former paper holds the administration of General Grant responsible for the influx of Northern men into Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, and says "those states have suffered more from the deluge of carpet baggers that has swept over them than from the overflow of the Father of waters." And it calls upon the government to rid those states of the carpet baggers before it attempts to construct levees on the Mississippi.

If that is not the language of unreasoning passion we know not what it is. Congress is called upon to do nothing for the states through which the Mississippi flows, because a few northern men have settled in these states.

So far as the New York *Tribune* is concerned, we hear almost every day from the reconstructed states that Mr. Greeley is becoming popular among the confederate leaders, not so much on his own merits as an original abolitionist, a temperance man, and a devotee of Graham bread, as because he is regarded as hostile to Gen. Grant.

The old slaveholders are saying to the colored people: "We are for Mr. Greeley for President. He is an old abolitionist, but an honest man. He is also a good republican. Now, if you will vote for him, and we can elect him, we shall defeat the radicals, and we shall all be together. We own the lands, and we will be your friends if you will vote for Mr. [illegible] *masse* for the nominee of the national republican convention. They like Mr. Greeley for what he did a long time ago, but when he abandons the republican party they will abandon him.

Those papers and those public men who are giving aid and comfort now to the enemies of the Republican party will continue to do so with increased earnestness in 1872. Now is the time to expose them, and to warn the Republicans against them. Let it be remembered *now* that "he that is not for us is against us, and he that gathereth not with us scattereth abroad." Those newspapers and public men who are constantly finding fault with the administration, and who utter no word in its defense, are opposed to it, and the sooner this is known the better. It will be known to all, and proclaimed on the house-tops in 1872, and many who are now deceived, and believe that certain men are friends [illegible] will feel mortified that they were not sooner exposed and denounced.—*Holden's paper.*

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK,
DECEMBER 14, 1871.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the Second Tuesday in January next (being the 9th) at their Banking House in this City, at 11 o'clock a. m.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
dec 14 td

Carolinian and Era, please copy till the day.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Mortgage executed to the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association, I will sell at public auction for cash, in front of the Court House, a House and Lot, the property of Michael and Catherine T. Kelly. Said lot adjoins the Fair Grounds and is known as lot No. 7 as laid down in the plot of lots laid off by authority of the city commissioners, and contains about one half an acre.

The sale will take place on Monday, December 18th at 12 o'clock m.

WM. SIMPSON, Secretary.
nov 17 dlm

BUY THE GENUINE

Standard Scales,

More than 250 Different Modifications.

Agents also for the best alarm Money Drawer

FAIRBANKS & CO.
252 Broadway, New York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
118 Milk Street, Boston.

For Sale by leading Hardware Dealers.
sept 27 d2taw(w&sw4m)

HENDERSON MALE INSTITUTE,
HENDERSON, N. C.
WM. J. ROBARDS, PRINCIPAL.

The undersigned will open a Boarding and Day School for boys, in the Academy recently occupied by the Messrs. Fetter, on Monday January 8th, 1872.

Terms per session of 20 weeks, payable half in advance, balance March 15th, 1872.

Tuition and Board including Fuel, $100 00
" in Primary Department, 20 00
" " Higher English, 25 00
" " Classics, 25 00

For further particulars address the Principal at Henderson, N. C., who will furnish Circulars on application.

nov 21 deod3m WM. J. ROBARDS.

NOTICE:
FOR SALE OR RENT,
THE FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

one of the best buildings for the purpose in the State. Possession will be given March 1, 1872. Applications may be made to the Secretary of the Company.

D. A. RAY.
Fayetteville, December, 7, 1871.
dec 14 w4t

TO PLANTERS.

300,000 BUSHELS OF OYSTER SHELL Lime, for agricultural purposes. For sale by

BOWEN & MERCER,
Lime Burners, 65 So. Gay St., Baltimore.
nov 23-d2t&w1m

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

On Friday, December 15th, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, at Chapel Hill, I will sell the valuable House and Lot at present occupied by W. W. Harris, Esq., to the highest bidder. It is a valuable residence. The lot consists of about two acres, and the buildings are commodious.

Terms of sale one third cash, one third at 90 days, and one third at 6 months. Title reserved till all is paid.

J. W. NORWOOD, Agent.
nov 14 d[illegible]

THE FETTER SCHOOL.
KITTRELL'S, N. C.

FRED. A. FETTER, A. M. Principal.
CHARLES FETTER, A. M., Associate "

The Twelfth Session of this Institution will begin on Thursday, January 11th, 1872.

This school is situated near Kittrell's Depot, eight miles from its former location, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad. The place is remarkable both for healthfulness and morality. The buildings large and commodious, are beautifully situated, a mile distant from the depot and springs.

For boys whose health would be benefited thereby, water will be brought each day from Kittrell's Springs, so justly noted for their medicinal virtues. Superior advantages of every kind are offered by this school.

Board (including fuel and lights) and tuition, per session of twenty weeks, $115.00.

For Circular, address the Principal at Kittrell's Granville county, N. C.
dec 14 3taw6w

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Paid between Oct. 20th and Nov. 15th, 1871,

1,000,000.00

OF ITS LOSSES BY THE CHICAGO FIRE.

Since 1868, it has paid in losses to

CITIZENS OF NORTH CAROLINA,

over $100,000.00.

Its losses are payable IN CASH promptly on proof, and

WITHOUT DEDUCTION FOR INTEREST.

Paid up Capital and Assets over

$20,000,000 GOLD.

Assets held in the U. S. by American Directors, who (with the other Stockholders) are individually liable for all engagements of the Company, over $3,000,000.

Premiums received in the U. S. during the four weeks following the Chicago fire amount to

$568,419.93.

ADVISORY BOARD WILMINGTON.

JUDGE R. S. FRENCH, Chairman.
B. G. Worth, Esq., | G. W. Williams, Esq.,
E. Murray, Esq., | W. H. McRay, Esq.,

THOS. GRAEME, Gen'l Agent Wilmington.

P. F. PESCUD, Esq., Agent Raleigh.

OFFICE 14 FAYETTEVILLE ST.
nov 28-tf

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.

THE ADVANTAGE OFFERED TO INSURERS by this Company is SOLID SECURITY, SUPERIOR ECONOMY, and its CONVENIENT system of ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.

ANNUAL INCOME ABOUT $10,000,000,

With LOWER EXPENSE OF MANAGEMENT than any OTHER American Company, it issues all the most desirable kinds of

LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES,

On which DIVIDENDS will be paid

ANNUALLY AFTER THE FIRST PAYMENT.

S. D. WAIT, General Agent.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, SPECIAL AGENT. office opposite Postoffice, Raleigh, N. C.

aug 1-tf

North Carolina Land Company,

ESTABLISHED FOR THE

Transportation and Location,

OF

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN SETTLERS

IN

NORTH CAROLINA.

OFFICE

TUCKER HALL, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for nearly two years, and will continue to SELL, LEASE, or RENT real estate, on the most favorable terms, and if divided into small tracts are more saleable.

All persons having Lands to sell will find it to their interest to call at our office, or correspond with us, as our facilities for selling are increasing every day.

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION HAS NOW SET IN, and we call upon all North Carolinians to aid us in promoting this great enterprise, and help to build up our waste places.

The President and Directors of the company are well known; and persons entrusting business in their hands, have the best assurance that they will be fairly represented.

We have no connection with any other Land Agency or company professing to do business in this State. But are operating only under the name and style of "THE NORTH CAROLINA LAND COMPANY," as chartered by Special Act of the Legislature bearing date February 8th A. D. 1869.

Address all communications to "The North Carolina Land Co., or to Wm. Scott, Secretary.

GEO. LITTLE, Pres.
WM. SCOTT, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:
Col. Geo. Little, Gen. R. F. Hoke, Hon. W. Best, Dr. J. B. Smith, Hon. T. L. Clingman, Wm. Scott, Esq.
jan 11-d&wtf

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 173 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
CHAUNCEY BEDELL, Vice-President.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.
WM. R. CROWELL, Marine Secretary.
Douglas Bell, Agent Phenix Ins. Co.

DEAR SIR:—We are happy to inform you that the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn will pay ALL her losses in the Chicago fire out of her NET SURPLUS, over all liabilities, leaving her sound and ready for business.

Our condition on October 1st 1871, is as follows:

Cash Capital,	$1,000,000.00
Gross Surplus,	858,755.45
	$1,858,755.45
Loss, etc., adjusted but not due, Oct. 1st, 1871,	$93,736.33
	$1,765,019.12
Chicago losses will not exceed, in any event,	$350,000.00
And we are firmly of the opinion that the loss will not exceed	$300,000.00

The Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, is to-day sound and solvent, and can pay all the losses at Chicago out of its net surplus. A corps of Adjusters have been dispatched to the scene of disaster with instructions to settle all losses and pay the same in CASH.

We congratulate our patrons and ourselves on our good fortune.

STEPHEN CROWELL,
Pres't Phenix Ins. Co.
nov 20-tf

LIQUORS!

LIQUORS!

The largest and best selected stock on the market, and prices to compare favorably with any market.

50 Bbs. pure Corn Whisky,
30 " Martins pure Rye,
28 " Northern Corn,
23 " " Rye,
Ginger and Apple Brandies,
Port, Sherry, Muscatel and English Wines,
Rum and Gins by the Pckge. or Gallon.
Bowens' Rye Whisky best on market.
Silver Spring's Rye next best.

G. T. STRONACH,
Market and Martin Sts., Raleigh.
dec 13-tf

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND FLUID

Extract Catawba

GRAPE PILLS,

Component Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, SICK OR NERVOUS HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, ETC. PURELY VEGETABLE, CONTAINING NO MERCURY, MINERALS OR DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

H

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superseding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the finest ingredients. After a few days' use of them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar-coated, from the fact that sugar-coated Pills do not dissolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently, do not produce the desired effect. THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

E

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Cankers, Runnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of all kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

L

Being prepared expressly for the above complaints, its blood purifying properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the complexion a clear and healthy color and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of pains and swelling of the bones, Ulcerations of the throat and legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas and all Scaly Eruptions of the skin, and Beautifying the Complexion. [illegible]

M

Henry T. Helmbold's

CONCENTRATED

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC,

has cured every case of diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the neck of the bladder, and inflammation of the kidneys, ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, retention of urine, diseases of the prostrate gland, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel, brick dust deposit, and mucous or milky discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to exertion, loss of power, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weak nerves, trembling, horror of disease, wakefulness, dimness of vision, pain in the back, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, eruption on the face, pallid countenance, universal lassitude of the muscular system, etc.

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed-wetting in children.

B

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is diuretic and blood-purifying, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the blood, etc., superseding copaiba in affections for which it is used, and syphilitic affections—in these diseases, used in connection with Helmbold's Rose Wash.

LADIES.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other Remedy—as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of customary evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion or habits of dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent Physicians and Midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes and all ages (attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms).

O

H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPRUDENCES, HABITS OF DISSIPATION, etc., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they have been deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all Affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

L

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED

ROSE WASH

cannot be surpassed as a FACE WASH, and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of Cutaneous Affection. It speedily eradicates, Spots, Scorbutic Dryness, Indurations of the Cutaneous Membrane, etc., dispels Redness and Incipient Inflammation, Hives, Rash, Moth Patches, Dryness of Scalp or Skin, Frost Bites, and all purposes for which Salves or Ointments are used; restores the skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures continued healthy action to the tissue of its vessels, on which depends the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as a remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long sustained its principle claim to unbounded patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a Toilet Appendage of the most Superlative and Congenial character, combining in an elegant formula those prominent requisites, Safety and Efficacy—the invariable accompaniments of its use—as a Preservative and Refresher of the Complexion. It is an excellent Lotion for diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an injection for diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu, Sarsaparilla, and Catawba Grape Pills, in such diseases as recommended cannot be surpassed.

D

Full and explicit directions accompany the Medicines.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, etc. The proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

Delivered to any address. Secure from observation.

Established upwards of twenty years. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Address letters for information, in confidence to HENRY T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist.

Only Depots: H. T. HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or to H. T. HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Ask for HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S! TAKE NO OTHER.
feb 10-tf