

THE SENTINEL.

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 19, 1860.

Mr. Waugh's Resolution—Debate in the House on Yesterday.

Mr. Waugh, of Surry, rose to a question of privilege, and requested the Clerk to read from the Standard of the 18th inst., an article entitled "The Insolence of Treason," animadverting upon the action of the House in summing Mr. Blythe and others before a committee of the House to give evidence relative to alleged pernicious of Union men.

Mr. Waugh stated that Mr. Blythe (in the discussion of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Ross, asserting the loyalty of the State, and denying that Union men were persecuted) said, he could not vote for the resolutions because they were untrue. With a view to punishing these persecutors of Union men, if such there were, he had introduced a resolution requesting an investigation. For this he and those who acted with him, were now assailed and denounced as disloyalists who were attempting to intimidate and brow-beat Union men. He was willing to compare records with the editor of the Standard as a Union man. For one he did not believe that Union men had been persecuted at all, and the investigation had confirmed this belief. He regretted exceedingly the state of feeling that existed, a condition of things for which he was not responsible. He would not pursue the subject further.

The following articles from the Standard were read at Mr. Waugh's request:

The Insolence of Treason.—We learn that Mr. Blythe, of Henderson, has been examined before a Committee of the House of Commons in relation to his statement in open House as to the treatment of loyal Union men in his part of the State. And we also learn that Messrs. Harris and Jenkins, of the Legislature, who recently visited Washington, have also been summoned before a Committee of the House of Commons and interrogated as to their business in Washington!

We regret that these worthy gentlemen consented to appear before this Committee. These examinations constitute a part of the tactics of the disloyalists to intimidate and brow beat Union men. It is the latest exhibition of impudence and arrogance which has marked the proceedings of the present General Assembly, so-called, of this State. But the assembly of this body is short. A loyal Congress will deal with it good time.

There is a law of this State, we believe, to punish treason against the State. Perhaps the General Assembly will order arrests and trials under this law. They have as much right to do this as they have to interrogate loyal Union men before committees, with a view to intimidate them and to make capital against the Union cause in this State.—Standard.

Since the above was written, we learn that Mr. Jenkins appeared before the committee, but was not examined.

The questions put to Mr. Harris showed that the committee were looking for facts to involve Union men in a treasonable conspiracy to overthrow the existing State government! What will the Congress of the United States think of this? It is now clear that this disloyal General Assembly, called and held under martial law, is ready to punish as traitors to the state every Union man who has urged Congress to re-organize and supersede the State government.

WE CALL UPON THE UNION MEN OF THE STATE TO STAND FIRM. If these traitors dare to proceed further we are confident the Congress will at once sweep them from existence, and they will be held to their condign punishment which they so richly deserve.—Standard.

The efforts of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Commons of this State to intimidate and brow beat Messrs. Harris and Jenkins will fail. They are brave, honest, loyal men, and they will conduct themselves accordingly. They are not to be intimidated by traitors. The day is not distant when the cowardly majority who are attempting to domineer over these gentlemen because of their recent visit to Washington, will meet the fate they deserve.—Standard.

Mr. Hodnett, of Caswell, said he had read with pain and mortification the article in the Standard which had been read from the desk. He had been uniformly an outspoken Union man, but was now disengaged, with all others who voted for Mr. Waugh's resolution, as disloyal to the Union, when the object of that resolution was to punish the perpetrators of wrong upon Union men, if any such wrong had been committed. When the writer of this article about the "insolence of treason" was voting secession in Raleigh, he as a humble farmer, had been earnestly pleading for the Union in his county. From that time to the present he had been consistent in his devotion to the Union.

Mr. Hodnett said, Union men are persecuted, why am I and my colleagues here? We are all three Union men. A majority of my constituents were advocates of the war, but we are sent here by our people as a protest of their loyalty and devotion to the Union. My present object is to maintain the unity and rights of the States under the Constitution and to preserve unimpaired the whole Union.

Mr. Jenkins, of Gaston, said there was manifest disposition to persecute Union men. This disposition had been shown in this House during the present session. Union men had been avoided and snubbed at continually. He referred to the maladministration of Mr. Blythe and Mr. Harris before the committee, and said that questions were asked those gentlemen that he would never have answered. He believed that treason did exist in the State, it existed in his own county and had tried to crush him to the death.

Mr. Blythe, of Henderson, said that in charging that Union men had been persecuted, he merely meant that they had been calumniated, abused and slighted as being in favor of negro suffrage and negro equality. He had expressly disclaimed any reflection upon the Judiciary of the State. He also disclaimed any knowledge of any plotting for the overthrow of the State government. He maintained the opinion of Judge Ruoff, that the existing government was a military government, and that the Supreme Court would not decide it. He also held that the President had no authority to establish a civil government without the assent of Congress.

Mr. Davis, of Franklin, said:—Mr. Speaker: I, too, rise to a question of privilege. Since the gentleman from Gaston has alluded to what transpired before the Judiciary committee, and as the article which has been read, at the instance of the gentleman from Surry, reflects upon that committee, as a member of it and in vindication of its course, I will state my understanding of the matter in issue. Some time since, when the gentleman from Wake, (Mr. Ross,) whose strong and long-life attachment to the Union is well known, introduced his resolution, declaring the loyalty of the people of North Carolina, the gentleman from Henderson (Mr. Blythe) stated that he could not vote for them, because they were untrue as to his past.

of the State, and that in his country, Union men were persecuted, and that they were persecuted in the Courts. The gentleman from Surry, (Mr. Waugh) whose devotion to the Union is only equalled by his patriotic devotion to North Carolina and to her honor, introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the alleged acts of abuse and persecution, to the end, as stated by him, that if these charges were true, steps might be taken to punish the guilty and prevent a recurrence of such outrages. The charge was a grave one, involving the character of the Judiciary of the State and the Solicitors who prosecute in her name. The law, which in this respect, is but the utterance of the sentiment of all honest, brave and good men, abhors prosecution, and the Judge or Solicitor who would avail himself of his official position to persecute anybody, high or low, rich or poor, Union men or secessionists, white men or black men, should have his official robes torn from him, and be sent in disgrace and infamy from his high position.—Mr. Davis knew of no species of official malfeasance lesser than this, and he would go to the utmost extent to impeach and punish any officer who might be guilty of it. None but base cowards delight in persecution.

The gentleman from Henderson came before the committee and was examined, and as the gentleman from Gaston has thought proper to allude to what transpired before that committee, it may not be improper for me to state now, that his testimony does not show any case of persecution before the Courts or otherwise. On the contrary he only gave me one case of a quarrel and fight, between a Union man and another who claimed the right to attend a Union meeting. The latter was indicted, prosecuted and convicted by a Union Solicitor before a Union Judge. After this fight, a number of returned Union soldiers banded together in a riotous manner, beat and maltreated the alleged secessionists, for which they were indicted by the same Union Solicitor and some of them were punished by a Union Judge. The sum of it is, that some Union men were guilty of a violation of the law and were prosecuted for it before a Union Judge and by a Union Solicitor, and this is called "persecution of Union men."

The testimony has this extent and no more.—All of it shows a fair, an honest and an impartial administration of justice, in which the Judges and Solicitors of North Carolina, preserve her ancient fair-fame as a law abiding and law enforcing State.

The gentleman from Henderson requested that the Senator from Rutherford (Mr. Harris) and the gentleman from Gaston (Mr. Jenkins) should be examined before the Committee.—Mr. Harris was examined. No questions were put to him or to Mr. Jenkins or to any one else relative to their trip to Washington City or their business there. No interrogatories of any such purport were propounded to them, or to either of them, and I appeal to the gentleman from Gaston to know if this is not true?

Mr. Jenkins.—The statement is true. No such questions were asked.

Mr. Davis.—Now Mr. Speaker, I pronounce the statements contained in the paper which has been read at the Clerk's desk, a slander upon the Judiciary Committee, a slander of the same character with those persistently and systematically circulated against the honest people of the State of North Carolina for months past. A people who, when the war ended and the armies of the South surrendered, with a manly dignity and with a quiet unanimity, unparalleled in the history of nations, gave in their adhesion to the Union, and returned to the sweet parents of peace to rebuild their shattered fortunes. The history of the world cannot show a disbanded soldiery who returned so quietly and so orderly to their native pastures, and the change that they do not mean to abide faithfully the results of the war is a base, and mischievous slander.

But the gentleman from Gaston says, he believes that there's treason in North Carolina—that he never heard of such questions as were asked by the Committee. Well, sir, since he has alluded to that, I will state some of the questions propounded. Witnesses were asked if they knew of any persecutions of Union men. No evidence, except a solitary instance, was produced of it. They were asked if any Judges or Solicitors were known to neglect their duty or to prosecute any man because he was a Union man. They answered "No." On the contrary, that they discharged their duties faithfully. They were asked if they knew of any man or set of men who were disloyal to the law. If they knew of any person or persons who, by word or deed, counselled, advised or in any way sheltered opposition to the Union or encouraged disobedience to her laws, or to the constituted authorities of the United States. They answered "No." They were asked if they knew of any man disloyal to the Union. The answer, like the others, was "No." The question was then asked if any one was known to conspire against the State or to counsel or advise its overthrow. This question was answered affirmatively, as much to my astonishment as any question propounded could have been, to the gentleman from Gaston. But, sir, the evidence will be before the House, and I have been led into this digression by the remarks of the member from Gaston.

There may be treason in the land, as the gentleman says he believes there is. It may be, and perhaps the difference may be one of opinion as to where it exists. I shall not say where it is, but there is a law, passed at the last session of this General Assembly, which condemns the whipping post and to flog the man who comes to overthrow the State government.

The gentleman's friend, the Senator from Rutherford, I see from the Journals, voted for that law. I am always willing to abide by the law, while they exist, whether they are of my own making or not.

Buker, after all, it only violates the wisdom of that Post of nature, Mr. Dunn, when he says:

"But, loyalty trumps! We're on dangerous ground. For who knows how opinions may alter?"

The doctrine that today is loyalty sound, tomorrow may bring us the逆。

The law duethless was passed to catch a different class of men, but let that pass. I cannot trust myself to speak of the scorn and contempt which I feel for self-branded traitors, who, confessing their perfidy, would hang in 1860, for what they taught them in 1860; when after having bowed prostrate for twenty years, the seeds of treason, and of sectional strife and hatred, which have produced so much of bitterness and war, instead of pouring oil upon the troubled waters, now, not content with the week and dissolution around them, are sowing broad cast the seeds of misery, and loosing instead of cementing the bands of Union.

We are told, sir, that our doom is fixed, "traitor and his deserved fall" &c. It may be so. I am no politician. I was never a secessionist. I have never known any policy beyond the honest expression of my views, and I would rather carry with me to the dungeon or to the stake, the consciousness of good intentions and an honest devotion to civil liberty, and to the home, the wife, and the happiness of my countrymen, than to wear pre-conceived robes, or the purple itself, obtained by base swindling and by blundering as brave, as honest, and as truthful a people as the sun ever shone upon.

There is such a thing as conscience, that will

not sleep always, and I had rather hear the whip of naps or the sting of scorpions, than to carry in my bosom, though naked, the consciousness of such men.

SALT-SALT!
3,500 BAGS SALT—large full sacks, direct from Liverpool, now landing and for sale.

A. WILLARD,
Wholesale Druggists, 20 & 21 North Water St.
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Progress and Standard, copy.

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NEW GOODS!!

OUR RECENT PURCHASES, together with our daily orders from the large stores and trade line in Goods north, have placed us in possession of a superb stock of goods of all kinds, which we can sell lower than Goods have been sold in the Federal Market since the close of the war.

Our numerous customers both in town and State, having since been convinced of the fact that we have been, and are now selling better goods at lower prices than any other House; we can afford to do this, as we keep one of our cars constantly in the Northern Markets buying goods for cost.

W. H. & H. TUCKER & CO.
Dec 18th

GREAT SALE.

AT AUCTION.

HORSES, MULES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. &c.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO., will sell at auction on Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1861, at 11 o'clock: 1 Thorough-Bred stallion, eight years old.

2 Thorough-Bred mares, by imported stallions, eight to ten years of age; imported stallions, six to seven years old; 1 large colt, half year old, in harness and very strong.

1 handsome chestnut-colored Horse, 7 years old, and works anywhere.

1 large black gelding, 18 hands, 4 years old.

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