THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1869.

BOSTON PHILANTHROPY.

There never was a people more addicted to the vice of self-praise and self-exaltation than the denizens of the balliwick of Boston. There never was a city in which its inhabitants were so given up to mock philanthropy as that city which claims to be the "Modern Athens." Nor in this world has there ever been a more intolerant, presumptuous, arrogant and supercilious "folk" than those who live at the great centre of Massachusetts civilization. From immemorial time they have been abusing and vilipending the people of the South. They have delighted in magnifying and perverting everything that was done in the South, until they poisoned and corrupted all who believed their monstrous fabrications or gross distortions of truth. This thing has been going on for years. They not only villified us so successfully that the people of the Northern States regarded us as almost semi-civilized, but Europe, adopting their intolerable slanders as truth, regarded us as a set of ignorant, uneducated, effite tyrants, who were a disgrace to modern civilization. But these times have past. People have grown wiser. The war showed what we were. It developed the courage, endurance, genius and self-abnegation of our best and truest.—Time, which corrects many wrongs and removes many false impressions, has witnessed the vindication of the character of our people, and has also laid bare to public gaze some of the iniquities which curse and blight Massachusetts society. The crimes, the murders, the foeticides, the poverty, the sufferings of that boastful State have been exposed.

Some developments have lately taken place to which we would direct attention. It has recently been established that among the females of Boston there are more suffering and wretchedness and extreme poverty than are to be found elsewhere on this continent. This is not what Southern men assert, but it is what Northern editors and Northern speakers have iterated and reiterated time and again. The other day there was held in Boston a Convention of working-women. The facts then stated are not only startling but absolutely revolting. As a Northern editor observes, they read "more like some hideous invention than like facts of the nineteenth century, having existence in the modern Athens of the new World." Why only listen to what Mrs. Warren said:

"I have canvassed fifteen cities of the United States, and have not, in any of them, found the condition of women so deplorable, as in the city of Boston."

Mrs. Sarah Ellis, a middle aged woman, a tailoress by trade, being asked to speak, said: I merely rise to state some facts. I am an American woman, wife and mother, yet I have worked from dawn to sundown, not stopping to get one mouthful of food, for twenty-five cents. I have lived on one cracker a day, because I could not get employment and could not get any more food, though I have travelled from house to house, and from place to place, seeking for work. Even women have asked us to make shirts for two shillings apiece. These garments (exhibiting two sacks and two shirts) are from one of the charitable institutions of Boston; have been made entirely, hemmed, felled, buttonholed, and gusseted, for forty five cents, and all the work done by hand.

Miss Phelps spoke:

"There are 2,000 needle women in Boston who get only 35 cents a day, at the most."

Another woman exhibited a sack bag full of shirts. These were to be made out and out for 45 cents each.

Dr. Dio Lewis gave her testimony:

"There are 20,000 women in Boston who earn their living by the needle."

Mrs. Houghton said:

"She knew of the cases of women who made shirts at 50 cents a dozen."

Mrs. Warren again spoke:

"Each costly dress makes three prostitutes."

Now is not this revelation perfectly sickening? This is "modern civilization"; this is life in Boston for thousands of its miserable, unhappy victims; this is Boston humanity and love for the masses. Bostonians go into hysterical fits of crying and sentimentalizings over Cretans in the Mediterranean, or over the "friend and brother," the poor, unfortunate negro, but forget that at their own doors, all around them are thousands of immortals crying for food, worked to death, driven into prostitution for a living. Why not expend some of their philanthropy over the poor of Boston? Why not create societies of relief for the 20,000 needle women of their own city, before they indulge in lackadaisical flummery over the sorrows and trials of people who are far better off without their proffered assistance. Go people of Boston to your penniless and oppressed women, with the hand of open charity, read Hood's "Song of the Shirt," so full of truth and pathos, and resolve with the help of the Lord to do better.

Very rarely are Spanish authors paid anything for their writings, and even when they do the labor gratuitously they generally have to bear expense and risk of publication.

The French navy now contains 63 armored ships of war, 241 screw propellers, 51 sidewheel steamers, and 100 sailing vessels, making the very respectable total of 455 frigates, corvettes, &c.

There has been discovered in France a substance the destructive effects of which far exceed the terrible force of picrate of potassium. Some experiments are to be made with it at Cherbourg.

FORNEY AND FOURTEEN.

We did not see Col. John Forney and his fourteen companions who were in the city a few days ago, as rumor has it, with five millions of dollars to invest in Southern lands.

We suppose the party left a portion of the five millions in trusty hands, to be laid out in lands sold by our Sheriff Tim Lee. Saturday last, the first day of May, was a day of rejoicing to some people, but it was all sorrow and woe to many a poor man in Wake.

The Sheriff of Wake sold under the hammer at the Court House door on the 1st day of May, twenty-three plantations, containing 7872 acres, which brought $7,718. The sale it will be seen did not average one dollar per acre; the Sheriff said some of the land was cheap at $40 00 per acre in gold.

No. 1,	454	acres sold for	$13 00
" 2,	152	" " "	12 50
" 3,	192	" " "	7 00
" 4,	125	" " "	16 00
" 5,	150	" " "	27 00
" 6,	160	" " "	16 00
" 7,	170	" " "	20 00
" 8,	553	" " "	10 00
" 9,	324	" " "	25 00

This few is under the second term of Governor Holden's administration. Col. Forney republished all of Holden's calumnies against the people of North Carolina, that the lives of Northern men were not safe among us. Such publications kept out all good men who valued life more than ill gotten gain. The result was, good men remained in their Northern homes, while the desperado came down like a wolf on the fold. But neither Forney nor Holden meant or believed what they published or said.

After Forney and Holden have by foul and false publications scared off good men with capital, Forney, with fourteen others, come down with their $5,000,000 to invest. Forney may not have had this in view when he was republishing Holden's slanders upon the whole people of the State. But to keep off suspicion he should have kept from among them with his millions, at this particular time, when hungry ruin holds a whole people in the wind and nine out of ten are to have the shelter which protects the wife and the child, sold from over their heads.

What has happened to make Forney safe since he and Holden last year published that the life of a Northern man was not safe among us? At that time there were negro troops here to protect him. Now they are gone; yet Forney comes to invest his $5,000,000, when land worth $40 in gold, sells for less than one in greenbacks. Shame on Forney! Shame on Holden!

Our position with regard to Northern men coming among us is not to be misunderstood. The Northern man who comes like Judge Cilley and the Greensboro Manufacturing Company (and others we could name) we are glad to see and right cordially have we met them. But the Northern man who comes like the editor of the *Standard* and others to corrupt and buy up the Legislature, we say begone. To the carpet-bagger and bull pusher who have squatted in the counties where the negro predominates, for the cultivation of the political instead of the cotton field, we say begone: "Stand not upon the order of your going, but go at once."

"OUR" SENATOR.

General Abbott is thus referred to by the Concord (New Hampshire) *Patriot*:

"This recalls to mind *our* "little affair" with this redoubtable carpet-bag General. Some time last summer we had occasion to refer to his career in this State, and spoke quite freely of certain incidents therein. In due time one of the proprietors of the *Patriot* received a letter from him demanding a retraction, and closing with these ominous words: "You will readily understand the import of this note, for, while I have never had other than kindly relations with you, I cannot permit my private affairs to be dragged before the public without remonstrance, or a resort to some mode of redress.'

"In reply to this beligerent note, he was informed that, as the facts referred to had long been matters of public notoriety, and had never been denied, so far as we know, we must decline to make the 'retraction' demanded. And that was the end of the matter. The gallant carpet-bagger has been in this region since, but neither cowhide nor pistol has been employed to force from us the desired satisfaction."

GEN. RUFUS BARRINGER.—This gentleman who supported the Radical ticket last November, is getting sick of the company he has been keeping, if we may judge him by what he says. He has written a letter to Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, in which he endorses the Senator's recent bold utterances, deeming them "eminently suited to the wants of the times." He says that the Senator's views and his own "run somewhat in the same direction," and concludes his letter with this sentence:

"As a citizen, a parent, and a Christian, I feel deep concern at the general demoralization of the country, and I heartily rejoice when those in high places have the candor and courage to speak words of soberness and truth."

Upon the completion of the twenty-thousandth safe at Werthheim's great factory in Vienna, Mr. Werthheim gave to his 700 laborers and their wives and children a festival, for which Strauss composed a polka, with hammer accompaniment. During the festival the following, among other articles, were consumed: 2,900 dishes of ice cream, 2,000 glasses of lemonade, 5,000 cakes, 3,000 bottles of wine, 100 kegs of beer, and 4,000 loaves of bread.

In California there is made, on an average, from 550 to 650 gallons of wine to the acre. The four most productive of the wine growing districts of Europe are: Italy, giving to the acre 441½ gallons; Austria and her provinces, 265 5-6 gallons; France, 176 2-7 gallons; Nassau, 237½ gallons.

New style of wedding cards have the names of the bride and groom, groomsmen, bridesmaids, and ushers all on one card.

The number of persons who died from drunkenness in Russia last year was 2,748—seven a day.

A paper in Texas says that more rain has fallen in the last six months than in the preceding three years. The streets of San Antonio have not been dry since last October.

For the Sentinel.

RIP VAN WINKLE'S VINDICATIONS FROM TREASON.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, April 25, 1869.

Mr. Editor—DEAR SIR: I notice in the *Sentinel* of April 10th, a piece headed "Radicalism so called," which seems to be written in reply to an article of February 26th, and signed "Rip Van Winkle." The object of the above mentioned article seems to be to demolish Rip, and throw discredit on his statements.

Did not honor demand of me a reply to charges involving character, I would have hesitated (under other circumstances) to enter the field of controversy with so many arrayed against me. Nor would I have been so presumptuous as to expect that I could reply to an article, which seems to have been the offspring of so protracted an effort of conjoined wisdom.

My trust, however, is to point out to an undiscriminating public, wherein our statements differ. *The true issue* undisguised by modern philanthropy or false sentimentality. For such a task, no gigantic efforts are needed; for a well founded faith is cherished, in the justice of the cause. I am charged by Morrison & Co., with four offences. 1st. That I have not correctly quoted the resolutions introduced into the meeting. 2d. That I asserted "they were defeated by a large majority, when they were not even voted upon." 3rd. Of a "breach of faith" and, 4th, of not telling "the truth," the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Below are appended the two sets of resolutions, from a comparison of which one can draw its own conclusions. 1st as published by Morrison & Co.

1st. That the students do tender to Professor McIver their heartfelt thanks, for that faithful and conscientious discharge of the duties of his office, which has won for him so high a place in their confidence and esteem.

2nd. That while they part from him with regret, yet their best wishes accompany him to his new sphere of usefulness, and they bid him God speed in his indefatigable endeavors to advance the cause of education.

3rd. That a copy of these resolutions be handed to Prof. McIver, and that they be published in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, and Western *Democrat*, with request that State papers copy.

Rip Van Winkle's resolutions are as follows:

1st. That we give a vote of thanks to Prof. McIver for the faithful discharge of his duties.

2nd. That we sincerely regret the departure of him who has won for himself our highest respect and admiration as an instructor.

3rd. That we wish him God-speed in the glorious work of education, and success in the new field which he is about to enter.

4th. That these resolutions be published in the Raleigh *Sentinel* and Charlotte *Democrat*.

These resolutions were written by me, from impressions left on my mind after hearing them read over. Now, on an inspection of the two sets of resolutions, it is clear that they are *identical* in meaning, if not in language and arrangement. And this charge of misrepresentation is evidently "a much ado about nothing," as they differ from each other in meaning, about as much as "Tweedle Dee from Tweedle Dum." The second charge is, that I said "the resolutions were defeated by a large majority," when, in reality, they were "not even voted upon." Rip has made *no such* expression. What he *did* say was: "Virtue finally triumphed, and it was decided by a large majority that no such resolutions should be *published*"—not "voted" upon as alleged. The question is, how was it so decided? Simply by a substitute offered in their place, and adopted with a distinct understanding that it should be handed to Prof. McIver, without even the honor of a publication. On an inspection of my article it will be seen that I made no allusion to the accepted substitute, and that my remarks applied wholly to the unadopted proceedings of the meeting about which there was no understanding, as to their non publication. But this adopted substitute has been published by A. J. Morrison & Co., and thus brought on themselves the charge of "breach of faith." Now, is it not somewhat surprising and suspicious that these young gentlemen should complain of the publication of these resolutions, which were introduced for the express purpose, and urged by them!—If they "really believe that the original resolutions could have been carried; if they had been insisted on, and put to a vote," why did they accept such a "substitute?" Thus virtually losing one of the main purposes intended. The supposition is absurd and ridiculous. Who ever heard of the reception of such a "substitute" when the originators of the resolution were certain of success! The objection urged against the resolutions (and especially the 2nd) arose from the belief that it would be an endorsement of Radicalism, because it wished Prof. Iver "God speed" in the work of building up a Mongrel college. For it being a State Institution, supported by a Radical Legislature, governed by a Radical Board of Trustees, and officered by a set of Radical Professors, they are bound according to their principles to make no distinction, on account of color, race, or previous condition.

Now suppose a set of negroes or mulattoes should present themselves for matriculation, the Faculty would be bound to receive them according to their enunciated principles, which would entitle them to the privilege of reciting in the same classes, eating at the same tables, and rooming in the same building as the whites. Thus social equality would be established—and as a sequence amalgamation and degeneracy of the white race would ensue. Now I with the black race protected by wise and just laws, both in person and property—wish them improved and christianized—and had Prof. McIver resigned his chair in Davidson, to go to a College, founded expressly for the black race, I too, and I doubt not, all the students at Davidson, could have wished him "God speed." But I fully believe that the Almighty himself, has fixed such indellible marks of distinction on the two races, that all the efforts of humanitarians, socialists, and philanthropists (under the garb of religion) aided by Radical legislation, can never efface, or time itself wash out; neither can.—I believe that "Christian Philanthropists" ought to wish *any* man "God speed" in such an undertaking. For what God has separated by his act of creation—let not man seek to blend together. A. J. Morrison and others make a piteous appeal to the "good people of North Carolina," not to consider them as Radicals. I have never charged them with being Radicals, neither do I believe them *to be such*.—But I believe their zeal, in advocating the passage of the second resolution, has placed them in a false position before some of their fellow students, and the country at large, rendering them liable to the suspicion of bowing to the rising sun. I am not responsible for the excitement caused by the introduction of those resolutions. I had written no article for the papers, reflecting on the Faculty, the Board of Trustees or the students, calculated to inflame and arouse them, and I wrote my former communication simply with the desire of relieving the College of any stain that might rest on it, and because I believed that the motives of the gentlemen, had been misapprehended. I have, now, reviewed the article of Morrison and others, and leave it to an enlightened public to judge whether I have not fully vindicated myself from the charges of misrepresentation, and violated faith.—Now, Mr. Editor, my Christian name would be given to the public, had I the vanity to suppose that they had any desire to know who Rip is. Rip, however, is known in College as occupying room No. 51, South wing of the College building. *Now let by-gones be by-gones and "let us have peace."*

RIP VAN WINKLE.

STATE NEWS.

The Scotch Fair begins on 2d Tuesday in May (the 11th,) near Laurel Hill, in Richmond county, N. C., and continues the balance of the week. All classes of men congregate there on these occasions in immense numbers from that and the adjoining counties. The business is an active promiscuous trade in horses, mules, wagons, tobacco, liquors, dry goods, leather, flour, bacon, notions, &c. Traders locate there for the week in shanties made of boards, tents, &c. A large portion of the peddlers, wagoners, mule-drovers, gamblers, and traveling trades of two or three States, gather at those Fairs. The institution was established some 50 years ago by the early Scotch settlers, is sanctioned by the Legislature, and similar to the Great European Fairs. Friday and Saturday are the most crowded days.—*Fay. Eagle.*

The merchants and railroad men of Charleston and Cheraw have invited the citizens of Salisbury to meet with them at Cheraw, May 12th, to consider the expense of finishing a railroad from Salisbury to Cheraw.—*Charlotte Times.*

SAD CASUALTY.—A most lamentable occurrence, resulting in the death of a young lady, took place in this county, about twelve miles from Goldsboro, on Wednesday last. It seems that a young fellow, John Hood, was trifling with a gun, not knowing it was loaded, and while picking the tube the gun accidentally discharged, the load taking effect in the breast of Miss Polly Hood, sister to the young man, killing her instantly. Boys beware of Fire-arms.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

We notice there is to be a Fair at Swann's Station, on the Fayetteville and Western Railroad, in Moore County, to commence the first Wednesday in May next (the 5th) and continue the balance of the week. It will be an assemblage of the week. It will be an assemblage of Farmers.—*Fay. Eagle.*

Real Estate in Fayetteville has been changing hands at high prices. The well-known Merchants Mills were sold a few days ago by Mr. McDaniel to Mr. W. A. Troy for $7,000.—*Id.*

AN IMMENSE HAUL.—The quantity of rock fish being caught in the Roanoke at this place just now is immense. One slide in the river, on Wednesday night, captured sixty rocks with an average weight of *forty pounds*. A ready sale is found for them all, as they are shipped in every direction.—*Weldon News.*

THE BOAT.—The Silver Wave, plying between this place and Hill's Ferry, on the Roanoke, made its last trip down on yesterday. The steamer Ella Smith will take her place until next July, when she will resume her place.—*Ib.*

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was in Goldsboro on last Friday.

There were 44 marriages in Wilmington during April—16 whites and 28 blacks.

There were but five deaths among the whites in Wilmington during the month of April. Of these two were still born.

The Mills of Mr. Alex Oldham in Wilmington require 600 bushels of grain daily.

Bently, alias Henry V. Clinton, the forger, who recently exhibited his sharp practice upon a Wilmington Bank, turns out to be an old scamp. The *Journal* says:

"He is one of the most accomplished forgers in the United States, has carried on his swindling operations in Massachusetts, New York, Illinois and other States, has been in jail in South America, hung about the streets of Havana and traveled generally. Through South America and Cuba and the United States he has been followed for about eighteen months past by Mr. John F. Rittenhouse, a detective, bearing a regular commission from Governor Palmer, of Illinois. Bently was jailed in New Granada, but effected his escape, and the chase of Mr. Rittenhouse was continued ever since. He has a wife and child who reside in Parkersburg, Va. Gov. Holden issued a warrant to the Sheriff of New Hanover to deliver Clinton to Detective Rittenhouse who had a requisition from the Governor of Illinois. He is now on his way to Illinois.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—Mr. Josiah French was painfully bitten by a dog, belonging to Mr. H. M. Bremer, who resides on the corner of Front and Dock Streets.—*Wil. Star.*

Capt. N. E. Buckhouse, who lost his leg at Northrop & Cumming's mill some weeks since, died yesterday from secondary hemorrage of the wound. He had the most competent surgical attendance.—*Wil. Journal.*

MURDER OF A YOUNG NORTH CAROLINIAN IN ALABAMA.—On Wednesday, the 8th instant, Mr. Thomas J. Oates, a young North Carolinian, and native of Duplin County, was murdered at a little place called Courtland, (Ala.) by a man named Paschall, the keeper of the railroad eating house at that point. Mr. Oates was the son of Mr. C. J. Oates, of Brunswick, who is well known to our citizens, and resided in this city for several years. The murdered man was a conductor on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad at the time he lost his life, and was held in high favor by the managers of the company. The difficulty between himself and Paschall was a dispute over a bill for board presented by the latter for a discharged brakesman of the company. At Paschall's house conductor Oates stopped to get breakfast when this dispute, previously commenced, was renewed. Paschall snapped a pistol in Oates' face when the latter in turn drew a weapon and fired, the ball passing through Paschall's hat as he dodged inside the house.—Paschall then jerked up a shot gun, loaded with buck shot and gaining a window fired through it hitting Oates in the right arm and breast and disabling him. The unfortunate young man was warned to leave by some friends who told him Paschall was cowardly enough to shoot him again while in this condition. Oates thought he could not be quite so brutal and remained and was shot again and instantly killed, the shot entering his heart.—*Wil. Journal.*

At a recent sale of autographs in London a letter written by Daniel Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," brought two hundred dollars, and one of John Dryden produced one hundred and fifty dollars.

It is computed that the total number of persons annually employed in getting coal in Europe is 700,000. In Great Britain, 300,000; in Belgium and France, 120,000; in Prussia, 80,000; and the remaining 200,000 elsewhere.

A great aquarium is being constructed at Berlin, for which 3,000 living varieties of marine life have been collected.

From the Chicago Tribune, (Radical.)

GEN. GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION—STRONG IN THE BEGINNING—WEAK NOW—ITS MISTAKES RECITED—A CRITICISM OF THE CABINET, AND CHANGES DEMANDED—VIEWS OF THE LEADING RADICAL JOURNAL OF THE WEST.

When General Grant was inducted into the Presidential office on the 4th of March last, he was stronger in the respect and confidence of the people than any other man who has filled that high office during the present generation. The only predecessor comparable to him in this regard was Mr. Lincoln, but Mr. Lincoln never saw the day when he was free from the active, determined hostility of a powerful political party. This party, when General Grant was inaugurated, had not only been crushed by defeat, but conquered by a latent admiration of the cool, silent, sure-footed antagonist who had overthrown them on so many and such diverse fields of action.—The Republican party, so lately torn asunder by the impeachment trial, was again united and irresistible in its loyalty to its elected chief. On that day it may be safely said that President Grant was the strongest man in Christendom; for his power was rooted in the affections of a free people.

There has been change. Two months have passed away, and it cannot be affirmed that we have a strong Administration. Its moral power has been frittered away by small absurdities, which, fortunately, have no bearing upon the sincerity, the truthfulness, or the high purpose of the President and his advisers. We doubt if there ever was an Administration with more good intentions at heart or less aptitude for carrying them into effect. And since the evil which exists is not able to cure itself, its remedy must be sought and found elsewhere. General Grant is our President. He is a man of high motives and pure purposes. History does not record a more illustrious career in arms than his. Whether we regard the magnitude of his achievement or his singleness of purpose; whether we contemplate the accuracy of his judgment, or the firmness of his reason, or the unselfishness of his acts, we must admit that he stands among the great men of ancient and modern times. He is too great and too good a man to be allowed to fall into popular derision for the want of friends courageous enough to acquaint him with his errors.

General Grant's first mistake consisted in his supposing that a government is the same thing as an army, and that an administration is to be carried on as a battle is fought, with infantry cavalry and artillery. To command an army subordinate officers are needed to execute the orders of the General in Chief. To carry on a government statesmen are needed who understand the ideas, the wants, and the temperament of the people, and whose conjoint experience and wisdom may form a body of opinion in harmony with the nation, or at least with the party in power. If there be a statesman in General Grant's Cabinet he has yet to make himself known as such to the public. To begin at the beginning, the Secretary of State does not know the men, or the idea, or the country of the present day; nor do they know him. He is a gentleman of a noble and pure type. It is probable that he was as much surprised when he was called to fill the foremost place in the Cabinet as his countrymen were. He has come down to us from a former generation, and, in all that constitutes excellence of character, he is a worthy representative of the times in which he acted his part. But he is not the man to conduct our diplomacy. Nor is he the man to take a leading position in a great and progressive Government. The Secretary of the Treasury is likewise a man of pure and elevated character, who has risen from an humble station by his own perseverance and rectitude. But his abilities are not above mediocrity, and if he should remain at the head of the Treasury Department during his natural life he could do no more than drift with the tide and avoid the breakers from hour to hour as best he might.

The Secretary of War is the strongest and most positive man in the Cabinet—a hero in every moral aspect, yet an invalid in health and unqualified by training and experience to take the leading position which circumstances have forced upon him in the national administration. Even he is unknown to the country save as a staff officer of the Commanding General during the war. Few men know the worth, and few have felt the native powers of mind, which belong to John A. Rawlins. In view of his close relations to the President and his sterling qualities, his appointment was certainly fit to be made, and we hope he may be retained. As the administrative officer of the War Department he has no superior, feeble as he is in physical health and and strength; yet no one will admit more readily than himself that he has not had the sort of education which fits a man to lead a Cabinet council. And we fear that even his advice has been thus far of little avail. The Secretary of the Navy is by common consent unfitted either for administration or council—a worthy and well meaning merchant, whose unfamiliarity with political affairs is exceeded only by his ignorance of naval affairs. The Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General are probably competent to discharge the clerical duties of their offices; but prior to their elevation they were not in any way distinguished as statesmen, or held by their acquaintances as better qualified to assume the reins of Government than the average of their neighbors in the same plane of society. Gen. Grant, whose distinguished excellence during the war consisted in his ability to select the right men for the right places, has apparently not perceived that statesmen are required to fill the places of statesmen.

The second mistake of the President—and the one which has, perhaps, weakened him most in the public estimation—is, his eagerness to appoint personal friends and relatives to office. In this behalf he has furnished a target to the enemy, where all their shots take effect, not upon him alone, but upon the party which elected him. In appointing Mr. Washburne Secretary of State, as a mere matter of compliment, he trifled with the dignity of the highest office within his gift. A compliment of this nature ought not to have been either conferred or accepted. The office was too high to be made an instrument of politeness.—More than half the votes against the repeal of the office tenure law were made by this indiscreet act. Gen. Grant was right in demanding the repeal of that law. He stood upon solid ground when he refused to move until the obnoxious statue should be repealed; and if he had not erred in the exercise of the appointing power *in the precise way that he did err*, he would have overcome all opposition within a week after his inauguration. But by first despoiling the principal office in his gift, and then making haste to confer other important and valuable offices upon near relations and personal cronies, he subjected himself to the charge of nepotism. The Senate was not slow to perceive that in a contest growing out of the tenure-of office law they had all the advantage, because the people would be quick to observe that the appointing power was not judiciously exercised, and would not so readily comprehend the viciousness of the principle underlying the obnoxious statute. Hence the law was not repealed.

Why, it may be asked, do we say these things? The answer is two-fold. In the first place they are already known—everybody is talking about them in the streets, on horse cars, in the railroad trains, in the club rooms, around euchre tables, and everywhere except in the Executive Mansion. The facts cannot be more public than they are. In the second place, it is necessary, as we conceive, that there should be a change. There must be a Cabinet with statesmanship in it, and there must be an end to nepotism in the Government, because the respect and confidence of the public cannot be retained where the former is wanting and where the latter abounds.—Without the respect and confidence of the public, no Administration can have any vitality. "This," as Mr. Lincoln said to the Southern Commissioners, "is our common country." General Grant is our Chief Magistrate. His services have been too great, his principles are too high, his responsibilities are too vast, to be dwarfed and jeopardized for the want of a little plain, unvarnished truth. If any apology is required from us, we have nothing better to offer than this: that we are sincerely attached to our President, and to the principles upon which he was elected, and we cannot permit the usefulness of the one or the success of the other to be put in peril by a series of petty mistakes, so easily repaired, if we have any power to avert the catastrophe.

JOSH BILLINGS ON OWLS.—The owl is a game bird, he can whip anything that wears feathers after dark.

He is a wise bird, and looks at most things.

He is a solium bird, a cross between a justice of the peace and a county supervisor.

He is a still bird, and sits up as still as an exclamation point.

He is a luxurious bird, and feeds on young chickens.

He is a long-lived bird, and never was known to take death naturally.

He is a hard bird, and gets tuff by boiling.

He is an honest bird, and always shows an open countenance.

He is a prompt bird, and satisfies at once his outstanding bills.

He is a comfortable bird, and always sleeps in feathers.

He is an attractive bird, and during the daytime always be found in.

He is a festive bird, and don't come home until morning.

Thus the owl, a mistaken emblem of solitude and sadness, if we dig into his nature closely, is emphatically one of the boys, and belongs to the club.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

A letter from Rome states that the presents of money sent to the Pope, from his own States and abroad, in honor of the late fete, are estimated at 5,000,000 francs. During the reception seven military bands executed together, under the windows of the Vatican a hymn composed for the occasion by M. Gounod.

The New York *Herald* records it as a remarkable commercial fact that foreigners have regular lines of steamers from all the prominent ports on the Atlantic coast from Portland to Galveston, while the Americans have scarcely a single line that commands commercial patronage.

A man seeing two crows flying side by side exclaimed, "[illegible]. If anything pains me it is to see one crow over another."

A rich and pious old citizen of Geneva, Switzerland, fears a flood and has begun the construction of an ark in which to save himself and his house.

A New York correspondent notes the fact that negroes are becoming industrious in that city. They now grind hand organs and cry tooth powder.

Smoking pipes, to the aggregate value of fifty two million francs, were manufactured in France last year.

The Erie Railroad Company have completed 1,000 tons of steel rail on their road—not a broken rail since.

A very large natural cave have been found by a party of Government surveyors near Baxter Springs, Kansas.

The vines in France are diseased, and in many parts of the wine districts the crop is said to be totally destroyed.

Last quarter 169,693,965 postage stamps, valued at $5,259,059, were issued by the Post Office Department.

The St. Petersburg journals state that disturbances continue among the students in Russia, so that the universities of the capital of Kazan and of Kiew have been closed.

The Presbyterian Congregation of Goldsboro will give a festival on to-day the 4th.

Mr. Frank Jones, of Wayne, died on last Thursday of a disease contracted while in a Yankee "Black Hole" at Elmira, New York.

ADDRESS.—Gen. M. Arnold, col., last evening delivered an address to the members of the Labor Union Association. His subject was "Labor and the Laboring man," a theme well suited to the occasion, and which, we hear, was very well discussed by the Speakers.—*Wil. Star.*

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.—Only fifteen convicts were sent to the Workhouse yesterday, to serve out their respective terms of imprisonment. They were all convicted or plead guilty of larceny and were sentenced to terms ranging from 6 to 12 months.—*Wil. Journal.*

VELOCIPEDE RINK.—Mr. Benj. Durfee, the City Clerk and proprietor of the velocipede riding school, proposes establishing a rink for the accommodation of lovers of this sport in the Walker lot on Princess street. It is to be 60 feet wide and 125 feet long.—*Wil. Journal.*

DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.—We are indebted to Charles H. Hibbard, Esq., Clerk of the United States District Court, for the following list of Bankrupts discharged at the Spring Term of the United States District Court, for the Pamlico District, which closed its session yesterday:

Craven County.—James S Lane, B Weathersbee, John L Gardner, W C Bryan, R T Berry, O Marks, H. J. Menninger, John F Hanff, John V Jordan, Allen & Hildreth, Franklin Hoele.

Lenoir Co.—F M Sutton, John W Sutton.

Beaufort Co.—J R H Carmer, Samuel Carson.

A movement is on foot for the separation of the States of Bolivia, Antioquia, Tolima, Cauca and Panama from the Union, with a view to the formation of a separate republic.

The heavy rain continue in Alabama, and in some sections with disastrous results, attended with freshets and destruction of much cotton and corn.

The tower of the First Presbyterian Church in Rochester, New York, was destroyed by fire last night, the work of incendiarism.

The cotton factory of Harkins Brothers, near Troy, New York, has been burned.—Loss $75,000.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Secretary of War will be absent till Tuesday. The Attorney General will be absent ten days.

Sawyer and Ticklin, the mail contractors over the Southern Pacific mail route, have entered into a contract to transport two million of bullion annually from Chihuahua to New York. The bullion from that section has hitherto been sent to San Francisco and thence to England.

The debt statement shows the total debt principal and interest to be $2,633,033,883; amount in treasury is as follows: coin $92,031,73?; certificates of deposit $16,307,000; currency $7,89?,564: total $116,235,497. Public debt less cash in treasury $2,518,797,391. Decrease during month $6,399,070. $30,000,000 in coin have been disbursed for interest, the larger proportion being for Europe.

The *Express* says: "The English minister denies that Great Britain has had under consideration the question of the Cuban insurrection. He declares as preposterous the report that it was ever designed to recognize the insurgents as belligerents, and says the British Government is not even informed of the existence of the provisional government of that island. He represents the relations of Spain with her Majesty's government to be highly friendly, and regards the report hereby contradicted as intended to embitter relations between the United States and Great Britain."

The interview between General Lee and the President this morning was marked by great courtesy. When Gen. Lee was ushered into the Executive office Minister Motley was present.—The latter, however, after a moment, retired, thinking perhaps the interview between Grant and Lee had reference to national matters. It had not, however, being confined to mere formal greetings between the two. Gen. Lee is stopping in Georgetown, and keeps entirely aloof from public observation. His visit to the White House this morning was the occasion of great interest. No other interviews were had with the President by any one after Lee retired.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, May 1.—The *Southern Opinion* announces its last publication this morning. The editor says that he has for sometime thought that the mission of the *Southern Opinion* had been fulfilled, and adds: "That the distinct Southern principles, upon which the paper was founded are dead in the hearts of the people—is another fact which we cannot but recognize. No cause, however just and good can long outlive defeat."

ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 30.—Sumner's speech creates much excitement in political circles here. At a cabinet meeting the subject was informally discussed. Bright declared the embarrassment which its publication produced served England very properly, but he agrees not to consent to entertain the terms of settlement foreshadowed by Sumner's speech. Lord Clarendon expressed his belief that the actual negotiations on the subject to progress between the two countries and were of far less extreme character than the speeches of American Senators and the articles in the press would seem to indicate. Gladstone professed to have good assurances from reliable quarters that the recent rejection of the Alabama treaty by the American Senate was a purely political movement, and that the present administration will endeavor to settle the Alabama question on liberal and honorable terms. Outside the tone of the English people is anti-American, and more so in consequence of having read only a partial publication of Sumner's argument. The London *Star* asserts that Sumner's demands are new and startling, and must be regarded merely as enormous, and if they only shadow the instructions given by Mr. Motley, that gentleman will stand in a very different position from that occupied by Mr. Johnson.

The London *Times* breathes forth the spirit of war in defence of the treasury enlisting that Sumner's money estimate of damages is portentous.

The *Standard*, a Tory organ, exhibits a spirit of defiance towards the American people and will resist to the last any capitulation by England.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Secretary Boutwell has issued twelve stringent rules, among them prohibiting visiting, drinking and smoking during business hours.

E. B. Washburne sailed for France Saturday.

H. T. Blow, of St. Louis, has been regularly commissioned as Minister to Brazil.

Commissioner Delano has been notified that his decision sustaining Webster's assessments, will be contested in the courts by bankers and brokers.

The Dyer court martial is now in secret session, preparing a verdict from evidence counsel having waved argument.

Mr. Nelson, the new Minister to Mexico, will soon proceed to Havana, where a Federal war vessel will convey him to Vera Cruz.

There is no truth in the newspaper statements that the Mexican Government proposes to sell Sonora to the United States.

Rosecrans' dispatches will receive no answer from the State Department, as Nelson's early presence will render an answer unnecessary.

The wild statements regarding General Lee's visit require the re-assertion that the visit was very brief—not ten minutes—and the conversation confined to matters of personal courtesy.

Chief Justice Chase will hold court successively in Richmond, Raleigh and Charleston.

Consul General Plumb sails for Havana on Thursday. His instructions include a caution against precipitating a quarrel with the Spanish authorities.

P. K. Perry has been appointed supervisor of internal revenue for North and South Carolina, vice Bennet, and S. J. Conklin for Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, vice Creecy.

FROM RICHMOND—CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

RICHMOND, May 3.—Chief Justice Chase arrived this afternoon and opened the United States Circuit Court, assisted by Judge Underwood. Judge Chase briefly charged the Grand Jury. The jury was composed entirely of whites and the iron clad oath being dispensed with, many old citizens appeared in the jury box for the first time since the close of the war.

The case of Caesar Griffin, involving the legality of Judge Underwood's decision, setting aside the action of State courts, whose officers are ineligible under the 14th, amendment, was called and will be argued to-morrow.

The 17th, Infantry arrived here to-night.

LOYAL TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, May 2.—It is reported a fight was progressing last night at Brownsville, Tennessee. Two negroes and one white killed at last accounts.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Gen. Butler pleads for John Russell Young and Oakley Hall for Charles Dana in the approaching libel suit.

FOREIGN.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—The recall of Stockle, American Minister, is officially announced.

CORK, May 3.—A mass meeting on Saturday endorsed the Mayor's recent speech. The resolutions expressed confidence in and sympathy for the Mayor.

FROM OMAHA.

OMAHA, May 4.—The Central Pacific Railroad reached its terminus at Promontory Point on Saturday.

The Union Pacific was delayed by heavy rock cutting and bridging. It is doubted if the roads meet before the 10th. of May.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 4, M.—Gen. Lee accompanied by his daughter, arrived at Alexandria this morning, and proceeded to the residence of a kinsman. There were no demonstrations as it was understood they would displease General Lee.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, May 4, M.—The Tobacco Factory of E. T. Pulliston & Co., was burnt this morning. Loss $50,000. Insured for $30,000.

FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 4, M.—Advices from the Indian country, received at Sheridan's Head Quarters, say everything that has been done to make peace with the Sioux as a nation is an entire failure. The Indians are just as far from peace to-day as they were two years ago.

FROM HAVANA.

HAVANA, May 4, M.—A Revolutionary Congress composed of thirty delegates from all parts of the Island, have assembled at Sibanicu. The Journals announce that the insurgents have appeared at Cisco Villes. Many large plantations and estates have been seized under the confiscation decree.

A heavy gale on Friday night swept away the galleries of the light house and keeper's dwelling, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and at Southwest Pass, below New Orleans, inundated the light house there, destroyed the boats and caused the building to settle one foot, besides damaging the rigging of vessels in the pass.