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and unwarrantable decision, to the effect THE RADICAL MOUNT has W POL that the President of the Schafe and the Speaker of the House of Representitives have no power under the act of held that this Is of the legislature is tion of the ties cle of the state constiand direct appointed by President na railroad company, were not lawfull pointed. But the court

Limited Lar from it. If the essert done eaviling in reference to ha appointme, they held them to be void -Caldwellview of it. The court did not hold the the appointment of direct tors, don't the license and that and Durab Jouns and the Pepotentiary with ellegatel void in any point of yow, is and the head that the appointments of re of kernet the capital, the fillerithm left the saturates to de the public printing by he legislature, were void, nor did the say or devote anything from which e gright be justly so interred, notwith tanding the strange, illegal and illiogica decision they made. But Gov. Caldwell lowery and pavenous for a fittle natronaire and any opportunity to illu-

the governor, pretends to take it for Ac has the right to fill, these places, with his appointers and undertakes to do so But he desen't stop at this high handed contrage open, the people and the legislature. In order to drive, circumsest and cotrop these filling these places, and to out them off from laving their regists to hold their places trust by the courts as cording to law, he convenes the heads of departments at the capitol and undertake to force and drive them to agree to withand to delieve the public printing Pathiett's public printer, and thus deire and face by indicat unbayful dishort his appointers might go rate theat. Such dishonest meanness is inhimous beyond

In pursuance of this mean and detest shie official conspinery (to which not quite all about the capitol agreed; the Secretary of State of used to furnish Mr. Ramsay, the contractor for the state printing, with the laws, &c., to be printed. Mr Russay met the issue monfully and squarely. He brought his application for the writ of mandance to compel the Secretary of State to deliver the pointing to him. The result is as everybody expect ed the Judge queached the west, and Mr Runsay, after much delay and great ex pense, goes on with his work.

The Governor has appointed Director · or Commissioners for the Insune and Deal and Dumb Assistant and the Penitentiars but the present incumbents very properly refuse to surrouder to this despetic and lawless conduct on the part of the Gox croot. They tell him that he is not one upsteat; that he is under and subject to the constitution and laws of the State, and the people are his superiors, they are sucreign yet, and they are represented by the legislature under the constitution that though he may thus aftempt to defy and disappoint the popular will, he can not be allowed to do it successfully by walking over them !

The result is, Caldwell's lawless effort is fruitless, except that it produces vexa tious, litigation and not a little indiguant feeling, and mortifying disappointment to himself. He must back square down from this shaucless usurpation for the sake of a little trifling patronage, or be must bring law suit after law suit at great cost to pretend to try the right of these filling the places he has thus sought to fill with his hungry favorites. That is all. In the meintime, those filling these

places are entitled, and indeed wind, to disharge the duties incident to the places they respectively fill, and to kare from the treasury the funds necessary to do so It remains to be seen if Mr. Caldwell and his cabinet, or any of them, will shoulder the responsibility of withholding the penilentlary From or a part of them, including Caldwell himself, have said they would do it, as we have learned. Now let them do it if they the result seems to have proved to den place without a hearing before the courts, in order to let in their pets, and then we wind. If this goes on railway and stee will see what the people say! The law is that they are bound to furnish the money that they are bound to furnish the money three days journey from New York when from the treasury and to recognize those the wind tavors. now filling the places, until they are displaced according to law,

for the law, if such conduct will serve their purpose. He has repeatedly ord ?"

suspended plain statutes before, and onetested an act of the legislature. The A few days ago the supreme court de start, is as thorough a despot as ever dislivered their opinion in the case of Clark graced a high and honorable office! He vs. Stanley in which they make a strange in the to be renominated by the radicals

ICY. The radical party in this state have manifested the most utter disregard of assembly, undertaking to empower them constitutional and lawful obligation to do so, to appoint practice and directors They have repeatedly surpended the conto represent the spir in such corporations attution and laws of the state, and arms the state has a interest in. The court rested scores of pure and impoent citi could because in our regularities is some without warrant or any lawful an verted an effice and filled war on the people of Alamance and Cas references an office and filled well counties. For his crimes against the onstitution and the people, Hobben was impracticed and conspicted as Generalized mand-the secretary of state refused to

Holden perpetrate all his crimes and

ell came into office. What has be done Con or the first thing he did was to not in set of the legislature, and he has epeatedly suspended the laws and oms and malice, and his partizan reengefulness, has distribut that acts of the exhibitors were void. He has assume

neelf Governor and Judge too; indeed is makes the law us well to sait his too

munifest, and strangely and slaming! haracteristic of the radical party and itaders in this state. And trice tables among the foremost in this reominated by the relicabil Let then conjunts him and thus adhere to their olicy of defiance and subversion of the nstitution and laws! By their fruit this radical party shall be known

Theo, N. Ramsay to state that the report of the argument before Judge Moore, which appeared in our last some, to incut

itself fell that this was a requirability of this country tion upon

construction had been duty argued before led by the ragulations of government, the court and the attention of the secret called to the countrie trou tor which the ounsel in timesay's case contended. The was not the slight at reflection to all up on the supreme court to the attorney arguing the case.

NECRORS EMIGRATING WESTWARD. estination is the low country of the Miss-ippi and Arkansas. The colored popdation curiously gravitate towards dack lands the cutton, sugar and elds. They abandon Virginia, North hie away to localities in which their race nay be socially and politically dominan Natural laws will finally amont those ongress, the spirit and purpose of si-chick are embodied in Summer's pending ivil rights bill. By progress which of ressional legislation may never contro be secrepation of turns is effected, and he proposition of the Mississippi ressional carpet bugger, who aguely of the creation by law of another Africa in America. Why not have pear-with Edgland and Spain and appropriate Mexico to purposess of perfect African be attude t - Memphis Appeal.

If every man had such a treasurer of wife as a correspondent of a Boston paper tells about, there would not be so many lifficult figures to master in the probler woman's husband was coinfortably well off, and gave her a fair allowance fo spending money. Quite a number of years after her marriage she said one day. Husband, why don't you have a house It is so much nicer than to rent. "2 said the husband, "I can't afford But." said the wife, " wouldn't you take Certainly," said he, little thinking that t would ever come to pass. The wife then presented him with a sheet of paper proved to be nothing less than a deed of nearly \$7,000, which abount she has saved out of the money her husband has given her to spend.

NAVIGATING THE AIR .-- A builden of ent unprecedently satisfactorily is report sel from Vincannes France. During the siege of Paris one M. Dupuy de Louis received from the government of national defence an offer of twenty thousand do money necessary to carry on the operations lars for a balloon which he undertook to the capitulation of Paris. About three weeks ago, when all was complete, he made an ascent with thirteen men, and will! Let them adopt this indirect means to force their political adversaries out of balloon is said to have obeyed the helm with the utmost siscrity, and to have readily in the teeth of the

according to law.

But Caldwell and his crew don't care is a great rogue at the end of this stick.

PUBLIC PRINTING - JUDGE . WOORES DECISION

Theodore N. Ramsay, H. J. Menninger, Secretary of and W. M. Brown.

Mandamus and Injunction At Chambers, Moore, Judge, Feb. 23d,

plaintiff alleges that on the 180 lay of February, 1872, he contracted with the state through the joint committee of the general assembly to do the publi state government; that he had executed his bond binding himself, his executors. and administrators for the performance of the contract, that he demanded of the the contract that he demanded the foodant Menninger, as Secretary of State, certified copies of the public laws as passed by the general as secultly at its revent session, in order that he higher peint the secant with which demands the refused to mply, alleging that the defendant W. British had been duly appointed to the office of state printer, and that he was entitled to the printing for the state gov-erument; that the said Menninger is about to deliver the printing to said Brown to the higher of the phontoff, and that he is ady, willing and able to comply with

communities. Meaninger, secretary of state, to deliver to him certified copies of

set set forth in the complaint. But alepislature were void. He has assumed larger that Brown is an officer of the

> its in controvers, are questions of law. All irregulantios in the proceeding were ministration parts there, waived not the judgment of the court who are the man keeps The questions presented are ...
>
> I. What is the difference between a suffract of employment and an office f.

If is the plaintiff a contractor or a 411 If there be no seich whiter as state.

cult-question is, wherein does an office ifter from a mere employment i. Duties are attached to both relations and these person performing them is a contractor or erformed by the norumbent for the time thre pursive and devolve upon his sucnent the pasticular duty may be the same the contract is unperformed, in which went his personal representative must exthe contract and ends with it it at-

using his term of effice.

The general assembly at its session of printer, and directed the printing to be done by contract. In my opinion they had the right so to Wo. See U. B. vs. had the right so to Mo. See U. B. vs. Maurice, 2d Brock, 96 x U. S. vs. Hart-well 6, Wall, 385; University Railroad vs. Holden et al. 63, N. C.; Worthy vs. Bartett, 6.1 N. C. Rep., Clark vs. Stanley, 56, N. C. Rep. It follows that Dam-ny is a contractor,

entitled to do the public printing occord-ing to his contract, and that the defend-Brown has no rights in the premises to the public printing.
The weight of responsibility resting on

me to decide these most difficult ques-tions is greatly lessened by the reflection that the defendant can, on appeal, have my adgment reviewed by the supreme court on in-ession a tobunal that can make that corrain which is now uncertain, and correct my errors if any bluve committed. Before closing this opinion it is proper that I should particularly neglice one of the

arguments of the plaintiff. It was contended that the decision of the supreme court at this term in thank va. urged to disregard it. Disregard of law leads to anarchy. It is the duty of all persons at all times to obey the laws, but multe especially so of the judges whose sworn duty it is to uphold and enforce them. Lusub adjustion is no more to be telerated in the judicial than in the military department of the government. The decision of Clark vs. Stanley does not conflict with my judgment in this action.

The motion for the injunction with costs, be taxed against the plaintiff in favor of Brown is disallowed, as the secretary of copies of the laws, &c., as he chooses to one who may apply for them and it his duty to do so if his fees are tender-. The motion for the writ of mandamus cels against the defendant, Menninger, MOORE, J.

MOORE, J.
We understand on the rendition of this opinion by Judge Moore, Mr. Badger, ounsel for Menninger, asked the supreme ours whether or not they could hear an ad in the case of this term, and I quest, that unless the as post could be as he was hawilling to advise his client faithfully observed ! whatever his rights might be to stop the public printing until June team. The rourt, as we understand, have retused to

wer the appeal at this term. This is a virtual surrender of one of the principles caunciated in that extraordinary opinion of Clark vs. Stanley.

Some young men are a little partial to we eyed maidens; others like dark eyed fasses, but the moneyed girls have the

We give below as full an abstract a ur space will admit of the great speech of Hone art Shurz of Missouri, deliver of in the senate of the United States February 20th on the resolution of Ma Summer, in relation to the arts of arms to

Mr. Schurz sald "The weakness of a cause is not to distiose itself by the nature of the arguments used in its support; When we have a case ave taken the other side, we are very ap-suppose that there must be something speeches of the Senators from Indiana and New York (Mesors, Morton and Conding.) ould deny that the gefferal rule spul the present matter. The Semator from he Senate that there could be no stepicio connected with the sale of arms by the every cond out of the republican part cause the platform of the Missouri tiberal does not occord with his views, and must sherefore, be unrepublican and radicall to have it | Laughter. | The senator from the footsteps of the senator from Indiana. He tried to convince us that the sales of arms must necessarily be free from blaine. because there is no impression abroad this there is a military ring in this country

chose differ it is to print said laws. &c. Istenescot a sensormal target and be and the plaintoil has no right in the destroying this administration, and be tause the democrate are circulating in New Ham s are the speeches of certain repul-

Now, sir, I will not along that the things were very eloquently expressed, and might have been very proper elsewhere, but, certainly they did not throw much light on the question now under discus-sion, and I should be glad to pose them rinter, or I the general assembly have the over, did I not desire to devote a very over to make the contract as set forth, few temarks, to one thing said by that producing a greater effect than any other document. I have since inquired into that matter and what do you think that pamphlet contains? It contains the peeches of the senators from Hillinois. and they are speeches denouncing the cor ruption prevailing at the Custom House of New York. If such things work as under an office, yet it does not continue against the success of the admin stration beyond the hie of the contractor unless party, then the tault does not lie with those who denounce corruption. It is the responsibility of this construction upon the country that the country the planning in the planning the pl s a "senatorial cabal" upon this floor. It Dimingo scheme. It is that "cubal' which forced the investigation of the coruption is the New York (ustom hous is that "cabst" which exposed those ormation, and let me tell the Senate that those speeches of ours would not have produced the least effect upon the Republican voters in New Hampshire if it that those abuses which were laid oper The duty of an officer may consist in in all their deformity a whole year ago ng were at that moment still plun ng the merchants of New York.

THE MAIN QUESTION. Now sir, as to the case before us, I look upon it as one of great importance. It calls for candid and fearless considerstion. If we strip it of all the personal animadversions and the flowers of rhetoric in which it has been enveloped as in a cloud of smoke, and if we look at it is ts simplicity, we find in it three great questions presented; first; What was laid down by the government for its own to any known agent of either believerent The second was, what was done in accord ance with the laws of the country? Third, is there in the facts, as they stand before us, any ground for suspicion of corrupt practices connected with the transaction | In discussing the first, he said it was absurd to assert that these sales were made under the ordinary circumstances surround ng previous sales. It was ture that long since the end of the rebellion and nobody tound any fault. But when the great war between France and Germany had broken out, and the president had issued his proclamation of neutrality. would anybody say that no extraordinary precadions were necessary in the sale of arms. Individuals might be parloned for taking refuge behind a techical igno rance of the destination of the arms, but a nation could not afford to do that, because its honor and its character among

nations were at stake.

Let us look at the first. A short statement of the facts in the case will be necessary. The War Department is by law permitted to sell or tain honds of arms and ordnance stores. It did so for a long period of time, and there was nobody tine? ing any fault. Then came the great wer in Earope, which surrounded the case with circumstances of extraordinary moment. The President issued his proclamation at Tours, in France, while these sales the strictest neutrality between the two belingerent powers. Now will any sona tor pretend that there was no extraordinary precaution necessary in the sale of arms after that recessary in the sale of allowed to Remnerton, since we had can in his was the can in his sale of a line by the recessary in the sale of allowed to Remnerton, since we had can in his sale of the form the recessary in the sale of allowed to Remnerton, since we had can in his sale that recessary in the sale of allowed to Remnerton, since we had can in his sale of the form that recessary in the sale of allowed to Remnerton, since we had can in his sale of the form the for nary precaution necessary in the sale of arms after that preclamation of neutrality had been issued I. The rule established by the War Department, that we write should be sold to any known agent of any vessels." After this and the other stateof the billigerent parties, was good. Was heard at this term it would not be taken, that rule honestly established? Was it tors should cease to talk about the want. I will vote for his sun idinent, vote for it in good faith! If so, that rrule had to mean something. QBOUND FOR SUNTICION OF CORRESPO PRACE

Mr. Schurz read a letter written by the Chief of Ordnance, describing, he said, the operations of the War Department in makng sales of arms af that period. The l ter stated that bids had been invited by sending out letters to the principal dealers in arms. It was remarkable, however, that Baker & Co., the only very great arms merchants in New York, were not notified. and only learned by accident that the

and notified the Prussian minister. minister went to the War Department and asked that the sales should be get off for a few days, and it was done. The senator rom New York (Mr. Conkling.) had said REAT SPEECH OF HON. CARL that Baber & Go, bought arms which af-terwards got into the hands of Germany, That was a mistake. He (Schurz) had been a communication with that house and had ertained the fact, which was, that they ad bid upon a quantity of arms for the purpose of keeping them from the French, expecting to be recompensed by the German government; but that governmen declined to have anything to do with the arms and they passed into the hands of schoyler, Hartley & Graigam, and after wards into the hands of the French There were new calls for bids, to be opened on the 20th of October. On October 21, at 4 p. m., the sales of a large ompleted, and according to a disfor by the Prench government on the 22d of October, just one day after the les from the department were completed. ertainly, the business was done prompty - (highter) -- and the question was naturally suggested whether when Squires was discovered as a French agent, the itin an opportunity to make arrange charge that this was the fact, but he would ask every fair-minded man whether the suspicion did not lie dreadfully near, Then came the sales to Richardson, Wha ha War Department was not offering to the over arm dealers, did it address one of unseller at law, in New York ! (Longh

oid accompanied by twenty percent of

d great stress upon what he assumed to

he purchase money.

The record showed, however, that the occause some effort was necessary in orde eartment about the propriety of making effort was made, not by Richardson in Remington -the same Remington, who cen discovered to be an agent of the that there did exist just grounds for sus picion, and therefore for investigation. Ma given by Mr. Remington in France on the witness under oath said: " lidid not regard myself as obliged to make advances and this still less, inasmuch as I had my self to pay to the government of the United States an advance of ten to twenty per cent." Again, before the investigating committee of the French Assembly, he said: "By the French government I was charged to treat with the government of the United States" brought Remington back to this country transact the business connected with the

purchase which was estensibly made by Richardson, the lawyer, and it was after his return here on that errand that the his (Remington's) letter took place. The objected to his (Schurz's) statement the they knew to be agents of either ligerent, but also to satisfy seives by all the means of info information in their possession that per soms applying for arms were not th one or the other belligerent but he (Schurz) was willing to accept Mr Morton's statement of the rule, while was that if the government had reason to believe that the person buying the armthey had no right to make the sale and that all the government was called upon to know was that the purchaser was not the agent of one or the other of the bel ligerents, and he insisted that the govern

nt had failed to do its duty. THE ADMINISTRATION'S INTERPRETATION OF OUR DITTIES AS NEUTRALE. The senator from New York, Mr. Conk ng, had said that "cash" was the pur haser. That might be well provided chaser. That might be well provided this.Mr. Cash was not the representative of a known agent of the French government. No matter, says the senator from New York (Mr. Cookling,") "cash" is the man who buys, and we look at nothing but cash. But then where is our reasona ble dilligence? Where is our good ble dilligence? Where is our g faith? No matter, says the senator, great Americ a republic of ours under-stands her good faith and interpreta her ples." (Laughter.) Proudly the stan tard of our national morality and hono was beene aloft by the senator from New York with a dollar mark in cash as the coat of acms of this great republic of the United States. (Laughter.) speaking, are we sensible men? Are we honest men? Is this our rule of entral duty? Is this the rule to be ob served not only by us but town ds us? Let me warn senators to pause long before they commit themselves to any position so absurd, so mean, so utterly dishonorable. Let me tell them it is not sufe for nations to play little tricky games and endeavor o cover themselves up with little quibbling technicalities. DED THE WAR DEPARTMENT TREAT DERROT

Mr. Shurz discussed this at great length and as additional evidence that there wa ground for suspicion and investigation. read a passage from the testimony-given by Jules Lecesue who was presi-dent of the Armament Committee Was it haid down of patriotism of these who called the at-tention of the senate and the country to this matter. It was quite evident foreign governments were as well informthey were, or even better, iter.) These statements made ed as they (Laughter.) under oath in foreign courts left no course open for the United States except to inrestigate and show the statements to be blise if they were so, or if they were true to punish the guilty.

THE SALE OF ARMS TO FRENCH Sales were to take place. Upon making of our own counters equinted and he are vote was affected, if was her things that LITTLEFIELD AND CALDWELL AN The doubtful legality to sell the breach load. I known then what I may now about two whose names head this article. the sale of old cannon, arms, and other then I knew nothing but that arms were ordered to otherwise amountable for the United States, and under this the Chief of Ordinance had assumed the right to sell a large number of the control of the United States, and under this the Chief of Ordinance had assumed the right to sell a large number of the control large number of breach loading rifts of yesterday might have from it the the pattern of 1866, and that at a time sum that they were decidedly "sweet" on when the militia throughout the country the German American vitizons. [Laughe were armed with old muzzle-loaders.

were of a discarded pattern, and that i arm the militia with an improved rifle. In view of this fact, therefore, the discardul rifler did not properly come with in the classes of ordinance stores men-

tioned in the statute. Mr. Schurz said that the Secretary of War and the Chief of Ordnance had some doubt about the propriety of their action at the time, and he had a letter from the Chief of Ordnance to General Belknap the United S stes servine. He left authorized, therefore to charge flagrant and manifest breach of law, He charged it on the showing of the Chief of Ord name himself, and if there was to be any quibbling about this point he would be glad to hear if at once. Possibly an attempt would be made to explain it away too, but he would ask the Senate what aws if the law makersthus rocklessly quibbled away their meaning! What would be ountry it the executive officers of the but they might discound the plainest

THE THERE POINT THE EVIDENCE OF plause from the galleries. Least of all CORBEPT TRANSACTIONS.

the third point Mr. Schurz argued hat the facts already shown were enough justify a suspicion of corrupt transac tions. The testimony of Remington and of French officials, already referred to; he anxiety of the chief of ordnance to aid Remington in settling his accounts in France relating to the same transaction or which he (Remington) had been onter ibly driven out of the war department ov the French and those received by our government; the jeopardizing of our national relations, the risking of our interal harmony, the flagrant and confessed iolation of law by the War Department; and the investerious disappearance of large subs of money—all these facts and cirumstances went to show that there was on. And the senators on the other side knew it and felt it keenly, as was shown these attempts to divert the senate and the country from the true quesion by charging those who unge this res olution with acting as French agents and with want of patriotism. These charges when what the senator from New 1 were filmsy and absord. It was the duty of the government to investigate this matter, and if the wrongs charged upon ing only course worthy of the American re-public, and therefore he was not afraid to discuss these matters in the senate and debered that Column and Bright, when they warned the British Parliament of the consequences of its conduct during the rebelwere far better patriots than those who decried them for it. MR. CONKLING'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Schurz, then spoke of the amer ent offered by Mr. Conkling, ordering the committee to inquire whether any collusion with any foreign agent or spy. The spirit in which it was offered, and the points at whom it was aimed viz him. elf, Mr. Sumner, and the Marquis Chambrun, and thus concluded

THE DANGER OF OPPOSING THE ADMINIS

There is one peculiar feature about this catter to which I desire to call the at ention of the State. The senator has reerred to are old statute of 100 which he s that statute? It threatens, with imprisonment and the those who are citicommunication or correspondence with any agent or foreign government by which either the measure of the govern ment of the Lunted States are defeated o an influence is exercised upon the action f the foreign government.

Sir, this statute held up before or Here stand two American cenators pe ntirely unknown to the country; ors whose record is not entirely devoid of atriotism and service; Senators whose onann and end is to investigate the mes of the government and Ah, sir, witness this significant speciacle! These Some tors are met by one of the spokes men of the Administration, flourish the statute in his hands, threatening hem with fine and impri-onment! deed a most glorious spectacle! Let it be known in every nook and corner of this land, let the news go forth all over the vast boundaries of this republic, that he who is in earnest, setting his face against those in power with fearless pur-pose to detect fraud, to punish violations of the law, has by "the powers that he" opened to him the prospect of a dungeon! Why, sir, I never thought that the administration was in a condition quite so desperate as the L. [Laughter.] Things are indeed developing very fast. How long will it be when Four cannot look for testimony even against Leet and Stocking, the Knights of

On the patter of duty that I have walked gerous than he; and before a thousand of with all the score which at deserves. Another word to the senators from In diana and Now York. For want of bot ter argument they have been telling on that this resolution is meant to affect the indiana knows well that if it had been desired to affect the German vote at a juncture when feeling ranvery high, and when it would not have required much to set it in fercer flames, and when I used every in LOADERS H.LEOAL. The second question was, were the laws

Mr. Morton said that the breech-loaders been much more appreciable had those two enators, than whom there are no gone at the time when the arms were sold and used their barring eloquenceand their powerful efforts to have the abschief stop ped; for their power was far greater than my own and that of the Senator from Manachusetts, who were then considered to be in opposition to the administration. Yea, sir, they are rather sweet on the Ge mans, although certainly not too much so. They say that the Germans are a sheery-leving, intelligent, patrictic people, all of which is true. The German-Americans tove liberty; they are devoted to republican principles; but let me tell, senators, there is another thing to which they are no less devoted, and that is hos.

est government. inform this body that no man in this country owns the German born citizens of this republic. That is most certainly true, and I am proud of it, for I am one them; and I am sure notody owns me. (Laughter.)

No, sit, no man owns the German American citizens of this country, No politician owns them, no senator does; not even the President of the United Augustus, they could always rely upon a States; but least of all are the Gerahotter interview to-morrow with the submissive and obscient Senate? He mans of this country owned by that present governor—will then telegraph you, begged the Senate to remember that class of politicans who desperately to I need counsel shall I retain it! Degrating in pur ass, another it could be sense to remember that class of politicans who desperately it is not counsel shall I retain it.

Over mire that skirt may be trailed. Applicated to the purpose of plants from the collection.

do they belong to that class of politicians. justify any wrong, when the discovery, however useful to the public interest. might displease the administration or injure the party. Least of all do they belong to those politicians who will sacrifice truth and right, and justice, and honor, and

No, sir, the Germans do not belong to anybody, and I am proud to say so. As one man they fought the robber past of Tammany in New York, and I trust you will find them in solid array fighting every Tammany, small or great, wherever and whatever side they may find it.

An attempt has again been made to dismiss this whole inquiry by a crack of the party whip. Methinks those who make that attempt grievously mistake the spirit of the times. That popular voice which demands honest and pure government speaks for louder than the crack of any party whip. The American people have when what the senator from New York was yesterday pleased to call senstorial cabal " stood up here de stood up here demand-ation into the abuses the executive department have been committed it was the duty of the legislative righted, and those who insisted upon it righted, and those who insisted upon it righted, and those who insisted upon it. and boildy disavow them. That was the only course worthy of the American rewhich covers the public service, the recking odor of corruption tortured the very nestrils of the nation. Do you think the people have forgotten it? They remem-ber very well that iniquity was exposed and the door was opened to reform be there were some men who stood not in feat of the crack of the party whip, And now we hear this storm of cast and

denunciation again. Gentlemen, do not deceive yourselves. The eyes and the ears of the people are open, and they have heard and seen already much which they will remember. No party cry will much longer befog their seases and stupify their minds. You may try to throw suspicion. upon the motives of those who attack corruption, but it will be in vain. The penple understand that when motives are call d into question, the motives of those who are serving as the henobuton of power are no less open to doubt than the motives of men who spurn to seck its favors at the expense of an honorable independence, and their convictions of duty. Let me to gentiemen that we knew the read to patronage just as well as others; we did not walk it sacrificing that which was

dearer to us.

Sir, the crack of the party which was lost its power in these days of o.cs. Mere party cant lies stale and natiseating upon the stomach of the people. If you think that the movement which is now growing all over this land is a mere plot of politicians, you will soon discover your mistake. It is you will soon discover job in composites a new awakening of the public composites. It is the reaction against the suay political to be public to be a suay to be supported by the composite of babbery which cal morals and the spirit of jubbery which have grown and been developed in times of war and of great palitical excitement. It is an earnest uprising for an honest and pure government. You cannot rapel pure government. You cannot repel that with party discipline; you cannot buffle it with penal statutes. It may be a mere commotion to day; undertake to resist it, and you will find it a, great moral political revolution to-morrow, Whatever others may do, I have taken my lot. It is to this cause that my heart is carnestly devoted, and with this cause will stand or fail.

In a Massochusutts Sunday school recently s boy was asked by his teacher how many commandments there were? "Tea," was the prompt reply. The teacher said there had been one added, and asked him what it was. The boy looked perplexed, scratched his tread a moment, and then triumphantly replied, "The filteenth amendment."

WOODHULL BLANDRESTY. -- Mrs. Wictoria Woodhull, in her lecture at the New \\
Academy of Music, on Tuesday at said that Christ was a communist. reat of her harangue was in a vein ent consistent with the spirit of this And yet she is listened to by cross udjeness in the greatest eity

A Chicago widow, of loastering general education, acquired no less than \$17,000 of the relief lands by appearing under various guines and having several places of abode. She had gathered seven advest in one locality and la another an immense number of blankets. And yet the old fogies talked about the incapacity of wemen to do business, take care of them-solves and vote!

Warmeth and Carter met face to face in the St. Charles Hotel, at New Orleans, the other day, but disappointed the ex-pectant crowd by merely shaking hands in the most placed manner, and passing on.

The governor furnishes the Long Perry with a copy of a letter he wrote to a ettizen or Florida, dated Raleign, Feb. 15, 18 2, in which Littlefield is called a ewindling villate."

We learn from the governor's letter but he sent a requisition to the new governor, Day, for Littlefield.

The Perry also contains the following elegrams, upon the arrest. Roleigh Feb. 20, 1872,

Have you received any letter of the 15th i TOD R. CALDWELL, Gov. TALERNASSEE, Pla., Feb. 20, 1872.

To Goz Caldwell : If I get Littlefield, which I think cer agents-i.

JOS. JOHN WILLIAMS. RALESON, Peb. 26, 1872. Do as you think best. Sond him to

TOD R. CALDWELL,

TATLABASSEE, PLA., Peb. 90th, 1872. Lo Goe, T. R. Caldwell: Hauded your requisition to Gov. Daypromised to deliver. To provent his sur-render, Littlefield's bondamen have deliv-ered him over to the sheriff of Leon county to answer two indictments for hirrory in the circuit court. I am to have

To Joseph John Williams : I have no authority to employ counsel For God's sake get him if you can. TOD R. CALDWELL.

RALESON, Feb. 21, 1873. Employ counsel if necessary TOD R. CALDWELL.

The above is all that has transpired up to the present time. It will be seen that prospect of getting Littlefield Wonder if this news will not grieve the SENTINEL - Era It will be seen from the telegram of Mr

Williams that Littlefield has been surren dered to the sheriff of Leon county. This rascal of a sheriff will not commit but allow Littlefield to go at large, he being special buil, just as Carrow did in the case of Kirk. Kirk played fast and loose be tuesen Tim Lee and Carrow. So Littlefield will play with the sheriff of Leon county. The arrest of Littlefield depends upon the successors of Holden and Reed, to-wit, Caldwell and Day. We shall have no That wise obligations which they may be bound to for much from the successors of Holden and Reed, who after four years of plunder now begin to cry out "stop thief!" after they have shared in the honors with

As to the Sentiael being "grieved," as betinated by the Perry, it peyer grieves us to hear of the arrest or punishment or thieves. It should grieve the Perry, for Littlefield, with stolen money, built the house in which the Perry is published. With stolen money he paid for the press. upon which the Perry is printed. The Era and all of the Long Perry's people may be grieved, for without Littlefield and his stolen money we doubt if the radicals could ever have carried the state. For the Sentinel.

SALISHCRY, N. C., Feb. 17th, 1872.

Editors Scotlast: DEAR Stan. -I thought I would write DEAR Stan.—I thought I would write and let you know of an arrest that will be made here soon—that of a Methodist minister, the Rey. J. G. Barret, for "ku-kluxing." Mr. Barret, is a gentieman and a christian. Who do you suppose would have had him indicted? "Mule" Hen derson, or Auditor Adams (two of the meanest men in existence) Mr. Barret asked Henderson if he considered him a gentleman, and if so, why had be tried, to injure him as a man and as a minister? Henderson answered, said that it was not him that reported him but Mr. Adams. I fear Billy Headerson will live a long time, because God his no sinlive a long time, because the his no sinings in heaven, and Henderson is so infearnally mean that the devil we's have
him, and we have to keep him here among
us. It is very hard that it is not our fault.

The warrant for the arrest of Mr. Barret
is in the hands of Deputy Marshal Cutherell
(once a Methodist minister, too).

I notned a card from "St. Louis"
sheet speaking of Tom Long's severly
caning Helper. That was all false. Long
did hit him with his (loaded) cake, but if
was wher Helper was not expecting it.

was when Helper was not expecting it.
He had gone in the store of J. W. Bitting
when Loog came in on him.

Would like to hear your opinion of
this "kuklux" case and arrest of a chris-

almare low Yours truly, NOT A VOTER, split dog grand make high GEN. GRANT'S QUALIFICATIONS.—Out. nped:

HEADQU'ES ARMY UNITED STATES,

Washington, Oct. 31, 18 On further and full reflection upon the On further and tail reaction upon the subject of my accepting the mission proposed by you in our interview on Wednesday, I have most respectfully to beg to be exceed, from the duty proposed. It is a diplomatic service for which I AM NOTE TITTED ESTIBLE BY EDUCA-NOT FIFTHED EITHER BY EDUCA-TION OR TASTE It has accessarily to be conducted under the state department, with which my duties do not connect me. Again, then, I most respectfully but ur-gently espeat my request to be excused foun the performance of a duty entirely out of my sphere, and one, too, which can be so much better performed by others.

1. S. GRANT, General.

His Excellency A. Journaus, President, &c.

Experience has only too well confirmed. the truth of what the President wrote to Andrew Johnson from the headquarters of the army in Washington.