

# THE DAILY SENTINEL.

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## WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Thirty-Eighth Congress—Some More of Its Beauties—The President and the Freedmen's Bureau.

In the House, on last Monday, Mr. Chanler, of N. Y., offered a resolution:

"Resolved, That the independent, patriotic and constitutional course of the President of the United States, in seeking to protect, by the veto power, the rights of the people of this Union, against the wicked and revolutionary acts of a few malignant men, meets with the approval of this House, and deserves the cordial support of all loyal citizens of the United States."

"Resolved, That this House believes the Freedmen's Bureau unnecessary and unconstitutional and hereby directs the chairman of the committee having charge of that bureau to report a bill repealing all acts inconsistent with this resolution."

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, said the resolution was insolent to the House, and should not be received. He moved it be rejected as utterly irrelevant.

Mr. Chanler.—That was not unexpected.

The resolution was again read.

The Speaker.—That can be done under the 4th rule of the House.

Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey.—I move to lay the resolution on the table.

The Speaker.—The resolution is not before the House yet. The question is on its re-enactment. Considerable confusion here ensued. Order being restored, the question was taken, and the resolution was not received. Year 20, may 83.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, offered a resolution to the following effect:

"Resolved, That Hon. John W. Chanler, a representative in this House from the 7th district of New York, in presenting this day a resolution in the following words: [here the above resolution is recited] has thereby offered a gross insult to the House, and is hereby censured thereto."

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, said he did not propose to debate the resolution, although he would say that he ought to have made it one of exposition.

Mr. Rogers, of New York.—Why don't you include all on this side of the House in your resolution? That seems to be your policy—[cries of "Order," "order!"]

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, demanded the previous question.

Several members appealed to him to withdraw the demand and allow debate. Mr. Schenck declined, and the previous question was ordered—yeas, 58, nays, 37. Another scene of confusion ensued. Members appealed to Mr. Schenck to allow Mr. Chanler to be heard. The former essayed to speak, but there were loud cries of "order" and objection from the democratic side.

The Speaker called the House to order and said that no debate was in order unless by unanimous consent.

Mr. Schenck rose and said he was willing that Mr. Chanler should be heard.

All object was withdrawn.

Mr. Chanler proceeded thereto to address the House. What laid behind the object of the member from Ohio (Mr. Schenck) in offering this resolution he did not know, and as to his (Mr. C.) object he was alone cognizant and for the gentleman (Mr. Schenck) to assume that he (Mr. C.) intended to insult this House in the resolution he had offered was to put the insult on the gentleman himself.

If that gentleman felt the sting of that resolution, let him suffer. What he did mean he need not reveal, for the words of the resolution were so plain and so simple that any honest man would not fail for one moment to construe it. If he (Mr. C.) meant to insult this House, it was a presumption far beyond his merit. When the vote came it fell like a thunderbolt, and the Executive was threatened with impeachment and assassination on the other side. He did not, however, throw himself forward to defend the President; but he would attend to the billingsgate and hateful anathemas of every kind which were being constantly hurled upon the minority on this floor, day after day, by the majority. He cared nothing for their paper palates and caustic resolutions.

Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, rose to inquire of Mr. Chanler if he meant to maligned any members of this House by his resolution?

Mr. Chanler.—Not all, sir; not all. It applied to no one man or set of men in my organization. Of course it was not personal. It was a political generality; and nothing but the malignity of the disposition of the member from Ohio could have conceived it. He thanked the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Spaulding) for asking the question.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., asked Mr. Chanler, in good faith, whom he meant by the words in his last resolution, "a few malignant and mischievous men," against whose wicked and revolutionary acts the veto power was directed.

Mr. Chanler said he meant every wicked and malicious man. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Dawes said he asked the gentleman now directly if he did not mean those who voted for the acts which the President vetoed?

Mr. Chanler.—No more, nor none less. The resolution is a political generality.

Mr. Dawes.—But to whom does it apply?

Mr. Chanler said it applied to all who supported the unconstitutional measures, and perhaps the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Dawes]. Are his wifeths unvirtuous? [Laughter.]

Mr. Dawes rose to reply, but Mr. Chanler declined to yield.

Mr. Chanler then went on to say that he might not be the superior of Mr. Schenck, but under God he was his equal, though he was not proud of that. He cared nothing for the malignancy of the member from Ohio, nor for the anti-republican party on this floor. If he had the power he would hurl the republican party into that hell enclosed by a toro of bayonets to which the gentlemen from Pennsylvania (Mr. Seward) were so anxious to convey hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens. Proceed with your vote. I am ready for it.

The vote was then taken, and the resolution of censure was adopted—yeas, 75, nays, 30. The nays were the twenty-five democrats and five republicans. The republicans in the negative were Messrs. Dorsey and Davis, of New York; Ladd, of New York; Van Horne, of New York, and Washburne, of Indiana. Otherwise the vote was strictly a party one. A large number of members were absent from the hall.

# DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

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## THE HORRORS OF POINT LOOKOUT AND ELIMIRA.

(From the Charlottesville Chronicle.)

We have been anxious to see from some competent hand an account of the manner in which our Confederate soldiers fared as prisoners of war, and we are therefore happy to announce that Mr. A. M. Kelley, of the Petersburg *Independent*, has published in a small and very readable volume his experience of a protracted confinement at Point Lookout and at Elmira.

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It is well known that Andersonville and Salisbury,

as the production of an intelligent, well informed and truthful writer.

month; at Elmira it was one twenty-fifth. At the first it was less than three per cent per month; at the latter it was four per cent per month.

Our article is already extended. We commend Mr. Kelley's book—it is called "In Vinculis, or the Prisoner of War"—to our readers as the production of an intelligent, well informed and truthful writer.

## WE STRIVE TO PLEASE.

### FARRIS & LACK.

MERCHANT TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Have just received their Spring stock of

CLOTHES,

CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS,

READY MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS,

CAPS,

SHIRTS,

COLLARS,

CRAVATS, AND

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING

GOODS.

These goods were purchased at low rates for CASH, and will be sold at prices which will enable us to live

on the scantiest rations, and that frequently they were almost in a starving condition.

At the North there was everything abundance—corn, wheat, pork, beef, vegetables, woolen and cotton fabrics, medicines, wines, fruit, tea, coffee, &c.

Notwithstanding this, at the prisons of Point

Lookout and Elmira, where thousands of prisoners were confined, our men were always hungry, and in the winter were never protected from the cold.

Mr. Kelley gives the following as the bill of fare at Point Lookout: for breakfast, four or five ounces of meat (pork or beef) and a slice of bread to each man; for dinner, a slice of bread and either over half-pint of watery soup, by courtesy called "soup." This was all a man got to eat in twenty-four hours.

At Elmira the ration of bread was a full pound per day. The meat ration, on the other hand, was invariably scanty. "It sometimes happens that I have not got bones for several successive days." Rats were eaten in numbers. "I have seen," says our author, "a mob of hungry 'rob' besiege the bone-chest, and beg from the driver fragments on which an August sun had been burning for several days."

At Point Lookout the water was "so impregnated with some mineral as to offend every nose and induce diarrhoea in almost every case." It colors everything black in which it is allowed to rest, and a sour rises on the top of a vessel if it is left standing during the night, which reflects the prismatic colors as distinctly as the surface of a stagnant pool." There are "wells" outside of the prison pen from which the Federal supplies themselves with good water.

Speaking of the same prison, the writer says:

"During the scorching summer, whose severity as anywhere in the Union north of the Gulf, and through the hard winter, which is more severe at that point than anywhere in the country south of Boston, these poor fellows were confined here in open tents, on the naked ground, without a plank or a handful of straw between them and the heat or the frost of the earth. And when, in the winter, a high tide or an easterly gale would flood the pen, and freeze as hard as iron, the suffering of the half-clad wretches may be easily imagined. Many died outright, &c. Even the well-end sentinels, although relieved every thirty minutes (instead of every two hours, as is the army rule) perished in some instances, and in others lost their feet and hands, through the terrible cold of the season."

During all this season the ration of wood allowed to each man was an armful for five days, and this had to cook for him, as well as warm him.

This is not all: Only one blanket was allowed to each man. There were regular inspections, and every extra blanket was seized.

You could receive nothing in the way of clothing without giving up the corresponding article which you might chance to possess."

All money was also taken away.

Every third day there were negro sentinels on duty, whose insolence and brutality were intolerable.

If a prisoner crossed the dead line, their warning was the click of the lock, sometimes

as he was about to pass it.

He was accordingly tied up by the thumbs, suffering exquisite torture; but he still refused to speak, and called on his fellow-prisoners to remember this when they got home.

Bowden was separated from his comrades,

and was confined to a dark hole in the wall of the prison.

He was compelled to eat what was given him,

and when he did not do so he was beaten.

He was compelled to sleep in a hole in the wall of the prison.

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