# THE SENTINEL.

OSCAR FISHER, Jr. EDITOR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1870.


### THE INQUISITION—NOT THE HOLY, BUT THE UNHOLY PEARSON KU KLUX INQUISITION.

We intimated the other day, that the real object of the Pearson-Dick-Settle investigation had in this city under the pretense of detecting our crime, was not to find out who killed this one or the other, but to make out the charge which Southern Radicals like Holden, Pool, Pearson, Settle and Boyden had made and published North, that there was such a thing in North Carolina as an organization of Ku Klux, and to this organization was chargeable all the crime committed in North Carolina for the past two years, and that said Ku Klux organization is identified with the Democratic Conservative party in North Carolina.

The inquisitors Pearson, Dick, Settle, Boyden and Dick Badger, in the investigation of the Caswell cases found it an uphill business fixing crime on Ku Kluxism upon Wiley, Kerr, Ross, Bowe, Williamson, Griffith and others. Indeed there was no taint of crime or Ku Kluxism upon their garments, and truth and justice demanded that Wiley, Ross and Mitchell should have been discharged as the rest were without taint. No special pleading can justify the inquisitors in holding them longer to bail; yet in pity to poor Holden who had staked his all upon the conviction of some one as the murderer of Stephens, without regard to justice, law or right, these three gentlemen are held to appear at the next Superior Court of Caswell. Of course no Grand Jury on earth, possessing a speck of integrity will find a true bill against them, and then the matter is expected to rest, after all the outrage, persecution and expense, detention and restraint of their liberty, they have suffered. If there is any tribunal of justice this side the Great Assize, we hope they will not let it rest, but that these persecutors and inquisitors from beginning to end, shall be made to answer for their unlawful and cruel ties upon these men, to the fullest extent.

We learn that the Inquisition, having dispensed of the Caswell cases, find easier work cut out by Boyd in investigating Alamance Ku Kluxism. Alamance, it seems has several hasty witnesses like Boyd, and they are made ready to hand by the Inquisition conducted at night,—that body holding its sessions day and night.

### MORE ABOUT THE INQUISITION.

On last Saturday, Wm. Kirpatrick of Alamance, was brought to this city as a witness against the Ku Klux. After two or three preliminary examinations before the secret inquisition, conducted chiefly by Boyden and Badger—the B B's, he was then taken by a bench warrant issued by Judge Pearson. John Long is the witness against him. John is a willing witness, and his swearing irons are hotter than Jim Boyd's were. John Long has been hanging about Kirk's camp for some time and has established a character for himself which makes him worthy of the truly Loyal League. He is charged with burning 6 school houses for which he has had Gray and others arrested. He is charged with stealing bees, fruit and other needful articles of house keeping, with which Littlefield supplied himself, by manipulating State Railroad cars,—the facilities for manipulating having been furnished by Gov. Holden, who gave him power and place—making him State Prisons, Minder, Railroad President, &c., and all after Littlefield had been presented by the Grand Jury of Wake for attempting to bribe the Governor.

Ride to John Long. When we were in Kirk's camp at Company Shops, as soon as a hog would show himself the prisoners would cry out, John Long! John Long! The hog would run like a thief at the cry police! police!

With such a witness as John Long it will be wonderful if somebody is not bound over.

### FRANCE AND PRUSSIA!

After making all due allowance for the incorrectness and confusion of the telegrams, it is palpable that the French will be forced, in a few days, to risk the decision of the contest upon the siege of Paris. The Prussian army, under the Crown Prince, must be already in the neighborhood of Paris and other Prussian forces are hastening to his assistance. The rest position of MacMahon or Bazaine is not known, but if their forces already at Paris, the result could not be doubtful, if we are to judge from the past.

It is said Napoleon III. has allowed Napoleon to be lured into a war with Prussia, for his speedy destruction and the dictatorship of the Empress as regent in Europe. On no other theory can we account for the fatuity, treachery, French strategy and French politics. A third rate European power forced by love to make a good fight as France has to do, must, henceforth, unless all Europe interferes to prevent the aggrandizement of Prussia, France will be known in history as a second rate power, and shorn of her just, ancient pears, will stand as the pigmie and slave of the Prussian Colossus. We would not be surprised to see the Prussian army in possession of Paris before the end of September, and of a revolution in Paris and overtures for peace.

### JUDGE PEARSON'S OPINION.

We beg pardon of the chairman, to call in question his opinion as presiding in the Alamance case, and bets the stranger, given for the extraordinary occasion. Now especially go back and read the testimony and then say, what you think of it.

### BENCH WARRANT CASES BEFORE JUDGE PEARSON.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

STATE VS. JAMES T. MITCHELL.

SATURDAY, August 27.

J. B. Hemphill was sworn and examined. Lives in Person county about a mile from the Caswell line. Was in Yanceyville on the day Stephens was murdered; got there about 9 o'clock; came from P. Wallace's. Went to the Court House and went into the grand jury room. Went into the meeting in the morning but didn't know when it adjourned. Brought his dinner with him and ate it in front of the Court House. Saw Stephens in the grand jury room sitting on a bench, spoke to him; was on good terms with him. Did not stay long in the grand jury room; went there to pay Deputy Sheriff Jordan for levying on a horse. In the afternoon went up the steps going to the meeting; met Wiley and Stephens coming down; Stephens was a step or two behind Wiley. There was a tolerable good crowd at the meeting; didn't stay longer than from 2 to 10 minutes. Saw Mr. Kerr standing; am too deaf to tell if he was speaking. Wanted to see Stephens on private business and went to look for him; looked in front of the Court House and did not see him; went to all the doors but the two lower ones and found them fastened. Saw Mr. Wiley standing in the passage near the grand jury room by himself; didn't speak to him; went to the south door and Mitchell and John Lee were standing outside talking. Mitchell was laughing; asked them if they were talking secrets. Mitchell first said "no," and then said "yes," told them to talk on, was deaf and could not hear them. Went to Mrs. Stephens' to look for the deceased. Mrs. Stephens asked if he (the witness) had not met him, as he had got his dinner and gone back. Returning to the Court House to see about matters connected with the horse and to search for Stephens; went back to Mrs. Stephens about an hour or an hour and a half by sun. Mrs. Stephens asked if he had seen Mr. Stephens; told her no; she appeared to be very uneasy, looking in different directions, asked him to go back and look for Mr. Stephens; went back; met a yellow boy who lived with Stephens, asked him if he had seen Stephens, the boy replied no, went on to the Court House and got there a little before dark. Met Henry Stephens and inquired for the deceased. Henry had not seen him. Believed he went to Groom's and one or two other places inquiring before going to the Court House, as how got to the Court House just about dark. Don't recollect meeting any one that had seen the deceased. Henry Stephens sent to Dr. Ross for the keys. Was at the Court House when the keys arrived and the search was made, but did not go from room to room with them. Went into the passage and then went around to the rear of the building. About 10 o'clock thought he discovered a dim light in the room where the body was found; told them to keep a good watch. Stayed at the Court House watching around until 2 o'clock and then went to Mrs. Stephens', returned to the Court House about daylight. Those that were there had a box moving from window to window, when they got to the window of the room where the body was found, heard some one cry out, "he is dead," got on the box but it was some time before anything could be seen; at last saw the body as it had been set up with the rope around the neck. Went in the room when the door was opened but was soon made to leave by Sheriff Griffith, who said none but the jury of inquest must come in.

When he saw Wiley and Stephens going down stairs there were some people going before them and some coming after them; thought one of those going before was old man Roberts, but would not be positive.

Was in the Mexican war; was in Company F, Palmer's regiment, Geo. Williamson was Captain, David Johnson 1st Lieutenant, Robert Wiley 2nd Lieutenant and James T. Mitchell 3rd Lieutenant. The men sometimes practiced with a lasso; would sometimes get the Mexicans to show them how to use it. He never learned much about it. Couldn't say that the officers ever practiced, though they might have done so a little. Did not see Wiley go into any room that day. Did not tell Judge Tourgee that he belonged to the Ku Klux. Never belonged to any secret organization. [When, on being asked if he belonged to the Invisible Empire, by Mr. Badger, replied that he did not know what they were.] An old man at Person Court House gave him some signs, (showed them); he went immediately and gave them to Judge Tourgee. Did not tell Stephens that his house would be attacked on a certain night, but told him that he expected it would be some time, and advised him to be on his guard; told him so because public sentiment was so strong against him.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Got to Yanceyville about 9 o'clock in the morning; not well acquainted in the town; wanted to see Stephens on private business, was on friendly terms with Stephens; saw him between 9 or 10 o'clock in the grand jury room; spoke to him; don't remember ever having any more conversation with him afterwards; didn't see him any more until saw him coming down the steps with Wiley. Had been to Stephens' house on several occasions. Went up to the meeting in the afternoon; saw Mr. Kerr standing up but did'nt know whether he was speaking or not, deaf and could not tell, did'nt look at his mouth; Kerr generally speaks in a strong voice; saw Mr. S. P. Hill get up several times; paid very little attention to what was going on. Did'nt know Bedford Brown; didn't speak to Stephens when on the steps; didn't hear either Wiley or Stephens say anything; could'nt say positively that he knew any of the persons before or in the rear of them; had since thought that the features of one of them in front resembled those of Mr. Bowe. Saw Wiley afterwards going out of the front door. It was between 3 and 4 o'clock when he met Wiley and Stephens together on the steps and it was probably 10 minutes after when he saw Wiley going out of the door alone. Went to the Grand Jury room after leaving the meeting; door was locked, the doors of the two lawyers offices and clerks office were all fastened; not satisfied that he tried the doors of the two lower rooms. Saw Mitchell and Lee at the South door; Mitchell was laughing heartily; couldn't hear what they said. Went to Stephens', was told that he had had his dinner and was gone; stayed at Stephens' an hour or an hour and a half; Mrs. Stephens was not uneasy then. On returning to the Court House met a good many people leaving. Went to see Mr. Hill upon some business afterwards returned to Mrs. Stephens' and she then appeared uneasy; thought she asked Thos. Stephens if he had seen Stephens. Was asked by her to go back and look for him; don't know whether it was Thomas or Henry that returned to the Court House with him. Didn't see the boy when it was brought, but saw them moving it from window to window in the meeting. That night thought he discovered something like a dim light in the room where the body was afterwards found; went to the window to the meeting and saw something like blood on the floor; didn't notice any of the persons at the meeting; though he went up to the court house during

the night. When the body was taken from Morning went into the room with some others, but was not allowed to stay by Sheriff Griffith, who said that only the Coroner's jurors could stay. Went into the Register's office, took a seat on the table and looked at a pamphlet headed either Herald or Ku Kluxism, that was like Mexico. Never saw Mitchell particularly engaged in practicing with a lasso.

Jesse Griffith examined. Was in the meeting on Saturday; saw Logan Totten, who was Secretary of the meeting; took a seat behind Totten, and was certain that he (Totten) did not leave until the meeting adjourned. The meeting had broken up and a good many had left when it was called to the attention of the Chairman that delegates to the Convention at Greensboro, had not been appointed, when those that remained were stopped and the list of delegates was made out, and this caused the Secretary to be detained after everybody else had gone. Knew Mitchell well, his character was always good; knew Womack, he had the character of a loafer, with no visible means of support; he (Womack) had very character for truth as he (the witness) never knew it; never knew of Womack's teaching school.

J. C. Pinnix examined. Has known Mitchell 10 or 15 years, his character always good among the people of Caswell; knew Womack, his character had both was a good and a man, bad as a loafing, trifling fellow; had heard him charged with lying and stealing. Knew Stephens, he was neither very stout or very weak, weighed probably about 140 pounds and was about 5 feet, 9 inches high, was tolerably quick and active.

W. B. Bowe examined. Knew Mitchell since he was a little boy, his character in the community has always been good as a boy and man. Knew Womack for 10 years, had the character of a loafer; had heard him charged with dishonesty.

Wm. Smith examined. Did'nt know whether he left Yanceyville with Mitchell; was with him within a space of 3 miles from town; traveled with him about 5 miles; Mitchell stopped at Mr. Pinchback's. Did'nt know whether Mitchell overtook him or he (witness) overtook Mitchell; met him about 5 o'clock, was travelling on horseback, so was Mitchell.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Didn't see any body at Pinchback's; don't remember looking to see if anybody was about.

J. C. Williamson examined. Saw Mitchell when he left, went while Col. Brown was speaking. Saw Mitchell again when he (Mitchell) was passing his (witness') gate; lives 3 miles from Yanceyville; left Yanceyville about 5 o'clock. Mr. Wiley was at the pump watering his horse when he left. Had just got to his gate when Mitchell passed. Mitchell lives 8 or 9 miles from Yanceyville. Mr. Pinchback and Mitchell married sisters. Known Mitchell from boyhood, and never heard anything alleged against him.

THOS. STEPHENS EXAMINED.

When Mitchell passed the gate he was in company with Mr. Smith, Mr. Mebane, Col. Long and Gen. William Lea.

James Hopkins examined. Was in the Assessor's room, in the afternoon. Got through the press of business and was about to lock the door. Saw Hemphill sitting in the window, went up to him and said "lets go up to the meeting." Hemphill got up and went out; don't know that he went up to the meeting. Got up to the meeting when Mr. Kerr was speaking, but the room just as Mr. Hodnett was about to close his speech, went back into the Assessors office and kept open from that time until about 6 o'clock.

The testimony in the case being closed, Judge Battle addressed the Court saying that the counsel for the defence were willing to submit the case on cases.

Chief Justice Pearson said that there was no evidence against Joseph Fowler, and that he must be discharged, but would take the cases of Wiley, Ross and Mitchell under consideration and would render a decision upon them on Monday next.

The Court then adjourned until Monday morning 9 o'clock.

MORNING SESSION.

MONDAY MORNING, August 29.

At 9 o'clock, Justices Pearson, Dick and Settle took their seats in the Supreme Court room, when Justice Pearson read the following decision on the Caswell county bench warrant cases:

STATE VS WILEY, MITCHELL AND ROAN.

After a careful consideration of the evidence, we are of opinion that "probable cause" has been shown.

On a charge of capital felony, the rule is, "when the guilt is manifest, or the presumption strong, the party should be committed to jail; when the evidence does not produce entire conviction, but makes in the mind a belief of the party's guilt, security to answer the charge should be required."

It is considered that the prisoners be severally recognized in the sum of $5,000, with two or more sufficient securities, to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held for the county of Caswell, to answer a charge of the murder of John W. Stephens; Wiley and Mitchell as principals and Roan accessary before the fact.

In this stage of the proceeding it would not be proper to enter into a critical analysis of the evidence, but it seems to be proper to set out the [illegible] the ground on which our decision is based.

1st. It appears as in the [illegible] that, on the 21st day of August [illegible] large number of the citizens of Caswell assembled in the Court House in Yanceyville, it being the day of the election for members of the Convention to meet in Raleigh on the 13th of September next; that the Sheriff of the County, a Republican, was choked down to cause the death of a cord about nine feet long, with a slipping noose adjusted near the middle. The intelligent testimony of Dr. Ross puts the fact that the murder was done in the room formerly occupied by the Clerk and Master in Equity, where the body was found on the next morning with the cord buried in the neck to the level of the skin, a stab on each side of the neck, and a stab in the breast.

Dr. Ross gave it as his opinion, being an expert, that the stabs were made after the blood had nearly all receded from the heart, which accounted for the small effusion of blood; and further, that the choking was done to that end, for the reason that the cord had not stopped from the first point where it was introduced in the flesh, and the spirts of blood on the wood in front and the wall at the side of the body could not have made the impression it did, except as it existed from the wound. So the case stands and the place is fixed.

2nd. As to the time: We are satisfied the murder was committed while the meeting was [illegible] having left the meeting and come down at the instance of Wiley [illegible] adjourned, (about half after 4 o'clock,) and until the Assessor locked his door (about 6 o'clock) (the room adjoining the room where the murder was done,) a number of persons were in his room and in the passage, so the murder could not have been committed during that period, [illegible] a general charge.

The testimony [illegible] after six o'clock, in the public square, walking to the east, turning the corner of the railing and then going South, [illegible] factory. There is no trace of him ever coming back to the Court House and evidence tending to show that [illegible] have been killed outside and [illegible] brought and put in that room. By half an hour of sunset his brothers and friends were looking for him, and after dispersal "a guard" was set around the Court House.

3rd. As to the person. The testimony makes out "probable cause," and would be sufficient to require commitment, provided the witnesses are to be relied on—that is a question peculiarly fit for a jury. How much reliance is to be put on the testimony of reluctant white witnesses and of persons who have been slaves and are now enfranchised? This is a practical question, and the learning of the law does not aid much in its solution.

So that our duty is discharged by requiring bail.

No motive is assigned for this murder, except "political animosity." The circumstances show it was done on premeditation with fatal skill, by a number of conspirators (either taking part in the killing or or else keeping watch and being on the look out) to waylay the unsuspecting victim and lead for sacrifice.

Possibly at the trial further light may be thrown upon a deed which now leaves a foul mark on the reputation of the county of Caswell.

PEARSON,
DICK,
SETTLE,
Justices.

The security required was immediately tendered and accepted, as follows: Messrs. B. F. Williamson, G. F. Bronsch and H. O. Parker, of Wake, and Messrs. E. B. Withers, J. R. Winston and R. B. Watt, of Caswell.

Mr. Badger objected to the latter gentlemen as securities, stating that it was against a rule of law for counsel to be recognized as surety for their clients, but his objection was overruled.

The Chief Justice then announced that they were ready to take up the Alamance cases.

J. T. Trollinger and Thomas D. Gray were called and did not answer, and their default was recorded.

Mr. Badger stated that the prisoners would probably be down on the 11 o'clock train, by which many of the State's witnesses were also expected, whereupon the cases were, by consent, put off until 3 o'clock, P. M., to-day.

THE ALAMANCE BENCH WARRANT CASES.

EVENING SESSION.

The Court sat at 4 o'clock, but owing to the fact that the prisoners had not arrived, nothing was done until 5 o'clock.

The case of the State vs. W. C. Tarpley, Wm. Fogleman, Ruffin Fogleman and Emsley Fogleman, was taken up. [John T. Trollinger and George Mebane, included in the warrant with these, was returned as having fled the State, and George Anthony and Thomas Tate, included in the same warrant, as hiding themselves, and *capiases* ordered to issue for them.]

John W. Long and Walter Thornton and Kirkpatrick were called as witnesses for the prosecution; the two first only were sworn.

The counsel for the State proposed that a stenographer present should be employed by the State to take down the evidence, and it was so ordered.

John W. Long was then called and examined.

Joined the organization of the "White Brotherhood" in Dr Moore's office, at Company Shops, thinks about 1st of December 1869, George Anthony and several others present; don't remember all the oath, it bound him not to reveal the secrets of the organization, nor tell who was present at the meetings, to assist any member in distress, the object stated to be to overthrow the Republicans; oath bound him to obey the orders of the chiefs. Went to Dr. Moore's office to join; it was not a regular meeting.

The next meeting attended was below Haw River; many were present in disguise; [witness gives the names of several.] The disguise consisted of a white gown and white head piece with horns attached, through which were eye holes. There were several initiated at the time I was, (given some names) the By-Laws were read but no orders were given. (A long white robe and head piece were here exhibited, which the witness stated was the disguise adopted by the order.) The next meeting was in the woods near Sellar's mill; (gives the names of several who were present and some who were initiated.) At this meeting Mebane proposed to have a coffin made to put at the door of Daniel McAdams, and the party selected Bob Pat to make it.

The sign for entering the camp is, two slaps of the hands. Instructions are given at the meetings to stand by each other. Don't recollect where the next meeting was held; think it was the one at which it was determined to whip Sandy Sellars. They used no Bible in giving the oath, only held up the right hand; penalty for violation of the oath is death; no particular method of administering it. They sometimes frighten those initiated by puting a rope round their necks to test them. The night Sandy Sellars was whipped, sixteen went to his house, took him out some three or four hundred yards, tied him up and stripped him and each one present gave him two licks. The next meeting was in the woods near Holt's; [the names of Tarpley and Geo. Fogleman were initiated. Think this was in January 1869.

Witness left the organization in June 1869—has not been in a meeting in fourteen months.

At the next meeting a letter was ordered to be written, which was done by John Trollinger, to be sent to Durham and Hardee, in Graham. I and Tom Tate carried the letter; it was put in a split stick and thrown at his door.

At the next meeting Dr Moore was to be initiated. He did not come and I and Tom Tate went after him; I called him out on pretense of wanting him to see my wife, and we then said how wicked we were, that he could not go then and put off for a week.

It was said in the camp that James Owen was talking too much, and it was agreed that he should be talked to, and if he would not do it he was to be disposed of. On the same night the order was sent that Caswell Holt was to be whipped, it came from Anthony's camp. Two nights after the Foglemans came by for Wilson to go to execute the orders, but he did not go. I heard them say afterward that they administered three stripes each. Several were carried before Badham and Haden and proved an alibi. The parties arrested were not those engaged in the whipping. Soon after the two parties met at the Porch of the Hotel, and Whitsett, to determine what should be done with Cas. Holt for having the men arrested, some proposed whipping again, others hanging. Tarpley said dead men tell no tales, and after taking the vote it was determined he should be hung or put out of the way, and [illegible] No. 70 was to carry out the order. Wilson was selected to carry the order to that camp. Bob Pat A. Long, who was chief of the county, said it would not do, and stopped it.

George Anthony and Thomas Tate have gone to Missouri. George Mebane and Henry Robison have also gone; saw John Trollinger last Wednesday at the Shops.

The cloth for the disguises was bought in the stores and the wives made them; each member furnished his own disguise.

There were ten camps in the county, containing, I suppose, seven or eight hundred members. The object was to prevent colored men rising and to put down the Republican party, by going round and frightening the negroes. They were to hang round and get on the jury when a man was tried, and to clear him, and to swear for each other right or wrong, and execute all orders without inquiry. The chiefs of the camps were John T. Trollinger, Wm. Tickell, Jasper N. Wood, Jacob A. Long, A. Murray, Joseph Faucett, Geo. Anthony, David Mebane, and two others not remembered. Jacob Long was chief of the county; don't know who was above him, except that it was said in the camp that Andrew Johnson was at the head of the organization in the United States. Jacob Long left the State about the time the first arrests were made.

Don't know of a camp ever going out of the county; heard there were none of the White Brotherhood, as they were called, in Caswell; 'twas said there were 1200 in Guilford, never heard of any in Chatham or Orange.

The sign is putting the right hand on the right side of the coat collar, which is answered by putting the left hand on the left side. There is a sign in shaking hands; pressing the thumb on the middle knuckle. The sign of distress is "Shiloh."

CROSS EXAMINED.

Have visited three camps; belonged to camp No. 4; there were about thirty members in that camp. It embraced about three miles square, including Company Shops, but on the North side of the Railroad. Remember the following as members: Jno. T. Trollinger, Thomas Gray, Geo. Toler, Dr. Tarpley, Wm. Ruffin and Emsley Fogleman, myself, William, Ruffin, Green and John Andrews, Dr. Andrews, Bunnian Andrews, Thomas Tate, George Mebane, John Robinson, Henry Robinson, Thomas Robinson, Wm. and Joseph Kirkpatrick, Jas. Stockard, Robert Stockard, George Puncer, Dr. John A. Moore, and others.

I entered in December, 1868, and remained in it till June, 1869; had a fuss with Green Andrews and think he helped me out. On re-organizing they left me out, had been initiated them, have been friends since and they have not harmed me. Don't know how it became known that I belonged to it. I made my affidavit 30th of July—went to Wm. Albright at Graham, of my own accord—heard that Holden had said, if any one would confess he should not be hurt—great many went, sixteen before I went—don't know how many more confessed—heard of 700. Lives 2 or 3 of a mile north of Graham—they met any where in the woods, not twice in same place, district of camp about 3 miles square—nearly every body belonged to the camp, all Democrats. I was a Democrat, voted the other ticket at election.

TO THE COURT.

Heard the Chief say about 700 in the County, heard the same at general meeting, heard of several leaving it, don't know how many in 1870. Knew nothing about the organization, there were three negroes whipped by our camp, Nathan Trollinger and made him peek his p——with his knife, rubbed Sandy Sellars back with a rough gunstraw stick, and Caswell Holt. These whippings were all while I was a member, all before June '68. Sellars was whipped in January, Caswell Holt in February or January and Trollinger about February 1869. In April agreed to kill Caswell Holt in corn planting time. Saw several planting. It was to be done on Friday after the meeting on Monday and I carried the order on Tuesday.

(The act against disguises was read—ratified April 12th 1869.)

The Messrs. Fogleman and Mr. Gray were excused for delay and the recognizances of the former continued. Wm. Kirkpatrick, John Andrews, E. M. Stockard, Wm. M. Andrews, Ruffin Andrews, Walter Thorington and Emsly Fogleman were recognized by Green Andrews and Dr. J. A. Moore.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

WE are authorized to announce that Gen W. R. G. Sprull, of Elizabeth City, will be an applicant, at the meeting of the next General Assembly, for the appointment of Principal Clerk to the Senate. He is a true Conservative, and asks the support of his party friends.

Gen. Sprull, who for many years a member of the Senate, is a thorough business man, well acquainted with all the details, and fully competent to discharge all the duties of the position.

aug 27-3dw


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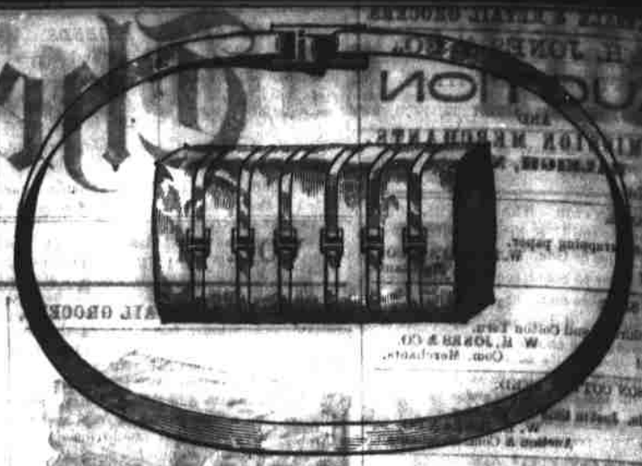

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aug 27 3m

SEND YOUR ORDERS IN TIME.

FOR THE IMPROVED

"UTLEY COTTON PRESS."

THE "UTLEY PRESS" So well known, and which gave entire satisfaction last season, can be obtained of me at Raleigh, or my Agents, Messrs. Mitchell, Albright & Co., Newbern, with the improvements

Price $175.00.

This invention of power, whereby all friction is overcome, its simplicity, economy and durability, astonishes all who see it; and the more so, that a power so simple should have remained so long unappropriated. The strain is wholly borne by the Bed Plate, Follower Block, and one 1½ inch square iron bar; which is capable of sustaining a strain of 190,000 lbs. thus giving much more strength than is required. WITH THIS PRESS TWO MEN CAN PACK A BALE OF COTTON WITH EASE IN SHORT MINUTES WEIGHING FROM 400 to 500 lbs.

One man can do the work, only requiring longer time.

It occupies a very small space, and can be so placed as to receive the lint direct from the Gin or Lint Room, as may be desired. Thus doing away with baskets, and frequent handling of the lint.

It is light in weight, can be taken down or put up in 30 minutes and transported on a two Horse Wagon.

I believe it unequalled by any Press for power, convenience and durability.

Press complete—Depth Cotton Box 8 feet; Size Bale 44 feet x36x36 inches; wt. Bale 400 to 500 lbs.

THOS. H. BRIGGS.

READ CERTIFICATES BELOW.

PITTSBORO', N. C., May 9th, 1870.

T. H. Briggs, Esq.: Dear Sir:—I used the "Utley Cotton Press," I purchased from you last season, and consider it to be the best Press I ever saw. Having packed bales to weigh from three hundred and ninety (390) to six hundred and twelve pounds (612). I consider it the best and most durable Press I ever saw used, and can cheerfully recommend it the use to the farmers of North Carolina. Yours truly, C. W. BYNUM.

HILLSBORO', N. C., April 22nd, 1870.

PRESIDENT BRIGGS, Raleigh, N. C.:

Mr. THOMAS H. BRIGGS: Dear Sir:—Yours of 12th instant inquiring as to the merits of the "Utley Cotton Press" is to hand, and in reply I would say that I have tried other Presses and consider the *plan upon which the Utley Press works* cheaper, simpler and more durable than any I have met with. Yours very respectfully, WM. R. WILDER.

RIVER BANK, CUMBERLAND CO., N. C., April 22nd, 1870.

THOS. H. BRIGGS, Esq: Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 12th asking how I was pleased with the Utley Press I used last season, I would say *that it gave entire satisfaction.* Respectfully yours, CHAS. H. BLOCKER.

HILLSBORO', N. C., April 22nd, 1870.

THOS. H BRIGGS, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.: Sir—I have used "Utley's Cotton Press" for baling for some months. It works well and gives entire satisfaction. I regard it as the Respectfully, R. M. SLOAN.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 18th, 1870.

T. H. BRIGGS, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.: Dear Sir:—I used the "Utley Cotton Press" I purchased from you last season. I packed my own crop of cotton also other crops for my neighbors; baling in all one hundred bales. I consider it superior in all respects to any Press I have ever seen and that it is every thing the patentee represents. I packed bales weighing from four hundred to five hundred and ninety-seven pounds. Yours truly, W. E. BOWE.

aug 26-3m.

MERCHANTS

COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

WM. T. PHIPPS, President. A. D. HOLLY, Secretary.

J. C. DeLEON, Superintendent Agencies.

On the Mutual Plan.

ALL POLICIES NON FORFEITABLE AND PARTICIPATE IN PROFITS OF THE COMPANY.

No Restriction on Residence or Travel.

RALEIGH AGENCY,

OLD REGISTER BUILDING, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

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THEO. N. RAMSAY, AGENT.

July 9-tf

ARROW TIES!

FOR BALING COTTON.

250 TONS, 60 Bundles, 36 lbs. each, and containing 50 Ties and Buckles, now in Store.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL.

WE OFFER TO THE FARMERS AND MERCHANTS OF THE STATE THE ABOVE TIES, which are now so universally known and approved throughout the Cotton States, as the

Neatest, Strongest and Most Easily and Quickly Applied of any Tie Known in the Market.

The fastenings, as well as the bands, are of the best ENGLISH WROUGHT IRON, and experience has shown that they do not break, as many of the CAST IRON BUCKLES do, and thereby saving much expense in rope, labor and mending bales at the cotton gin.

Prices as low or lower than 60 IN TIES can be bought of any dealer in the country.

Liberal Arrangements made with Merchants and Steamers.

DEROSSET & CO.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 27, 1870.—3mdlqtn.