THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, SEATON GALES, } Editors.

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 8, 1866.

FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AS IT IS, AND THE UNION AS IT WAS.
No Further Amendments.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JONATHAN WORTH,
OF RANDOLPH.

Philadelphia Convention.

The delegates from the several Districts in this State, for the purpose of appointing delegates for the State at large to the Philadelphia Convention, will meet in this City, on Friday next, at the Court House, at 12 o'clock, M. The N. C. Railroad, and, we believe, all the rest, pass the delegates over the Roads for half price.

The delegates to the District Convention of this District will meet on the same day, at 11 o'clock, in the Court House, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Gilliam.

Our Second Volume.

Our issue of yesterday closed the first volume of the Daily *Sentinel*, and this number begins the second. The year has been one of severe toil and labor, and the conduct of our journal, amidst the untoward circumstances of our people, has been a difficult task. Journalism in this State has been unfortunate, in that it has not always been in the hands of ingenuous and true men, whose highest aim is to promote the interests of society and the good of the whole. Selfishness and mere partyism, perhaps in spite of themselves, with many have ruled the hour, while the charity "which hopeth all things" is seldom exercised. Hence, the difficulty of conducting a political journal, which aims at the highest good of the whole people of the State.

Materially, the *Sentinel* is a success, and is fixed on a permanent basis. This has been accomplished singly by the favor it has met from the public. No one has contributed a dollar to its success, except in the way of ordinary business. For this success, we feel greatly indebted to the generous kindness and forbearance of our patrons.

We now issue regularly a Daily, a Semi-Weekly, and a Weekly paper. The quantity and quality of the reading matter they contain are not inferior to that of any paper in the State, and our advertising patronage has been so flattering that we have not been compelled to fill our columns with *dead* matter.

Encouraging as our patronage has been, the *Sentinel*, so far, has not been a source of remuneration to the proprietor, over and above the necessary expenditures of those connected with it, yet it has paid its way; but, to do this, it has claimed the entire means of the office from all sources.

Our circulation has been by far too small to make the *Sentinel* what we design it to be. The small number of Post offices in the State, the extreme scarcity of money, and the being compelled to credit a large amount of advertising, and, at the beginning, a considerable subscription, have operated prejudicially. Our friends, who owe us, would do us a special kindness to pay up in a few weeks.

The *Sentinel* shall continue to be a firm defender of law and order, a warm supporter of President Johnson's policy, and a vehicle of the latest news. It will oppose proscription for opinion's sake and will labor to cultivate unanimity and concord among our whole people.—We are devoted to the Union of the States, under the Constitution as it is, and shall oppose all attempts to change that instrument by amendments which affect the structure and genius of the government of our fathers.

We beg our friends throughout the State to give us their aid in circulating the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly *Sentinel*. It shall be improved and enlarged, in proportion to our means and patronage.

Mr. Holden and the Constitution.

We begin to think, seriously, that if the new Constitution has been defeated, it is very much owing to Mr. Holden's advocacy of it. A friend informs us that at a precinct in an adjoining County, where the vote was almost unanimous against it, the enquiry of the people, as they came up to the election ground, generally was: "Will Holden vote for it?" They acknowledged that they had not seen the papers, nor heard much about it, and really did not know how to vote, but thought they could determine how to vote right, if they knew how "Holden" stood. They were told that Mr. Holden was *for* the new Constitution. That was enough,—many exclaiming, "well, if Holden is for it, I'm *agin* it."

"ONE AHEAD," a correspondent of the Radical organ in this city, endorses the previous communication of "P," in the same paper, and, as his *nomme de plume* indicates, goes even a bow-shot beyond. He is not simply content with pronouncing the *whole* proceeding of the President, in his policy of restoration, an usurpation not authorized by the Constitution, but he wishes North Carolina to be represented in the contemplated Radical Convention, which is to organize Southern opposition to the President, and which (nothing to the contrary appearing in the call,) is to be held irrespective of color! The Editors of the Radical organ do not demur to the suggestion.

"ONE AHEAD" is so delectated with his brother "P," that he suggests that the initial may stand for "plod." May be so; the yearling that tried to butt the engine off the track was a plucky animal, but his discretion was sadly at fault, and he was unpaled on the cow-catcher, as a consequence of his temerity.

THE NEW YORK *Herald* says that "it would seem as if there had not been enough blood-letting to satisfy the Radical Chandlers; but if another intestine conflict shall come, the Radicals themselves—who escaped scot-free during the recent war, and made money out of the miseries they had caused—will certainly be the first victims."

THERE ARE TIMES in all national annals when what may appear to be the narrowest prejudices have an amazing resemblance to the noblest virtues. When HANNIBAL was thundering at the gates of Rome, the old Patricians in the forum carried on their courts as usual, and would not deduct a farthing from the value of the lands they set up for sale, though the besieger was encamped upon them. This blind and unreasoning obstinacy was closely akin to a stern and unyielding patriotism.

The spirit which moves the people of the South to persist in the declaration, notwithstanding the results of the late war, that they were actuated by conscientious motives in the struggle, and that they have no bitter memories on *that* score, may savor to some of bigotry and wilful persistence in error, while it is really that honest conviction which does not succumb to defeat. The feeling which actuates them to prefer, as a general rule, to select as their representatives, and as the custodians of their honor and their interests, the men who led them, or fought for them, or shared their fortunes, or in any way sympathized with them, in the recent conflict, by whatever name it may be called by demagogues and factionists, is a sublime sentiment of gratitude and a high appreciation of constancy, fidelity and integrity. The disposition which prompts them to regard their scourged and devastated land as still the garden spot of earth, to be loved with an intenser devotion on account of its desolation, and which recognizes in their fire-blasted homes dearer attractions than are to be found in the mansions of affluence and excess elsewhere in this round world, may seem maudlin and foolish to those whose ignoble souls are not attuned to such lofty considerations. But it is, nevertheless, the same holy and beautiful instinct of local attachment which has existed since time began, and been celebrated alike in song and story. And, finally, the impulse which moves them to love their own neighbors and immediate fellow citizens better than they do anybody else, and to seek their good and promote their interests,—especially which seems to injure their own kith and kin and for *any* motive to pander to the passions and prejudices of their fanatical oppressors,—may be called sectional, "disloyal," and all that, but it is simply natural affection, ordinary honesty and common decency.

THE BLOOD of every man shed in New Orleans, during the late riot, is upon the garments of Radicalism. If justice should overtake the true criminals, it will fall upon the heads of the Bontwells and Wades, the Sumners and Stevenses, and not upon those of the ignorant and deluded negroes.

The whole thing sums up thus: The Congressional Jacobins projected a revolutionary movement in Louisiana. They had organized and armed negroes ready to sustain the movement. In an official attempt to disperse this mob of negroes and to preserve the peace of the city of New Orleans, there ensued a good deal of killing. If there be any virtue in logic, then the congressional Jacobins of Washington are the direct instigators of this New Orleans riot. Behind these Jacobins stands as *participes criminis* the whole fanatical, intolerant black republican party.

WILMINGTON DISPATCH.—Col. Jno. D. Barry has disposed of this journal to Messrs. Gen. B. Baker, Henry H. Smith and Benj. Robinson, by whom it will hereafter be carried on. Capt. Robinson and Mr. Smith will have charge of the Editorial department, and the paper, under their auspices, will be ably and vigorously conducted. We extend to all three of the gentlemen the right hand of welcome, and wish them abundant success, while we express, at the same time, our regret at parting with so genial and gentlemanly a co-worker as Col. Barry.

Taxes Received from the Southern States.

The following is a statement of moneys received by the direct Tax Commissioners for the States named below, from January 1, to June 30, 1866, being payments upon the quota of the States for the direct tax of twenty million dollars, levied by act of Congress, approved August 5, 1861:—

Arkansas	$114,649	Tennessee	$100,000
Georgia	50,548	Texas	47,423
Mississippi	25,000	Virginia	227,370
North Carolina	232,230		
South Carolina	66,667	Total	$873,892

It will be seen that the "disloyal" State of North Carolina has paid a larger amount of taxes than any one of the States designated, and more than twice as much as the "loyal" State of Tennessee.

First Congressional District.

The Convention for this District assembled at Edenton on the 1st. inst. Hon. W. N. H. Smith, of Hertford, and Col. H. A. Gilliam, of Chowan, were elected as delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, with Edw. Conigland, Esq., of Halifax, and Mills L. Eure, of Gates, as alternates.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to the Publishers, Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, for choice pieces of new music, as follows: Gentle Nellie, Thou has left us; Vivienne Waltz; Humming Bird Waltzes; 'Tis past the hour; We are merry troubadours; and The Pianists' Wreath. Ditson advertises in the *Sentinel*. See new announcement in to-day's issue.

One of our exchanges says that the smallest thing the Radicals did in Congress was striking out the sum proposed for repairs of the President's house, to show their spite towards its occupant.

LOUISVILLE, August 4.—At a large Duvall (Conservative) meeting last night three cheers were heartily given for General Lee, after an extravagant eulogium on that officer by one of the speakers.

There appears to be good reason for supposing that an abundant supply of petroleum exists in the north of England. It is stated that the surface "indications" of various parts of Shropshire lead to this inference. Experimental borings are already in progress.

For the Sentinel.

The Quakers.

On Saturday last, at Springfield, in Guilford County, North Carolina, a quiet examination was had of A. M. Tomlinson's Sabbath School; Joseph Moore, with his (Quaker) normal school, being present.

For some fifteen years, this unostentatious good old man, A. M. Tomlinson, may have been seen, every Sunday morning, wending his way to his Sabbath School, at Springfield.—Whatever else war may have broken up, it did not interrupt his Sabbath School. Children of all creeds, or no creed, were received. His pupils always appeared—always with clean shirts and otherwise well clad. If they could not help themselves, he took care that they were provided for. He allows his Heavenly Father only to know what went from his purse for this purpose. The school was maintained in its full vigor, while the genius of desolation presided over every thing else. This is a rural school, not in a town. He has 214 pupils, and a corps of 17 teachers. He has infused into all his spirit. If any scholar or teacher absents himself on any Sabbath, or in any way fails to perform his duties, he is censured; and they are taught to feel this censure much more acutely than members of Congress feel it when the Speaker admonishes the culprit. The result is that all reverence their teacher, and, from affection, respect his orders. A gentle word from him controls every urchin in his school more than forty birches.

The instruction is equal to the government. The portal to knowledge is Intelligent reading. They read admirably.

The speeches are all delivered in natural and audible tones,—without a speck of ostentatious vanity, and all inculcate the right principles of moral conduct.

The adjacent country is catching the happy contagion. The whole surrounding country is building up like schools.

And what is this normal school, over which Joseph Moore presides?

The Northern Quakers, at the close of the war, without noise or ostentation, for the relief of their Southern brethren, raised money and sent hither this Joseph Moore, of North Carolina descent, distinguished for his learning and virtue, and capacity to teach, and not for fanaticism, and, months ago, put in operation thirty schools, in every Quaker neighborhood in the State, under native teachers, paid out of this beneficent fund, and books furnished by the same fund. Where school houses were lacking, the inhabitants furnished labor, and this fund furnished the money, and school houses were built. The first session of these schools expired some weeks ago. Whereupon all the teachers, some forty in number, were summoned by the General Superintendent to Springfield, and for weeks have been under the instruction of the Superintendent. This is the Quaker Normal School. By this means the Superintendent finds out who of his subordinates are incompetent, and improves the competent. This fund is large enough to keep up these schools another year.

In connection with this truly Christian and useful design, the managers are now trying to buy a model farm on which scientific and practical agriculture is to be taught. The actors in all this seek no notoriety. The writer of this article asks its publication that others may profit by this truly Christian example. Are the children of other Christian denominations in this afflicted country less needing the help of their Northern friends? Has any other Church exhibited like brotherly love and care for their distressed members in the South?

Thad Stevens, the acknowledged leader of the U. S. Congress, and therefore to be regarded as a fair exponent of the general sentiment of the North, on the occasion of appropriating $1,500,000 for repairing the levees of the Mississippi and preventing the overflow of the adjacent country, opposed the appropriation and said: "I don't advocate the hanging of rebels, but if the Almighty intended drowning them out, I don't see why Congress should interfere."

Contrast the spirit of the Northern Quakers with the spirit of Thad. Stevens, and those whose views he represents, and learn that *all* the Northern people are not monsters. Let us hope that the wise and Christian benevolence of the Quakers may have its just influence on the minds of the masses of the North. Then, indeed, will follow true reconciliation between the alienated sections of our once united and happy country. Would to God that the spirit of the Northern Quakers had had a place in the late Northern Congress!

SPECTATOR.

WHAT SUMNER, WADE, AND STEVENS SAID OF THE LOUISIANA RADICAL CONVENTION.—When the Louisiana members of Congress elected under the constitution framed by the Convention which was dispersed the other day applied for admission to their seats, Mr. Sumner said:

Mr. President, I remember last summer that good fortune threw me in the path of a distinguished gentleman just returned from Louisiana. I think he had been present at the sittings of the Convention; at any rate, he had been at New Orleans at the time in the discharge of important public duties. In reply to an inquiry in regard to that Convention, he said compendiously that *it was nothing but a stupendous hoax*—*yes, sir, nothing but a stupendous hoax.*

The pretended State government of Louisiana is utterly indefensible, whether you look at its origin or its character. To describe it I must use plain language. *It is a mere sham—a miserable abortion begotten by the bayonet in criminal conjunction with the spirit of caste, and born before its time, rickety, unformed, unfinished.*

In the same debate, Mr. Wade says:

Sir, I have heard a great deal about this pretended election in Louisiana which did not come from Major-General Banks, and *I pronounce the proceeding a mockery.* It is not pretended that there could be drummed up from the riff-raff of New Orleans, and sent into the vicinity, under the mandate of a major-general, more than about six thousand votes, where over fifty thousand were formerly polled.

Mr. Grimes and other Radicals spoke in the same strain, and at the conclusion of the debate the Louisiana Convention and its works were condemned by the decisive vote of thirty-two to twelve. In the House it was assailed by Thad. Stevens, Winter Davis, and their followers, with equal vigor and ferocity, and met the same fate at the hands of the Radicals. And it is this object of their concentrated denunciation that they now take up to give a pretence of loyalty to their conspiracy against peace and order in Louisiana!

The Eighth Congressional District in New York, comprising the 19th, 20th and 21st wards, must be a "nobby" place to live in. It contains over 800 persons with incomes of over $10,000 a year.

Among them are such comfortable figures for house keeping as Richard Arnold, $120,000; Astor Arnold, $200,000; Edwin Hoyt, $200,000; Wm. Paton, $217,000; Moses Taylor, $900,000, &c.

We are sorry to learn that a prominent citizen of St. Louis, who has been drinking imprudently of the muddy river water furnished for that place, died last week from a small bar in his alimentary canal.

Radical Threats to Break up the Philadelphia Convention—The Result of any Attempt to Execute Them.

The Philadelphia *Age*, commenting upon the recent statement of the correspondent of the New York *Commercial*, that the National Philadelphia Convention was to be violently broken up by the Philadelphia firemen, aided by released soldiers, pronounces it a slander on the firemen, and denies that there is any organized plan to disturb the Convention by mob violence. The *Age* continues:

Bad and utterly reckless as we know the followers of Sumner and Stevens to be, we do not think they are yet ready to "cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war," in their own midst, and by their lawless conduct inaugurate scenes of horror and desolation on a soil where peace and quiet are now reigning. But knowing the *animus* which prompted the above gross slander—fully conscious that there are numbers in the Radical ranks "willing to wound, but yet afraid to strike"—we beg to offer a few plain words of friendly advice to these peculiar advocates of law and order, who, it is alleged by the *Commercial's* correspondent, propose to "break up" the August Convention, because "it is regarded with great disfavor" by the Radicals.

The National Union Convention, which will assemble in this city on the 14th instant, being a perfectly legal body, convened for the single purpose of sustaining the President and upholding the Government of the United States, now threatened by malignant traitors, we presume that any attempt to disturb its peace, or, in the slightest degree, interfere with its deliberations, will meet with a prompt and decided check on the part of our city authorities. Common safety, if not common prudence, sternly demands such action. It must not be supposed, and perhaps it is well to understand it now, that the people would tamely submit to such an outrage as is suggested in the paragraph we have quoted. In time of actual war they may be willing to postpone certain rights, but in a period of profound peace they will insist upon a return to all the ancient landmarks, and *in sist*, too, in such a manner as not to be disregarded. Among those inalienable privileges, which their fathers imagined had been secured to their posterity forever, are freedom of speech, the liberty of the press, and, in the concise and significant language of the Constitution, "the right of the people peaceably to assemble." Hence, we reasonably infer that in the event of the contingency referred to, the municipal arm would be unhesitatingly raised to protect the people in their rights, and that failing, the stronger power of the General Government, so often invoked in the past by the Radicals to protect them in their lawlessness and crime, would promptly be called into requisition to preserve the peace of the country, enforce its known and recognized laws, and enable its citizens "peaceably to assemble" in accordance with the express guaranters of the Great Charter. Should, however, this last hope desert them; should the properly constituted authorities, from any cause whatever, be powerless to turn aside the great outrage contemplated, the final resort of freemen would still be theirs, the full exercise of which no human hand could prevent—the right and determination to protect themselves at every hazard and at every extremity!

The men of property in Philadelphia, of all parties, have too much at stake to blindly overlook what must follow assuredly as night follows darkness, if this Radical madness, unrebuked and unrestrained, crops out into its natural and legitimate results. Not that the leaders of these madmen would alone meet with proper punishment, but the greater criminals, who, in their counting rooms and dainty parlors and snug offices, concocted and instigated the deep villainy, would be sought out and ground to powder beneath "the nether millstone of the people's wrath." It is folly any longer to blink the truth, fearful and appalling though the vision of the future may be. One fact is certain, and may be relied upon as fixed and settled—any attempt to "break up" the approaching Convention will provoke a spirit in the breasts of the friends of the Union and the Constitution but little dreamed of by these miserable "architects of ruin." Those who sow the storm must not complain if they are compelled to reap the whirlwind. It may be that the new civil war, so anxiously desired by these wretched fanatics, and so laboriously prepared for by their reckless and unprincipled leaders in Congress, may thus be quickly inaugurated! We are no alarmists, but silence now would be worse than criminal. As unwavering and consistent friends of law and order, who in the dreary past counselled, in every instance, patience and submission to the laws, and the men who executed them, no matter how burthensome, we here, to-day, enter a solemn protest against the revolutionary schemes of these "dark political gamesters." We speak not to mere partisans. We speak to the brave, the loyal, and the true of all creeds and all parties. We speak to men "embarked on a common voyage, whose certain destiny is either common safety or common ruin." In God's name, let us have Peace. The scars of our people are still fresh, and the wounds of many of our brethren are still bleeding. Let the ghastly doors of the Temple of Janus be kept closed, at least until the widow puts off her mourning and the mother no longer weeps for her stricken child. Let the wise and patriotic policy of Andrew Johnson, who has sworn to preserve the unity of the Republic and maintain the sovereignty of the States, be permitted to produce its legitimate results. We believe the masses are earnestly with him. In the quiet, humble homes of the people—in the crowded marts of trade and commerce, "where passion-rent discord tears mortal Babel"—his name is blessed as their friend and protector. Night and morning, from a thousand altars, prayers ascend to Heaven for his welfare and preservation.—And if the crisis comes—if the storm breaks, and the volcano vomits forth its fire and blood, it will be found that there are millions of white freemen scattered throughout the once distracted, but now united, North and South, ready to throw themselves into the yawning gulf, to do battle for the great Trifecta of the People.

A VERY HARD CASE.—We had hoped that the claims of the United States on those postmasters of the South who had funds and property of their department in hand at the beginning of the war would not be pressed. It is well known that the Confederate Government assumed control of the postal arrangements in its jurisdiction and ordered the postmasters to account to the Confederate Postmaster General. Those officials did so account. They turned over all money and material to the *de facto* authority, and if they had not done so willingly, they would have been forced to do it.

The effect of making the Southern postmasters responsible for what they were compelled to do, will act injuriously on the future of the country. Besides being an injustice of the rankest kind. We see that already large sums have been extorted from these unfortunate persons, and thereof arrears are to be collected as soon as possible.—*National Rep.*

An oyster dealer in Baltimore has made so much money in buying and selling the bivalve luxury that he has purchased a large island in Chesapeake Bay, and is putting up a residence thereon that will cost half a million of dollars.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.—We deprecate the effort which has been made in certain quarters to induce opposition to Gov. WORTH in his Candidacy for re-election to the Gubernatorial chair of this State.

We were original secessionists, and in sentiment are intimately connected with the friends of General RANSOM and Cox; but when a canvass of their claims can only injure the chances of defeating the Radical party in this State, through divisions in the ranks of the Conservative people, we feel that we are not at liberty to consult our preferences in this regard.

Gov. WORTH has deported himself in a manner highly honorable to himself and creditable to the reputation of the State, and has personal claims on the confidence of his fellow-citizens, having always, whatever his sentiments and convictions have been, been honest, reliable and consistent. To him we owe much of the gratitude we should feel for the escape which we made from HOLDEN's rule.—*Wilmington Dispatch.*

GRASSHOPPER PANCAKES.—A new dish has been introduced in Paris, a city remarkable for ingenious cookery and its invention of new dishes for the table. It is that of grasshopper pancakes. A Paris correspondent tells how they are prepared. He says: "Take the insect daintily with the thumb and finger of the left hand, cut him in two with a penknife, and pour into his body six drops of rum, if he will hold so much. Let the whole number thus prepared soak in the liquor for two days; then make them into a paste and fry them like pancakes. They are to be eaten with *sogar en poudre* and a little Burgundy wine."

The following story is again in circulation through our exchanges:

A year or two after Tyler's accession, the President, contemplating an excursion in some direction, his son went to order a special train of cars. It so happened that the Superintendent was a very strong Whig. On "Bob's" making known his errand, that official bluntly informed him that his road did not run special trains for the President. "What!" said Bob, "did you not furnish a special train for the funeral of Gen. Harrison?" "Yes," said the Superintendent, patting Bob on the back, and "if you'll only bring your father here in *that* shape, you shall have the best train on the road."

A shop in Baltimore was set on fire last week by the agency of a warped pane of glass in a window, which acted as a convex lens, and concentrating the sun's rays upon a pile of combustible material, caused it to take fire.

Tribute of Respect.

At a special communication of Richland Lodge No. 214, held at their Lodge room in Thomasville, N. C., July 23, A. D., 1866, A. L. 5866, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It having pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from this terrestrial Lodge, we humbly trust, to the Celestial Lodge above, our much esteemed and beloved brother, A. G. Foster;

Be it Resolved, That while we deeply lament his untimely death, and the loss of one of our most devoted brothers, we humbly submit to the dispensation of the Divine will, trusting that our loss may be his eternal gain.

Resolved, That the bereaved family and relatives of our deceased brother have our heart-felt sympathy in this sad bereavement.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and a copy be sent to the *Sentinel* for publication, and that the *N. C. Presbyterian* and *Old North State* be requested to copy.

GEO. LINEY, } Committee.
W. F. RICE. }

DIED.

At Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 9th, of July last, after a long and painful illness, MR. JAMES A. HUTCHINGS, in the 40th. year of his age. He was a native of Granville County in this State and brother of C. W. D. Hutchings, Esq., of this city, but for a number of years a citizen of Little Rock, Ark. The Arkansas *Gazette*, speaking of his death, says, "he was many years chief clerk of the Auditor's office and served lengthy terms as City Recorder and Justice of the Peace. He was a man of fine abilities and of a generous nature."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

White CORN and FLOUR.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Aug. 8-tf

JARRATT'S HOTEL,
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

Having purchased the interest of Platt & Simmons in this house, we announce to our friends and the public that the house will be conducted in all respects as a
FIRST CLASS HOTEL,
and the travelling public may rest assured of finding agreeable and comfortable accommodations with us, and we extend a "*Virginia Welcome*" to our patrons.
SAML. STEVENS & CO.
SAML. STEVENS, of Petersburg, Va.
JOHN COKE, of Granville County, Va.
Aug. 8-1m

WOOD FOR THE CAPITOL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, until the 15th. of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the Public offices in the Capitol, and for the Legislature the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sawed Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the Wood house on the Capitol square, from time to time, as required.

Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will deliver it, and endorse on the envelope "Proposals for wood."

The amount required will be about 200 Cords.

The right of rejecting bids, not advantageous to the State, is reserved.

R. W. BEST,
Secretary of State.
Aug. 8-1m.
Standard copy 3 times

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

The next session of this Institution will begin on the 1st. day of October 1866, and end on the 29th. of June 1867.

A PROFESSOR OF LATIN, and a second PROFESSOR OF LAW will be appointed on the 15th. instant, when all the departments of instruction—Academic, Law and Medical—will be fully re-established on the same enlarged basis as before the war.

The entire expenses of the Academic student, exclusive of text books, clothing and pocket money, amount to $300 in currency, for session of nine months; of the Law student to $200, and of the Medical to $325.

For catalogue, giving details, or for special information, address
R. MAUPIN,
CHAIRMAN OF THE FACULTY.
Aug. 8-1m Charlottesville, Va.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS AND MUSIC

FOR THE
CABINET ORGAN, MELODEON, ETC.

Zundel's Melodeon Instructor. Containing Elements of Music, Exercises, and Choice Music, $2.50.
New Method for the Melodeon. Lessons, Exercises, Popular Songs, Psalm and Hymn Tunes, $1.50.
Carhart's Melodeon, Elementary and Progressive Studies, with Choice Vocal and Instrumental Music, $2.50.
American School for the Melodeon, $1.50.
Model Melodeon Instructor, $1.50.
Wilson's Guide for the Cabinet Organ. A Self Instructor, with Select Popular Music, 75.
Warren's Guide for the Melodeon, 75.
Melodeon without a Master. By P. L. White, 75.
Woodbury's Melodeon Instructor, 75.
Green and White's Melodeon Instructor, 75.
Howe's Melodeon Instructor, 50.
The Seraphine. A collection of Music for the Melodeon, Seraphine and Reed Organs, 75.
Sent post-paid, on receipt of price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers,
Aug. 8-4t Boston.

OFFICE PETERSBURG RAILROAD,
PETERSBURG, VIRG., July, 1866.

From and after this date, Freight for all points in North Carolina, will be carried safely by mail trains over this road, connecting at Weldon with the Raleigh and Gaston and Wilmington and Weldon Railroads.

Shippers will find this much the quickest route from all the Northern cities. No charge through the city for forwarding or drayage.

R. B. PEGRAM,
Aug. 7-2w Supt. Petersburg R. R.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD,

OFFICE SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
Statesville, July 23d, 1866.

The next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Rail Road will be held in Morganton, on Thursday, the 30th. August.

R. F. SIMONTON,
Aug. 7-1d Secretary and Treasurer.

DAGUERREOTYPE LOST.

MRS. THOMAS BRANCH, late of this city, but now of Richmond, about the time she removed from this city, lost a daguerreotype of an aged friend, which she values very highly. It represents an old man, with white hair, with a pair of spectacles in his hand and pointing to a small clock. The case is worn and has been mended.

She authorizes us to offer TWENTY DOLLARS reward for the recovery of said daguerreotype.

The Editors of the *Sentinel* will pay the reward, to any one who will deliver them the daguerreotype.
Aug. 7-2w

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

The coming session of the several Departments of this College will open with full Faculties of Instruction, several of its Professors from the South having resumed their chairs, at the dates following:

Preparatory Department,	Sept.	12th
Academical "	"	20th
Law "	Octo.	10th
Medical "	"	23d

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G. W. SAMSON, D. D.
Aug. 7-1m President.

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