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THE SENTINEL

Has the Sentinel

REPLY TO MR. POOL'S ADDRESS

"As well as that our green leaf, would have answered him."

Mr. Pool: As I claim to belong to the class whom you address as "friends of the University," I claim also a right to reply to your Appeal.

It is presumed that you wrote it carefully and deliberately, and with every intention to inspire your readers favorably, and the public has, therefore, every right to consider it as a fair gauge by which to measure your candor and ability. And if, on fair examination, we find no trace of either, our judgments of you must be accordingly.

The proverb says "we judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, others judge us by what we have already done." Did it at last occur to you, Mr. Pool, that you were likely to be judged in this way; that the Alumni and friends of the University would say: What has this man ever done to entitle himself to the respect and confidence of the people of North Carolina to such a degree that he should presume they would look with complaisance upon his assumption of his present office, or with indulgence upon his signal failure to fill it? What act of his life can be set up to plead against the universal condemnation pronounced upon him? Some notion of these demands must have been in your mind when you set forth this pompous little enumeration of your very slender claims to notice. In the first page you tell us

"I graduated at the University in 1853, the trustees to the tutorship of mathematics, and entered upon the discharge of my duties

The suppression of truth has ever been counted as flagrant an offence against the purity of truth as the bolder infraction of her laws. Since you were so minute, Mr. Pool, why not let us have all the particulars of your "appointments?" As thus: "The post of tutor for which I applied had been repeatedly offered to my classmate, Mr. McIver, who had, in fact, by invitation, filled the place during the fall session immediately following our graduation. He, however, declined it, and I, being for private reasons, exceedingly anxious and urgent, Gov. Swain, always on the lookout to conciliate the various denominations of Christians, advocated and secured my election for no other reason than that I was a member of the Methodist Church. This was well known and understood at the time."

You proceed: *"Six years thereafter I was appointed, without application, to the position of Adjunct Professor of Pure Mathematics. As there were at that time two Professors of Mathematics, and my promotion left no tutor in that department, I accepted this act on the part of the trustees as a token of their favor."* * * [By whom? Why did you not tell us?] * * *"and in January 1869 I was invited to the Presidency. * * At my own request the trustees of the University had promptly granted me leave of absence if we turned at their bidding."* [At whose bidding?]

What impression were these statements intended to convey Mr. Pool? What does this wording and bringing of two separate boards together as if they were one and the same, look like? You are a minister of the Gospel. Shall I tell you that it comes perilously near to falsehood? Are not suggestions of falsehood equally with suppressions of truth counted as violations of the law of truth?

"So far as I could ascertain, no one else was known to be willing to assume the duties and responsibilities of the Presidency."

Did you believe this assertion when you penned it? It seems to me with all possible allowance for an incredible amount of dullness and blindness on your part, you must know, as you are fully aware everybody else knows, that there were able and competent men in North Carolina at that time, when its pecuniary condition was not absolutely hopeless, willing to undertake charge of the University and who would have filled every chair in it with honor; and that your elevation to the Presidency was a thing wholly unexpected as it was unwelcome to all the true friends of the College, that it was wholly due to your own back stairs intrigue and plotting, aided by certain collateral props and political alliances, that it was a thing done in a corner, without due notice to the public, in defiance of the openly expressed resolution of the new Board of Trustees; and that when announced, shame and indignation were the prominent feelings with which it was received by those who felt that the interests of the University were committed to other hands. Have you sense enough and decency enough to see whereto it tended.

The resolution passed by the Trustees at their meeting of November, 1868, to secure for President "a man of national reputation" was openly said by prominent members to have been inserted expressly to exclude you and your pretensions, which were well known even before Gov. Swain's lamented death, and it will forever remain one of the disgraceful chapters in our secret State history that in the teeth of this resolution, in the face of the openly expressed disgust of the honorable men of your own political party, party partizanship, strong in the recent revolution in our State government, was successful in its odious maneuvering, and you were hoisted over the heads of your betters into Gov. Swain's vacant chair, which all men knew you were even less competent to fill morally and intellectually than you were physically.

Your first elevation in life you owed to your own persistent urgency and the patronage of Gov. Swain, extended to you because of your ecclesiastical relations. Your second elevation you owed also to your own perseverance and to the patronage of Gov. Holden, extended to you because of your political allegiance and professions. These are the two ends on which you stand.

You declare that you have desired a fair and full criticism of your administration. I do not know that there has been any administration under your regime worth speaking of. There has been nothing to administer upon. But your claims to be Gov. Swain's successor, and the claims of the men you have surrounded yourself with to be the instructors in our State University have been the subjects of *"just criticism."* I will not say that it has always been as "respectful" as you would seem to desire. *That* indeed was not within the bounds of possibility. Ridicule has characterized some of these articles, and some of them have evidently been inspired by personal dislike and contempt for yourself. But all of them have had truth for their foundation, and so far have been utterly unanswerable; and many of them have presented the best thoughts of the best writers and scholars in the State on the all important subject of education, and the traits and acquirements that should distinguish men aspiring to high office in the realm of science and letters. These were cool and clear and most forcible appeals to the common sense of our people, they were inspired by affectionate regard for the University, and they have done good. They have kept people's eyes open, as they were intended to.

Ridicule is indeed no test of truth, nor was it ever known that any enterprise founded in truth and the eternal fitness of things could be injured permanently by such attacks. Truth crushed to earth *will* rise again, and when you complain that anonymous writers have brought you into disrepute and have written you down, you do not see that the admission is made that you are what they represent you, a sham and a failure. I assure you, sir, it has been my chief reliance and comfort during the dark and unwholesome days of the past two years, to consider the indisputable fact of your and your colleague's utter unfitness for the work you had assumed. If I had ever seen any trait, any gift belonging to you that indicated true worth and ability, such as would guarantee your final triumphant establishment as the acknowledged head of a great University, I should have despaired long since of any attempt to unseat you. True merit will, in the long run, assert itself—and the converse of this is equally true.

With what face can you presume to lay your failure at the door of "scandal and misrepresentation," when out of say 90 Trustees, all of your own political party, but one or two have ever sent a son to you? when all the monied offices of the State have been in the hands of your own party friends, and yet at no time have you ever had more than 12 or 13 youths from abroad, and these certainly came from no moneyed classes, for they came avowedly because they could come "free." If you had had the confidence and respect of even politicians, would a few bitter squibs in the papers have prevented them from sustaining you? Did not your especial friend and patron, Gov. Holden, at your first bogus commencement, declare openly on the stage in the College chapel, that if the wealth and intelligence of the State continued their opposition to his University, they should be *compelled* to sustain it, and should be taxed for the benefit of the poor and ignorant classes who would then come here at their expense? And did not Judge Rodman on the other hand rebuke this mad utterance by saying that the *Alumni* of the University alone could restore it—and to the educated classes it must look for recognition and support?

Ridicule sometimes touches those who are impervious to argument. The shafts that have been aimed at you were no doubt barbed with a keen intention to make you feel; but I will do you the justice to say that I do not believe one of them has ever penetrated your seven-fold armor of conceit and selfishness. The man who, at the end of two such years as you have just passed in Chapel Hill, can say with imperturbable complaisance, *"my course has never yet occasioned me either regret or self-reproach,"* must, indeed, be callous and invulnerable. You have seen this beautiful village withering into nothing through your counsel, the inhabitants either compelled to leave at the month's end all their property or remaining in poverty and depression; you have known that the neighboring country, for miles round, was suffering in the decay of its only market; you have walked through the streets when every eye, save those of your family and political associates, was turned on you with something very like hatred and with undisguised scorn; you have been repeatedly snubbed by your own church members who have refused, in view of these things, to hear you preach, or to receive the communion from you, and you have stalked on through it all, impenetrable, wrapt in a "cold drawn" insensibility, a dumb gravity of demeanor, and undisturbed pride of place as the "President of the University of North Carolina" that might well bid defiance to all the light artillery of wit, or ridicule, or caricature.

As to the "applause" which you tell us your course has received, you are very welcome to every crumb of such comfort. The bare statement of letters from this "distinguished classmate," or that "eminent clergyman" or the other "gallant ex Confederate soldier" may serve to console you in the absence of more substantial tokens of success. But outsiders must be allowed to smile incredulously. People who have their own axes to grind are apt to be profuse of compliment, and you Mr. Pool, are certainly old enough to know what such tributes amount to, and to be ashamed to produce them as evidence of public sentiment or approval of you and your course.

Somebody ought to tell you that when a man signs himself your "obedient humble servant," he does not really mean that an old student (in reply to some solicitation from you, or because he wants to man your canvass) will write to you that he loves the old University and desires its prosperity and wishes his son to graduate here as he did himself, he means "aside" that by the time that little boy has grown up it is to be hoped the University will be in decent hands once more. I too have had many letters in the past two years from gentlemen who declare it to be their "fixed intention" to send their sons to these beloved halls and groves to be educated, but I should never think of producing such declarations as endorsements of your "administration."

The kernal of your address is contained in your proposal to advance $1000 towards freeing the University from debt, if the Alumni and friends will come forward and contribute the remainder of the sum needed. This does indeed look a little like business. Have we indeed touched bottom at last, and found it firm? What other Alumnus has offered so much? In order to appreciate this munificence let us examine it.

If the Alumni and friends will come forward and pay you three-fourths of what you justly consider are then bad debts as back payments due for your valuable services—if they by restoring the Institution to life will raise the value of real estate in Chapel Hill which you have been quietly purchasing with the proceeds of the tax assessorship, during the present prostration of prices,—(and some of it at the expense of your neighbors, reduced to straits by your course)—if they will raise its value from about three thousand dollars for which it would sell now—to ten thousand which it would be worth if the college should prosper, if they in short, will kindly put ten or twelve thousand dollars into your pocket, you will generously relinquish one thousand to the college!

I do not know that it is worth while to pursue this topic, or enlarge upon it. Let it stand unequaled in its naked simplicity for North Carolinians to gaze at. They will hardly attempt to swallow it.

In conclusion you tell us *"it will soon become my duty if you decline to quietly surrender the University."*

You are quite right. It does not occasion surprise. Nobody who knows you has ever expected you to resign. You have at least tenacity. Mr. Pool; like Sindbad's old man of the sea, you will hold on, and so holding, are giving the lie to your loud and pompous and impertinent professions of attachment to the University and the sacred cause of education. For you do know, it is impossible but that you must know, that so long as you claim to be President, this Institution will remain paralysed, and so long the best interests of education in the State will be hampered and injured. No amount of exertion on your part will ever bring students to your side. No amount of indiscriminate flattery nor honied administration will do it; no amount of bribery, not even a free education and "a twenty dollar gold piece" at commencement to finish off with, will do it; not even the offer of $1000 dollars of bad debt will do it; nor would an endowment of $100,000 do it. If you had studied the people of your native State a little more closely, Mr. Pool, you would have known that a role played as yours has been would be soon played out, such props as yours would soon be knocked from under you. North Carolinians like to see fair play, they like truth, they like honesty, they like to see a man stand like a man squarely on his own merits spurning all ignoble and selfish ends, all base and underhand means. Look up then,

"And see your mounted scale aloft;"

A CHAPEL HILLIAN
AND FRIEND OF THE UNIVERSITY.

For the Sentinel.

CELEBRATION OF THE HESPERIAN SOCIETY.

TRINITY COLLEGE, April 11th, 1871.

Mr. Editor:—Thinking you and the many readers of your paper, would like to hear from us occasionally, we will give you an account of the anniversary celebration of the Hesperian Society which came off on the 7th. The people congregated in the College Chapel at 7 o'clock, which was beautifully furnished and decked with flowers by the ladies of Trinity. The Salem Band was in attendance, and we are under many obligations to them for the most excellent music they gave us on that occasion. The exercises were opened by a prayer from Mr. Brantson. Eulogist, W. W. Brickell, Jr., was then introduced, who spoke to the audience for forty-five minutes, giving them a beautiful and elegant history of the Hesperian Society, in language of oratory that time cannot erase from the memories of those who heard him, and indeed it reflected brilliant honor upon the Society, that he eulogized. May Hesperia's banner long float proudly in the perfumed breezes of literature and science, and show to the country though she has a rival and sister Society at this place, she has no superior. Her history is short and sweet.

First orator, John W. Mauney, subject "The Influence of Oratory" addressed the audience for some time in strains that characterized the young orator, indeed he handled the subject as a man of much experience, and gathered garlands that can never droop or decay, they shall bloom in time to come as the rosebud of the spring.

Second orator, H. C. Norman, subject "Poetry" filled the hearts of those who heard him, with a kind of inspiration and real pleasure, and while he tickled our fancy with a beautiful flow of language his whole discourse was logical and founded upon real facts.

The question for debate was, "Ought the right of suffrage be extended to woman?" was debated with much zeal and energy on both sides, and was decided in favor of the negative.

A. STUDENT

IMPORTANT ACTS

By request and as matter of public interest we publish the following acts passed at the late session of the General Assembly.

AN ACT TO CHANGE THE METHOD OF APPOINTING THE PROXIES AND DIRECTORS IN ALL CORPORATIONS IN WHICH THE STATE HAS AN INTEREST.

SECTION 1st. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That all power now vested in the Governor of the State to appoint a proxy or proxies or Directors to represent the interests of the State in any corporation or company in which the State has an interest, be and the same is hereby revoked and annulled.

SEC. 2. That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives are hereby authorized and empowered by a paper writing signed by them to appoint all proxies and Directors in all corporations in which the State has an interest.

SEC. 3. All laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Ratified the 6th day of April, 1871.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE A CHEAP CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That any person indebted to another in a sum to be secured, not exceeding at the time of executing the deed herein provided for the sum of three hundred dollars, may execute a deed of trust, in form substantially that which follows:

I, ——, of the county of ——, in the State of North Carolina, am indebted to ——, of —— county, in said State, in the sum of —— dollars, for which he holds my note to be due the —— day of ——, A. D. 18——, and to secure the payment of the same, I do hereby convey to him these articles of personal property, to wit:

But on this special trust, that if I fail to pay said debt and interest on or before the —— day of ——, A. D. 18——, then he may sell said property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, by public auction for cash first giving notice of the time and place of sale, and applying the proceeds of such sale to the discharge of said debt and interest on the same, and pay any surplus to me.

Given under my hand and seal this —— day of ——, A. D. 18——.

[SEAL.]

SEC. 2. That such deed of trust shall be good to all intents and purposes, when the same shall be duly registered according to the present provisions of law: *Provided, nevertheless*, the probate fee of the Probate Judge in such cases shall be only ten cents, and the fee of the Register shall be twenty cents, and no other fee or tax shall be due on account of the same.

SEC. 3. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 6th day of April, 1871.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, held in Raleigh, April 11th, 1871—present, Dr. W. J. Hawkins, S. S. Royster, Jos. B. Batchelor, Geo. Little, Walter Clarke and A. M. McPheeters—the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Since the last meeting of the Board, providence, in its inscrutable dispensations, has seen fit to remove from our midst, an highly honored and esteemed member of this board, one who distinguished by the high positions he had held, and the large space he had filled for many years, in the public eye, was not less eminent for his high personal character and social virtues—who, had filled the office as the first President of this road and had subsequently on its second organization, been called on to preside over its welfare; who in its varying fortunes had been a firm and powerful friend, and to whose financial ability and unerring judgment the road is indebted for much of its subsequent and present success—the late lamented Geo. W. Mordecai;

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things wisely, we cannot but feel that the State has lost an honorable and an useful man; this Board one who was at once its ornament and its friend; the poor, one whose hand was never withheld in their hour of necessity; and his family, one whose place can never be supplied. In all the various relations of life he sustained a character for integrity which was never questioned and a reputation for ability which was beyond dispute, and only equalled by the unassuming modesty of manner and kindness of heart which made his name the synonym of goodness and his life a model for imitation. In short, we can say of him the most that can be said of man, that he possessed a sound head and good heart.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the widow of the deceased, with the assurance of our deep sympathy with her in this her bereavement.

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of the deceased, we will leave unfilled the vacancy caused by the death of him who had so long, so ably and so faithfully fulfilled the duties of a Director in this road.

It solved, That the resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and that a copy be sent to the papers of this city, with a request for publication.

Resolved, That as a further testimony of respect, this Board do now adjourn.

W. W. VASS, Secretary.

The SENTINEL seems to think that because the Legislature did use a simple act of justice I should turn Democrat, &c., &c., but it is mistaken in the man.—Tim *Lee's Card.*

It is a mistake in "Tim" to venture so violent a supposition on our behalf. Tim is a *nuisance*, and is just as near as we desire him ever to be.

There is a beautiful girl living near Montreal who, notwithstanding the fact that she has lost both legs above the knees, has received over a dozen offers of marriage.

SPEECH OF HON. A. M. WADDELL, OF NORTH CAROLINA,

In the House of Representatives, Saturday, April 1st, 1871, on the Enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Mr. Waddell said, Mr Speaker, I rise to the performance of a sacred filial duty to my mother State. And it is fortunate for me that I am called upon to do so to-day, because very recently, in another place, another of her children, intrusted with her honor and her dearest interests, a sentinel upon her highest watch towers, has betrayed his trust. Sir, in the criminal code of the Romans there was no provision made for the punishment of parricide, because it was considered an impossible crime. The unnatural being who could slay father or mother was considered as outside of the range of possibilities to creation. What shall be said of the American citizen who, when his mother State lies prostrate and helpless under a weight of calamities, unparalleled in the history of this country, when she stretches her imploring arms and utters her pleading voice to him to aid and defend her, not only turns a deaf ear to her cry, but can become the willing tool of her defamers and despoilers; cannot only stand by consenting unto her death, but can bloody give the last, final stab to her honor and her life? Sir, such a character as that was ably described in the burning language of the patriot of Ireland.

"Unpraised are her sons till they've learned to betray,
Undistinguished they live, if they shame not their sires
And the torch that would light them thro' dignity's way
Must be caught from the pile where their country expires."

Mr Speaker, it ought not to operate to the prejudice of the State most deeply interested in the legislation contemplated here, that her Representatives have deferred to others and have yielded to them all the earlier hours of this debate. Such a course was consonant with our feelings; and I think somewhat changed the order of proceeding which would have followed if the minority had not supposed that this bill to do justice either to the subject or to himself. I shall not discuss it in the constitutional aspect which has been so ably discussed by the gentlemen who have preceded upon the alleged causes which are supposed to justify it, particularly as touching my own State. In its effects the bill is ostensibly to be of universal application, but the debate has developed the fact, if it was not already known, that it is merely a party scheme, the operation of which is confined to the section of that portion of the country which gentlemen take particular pleasure in designating as "the insurrectionary States." It is an indictment against them, founded upon voluminous hearsay testimony, and the prosecutors have, unfortunately, I think, for the peace of the country, presented their arguments to the House, not in the calm spirit which should characterize the discussion of a subject so vast and far reaching, but rather in the temper of the heated partizan.

Now, sir, I shall not follow this example. I am not of that political temperament and never was, and it is gratifying to me to feel that there are gentlemen on the other side who know the fact. My friend, the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY,] to whose manly and generous conduct I am highly indebted for my prompt admission to the seat I occupy, a friendly service for which I wish to make this public acknowledgment, knows that ever since the termination of the late war my efforts have been directed to the promotion of peace, justice, and good order in my native State; he knows that as early as the summer of 1865, before the Reconstruction Acts, and when the majority of those who are now the loudest advocates were afraid to advocate that measure I, alone and in the face of a public opinion of which even he had scarcely fit a just appreciation, made a public speech in its favor. For this reason I have hoped that what I may say in regard to the condition of affairs in North Carolina would be accepted by him and others as at least free from misrepresentation and undue prejudice.

Mr. KELLEY. Will the gentleman allow me a moment?

Mr. WADDELL. Certainly.

Mr. KELLEY. I wish to testify to the truth of what the gentleman has stated.

Mr. WADDELL. I hope this will not be taken out of my time.

Mr. KELLEY. I do it out of the gratitude I have borne him from those early days for an argument in behalf of that oppressed race, that would have done credit to any, the most enthusiastic, northern man.

Mr. WADDELL. It is grateful to my feelings to hear those things, but I have not time to yield further.

I have voted, Mr. Speaker, on every occasion for an investigation into these alleged outrages in my State, not because I believed in the necessity or in the power of Congress to send out such an itinerant grand jury, but because I was unwilling to give the slightest ground for the suspicion that either I or my constituents were averse to the most rigid investigation which could be instituted into the terrible crimes which are laid at our doors; and after I was appointed on the committee of thirteen I tried, on three different occasions, to get the floor in order that I might ask to be excused from serving, because I desired to see that committee composed exclusively of gentlemen from the northern States. I was willing to an investigation, but as I am satisfied that when the whole truth is known, the people of the North will begin to understand some of the grievous burdens which the people of North Carolina have been compelled to bear, and which they have borne in a manner that justifies me in saying that if to chastisite patience is an attribute of God, they have exhibited it to a great Divine quality.

I do not deny that crimes have been committed in North Carolina. I do not deny that in a small portion of the State bands of disguised men have violated the criminal laws of the State. Although without personal knowledge on the subject, the published testimony satisfies me that such has been the case, just as I am satisfied that similar outrages have occurred, and are daily occurring, in the States of the North and Northwest—the only difference being that the Kuklux of the South wore disguises, which prevented recognition and consequent punishment, while those of the North commit their crimes undisguised and in open day.

Mr. ELDRIDGE. I wish to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that in Iowa the other day men disguised went into a post office there, took out the postmaster and hanged him.

Mr. WADDELL. Yes, sir; men disguised with masks.

Mr. ELDRIDGE. According to the alleged Kuklux plan.

Mr. WADDELL. I do not excuse or palliate these offenses, nor do my constituents; and I do not intend to be forced into any such position by gentlemen who appear to be unable or unwilling to distinguish between opposition to unjust and unconstitutional legislation and sympathy with the crimes to the suppression of which that legislation is directed. But while I admit that crimes have been committed and that from various causes the perpetrators of them have escaped punishment, I do most emphatically deny that the people or any considerable portion of them, countenance or encourage the wrong doers. I deny that there has been or is now any resistance to the execution of the laws, State or Federal. I deny that the property or lives of loyal men (which too often means licensed thieves) are not safe down there; and I assert that the humblest officer in the State, even though he be a negro constable, so black that charcoal would make a white mark on him, can go in safety, alone and at midnight, and arrest the best citizen in the State.

Admitting all that can justly and truthfully be said against my people, I assert that in no State of the Union is there now or has there been less crimes of any kind than in the State of North Carolina. I assert that a more quiet, peaceable, and law-abiding people than her citizens do not live on earth, not even excepting that favored land which was blessed by the nativity and now rejoices in the existence of the gentleman from Massachusetts. Still they have been pilloried before the world as a demoralized community, in which social chaos prevailed; the State has been represented as one in which the genius of murder held high carnival, as an accursed land of outlaws and assassins, in which there was no protection for life, liberty, or property, and upon which the iron hand of military power must be laid to reduce it to order and peace!

We, her Representatives on this floor, have sat quietly and listened to the denunciations of our people by gentlemen who have no other acquaintance with them than such as they have gathered from their slanderers and traducers, until we would have been lost in amazement except for the fact that no style of argument other than that of generosity can surprise us. We have no bitter words to say to gentlemen on the other side while defending our State and our people. Can facts warm the cellar of his hate, when a citizen of Massachusetts and a Republican, the extraordinary circumstance is by which I and my southern colleagues find ourselves surrounded on this occasion. I feel that I stand here to-day a missionary from my southern brethren who have passed through the bitter waters of a Dead sea, to warn their northern brethren who have not yet reached its shores of what awaits them in its passage, and to arrest their footsteps. It will be well with them if they heed the warning, but if in a reckless mood, if they will persist in their blind march into the region of political darkness and death, we will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that the calamities which surely await them are in no wise chargeable to us.

I do not doubt that some gentlemen on the other side really believe all the horrible stories which have been told them in regard to the condition of affairs in North Carolina and throughout the South, and are sincerely concerned about it. It is, perhaps, natural for those who have been taught from childhood to regard the people of that portion of the country as semi barbarians, if not absolutely *hostis humani generis*, to lend a willing ear to any discreditable report concerning them. It is not, perhaps, extravagant to say that, unconsciously it may be, they are just the least bit prejudiced on this subject. But I accord to them, notwithstanding this, a willingness, if not a desire, to do justice even to us.

Do those gentlemen ever study the situation of our people by the light of history and the experience of other nations? With their sentiments of southern character, ought they not to have expected even worse things during the past six years than their own credulity has been able to realize? When general demoralization accompanied victory and unlimited prosperity for them, did they expect defeat, humiliation, and bankruptcy to bring an elysium of peace, order, and contentment to us? With capital all gone, labor completely disorganized, and the whole land in tears, did they expect unbroken quiet to reign and the shattered wheels of local government to turn smoothly, though in the hands of ignorance and vice?

And yet, sir, has not the recuperative energy of those people been the wonder of our day? Do not the records of the Freedmen's Bureau for the months of 1866 and 1867 in relation to which they have been subjected, and the numberless evils with which they have been afflicted, constitute the largest full one which was ever raised, and the additional act that there has been an equal development of the other industries of the country, an overwhelming argument to disprove the existence of such a state of things as has been represented to here? Ay, sir; no amount of hearsay testimony given by interested witnesses as to the prevalence of general disorder throughout the South can stand a moment against such facts as these. They are the most unerring witnesses that can be found, and they are unimpeached.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I shall bring my remarks to a close, and in doing so I desire to address myself to gentlemen who contemplate voting for this measure. The people of those States which the gentlemen seem to take pleasure in designating as "the States lately in rebellion," people whom gentlemen still continue to denominate "rebels" after the sixth year of peace, are quite accustomed to military rule, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and the like. It is no new thing to them. Bad and disgraceful as it is to American civilization, it is better than some of the so-called civil governments which have existed in those States. If your eagerness to secure the blessings of that kind of government is so great that you cannot be happy until it is established everywhere throughout the country, perhaps, those of us who have experienced those blessings ought not to be so selfish as to oppose your equal participation in them. If, by a merciful providence, the Southern people may escape before the consummation of your purpose is accomplished, when, by a recent violation of the Constitution of your country, in order to carry elections and to maintain a party in power, you shall have delivered over your constituents, bound hand and foot, to the mercy of a military despot, you cannot turn your frightened gaze towards those upon whom you have so long been accustomed to lay your burdens, and pile upon their bowed heads this last load of crime and folly.

MARRIED.—We copy the following from the Atlanta (Ga.,) *Constitution* of the 11th inst. We could add nothing if even we thought it necessary. The notice is headed: "Atlanta about to lose one of her fairest daughters," and is as follows:

We have received an invitation to attend, to-night, at half past seven o'clock, at the 2d Baptist Church, the marriage ceremony of Miss Louise Brantly, the daughter of the popular and eloquent pastor, Dr. Wm. T. Brantly, and Colonel John L. Morehead, of Charlotte, North Carolina.

We deem it not inappropriate to say, that we echo the general sentiment, in the society of our social city, when we express profound regret that Atlanta is about to lose this one of her fairest daughters. Perhaps no young lady has been better and more favorably known, in the refined circles of any southern city, and has been more widely admired for her beauty, accomplishments and intrinsic worth and rare loveliness of character, than Miss B.

In the legitimate sphere of womanly reign, she has shone preeminently, and we cannot permit her to leave, perhaps for life, without paying a sincere tribute. She carries with her to her new home, the good wishes and affectionate regards, of a host of admirers and friends.

Colonel Morehead, the fortunate winner of this social and feminine prize, is one of the leading citizens of old North Carolina.

His father was for many years, the leading public man of that State, filling its Executive chair and other high offices. He finally retired from politics, and devoted his great abilities and powerful energy, to inaugurating the great system of railroads, of which the North Carolina is the central trunk. He was instrumental in constructing nearly five hundred miles of railway in the old Tar Heel State, thus leaving an enduring monument of his genius and patriotism.

Col Morehead is a worthy son of this sire, and is early a prominent man in his State. He carries his bride to a social position that her charms will grace, and to a home whose elegance she will adorn.

We trust that we shall be pardoned these few words, in regard to this accomplished young Atlanta lady, and her chosen husband, and to utter the earnest words of congratulation that spontaneously flow.

For the Sentinel.

Citizen Turner: In all the annals of recorded rascality throughout the lapse of time upon the face of the earth, has there *anything* been handed down to compare, *even semblably*, with that quintessence of abomination and vileness, that combination of all that is malignant, mean and traitorous, that rank puddle in our political low-grounds, John Pool?

Fostered and brought into political notice by his native State, floated, as it were on bladders, on the oft-time rough sea of political advancement—with a moral obliquity unparalleled, he sits among the (so-called) sages of the nation, like a demented scorpion, voiding his venom upon the bosom that nursed him, and striving with all his puny, but malignant might, to thrust his reptile sting into the very heart of her social and political existence. Well may a Norfolk cotemporary remark "that he is doomed to become a *pariah in America*," at which, by every honorable man in the land, the undeviating finger of disgustful scorn will be pointed while his miserable carcass darkens the face of the earth. He isn't worth the words expended on him; so, with "Dr. Slop's *blessing*, let him pass, forever, and forever?

* May he Obadiah, &c.

The Fire in Newbern.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

Forty to Fifty Buildings Destroyed.

LOSS QUARTER OF A MILLION.

We compile the following details of this disastrous fire from the Newbern "Times" of 15th, and other sources:

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS.

At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning watchman James Mitchell gave the alarm of fire on Middle street to startled sleepers. The fire was discovered first between the buildings occupied by A. McLachan, Tailor, and that of Mr. W. Kosmiski, Dry Goods merchant. A high wind prevailed at the time and before the fire department could get to work, four or five buildings were in flames. Almost superhuman efforts were made to check the terrible element, but great masses of fire surged to and fro, lapping the adjoining buildings up as with great tongues of demons, who gloried in the work of destruction. Considerable gunpowder was used in blowing up buildings and was the means by which the flames were ultimately stayed. In the recent fire the Episcopal Church was destroyed, on this occasion it was with great difficulty the Baptist Church was saved. By 6 o'clock a. m. the work of destruction was completed.

The following is a list of the losses so far as heard as near as can be ascertained at present:

LOSSES SUSTAINED

Insured for $4,000.

Joseph Schwerin, loss by packing and moving, $1,000; fully insured.

Dr. I. W. Hughes, on furniture $300; on residence $4,500; insured for $3,000.

M. Goldsmith, stock of segars and tobacco, $1,000; no insurance.

Eliza Davison, Dry Goods, $9,000; insured for $5,000.

Mrs. Dunn, house and furniture, $4,000; no insurance.

Ferdinand Ulrich, liquors and segar stock, $3,000; insured for $1,500.

Custis estate, house, $3,000; no insurance.

Dr. F. S. Duffy, office, $750; no insurance.

Wm. Kosmiski, dry goods, loss $9,000; insured for $5,000.

A. McLachlan, Tailor, loss on stock, $1,000; no insurance.

H. & B. Emanuel, Pollok and Middle streets, dry goods, $52,000; insured for $30,000.

Weinstein & Bro., dry goods stock in two stores, and their five brick building on the west side of Middle and corner of Pollok, $75,000; insured for $35,000.

O. Marks, building and stock of dry goods, $5,000; insured for $2,500.

E. Meadows, druggist, stock, clothing, furniture and interest in buildings $5,000; no insurance.

Primrose estate, brick store and outbuildings, $8,000; no insurance.

M. Hahn, bakery stock, $1,500; no insurance.

Dr. I. W. Hughes, building occupied by M. Hahn, $2,500; no insurance.

John McSorley, shoemaker, stock and store, $1,500; insured for $1,000.

Dr. George Attmore, personal valuables, $200.

The Smallwood estate, four frame buildings on Pollock and Middle streets, loss at least $7,500; insured for $5,000.

F. J. Hage, damaged by moving, $150; no insurance.

SCENE PRESENTED AFTER THE FIRE.

is better imagined than described. Thousands of dollars worth of goods were scattered through the yard of the Episcopal church, which was recently destroyed by fire. Also, in the open lots adjacent, and in the Baptist church yard.

Thieves improved their chances, and an immense amount of goods were stolen.

WATER.

The best on Pollok street was so intense as to drive the firemen from the artesian well, on Pollok, near Middle street, (it partially burned the pump in the well,) and the hose was stretched to the river. The supply of water on the premises of Moses Patterson helped to save his buildings and prevent the fire from spreading to Trent river.

THE COURSE OF THE FIRE.

in three directions from its starting point, was, from McLachlan's store, on Middle street, south to the office of Dr. Hughes & son, on the east side of Middle street; from Kosminski's store, north to Pollok, down Pollok east, to the ruins of Baer & Eppler's store, recently destroyed, making a clean sweep. It crossed at the corner of Pollok and Middle streets, destroying Weinstein & Bro's new store, thence to John McSorley's building, which was torn down to stay the further progress of the fire in that direction.

A PUBLIC MEETING

was called "by many citizens at the courthouse last evening for the purpose of enquiring into ways and means to prevent a future conflagration of like magnitude.

For the Sentinel.

EDITORS SENTINEL: As you are doubtless winding up the record, I send you for your edification the following reflections:

HOLDEN.

With kindly folk, 'tis always understood,
Wh'ever one's faults, to recollect the good;
One thankful memory will ever stay
With those he left behind: He went away!

Holden's done gone and been sunk, or went,
And the State's free at last from his detriment;
If Ted would go, too, we'd be "mighty content."
How nice it would be, were the U. Justice good,
And his C-ort tumbled after him all—it would;
Twould be fine fun than a tournament,
And fed full with joy, we could *all* keep Lent.

P. S. A very poor song, but very well meant,
Like Grant on the Treasury planting a Dent
Just to give its plethora one more vent.

THE OLDEST ADMIRAL.—Rear-Admiral Wm. B. Shubrick, chairman of the lighthouse board, has been in service longer than any other officer of the navy, having entered the navy on the 20th of June, 1806, and has therefore been in the service nearly sixty-six years. Next to him is Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, who has seen sixty-one years' service. Both of these officers are now on the retired list. The oldest officer on the active list is Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, who has been in the service nearly fifty-nine years, having entered the navy in 1812.

An Oregon paper describes a fierce murder, and adds calmly: "The perpetrator of the deed is supposed to be Jack [illegible], who is noted for little tricks of [illegible]."