

Hillsborough Recorder

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTIES.

Vol. XLVII.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1868.

No. 2443.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST COMMENCEMENT AT CHAPEL HILL.

"Hurrah! for the United States!!" So said Senior Pearson.
"Hurrah! for North Carolina!!" So said Senior Morehead.
"Hurrah! for Orange County!!" So said Senior Strayhorn.
"Hurrah! for Chapel Hill!!" So another Senior ought to have said.

"Hurrah!! for the Ladies of Hillsborough!!" So said all the boys at Chapel Hill; and they say besides, that all these young ladies shall not always belong to Hillsborough. The circular of the Law School at Hillsborough ought to be circulated freely among those who long to have, by the license of E. Freeman, S. C. C., the law to lay down to others, and, by the license of G. Laws, C. C. C., the law laid down by others. Their fathers tell the Seniors that it is hard times. But the Seniors tell their fathers that they intend to make them easy—as Adam did, by a helpmeet. Now then, Mr. Editor, because of the many smart things that have been said at Chapel Hill, which have given a chance for the many sweet things that are going to be said in Hillsborough, I say Hurrah for Chapel Hill, in Orange County, in North Carolina, in the United States, in America.

Some of the oldest attendants at Commencements were inclined to say to this last, "Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all." The declamations of the Freshmen and Sophomores were more than usually acceptable. So that Gov. Seymour frequently declared that he had never heard better. Messrs. Britton, Gibson and Patterson of the Freshman Class, and Messrs. Buchanan, Leary, McKay and Winston of the Sophomore Class, were very prominent among eighteen good speakers.

But you must print the names of the speakers and of the speeches among the Seniors.

Latin Salutatory—W. H. S. Burgwyn, of Northampton County.

Andrew Jackson—W. Clarence Jones, of Wilcox County, Ala.

Thoughts, not swords, rule the world—C. Fetter, of Chapel Hill.

Pro patria—R. E. L. Morehead, of Greensborough.

Peter the Great—A. W. Graham, of Hillsborough.

Effects of the Reformation—W. D. Hornor, of Granville County.

Orange County—I. R. Strayhorn, of Hillsborough.

Die macht der musik—J. W. Harper, of Lenoir County.

Poland—P. B. Means, of Babarrus County.

The Constitution and the Union—W. S. Pearson, of Morganton.

Valedictory Oration—F. H. Busbee, of Raleigh.

These were speeches none of which ranked below "good." There was no flummery about them; no fuss about "The influence of the Saracens on Literature" by some fellow who did not know a Saracen from a see-saw. And they were delivered with very good taste. Perhaps no two men would agree as to which, in manner and in matter, were the best. But an Orange county man may be permitted to say that Mr. Strayhorn ought to let you publish his speech; and a North Carolinian to confess that he heartily enjoyed the unusual applause that followed Mr. Morehead's appeal for North Carolina. One young lady wants to learn Latin, that she may see for herself that Mr. Burgwyn quoted Cicero aright in his compliment to the *virgines matronæ*, &c.; it sounded so sweetly and was uttered so gracefully. And then, as for the Valedictory, some said it could not have been better. When the right to vote comes to the still oppressed portion of mankind, the part of that portion that was in the Chapel on Thursday afternoon intends to vote for Mr. Busbee, and to make the beaux of all but one vote for him too. They say this one has voted already.

Messrs. Burgwyn, Busbee and Morehead led their class in the matter of scholarship.

Because Mr. Busbee had been uniformly "a first rate man" he was permitted to choose first among the honorary speeches, and to Mr. Burgwyn was assigned the second choice. Messrs. Harper, Pearson and A. Graham were declared second in the order of their names. The third honor was awarded to Messrs. Fetter, Hooper, Jones and Strayhorn.

One sign of the troubles of times in which this class has passed through college may be seen in the fact that it contained at last representatives of seven different Freshmen classes, ranging from 1858 to 1864. Another, in that only Mr. Watson, of Chapel Hill, was permitted to attend the eight regular examinations of his class. The trials of June, 1865, were two severe for the nerves of the rest of the class of 1864. One sign of the excellence in scholarship and in department of this class, is seen in the fact that while their rule is to distinguish about one third of each class, the Faculty of the University felt obliged to give honors to more than half of these Seniors. Another is in the declaration made in the Annual Report to the Trustees, that in years, maturity of intellect and extent of attainments, this class was of more than average excellence. North Carolina needs now more than ever a succession of such classes at its University. We hope that she will have it.

The first rate men among the Juniors were Messrs. Porter of Tarborough, and J. M. Webb of Alamance county. Among the Sophomores, they were Messrs. Battle of Edgecombe county, R. H. Lewis of Tarborough, and R. H. Graves, Jr., of Williamsborough. Among the Freshmen, the first honour was given to Mr. Britton of Northampton county.

The Trustees present were: Gov. Worth, Gov. Graham, Gov. Swain, Judge Ruffin, Judge Battle, Treasurer Battle, Hon. D. M. Barringer, P. C. Cameron, Esq., and Lawyers Carter, Phillips and Shober. It was the intention of the Trustees to remodel the University in many important particulars at this Commencement. But as the people of North Carolina have transferred the power to do so to other hands, the Trustees present, out of deference to their successors, merely resolved to ask the Faculty to continue their instructions for another session, and that the next session shall begin as usual on Friday, July 17th. Whoever takes charge of a University planned by such men as Judge Johnston, Judge Iredeil, Dr. McCorkle, Gen. Davie, Col. Polk, and their worthy associates, watched over by such men as Judge Cameron, Judge Gaston, Dr. McPheeters, Dr. Hawks, Judge Badger, Gov. Morehead, Gov. Graham and Judge Ruffin, and taught by such men as Dr. Caldwell, Prof. Harros, Prof. Olmsted, Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Phillips, Dr. Hooper, Bishop Green, not to mention the present teachers, must be men of more than ordinary skill in planning, vigilance in watching, and faithfulness in teaching. One act in the drama at Chapel Hill is closed. Those who figured in its scenes are not ashamed of their record.

The weather for this most delightful week at Chapel Hill was most propitious; so that every one who was in the Chapel and elsewhere were at all times most comfortable, and ready to be pleased with all they saw and heard. Curiosity was wide awake to see the orator of the Philanthropic Society, the Hon. T. H. Seymour, formerly minister at the Court of St. Petersburg, and lately Governor of Connecticut. Gov. Seymour's voice was weak, so that many could not hear what they will read with delight, a timely, patriotic and thorough discussion of Government—its origin, forms, aims and dangers. The preacher before the Senior Class was the Rev. Mr. Moran, of the North Carolina Conference, who sustained his reputation for eloquence and metaphysical speculations by an exhaustive exhibition of the unity of the plan of Redemption, of the Historical fact that God has made and is making all things work together to manifest the excellence of His glory as it shines in the face of His Son Jesus Christ our Lord.

The *Senatus Academicus* conferred the

honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on B. F. Moore, Esq., of Raleigh, and on Gov. Seymour of Conn.; and that of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Mr. Watson, of Wilmington, the Rev. Mr. Pritchard of Raleigh, and the Rev. Mr. Phillips of the University.

THE CASE OF MR. DAVIS.

The farce of calling up the case of Jefferson Davis in the United States Court in Richmond, and then postponing it, is performed as regularly as the spring and fall sessions of the court occur. It is becoming by this time somewhat monotonous, and the public begin to look upon it as a bore, to say the least of it. The case is said to have been entirely ready at the late session of the court in Richmond, the venire summoned, the Chief Justice present, when it is postponed for five months. Mr. Davis has now been in the hands of the government three years, a considerable part of that time a prisoner. He is poor and in feeble health, with a dependent family, and is becoming old. Is it proper to subject this man for the rest of his natural life to such practical denial of his right to a trial? If, as seems probable, the trial will never occur, it would be both just and magnanimous to give him his discharge. But whether tried or not, no rational being now wants Mr. Davis's life; and as to the nonsense of making treason odious, which some indulge, had the rebellion in which he took part succeeded we would have heard nothing of treason, and failure, of itself, constitutes the most impressive and salutary punishment which can befall in such cases. To undertake at the end of a long and a struggle—a struggle in which the most earnest convictions in regard to great fundamental principles were involved—to seize upon an isolated individual and make him a victim, simply because he happened to be chosen by the many as their representative in the cause, is unworthy of the nineteenth century, and especially of the great American nation. We have too high an estimate of the people of the country to believe that any considerable portion of them have sympathy with it. Is there not courage somewhere among those who have the power, to give Mr. Davis his discharge? As did, for the time, the proposed impeachment of the President, the case of Mr. Davis hangs threateningly and forbidding in the sight of the people, and they would as gladly be rid of it as they were of the impeachment business. Calm wisdom and fortitude breasted the temporary passion of the hour in the one case; cannot they do it in the other, and pass us to that point in regard to the present "great criminal" when it will be universally said that "all's well," just as it was said in regard to the other "great criminal" whose trial so recently ended in acquittal? The probabilities are that if Mr. Davis should ever come to trial, under anything like fair and proper circumstances, he also will be acquitted of the technical charge brought against him.

BOYS! TAKE WARNING.—A clergyman says—"One day passed by a blacksmith's shop, in which I saw the son of a lady of my acquaintance smoking a pipe. I went to his mother and told her what I had seen, and she very indignantly told me I must be mistaken. I said, I know your son as well as I know you, and if I had not been certain that it was he, I should not have called on you. She still persisted that I was mistaken, and was evidently annoyed at my interference.

"Some two years afterwards she called on me, and begged that I would try and do something for her son, saying, 'He smokes and drinks, and does everything else that is bad, and my heart is almost broken.'

"Some two years ago, I said, 'I told you what I feared, and then something might have been done; but these habits are now confirmed. I will, however, do anything in my power. But I found it was in vain. In the course of a few years he blew out his brains, and left his widowed mother inconsolable at his destruction of both body and soul.'"
Band of Pope Review.

HUMAN SKELETONS IN POMPEII.

Some of the details of these discoveries, contained in the journal of the excavations, are extremely curious and interesting. Thus, we read that on the 30th of August, 1787, a human skeleton was found in the corridor of a house which the volcanic matter had not penetrated, but had so completely closed up by obstructing the doors that escape was impossible. Here the wretched man lived in utter darkness we know not how long. It is a significant circumstance, that his bones, instead of lying in one place, were scattered about the apartment, and showed marks of having been gnawed. Near them lay the undisturbed skeleton of a dog. It is evident therefore, that the brute had not only survived his master, but had also eaten him. In a shop connected with the public baths, not far from the forum, were also found two skeletons of persons who had died in each other's embrace. They were both in the freshness of youth, and of different sex. The affecting spectacle excited an unwonted effusion of sentiment in the antiquarian bosom, and the bony twain were christened "The Lovers." On the 14th of June, of the same year, eight skeletons were found under the ruins of a wall, and in May 1818, another skeleton was discovered near the Temple of Jupiter, crushed by a marble column; thus proving conclusively that the eruption was accompanied by an earthquake. In the Temple of Isis also were discovered the remains of several priests, with chicken bones, egg shells, wine goblets and other indications of a banquet, on a table near them. One of them had seized a sacrificial axe with which to effect his escape, but sank down exhausted, or probably suffocated by the mephitic vapor before accomplishing this purpose. The statement made by several writers, and reiterated by M. Mounier and Dr. Dyer, that the said priest actually cut his way through two walls, is entirely erroneous; the walls do not exhibit any traces of such operations. Tradition tells of another priest who lay in the centre of the adjacent *forum triangulare*. This man, whom Bulwer calls Calenus, was said to have been carrying off some of the rich silver furniture of the temple when death overtook him. As the journal makes no mention of the circumstances, the reader will receive the account *cum grano salis*.
North American Review.

THE BUD WORM.

Our friend Dr. Baie has been investigating the natural history and habits of this destructive little insect, with complete success. In April last he found a stalk of corn with the heart cut out by a bud worm, and the insect itself was buried about two inches in the ground beside the stalk. The Dr. took the worm and placed it in a glass jar, one-fourth filled with moist earth. Young stalks of corn, cabbage leaves and turnip tops were placed in this jar. The worm ate of each. After every eating the worm changed its appearance. It changed first to the "cut worm," which has been generally regarded as a different insect. Its next form was that of the "collard worm," its color, from black turning to green, and its head disappearing. After eating the beg would return and remain in the earth. After this last change he went into the heart of the stalk of corn, until it was entirely destroyed, when becoming very unwieldy, it wolvered, rather than burrowed, in the ground.

It remained in this state for five days, and on the sixth it had entirely shed its covering and was a fully developed moth, having four wings, the outer ones dark and the under ones light. Its appearance to us, as we saw it yesterday, is the same as the ordinary "candle moth," and is, beyond doubt, the same species of insect.

Dr. Baie will continue his investigations, and when completed will give the benefit of his discoveries to the public. Other insects which infest our gardens are also receiving his attention.

Late Lieut. M. F. Maury will soon come back to take his professorship in the Virginia Military Institute.