THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1871.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS—CONTINUED.

We beg the indulgence of the bar and the public for a little further critique upon the sixty-fifth volume of the supreme court reports lately issued by the reporter Jas. M. McCorkle, Esq. We have noticed the reporter's abuse of the Jones family. He had hardly finished his abuse of the Jones family before, on page 519, when he falls into one of his early errors in spelling principal, with an "le." The book is disfigured by a bloody mark across "le," and a bloody insertion of "al." This error should be charged not upon the paper or printer, but upon the schoolmaster. But what of spelling? Neither "Old Hickory" Taylor nor the Duke of Marlboro could spell well, and the lion hearted Richard, king of England, could not spell at all, while Burr said good spelling seemed to be the exclusive blessing of a dunce.

Saint Lewis of the *Long Perry* is the best speller in town since Pilgrim Ashly and Professor Brewer have taken their departure.

See page xxv in the Steer case decided by Greasy Sam, from Granville, injustice is done to the reporters old partner Judge Boyden by putting his opinion in the mouth of Judge Rodman. If this has been designedly done it might have been charged as larceny. To correct this error Judge Rodman's name receives from the reporter a red stripe across the face when it is well known that in old times rogues stripes were always laid upon the back. The next blunder which in charity we will attribute to bad paper is mixing, ming ing and confounding the singular *was* with the pronoun *his*. The article *was* is striped as was Judge Rodman. We are forced to the conclusion it had been *his* instead of an, she-bear would have been striped as were the judge and the Jones.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The leaders of the SENTINEL will be witness to the little meddling of us to the little interest, this paper has taken in national politics. It was not that we did not feel interest, that we did so much. We saw no hope of relief in that quarter. We felt, too, that it was of more importance to put the affairs of North Carolina into the hands of North Carolinians than to elect a president of our choice. We bent all our energies to driving out the carpet-bag thieves; we worked as this was the only work to be done. Now we must work to silence their friends and allies. That being done we will have time and leisure for national politics.

Two years ago Holden, Hayes and a few of the moderation men who have stood between the two parties ready to join whichever should triumph, were anxious to form a coalition with moderate republicans, make a new party, and a scapegoat of the carpet-baggers. It was to be a party for the benefit of Holden, Poe and company.

The democrats north seem divided as to the programme for the coming presidential election. We shall give ourselves little concern as to the candidate for the presidency, but we stand ready to battle under any banner that may be raised against radical rascality. We cannot to bear the expression of the opinion that Greeley, as a democratic candidate, would run but little better than Hon. Jefferson Davis. To compare little with great things, Mr. Phillips has in times gone by received the vote of every white man at a precinct in Patterson township. When he apostatized and joined Holden, every white man at the box voted against him as a candidate for attorney general. Greeley as a democratic candidate would show about as well as Phillips did in Patterson's township.

We have been led into this train of thought by a friend handing us for publication, Blair's letter on the "passive policy," which will be found in another column.

DID NOT ANSWER.

Col. McAfee, on Thursday, was summoned before the federal grand jury. He declined to answer general questions about persons belonging to secret societies known as kuklux. The grand jury appealed to the judge to compel him to answer. Judge Brooks sustained Col McAfee in declining to answer. The Colonel insisted only sworn witnesses should be before the grand jury, that the judge might instruct or the Solicitor might come and advise them, but it was unheard of for a Solicitor to take his seat, examine witnesses and make a record of it.

Mr. Pierce caused Starbuck's clerk before the grand jury to re-write his evidence several times.

A TRUE BILL.

Carrow and Phillips have succeeded in getting a true bill against us before the federal grand jury. Our bail is ready and we are ready any day for trial.

We tell the two Sams not to delay the trial. We are not particular as to the mode of trial. If they wish, we will be tried by Holden's old court-martial—Billy Henderson, Billy Albright and Gen. Willie D. Jones, the homestead saver. One negro says we are indicted for kuklux, another says for intimidating Marshal Carrow. This will be the first time in which we ever made an appearance upon the criminal docket. We defy the rascals.

The Wilmington *Journal* says that the famous "New-River" oysters still are in demand at $1.00 per gallon. These are the molusks our eastern sound people ought to cultivate for sale up the country. They would sell readily in the Raleigh market if our oystermen would order them. We are now supplied altogether from Norfolk, with an inferior article.

BEN BROOKS, a physican, was once asked how is your sweet-heart getting along? Pretty well, I guess, said Ben, she told me, I needn't call any more!

Our legislature has been in session nearly a month, but we must say we do not think much has been accomplished. True, a number of bills have been introduced, time has been consumed in talking, and a large number of bills still lie over. We are too opposed to the discussion of these measures which demand it, but so much time cannot and should not be lost in minor importance should not be lost. We know there is talent in the General Assembly, and that they intend working for the interests of the people, but then they seem not to be in a hurry about it. Much more could have been done this session, and we trust an improvement will begin even to their short term. During the remainder of it. *Roanoke News.*

This is in some measure true. Over the structures of Mr. Diggs of the *Southern Home* No legislature ever convened in North Carolina having such an amount of labor and work to perform. It is about as easy to run a steam mill out of cut speedy work. In former days when there were no congressional districts to be arranged and laws and Walters to impeach, and to consider of amendments to the constitution, a session of the legislature was generally good for ninety days. What are the circumstances compelling to make this the shortest session in the legislative history of the state? It is a great mistake to suppose that laws can be cast like plow points and with as much rapidity, it is fortunate for the people, who have to live under them, that laws cannot, under the constitution, be framed in a hurry. Some persons think one reading of a bill is sufficient, but the constitution requires three readings of each bill. There are one hundred and seventy members who may speak on each bill, though all are not expected to do so. We think there has been as little speech-making in this legislature as we have ever known in any that preceded it. A set of rogues, urged on by men in Washington and by Phillips and Caldwell for party purposes, have been introducing resolutions assailing members and charging them with assault and battery in whipping rogues, who appeared before the judiciary committee and were they had not been whipped at all. The federal and the state courts are open for the relief of all such grievances, yet the legislature must be troubled with them.

Republicans.

Patience is a great virtue. Time, discussion and abolitation are necessary to the enactment of wholesome laws.

THE COLORED MISSION SOUTH.

The *Philadelphia Press*, in its comments upon the mission of Roman Catholic priests to England to labor among the negroes, an account of whose arrival in Liverpool on Tuesday we have published, says that "the mission of these priests is apparently but little understood in England or Ireland. The colored people of the south, although uninstructed, undirected and untutored, are not uncivilized or idolators. Practically they are the most devout people on the face of the globe, with a larger proportion of church members and practicing as well as professing christians, than many that boast of more culture but possess less faith." This unsolicited testimony to the christian culture which the colored people of the south received in former days to much white people of the south, is most inconsistent with the accounts about outrages which are generally read in the columns of the Press. The truth is that, before the carpet-bagger took them in hand, the colored members of southern churches contributed to a larger number than all the heathen converted to christianity by the combined missionary societies of Great Britain and America. It may be, however, that the worthy missionaries who have arrived among us are fearful of serious backsliding in those sections where the colored people have been subjected to a new and demoralizing political companionship. In this view of the case, it is possible that our enterprise may produce happy results, though it is to be regretted, for the sake of complete efficiency, that it should be confined entirely to the colored people and should not include also the carpet-bagging sinners, whose influence is so demoralizing.—*Balt Sun*

For the Sentinel

MESSRS EDITORS: What our State needs is population. Suppose there were ten persons to the State for every one there is now. The result would be that every branch of business would be greatly stimulated. Lawyers would have more clients, doctors more patients, merchants more customers, newspapers more readers, farmers more laborers and every thing more activity. But the great need which would be supplied would be the cultivation of our waste land and *the enormous advance in the price of land.* Make our population as dense as that of New England, and land would at once jump to one hundred dollars per acre. Some people think that our greatest need is for men of capital to come here and buy our land that helps some. But that help soon disappears. Land cannot rise until population becomes thick.

Our Legislature should employ an active, efficient and energetic agent, such a man as Governor Morehead was a few years of age, and send him to New York, or to Europe, and let him direct into North Carolina some portion of the European immigration. Give one agent not less than five thousand dollars a year and all his traveling expenses paid. Put at his disposal from ten to twenty thousand dollars a year more to be used as he may find it necessary. Enlarge this sum if occasion requires. The idea that a man sitting down in Raleigh on no salary can do anything is ridiculous. A good agent, properly sustained, can in ten years double the value of every acre of land in North Carolina. Population is what we want. BERTIE.

On the authority of the London *Standard* a serious collision between two persons high in official position is reported to have taken place at St. Petersburg. The Crown Prince of Russia and the German Ambassador became involved in a passionate dispute, which resulted in a personal assault by the former upon the latter. Much excitement, of course, has been caused, and there are fears of unfortunate consequences, although there is no reason to apprehend that it will amount to a national matter, as the quarrel was entirely of a private character.

THE STATUS OF THE COUNTRY.—In his forthcoming volume on the "Status of the Country," Mr. De Bow fixes the number of foreigners and their descendants in this country at 14,112,668, and of white Americans, descended from residents in the country in 1790, at 22,323,883. Table No. 4 of the population tables of the ninth census gives 10,892,015 as the number of inhabitants having one or both parents of foreign birth, while the number of foreign born is but 5,556,546. Mr. De Bow's number, though much nearer than other estimates, is not altogether accurate.

"How would you like to sit on a jury?" asked a gentleman of a strong-minded old maid. "I'd as soon sit on a hatchet" said the spinster, with a shake of her bombazine skirt.

CAPTIONS OF LAWS, &C.

The following is a list of additional acts and resolutions passed by the general assembly up to the recess, Dec. 22d. There are two or three others we failed to get, but which we will hereafter publish.

An act to incorporate the Excelsior Bucket and Axe Fire Company No. 4, city of Newbern. [Ordinary act of incorporation.]

An act to empower the commissioners of Randolph and Davidson counties to establish the dividing county line.

[Authorizes and empowers the county commissioners of the above named counties to have the dividing lines between said counties ascertained, laid off and established in some way they may deem proper.]

An act to incorporate the Educational and Loan Association of North Carolina. [Constitutes certain persons a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the Educational and Loan Association of North Carolina, with the usual prerogatives of such Associations.]

An act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors within three miles of Shiloh church in Anson county. [Makes unlawful the sale of intoxicating liquors within three miles of Shiloh church in Anson county. All violators of this law to be fined $50 or imprisoned six months.]

An act to insure the early printing of the laws.

[Makes it the duty of the public printer to call on the Secretary of State, daily, during the sessions of the legislature for certified copies of resolutions and acts of the general assembly, and further prescribes the duty of the public printer: That immediately after receiving said certified copies he cause such number thereof to be printed as the Secretary of State may direct.]

An act to amend and re-enact an act to incorporate the Flat Swamp Lock's Creek and Evans Creek Canal Co. [Amends and ratified 4th day of March, A. D. 1867. Creates certain persons a corporation and body politic with the usual prerogatives of such corporations. The purpose of said corporation is to drain the swamp lands of Flat Swamp Lock's Creek and Evans Creek Canal Co., and the tributaries of the same by cutting a canal from some point on the east side of the Cape Fear river and any other channel or channels deemed necessary, and for the purpose of draining the said lands, and for the purpose of making said canal and channels, the said corporation may have the right to condemn the land of any person through which the said canal may be cut, and the said corporation may have the right to take and use earth, timber, stone and other materials from the land of any person through which the said canal may be cut, and the said corporation may have the right to construct a road along the said canal, and the said corporation may have the right to construct a road along the said canal, and the said corporation may have the right to construct a road along the said canal