# The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 5. RALEIGH N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1870. NO. 13


## THE SENTINEL.

### CARROW AND KIRK.

The people at the ballot box and by the moral force of public sentiment have vanquished Holden and Kirk, and now they are encountered by Carrow and Kirk. Carrow will not be able much longer in defence of Kirk to defy Judge Watts and Sheriff Lee. We can drive Carrow from his position in sheltering Kirk and we will do it.

We hear that the Governor has been consulted, and in fact, it is his plan to protect his "christian friend Kirk" from the criminal law of North Carolina. The Marshal informed us on the day of Kirk's arrival, that he could give bail easily; that a dozen of the best gentlemen in the State ready to go Kirk's bail. If that be so, why is Sheriff Lee forbidden by the United States Marshal to execute a bench warrant on Kirk? The Marshal at the same time informed us, we were not to say anything of him in the SENTINEL, except for a failure to do his duty as a public servant. If we did we might have it to take back. We told him we should always speak the truth of him and we would be sure not to retract it.

We now understand the Marshal's threat to us. He had then determined on shelter ing Kirk from the execution of the criminal law upon him. He knew he would deserve the animadversion of the people and the press, and hence his threat in advance. [illegible] permission, this ruling an official act. We think Carrow pretty safe, and his Governor's word and, perhaps, bond and security, that Kirk shall be forthcoming.—Carrow is bound by his bond, to the amount of $38,000, for Kirk's appearance. He should call on the "half dozen best men in the State" to go Kirk's bail or commit him for the want of it; or he should allow his Deputy Marshal Detective Dosbier to accompany Sheriff Lee, with Kirk, to Judge Watts on the bench warrant. Sheriff Lee was advised by his counsel that it was his duty to execute the warrant. His Deputy told us he had "*partially*" executed it, and we suppose would have fully executed it but for the Marshal.

How came Marshal Carrow at Renfrow's 9 o'clock at night? We heard Sheriff Lee tell his Deputy, Magnin, to inform the Marshal of his purposes to take Kirk. We learned, then, against giving such information. If Sheriff Lee had gone, as we urged him, he could have executed the writ.

We tell the Marshal, Sheriff Lee and the Governor, they have all laid themselves liable to indictment, and Judge Watts, in the last election, is in no frame of mind to *adjourn Court* upon the finding of true bill.

### CURRAN AND TOURGEE, GRIMLEY, HOLDEN AND ABBOTT.

These are historic names, and, though separated, some of them, from each other by hill and dale, mountain and valley, they are connected in the sayings and doings, the proceedings, preparations and projects of the great anti-republican oath-bound combination which has subverted our form of government and well-nigh destroyed our liberties, that history will hand them down to posterity as belonging to the same faction and engaged in the same enterprises. Particularly are the names of these meteoric political lights blended and connected with the Tourgee letter affair, but we don't ask any of them, and especially Holden, to feel much pride in the *distinction* which their connection with this affair gives them.

We published the Governor's explanatory letter in connection with the letter garbling of his own request, made through the *Standard* while he was filling his contract with Wm. A. Smith & Co., which included Sam Joe, to "edit Joe Turner." He asked it of certain editors, "as a matter of favor" to publish his card, and we must confess that we had ill feeling enough towards the fellow to induce us to comply, because we knew his "explanation" would fasten the charge on him in the estimation of every intelligent man. The Governor's card fully appears to convict him of garbling the letter.

About the time of the garbling of this letter, Kirk and his men, under direction of the Governor, were hanging men by the law in Alamance to make them confess to things contained in this same letter. As Curry says, the Governor was deeply interested in the matter, and the garbling of the letter was a move in sustaining that great.

We say, and every honest man in the State, acquainted with the facts, will say, that the Governor could garble the letter charged, and yet lose no character by the action.

Tom Greeley and Beecher speak, (see extracts as given by us yesterday,) they prove the truth of what we have said, viz: that Holden shamefully *garbled* the letter, to the injury of his native State, for the pitiful purpose of propping up the tottering prospects of his party.

CORN IN CORN.—We are gratified to be able to inform our hard working friends, and those who have hogs and horses to feed, that the price of corn is coming down. We heard of a sale yesterday, of 500 bushels at 75 cts per bushel. We understand that the impression prevails with many, that $3,00 per barrel will be the price of the stack, this fall, for new corn.

### ALMOST A DUEL.

Public opinion and the law condemn duelling. The recent tragic affair at Memphis, Tennessee, very justly called down the universal condemnation of the press against it. We regret that there should be cause for a repetition of it any where, and especially in our own State. Yet there are instances in which gentlemen cannot brook the censure which arises in some minds against every man who declines a duel when challenged. This fact proves that the code itself is not rigorously condemned, as the expression of public opinion would indicate when duels take place and either party is killed. Then all concur that the code should be obligatory upon gentlemen. Our laws condemn both the fact of fighting as well as the code itself, and they ought to be rigidly enforced until public sentiment is cured of its errors.

We learn verbally, that W. H. Bailey of Salisbury, was arrested in that place on the 18th inst. on the eve of his departure for Spartansburg, S. C., to meet in fatal combat Maj. A. C. Avery of Morganton, whom he had challenged because of differences which occurred in a trial some months ago. Maj. Avery and his friends proceeded through the country it is said, to meet the engagement, and was up to time on the spot. It is rumored that upon the arrest of Mr. Bailey, he sent for his friends and demanded an investigation to ascertain from whence the arrest came. It is stated, that when this fact came to the ears of his competitor, the case became more complicated, as the action of Mr. H. in having the investigation, seemed to charge the opposite party with having the arrest made, for which however, there was no foundation. How the arrest came to be made is not known, but those who are acquainted with Maj. Avery know that he could have had no knowledge of it, and would scorn such a resort. The duel has been prevented and we are glad of it, but who about Salisbury is entitled to the credit of it, has not transpired.

### WHERE IS JO?

Joseph William, the Governor's son, left the city some two weeks ago for parts unknown. He took no carpet bag but several large trunks, sufficient to pack up for a small family and then leave room for State bonds. It was thought Joseph had gone with a letter from Dad to ask President Grant for a "*post*" or place.

We hear ugly reports of Joseph, but we are not disposed to repeat them, for Joseph may do better when he gets from under the influence and evil example of Dad.—Joseph's young friends always spoke well of him as a boy. Four years ago he said he would leave the State because his father's position would prevent his rising. Joseph was mistaken. Dad's position made him rise like yeast but to fall again. If Joseph has gone as the boys say "for *good*," let him go, for it is a happy riddance.

Littlefield is a generous man, and we have no idea he would see Joseph suffer so long as he has a Florida or North Carolina bond. He owes this to Joseph for the services rendered by Dad. If Joseph had taken old Ashley, the Pilgrim, with him, the State could have borne the loss of Joseph with much more fortitude.

### THE RADICAL DEFEAT IN THIS STATE.

The Rutherfordton *Star* is hard upon its party friends. It says very truly, that the Radical defeat resulted from "the extravagance and corruption of the Legislature, the appointment of rascals and thieves as Presidents of railroad corporations; the nomination of bad, worthless men for office; and, lastly, incompetency of those placed in power to administer the affairs of the State. We may add, an utter disregard of advice from the best men in the party, and affiliation of the 'powers that be' with corrupt, designing scoundrels."

Upon the presumption that the "*Star*" believes what it says, it is not a little strange that it should continue to support a party, so universally corrupt and degenerate. The idea that the few honest men among them should remain with the party to reform it, argues little knowledge of human nature. The "leaven" of corruption has been spreading in the party since its organization until the whole lump is nearly leavened. The *Star* had better absquatulate, if it would preserve itself from contamination.

### COL. DOCKERY.

The *Robesonian* says, that Col. O. H. Dockery, who has heretofore been a warm advocate of general amnesty and the removal of all the disabilities of our people, now declares that Col. Waddell will not be admitted to his seat, that consequently there will be another election ordered, and consequence himself as a candidate at the new election.

We hope that Col. Dockery, whom we have taken to be sincere in his declarations in favor of general amnesty, has been misunderstood. If he wants Col. Waddell's place, his shortest way, if he will regain the confidence of his party, is to contest the election, and of course as good before in every instance, they will give him the place, provided the Democrats of the House are not in the majority as we strongly suspect they will be.

George O. Spooner, recently connected with the Freedmen's Bureau here, is now book-keeper for the U. S. W. Engine and Pump Company, at Batavia, Illinois.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Trustees of this institution have contracted with parties for the reconstruction of the buildings of this Institution and the work is in progress.

### For the Sentinel.

### CHARLES AUGUSTIN SAINTE BEUVE.

The most splendid genius whose creations threw a halo around French letters in this century, departed this life in Paris, on the 14th of October, 1869. When Sainte-Beuve slept with his fathers, France lost her most artistic, acute and versatile writer. Poet, historian, novelist and critic, Sainte-Beuve surpassed all his contemporary countrymen in the brilliancy, beauty, finish and perfection of his works. When an Edinburgh Reviewer hesitates before the difficulties that lie in the way of a critical analysis of an author's mental characteristics and the works his marvellous fecund and artistic brain produced, a writer of less gifted pretensions and hesitancy.—But the task I have taken me is less ambitious than that undertaken by the author of a capital article in the July number of the *Edinburgh Review*. My purpose is to bring Sainte Beuve before the reader, and whilst I briefly trace some of the incidents of his life, also to exhibit some of the lineaments of his intellectual man. A mere glance at this great writer and not an exhaustive *critique* is my object.

In to-day's paper I will give an outline of his laborious life, and in the next issue, I will submit some reflections upon his genius and works.

Sainte Beuve was born on December 23rd, 1804, at Boulogne-surmer, in France. His father died two months before his birth. He was a man of culture and taste, and left a choice library to his son, in which were many books containing ample marginal annotations. These the son read "with the sympathy of a literary nature and a reverent spirit." His mother was left [illegible] leaving this institution he devoted himself to the study of medicine, but how long he prosecuted that profession the material in my possession does not give any answer. He continued long enough to obtain a good place in the Hospital of Saint Louis. Before he had attained his twenty third year he commenced his literary course, which finally culminated in the production of the most masterly and finished criticisms that belong to any language or nation. At the request of M. Dubois, one of his former Professors in College, who had become editor of the *Globe*, Sainte-Beuve prepared some critical articles that at once attracted attention and elicited praise from M. Jouffroy, "a critic of pure and refined taste."†

His first critical work was published in 1828, and excited marked praise in some of the public journals of Paris. "It transported the reader back to what may be called the pre classical period of the literature of France, to the period antecedent to Ronsard and Malherbe." In 1829 he made his first appearance as a poet. Whilst he failed to win the ear of the public as successfully as Alfred de Musset, Lamartine and Victor Hugo had done, he nevertheless secured the high approval of those eminent poets, and made a name for himself among the singers of France that will last as long as letters are reverenced among his countrymen. He published in all three volumes of poetry, with the respective titles of *Joseph Delorme, Consolations* and *Pensées d'Août*. His last volume was not as successful as the two that preceded it, and he abandoned that particular field for others in which he was to attain greater renown.

He again betakes himself to criticism, and about this time published his famous article on one of the most celebrated of French writers—Rousseau. It was a very damaging attack upon the fame of this author who had been lauded and copied by a large class of admirers. He also wrote very incisive and discriminating criticisms upon Boileau and Lebrero. In later life he was dissatisfied with the judgment pronounced in these articles, considering the one on Boileau to require very decided modifications, as they were written, as he said, "in all the insolence of aggressive youth." In the same connection he gave expression to an opinion that I take to be at once sound and judicious. He declared that "youth cannot possess that very delicate quality taste," for "the calmness of judgment at that period is too much troubled by passion, by ardours in special and sometimes extravagant directions to allow the balance to be held by a steady and impartial hand;" for, he continued, "youth is too confident in its own forces to observe and to reflect with due deliberation."

At a late period, during the reign of Louis Philippe, he moderated his tone—became less aggressive in the character of his criticisms. But there remained all of the beauty and elegance and analytical power, only in fuller efflorescence, thus distinguished his earlier productions. It was now that he wrote his splendid critical series upon his contemporaries, which have since been published in four volumes, bearing the title of "Portraits of Contemporaries."

After the revolution of 1830, Sainte-Beuve wrote his novel, *Volupte*, which was considered successful. The *Edinburg Review* says that it has "many remarkable qualities," but does not evidence that the author "was endowed with the creative faculties necessary to cultivate a writer of pure fiction." It says moreover, that "the characters are well drawn and have a distinct individuality," and that "the language is as eloquent as might be expected from the pen of Sainte-Beuve, but the story lacks interest, action, passion and power."

His next literary undertaking was the "*History of Port Royal*," a work now published in six volumes. I have not read the work, but according to the reviewer from whom I have so often quoted, however the storehouse by all the beauty and grace which belongs to all Sainte-Beuve ever wrote, it is not a historical work of first-class interest and power. It has many excellencies, but it is tedious in its monotony and void of picturesque description.

But I must hurry on the conclusion of his [illegible] brilliant career. In 1840 he was appointed Librarian of the *Bibliotheque Mazarine*, and in 1845 he was chosen an Academician. These he lost in the revolution in 1848. He then fled to Belgium where he received the appointment of Lecturer on *Belles Lettres* at the University of Liege. He held this position for two years, during which time he delivered his lectures on Chateaubriand, since published in two volumes, which exhibit his analytical powers in their highest development. It is the most elaborate, methodic and acute dissection of an author that is to be found in the entire range of literary criticism. Nothing that Macaulay has left us affords any such example of masterly severity or careful analytic criticism. Minute, exhaustive, deliberate, he spoils the literary cadaver with a skill that is marvellous and [illegible] that is terrible.

In 1850 he returned to Paris. At this time M. Veron was conducting the *Constitutionel*, one of the leading hebdomadals of the Parisian capital. Knowing well the great ability of Sainte Beuve, he made a proposition to him to furnish each week one critical or literary article for his paper. It is to this appreciative proposal that the world is indebted for the most perfect examples of essay and critical writing to be found in the libraries of the world. His "Monday-Chat"—*Causeries du Lundi*, as he called them,—ran through several years, and have since been gathered into [illegible] these famous papers of grace, beauty, power, learning and eloquence, and will eternize the name of the author. In my next, I shall have something more to say of these wonderful papers. He was author of several other works which I have not time to dwell upon. He published a volume of "Female Portraits," a volume each upon Virgil, General Jomini and Talleyrand, and three or four other volumes written towards the close of his long and distinguished life.

In a retired portion of Paris, on a "gloomy day" in October, (not November, as the *Edinburg Review* says,) the most accomplished, versatile and splendid critic who has ever lived "fell on sleep." On the following Saturday all that was mortal of him was consigned to the grave, without parade or pomp. He had requested that his remains should be carried from his quiet home at once to the grave, and that no funeral ceremonies should take place. Some five or six thousand persons assembled on the mournful occasion to pay their tributes [illegible] literary celebrities. The burial was [illegible] with the simplicity of the character of the deceased. His body was lowered into the grave, a simple wreath of violets was placed upon the coffin, when, M. Lacaussade, one of his executors, advanced to the head of the grave, and said:—"Adieu, Sainte-Beuve. Adieu, adieu, our friend." Then turning to the spectators—"Gentlemen who have accompanied him hither, be thanked in his name. Gentlemen, the ceremony is ended." Many persons lingered around the newly made grave or wandered about the cemetery of *Montparnasse*, intermingling sad thoughts concerning the grand intellect that had been quenched in death, discussing his stupendous powers and the splendid creations of his incomparable genius, and lamenting the chasm that possibly will be never again filled by any French writer, if by any writer of any other time or land.

With all his genius and manifold gifts, with all his learning and influence, he was a genial, lovable, noble hearted, charitable man—full of sympathy and humility and gentleness and [illegible] man, with composed features, of rather stout physique, of pleasant aspect withal and of quiet, easy manners. Dying at sixty-five years of age, but without any true knowledge of Christ, he has passed into the spirit world, leaving behind him a stream of light as luminous as the aureols that encircled his name whilst living.—When the memory of the warriors of France shall live only in the pages of the historian or in the songs of the minstrel, the literary triumphs of Sainte Beuve, bounded by no circumscribed limits, will be renewed with greater lustre each revolving year throughout ages yet unborn. T. B. K.

OXFORD, N. C., Sept. 1870.

* Edinburgh Review, July 1870.
† Edinburgh R. view.
‡ Edinburgh Review.

### For the Sentinel.

FLAT RIVER, N. C. Sept. 21st, 1870.

MR. EDITOR:—I see an article in your paper, stating, that one Jerry Ashley, an ex-Confederate soldier, a drummer boy in Capt. John Graham's company from Hillsboro, has just returned from the Jersey City Hospital, where he has been for several years, in a state of insanity, caused by a wound received in the head at the battle of Gettysburg.

I respectfully take the liberty to correct the statement made by Ashley. This boy Ashley was born on Flat River, Orange County, N. C. and is known as a vile imposter, and a rogue of the highest order.—Some two years ago, he duped the Editor of the *Southerner*, Mr. Pollard, in Richmond, by a villainous tale of having been lying in a Northern prison, for perhaps three years, not being able to get away on account of severe wounds, received, at the battle of Gettysburg. Mr. Pollards sympathies were immediately enlisted, in behalf of the pretended maimed ex-soldier, and he went to work and raised a considerable purse for him.

A short time afterwards he was detected in Greensboro, by a Flat River gentleman, in a villainous deception, representing himself the same as in Richmond. As soon as he became aware he was recognized, he left immediately for home, where he arrived well and hearty.

He sometimes comes home and represents himself as being wounded by some Rail Road or Steamboat accident. The writer saw him some eighteen months ago, engaged as a deck hand on a bay steamer, from Portsmouth to Baltimore.

This boy is of medium size, with a down-cast look, and dark complection, with an address that is calculated to deceive any person. I write the above as a warning to any person who may read it. He is now at home well and plenty of money.

Very respectfully,

G. E. W.

A gentleman in Boston had his attention attracted, as he was passing along the street, by a woman who appeared to be in great distress. He stopped and inquired what troubled her so much. She replied in a piteous tone, "My husband is dead, and I have no money to bury him." The gentleman hesitated, but she repeated her story; "If you do not believe me, come and see." He followed her into the house, and there, sure enough, her husband was lying in the coffin ready for burial. The gentleman, pitying her distress, removed his gloves, and, giving her enough money to bury her husband, bade her good morning and departed. He had gone but a few steps when, he missed his gloves, and on returning for them entered without ceremony, and found the supposed dead man sitting up in his coffin counting the money he had given the woman a few minutes before. He took his gloves and remarked to the man that he need not trouble himself to count the money, as it was right, and departed a sadder and a wiser man.

### How the Colored People Fare in North Carolina.

THE RESULT OF AN IMPARTIAL INVESTIGATION.

To the Colored People of South Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In the canvass which is now going on in our State, between the Republicans and Reformers, or Democrats, truth is all important, in order to enlighten voters. So much has been said of late in regard to the purposes of the Reformers or Democrats, and so many statements were made, as to your State, South Carolina, since the late August elections and the success of the Democrats there, that a number of our colored and white friends in Newberry, South Carolina, induced us to visit North Carolina to ascertain the truth or falsity of these rumors.

Accordingly, on Tuesday, the 16th instant, we left Frog Level Station, Newberry county, having taken letters of introduction to several gentlemen in North Carolina, and arrived at Charlotte, North Carolina, on Wednesday night, the 7th instant. Here we met with a number of gentlemen, both white and colored, of both parties, who treated us with kindness and consideration, and offered us every facility to promote the object of our visit.

It had been alleged in Newberry that since the Conservatives had carried the election in North Carolina the colored people had been compelled to carry written passes for their protection; that they were now whipped at the public whipping post; that they were excluded from the public schools; that [illegible] colored people under the Constitution, &c. These rumors were fully denied. The Conward the colored people, and of their determination to protect them in all their rights. The Republicans admitted that the Conservatives had done nothing yet of which they could complain, but did not know what they would do when they got into power. They were not yet ready to go with them.

The following statement from Governor Z. B Vance, to whom we carried a letter from Y. J. Pope, Esq., of Newberry, will explain itself:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 8, 1870.

*Y. J. Pope, Esq.:*

DEAR SIR:—Your letter introducing two colored men, Messrs. Winn and Davids, has been handed me by them. I have introduced them to many of our most intelligent citizens, white and black of both parties, and furnished them every means in my power to acquire correct information in regard to the state of affairs in North Carolina.

I have no hesitation in assuring you, as vails here between the races. During the heat of the recent campaign, having canvassed extensively myself and mingled thoroughly with the people, I give my word as a gentleman of honor that I have not heard from any man in the State a single whisper of a wish or thought of infringing on any right of the colored man. On the contrary, it is the settled policy not only of my party friends, but everybody here, to acquiesce in all that has been given, and to encourage him in every possible way in the great work of fitting himself for citizenship. Every day convinces us of his value as a laborer, and we sincerely hope to make him something more.

Reports of the Ku Klux outrages from two or three counties have been greatly exaggarated for political purposes, and good men everywhere disapprove and will frown down such violence.

Truly yours,

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

Hon. Hamilton C. Jones, the State Senator elect from Mecklenburg County, Colonel Wm. Johnson, President of the Columbia, Charlotte and Augusta Railroad, very readily added to Gov. Vance's letter their testimony to the same effect.

On Thursday night, we left Charlotte for Raleigh, and arrived on Friday morning.—We spent Friday, Saturday and Sunday in the beautiful city of Raleigh, and enjoyed much conversation with gentlemen of both parties. We exhibited Gov. Vance's letter to a number of gentlemen of high standing, all of whom very cheerfully endorsed it.—Among them were ex-Governor Thomas Bragg, Chairman of the State Executive Conservative Committee; Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr.; Hon. A. S. Merrimon; Col. E. Graham Haywood; Chas. Dewey, Esq., Cashier of the First National Bank; Rev. Wm. E. Pell, late editor of the SENTINEL; Hon. Wm. H. Battle, late Supreme Court Judge; Chas. M. Busbee, Esq.; Rev. Dr. J. Brinton Smith, President St. Augustine High School; Kemp P. Battle, Esq.; Joseph B. Batchelor, Esq.; Colonel T. B. Venable, of Granville; George Little, Esq.; George H. Snow, Esq.

All persons, of all parties and colors, denied flatly the rumors which had been circulated in Newberry. We found but few Conservative colored men, but they were men of good character and reliable. They seemed to have entire confidence in the pledges of the Conservatives for the future.

We also conversed with Hon. James H. Harris, the late Republican candidate for Congress in the Raleigh District, also with Rev. J. W. Hood, assistant superintendent of public schools. These, with other Republicans, we found to be very intelligent colored men, and very decided Republicans. They admitted that the rumors in Newberry were false, but expressed much more confidence in the Republicans than in the Conservative party. They denounced the Ku Klux, &c. We found no Conservative to approve of Ku Kluxism. Indeed, we were assured that the next Conservative Legislature will pass a stringent law forbidding all secret political societies of every name in the State, making it a high misdemeanor to be a member of one. Colored office holders and office seekers were found quite bitter against the Conservatives.

We called on General Hunt, commanding the United States forces in North Carolina, and found him very polite and considerate of the condition of the colored people. We were so well pleased with his conversation, that we addressed him a note, to which he promptly replied as follows:

HDQ'RS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, Sept. 11, 1870.

*Messrs. Hume Winn and Casey Davids:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, informing me that you have been deputed by the colored people of Newberry, South Carolina, to ascertain the truth or falsity of certain rumors with regard to the treatment of colored people in this State since the election in August, and asking me to reply to certain questions which you propose.

To the questions I reply as follows:

Question 1. Is it true or false that, since the August election in this State, the colored people are compelled to carry passes about with them in order to their protection?

Answer. I have never heard of a colored person being compelled to carry such pass, nor do I believe that they have been compelled to do so.

Question 2. Is it true or false that colored people are now whipped at the whipping post?

Answer. I have never heard of such a case, nor do I believe that one has occurred.

Question 3. Is it true or false that the rights of the colored people, as securred by law, are ignored in this state by the white people?

Answer. To the best of my knowledge and belief it is not true.

Question 4. Is it true or false that the public schools were closed against the colored people?

Answer. It is not true. Schools are not established over the whole State, but they are being established as rapidly as practicable. The only distinction between white and colored people is that there are separate schools for the two colors; but the character of the schools is the same, and it is the testimony of all with whom I have conversed on the subject that there is no disposition to deprive in any manner colored children of the advantage of the public schools. On the contrary, the desire of both political parties is to give them equal advantages with the white children.

[illegible] there from our intercourse with the people, that there is any purpose or design to attempt to interfere with or abridge any of the rights and privileges of the colored people now secured to them by the constitution and the laws?

Answer. I have not. From my intercourse with gentlemen of both political parties, I have been impressed with the conviction that it is both the desire and intention to respect the rights of the colored people, and to give them such further security for their rights as circumstances may show to be necessary.

I will add that I came to the State but a few days before the election; that, immediately after the result was known, a number of colored people applied to army officers for employment, which would enable them to leave the country with the troops, as they were afraid they would be ill-treated, and, perhaps, reduced to slavery again. I believe this fear has worn off, and those who were alarmed on the subject now feel safe.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEVET J. HUNT,
Brevet Major General [illegible]

We were highly pleased with our trip. We called on Governor Holden, but could not see him. We regret to say that one of his officers (a Mr. Farrie) treated us rudely, but we attributed it to his too free use of whisky. With that exception, we were treated with the utmost kindness.

We have thus given you an outline of our trip. We are in possession of other facts and documents, but believe the foregoing is enough to satisfy all that the condition of the colored people of North Carolina has been grossly misrepresented in South Carolina.

Very respectfully,

HOSEA WINN, a Reformer.
CASEY DAVIDS, a Republican.

September 10, 1870.

### TERRORS OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

A writer in Harper's Magazine, speaking of the terrors of the earthquake, says:

An earthquake, in its most destructive mood, usually seems to strike the solid ground a heavy blow from beneath. This is by far its most fatal form. Nothing can resist the concussion. The earth itself seems to rise into the air; the strongest buildings start upwards, crumble into ruins and fall in a crushed heap upon their occupants; the land slides away from its accustomed place, and whole fields and towns are driven through the air to the top of hills or to some distant region; men and cattle are shot out as from a catapault, and fly like missiles over the land until they fall, bruised and bleeding upon the earth; and, as if resolved to complete the labor of destruction, the fearful concussion is sometimes repeated three or four times, until the whole face of the nature is changed into a chaos of ruin. At the great Calabrian earthquake a man was carried, in an instant, together with the field on which he was laboring, to a distant part of the valley; at Riobamba the bodies of the inhabitants were hurled through the air to the top of a neighboring hill. The Calabrian shock was described as resembling the explosion of a subterranean mine, which did its fearful work in an instant. In Chili, a witness of one of the sudden earthquakes, describes it as a sudden explosion, accompanied by a noise like that occasioned by the discharge of countless cannon. So perfect is the change produced on the face of nature, that landmarks have frequently arisen after an earthquake as to the possession of lands that have been wholly removed from their ancient bounds. In the indiscriminate destruction and removal it was impossible for men to determine what was their own.

A GOOD ONE FOR SHERMAN.—An aged negress whose piety had secured for her an extensive reputation, in walking her usual round of visits dropped in upon a neighbor who was equally well known as a temperance man and hater of tobacco.

After being courteously received the negress pulled from her pocket a long pipe and commenced smoking some very "Union" tobacco, to the infinite disgust of her host. The man maintained his composure several minutes, but the fumes and smoke became too powerful for him, and rising from his chair he said:

"Aunt Chloe, do you think you are a Christian?"

"Yes, bruddur, I speckes I is."

"Do you believe in the Bible, aunt?"

"Yes, bruddur."

"Do you know there is a passage in the Scripture which declares that nothing unclean shall inherit the kingdom of heaven?"

"Yes, I've heard of it."

"Do you believe it?"

"Yes."

"Well, Chloe, you cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven, because there is nothing so unclean as the breath of a smoker.—What do you say to that?

"Why, I speckes to leave my breff behind me when I go to heaven."

### DAYS OF MY YOUTH.

[The following touching lines were written by the eldest daughter of George Tucker (late father of Mr. Randolph), and it is said that they so affected John Adams in his old age, that he declared he "would rather have written them than any lyric of Milton or Shakespear."]

Days of my youth, ye have glided away,
Hairs of my youth, ye are fostered and gray;
Eyes of my youth, your keen sight is no more,
Cheeks of my youth, ye are furrowed all o'er;
Strength of my youth, all your vigor is gone,
Thoughts of my youth, your gay visions are flown.

Days of my youth, I wish not your recall,
Hairs of my youth, I'm content ye should fall;
Eyes of my youth, you much evil have seen,
Cheeks of my youth, bathed in tears you have been;
Thoughts of my youth, you have led me astray,
Strength of my youth, why lament your decay?

Days of my age, ye will shortly be passed,
Pains of my age, yet awhile you can last;
Joys of my age in true wisdom delight,
Eyes of my age be religion your light;
Thoughts of my age, dread ye not the cold sod,
Hopes of my age, be ye fixed on your God.

### QUEEN AUGUSTA—WAR AND WOMAN'S AMBITION—THE FUTURE EMPRESS OF GERMANY—THE HISTORY AND POPULARITY OF THE QUEEN.

[*From the New York Free Press.*]

The war in Europe, which has ruined one Empress and rendered her an exile and a wanderer, will probably result in the elevation of another royal lady to the Imperial dignity. For long years Queen Augusta, wife of the King of Prussia, has entertained the ambition of becoming Empress of Germany. She was fostered in this [illegible] and no doubt impressed her ideas upon the mind of her husband.

[illegible] intimate associates to be a most ambitious woman. She is not wanting in any element of true womanhood. Her devotion as a wife and mother are appreciated by her family, while her deeds of kindness and charity render her deservedly beloved and popular. But with these more sterling home qualities she combines a large knowledge of men and politics, and takes a deep interest in all that relates to literature and art. Her Majesty is a daughter of the famous Duke who was the munificent friend and patron of Goethe, and in her youth she came much in contact with that illustrious author, and her character in no slight degree was influenced if not moulded by him. With these antecedents and qualifications, she could hardly fail to take a deep interest in the great events of which her court has been for so many years the center.

In taste, cultivation and intellect, she is vastly superior to her husband, who is simply a large, bluff, honest, hearty, self-willed, and somewhat dull gentleman. The Queen has too much good sense to ever obtrude in State affairs—but there can be no question that she turned the scale in favor of Bismarck's large-brained policy, when the obstinate, timid King was inclined to hold back.

An anecdote illustrating Her Majesty's capacity for politics is not generally known. In 1848-49, after the Berlin insurrection, the insanity of the old King of Prussia, brother to his present Majesty, became more marked, and led to numberless court intrigues. The dominant faction, of course, attempted to make light of the malady, their object being to govern in the King's name. It was denied that he was insane, and at worst, his malady did not incapacitate him from business. The difficulty was increased by the unwillingness of the physicians to pronounce any definite opinion. It was under these circumstances that her Majesty, then Crown Princess, invited Dr. Roecker, the most distinguished physician and philosopher in Berlin, to the palace. She received him entirely in a friendly, and not in a professional capacity. She led the conversation on general subjects of art, and at length glided naturally to the absorbing question of the King's illness. The Princess expressed the grief of the family, and asked, was there really any hope of his Majesty's complete restoration to mental and physical health. The physician, thrown off his guard, replied that there was "not the slightest hope."

The Princess instantly arose, pushed open some folding doors of a room, in which were seated members of the Council, legislators, members of the royal family, and the high officers of State. With a commanding voice she ordered Professor Roecker to repeat his statements respecting the condition of the King's health. He had no alternative but to obey, and, in a few days, her husband was declared Regent with full authority. He retained his position until he assumed the title of King on occasion of his brother's death, which occurred a few years afterward.

The large ambitious character of Queen Augusta, as we have stated, exercised an influence upon the King. So shrewd an observer as Bismarck has always recognized this feminine quality as a favorable trait in selecting male diplomatic agents. On one occasion he was in doubt about the fitness of a certain appointment he desired to make, until he was informed that the wife of the candidate was a peculiarly ambitious lady. This turned the scale, and the appointment was duly effected.

THE ISRAELITE PRAYER BOOK.—The Israelites are revising their Prayer Book. At the late Jewish Synod, held at Leipsic, the following was resolved: "No bitter or harsh expression shall be contained in any of the prayers under revision or to be newly composed; the contents shall embrace all human beings of the universe, and nothing shall be said therein with regard to the chosen people which might in the least offend our brethren of another creed. On the other hand, the new prayers, or those under revision, shall lay stress upon the religious mission of Israel, the providential guidance in its history, the fundamental Mosaic principles of progressive development, a future universal knowledge of the Almighty's commands, a love of peace and justice and humanity."

PRESIDENT GRANT AND MISSOURI POLITICS.—*St. Louis*, September 20.—A letter received to-day by Charles W. Ford, United States internal revenue collector for this district, from President Grant, contains the following: "I regard the movement headed by Carl Schurz and Brown & Co. as similar to the Tennessee and Virginia movements, intended to carry a portion of the Republican party over to the Democrats and thus give them control. I hope you will all see your way clear to give the regular ticket your support."

The grist mill of Henry D. Roberson, at Flat Swamp, in Martin county, was totally destroyed by fire last week.