The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 2. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1867. NO. 4.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

THE DUTY OF THE PEOPLE

The responsibility of the Southern press, at the present time, is a fearful one. How to advise the people, so as to secure their best future welfare, in view of the exigencies of the present time, is a difficult task, when the gloom of the present is so palpable and the future is so forbidding. Yet some must assume this responsibility, and they should deal honestly with themselves and with the people.

We were by no means hasty in forming our conclusions, after the passage of the military bill. Ten anxious days elapsed before we could see a twinkling of light, but, grappling with the stern and stubborn facts before us, we could see then, and can see now, no ray of hope, but in a faithful support and observance of the law, embracing such demands as the party in power chose to impose upon us.

There are, perhaps, three classes of persons in this State whose views ought to be reconciled, if possible, upon this absorbing question. Unity of sentiment among us is desirable, in order to secure unity of action. The judgments of few persons, if any, have been convinced that the Congressional plan of reconstruction is wise, humane or safe, or that it promises in the future what its advocates claim. Leaving out of view the possibility, as charged by some, that Congress designed by it to humiliate, degrade and ruin the South, it is beyond our comprehension to perceive in it any evidences of real statesmanship or any tangible proofs of the philanthropy of the Congress. Yet the experiment *must* be tried, ruin whom it may.

We have among us, first, the Southern Loyalists, or Radicals, who dislike the plan of Congress because not severe enough, but who accept it in the hope of securing, in some way, a modification more to their liking, many of whom, it is said, will, with the aid of the blacks, register, if eligible, and vote against a Convention. There is a second class, who are friends of the Union and anxious for restoration, but who are so fully convinced of the want of wisdom and sound statesmanship in the Congressional plan, and of its radical departure from the great principles of the government, that they would prefer military rule for years, rather than this plan, and hence will register, but will vote against the Convention. This class is very small, but many of them are gentlemen of intelligence and worth. There is then, also, a third class, which we judge to be much larger than both of the others together, who desire an early restoration of the State to the Union, and are ready to accept the Congressional platform as it is, in good faith, and will register and vote for the Convention. This class, as a general rule, prefer any other kind of government to a military government; but their great object is to procure our early restoration to the Union, as affording the only possible hope of peace and quiet, of stability in the government, of a settled and reliable labor system, of improvement in our financial condition, and as the only means of the increase of capital and immigration. Our views correspond with this class. Hence we urgently call upon all citizens of the State to *register* by all means and to vote, and vote only for those who are eligible to the Convention, men of tried integrity and reliability, who will make the Congressional platform the basis of their action—*nothing more, nothing less.*

INTERFERENCE WITH CIVIL AUTHORITY.

The habit of removing civil officers is becoming chronic throughout the South.—General Sheridan, not satisfied with his previous performances in that way, has just removed the levee commissioners and Gov. Wells himself. We have small reason to regret the latter on his own account. He has borne himself unworthily in his high office, and in repeated instances has arrayed himself against the interests and the wishes of his people. His conduct at the hour of the riot was cowardly and unjust. But if he were the meanest Executive that ever disgraced the Executive chair, we should still protest against his removal. He was elected by the people of Louisiana after military resistance in that State was overcome, and at a time when it was recognized by President Lincoln as in the Union. According to our view of the Constitution Gen. Sheridan had no more right to depose him than he has a right to depose the Governor of New York. The personal or official character of the Executive has nothing to do with Sheridan's assumption of authority. It is a gross assumption of power which ought to be sternly rebuked. We see, too, that Gen. Sickles has removed the mayor and civil authorities of Fayetteville, North Carolina. This is another arbitrary exercise of power. If these gentlemen have abused their offices, let them be held answerable to the law. We have had enough of military misrule, and if public opinion was in a healthy normal condition, these arbitrary acts would not be tolerated for a day, and the President would be compelled to correct them. But a nation that is satisfied with the arrest and two years' imprisonment, without trial, even of an unpopular and rebellious citizen, is not as sensitive to individual and official rights as it ought to be. The law should be paramount, and every good citizen should steadily and consistently demand its enforcement as well when it is abused on the person of the unpopular and obnoxious as when it is transcended on the person of those eminent and beloved for their virtues. We trust that the people will speak out. It is time that the nation was recovering from the madness engendered by the war, and that the inviolability of personal and official liberty should be maintained in the broadest and most uncompromising manner.—*National Intelligencer.*

For the Sentinel.

COMMENCEMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Friday, June 7th, 1867.

Messrs. Editors.—The problem is approaching a solution. I mean the problem proposed here in 1859, by Dr. Hooper, to the Professor of Astronomy, "Does Chapel Hill lie in the path of a planet or in that of a comet?" According to the two observations then known, "it lies right in the orbit of Jupiter and his satellites, and the period of its revolution is about twelve years." But the third—the discriminating observation—places our village on the track of a comet whose revolutions are quickening, the last having been accomplished in eight years. Now if Meyer's theory be true, and the comets, by falling into the centre of their orbits, change their motion into heat and light and life, some of us hope to see the President of the United States back here in 1871. Heaven having heard Dr. Hooper's prayer and averted the omen he feared. In 1847, President Polk found at the University 156 students and a Faculty of nine members. In 1859, President Buchanan met there 456 pupils and seventeen teachers. But in 1867, President Johnson saw a total of only 128 as learners, and eight as their instructors; while but seven of the Trustees could come to inspect the condition of their charge, inquire into the reasons thereof, and suggest appropriate remedies. Nevertheless, others came from afar, and in large numbers, of the fair and the brave, and as usual, Commencement week at Chapel Hill richly repaid those who came to see and to get friends, sons and sweethearts.

Until a short time before Commencement, it was confidently hoped that Gov. Wise, of Virginia, would deliver the Annual Address before the Literary Societies. Other claims on his time unexpectedly prevented him from fulfilling his promise, and the Society, whose orator he was to be, from supplying his place. The Rev. J. McDaniel, the well known Pastor of the Baptist Church in Fayetteville, N. C., preached the sermon to the graduates on Wednesday morning. His text was from Luke 10:42. "But one thing is needful." This one thing was clearly and gracefully set forth as "Moral Culture," which, by itself, is sufficient to save us from altruism in our opinions, from the dangers of a merely intellectual culture, from an [illegible] literalism, from the weakness of a [illegible] balanced soul, and from [illegible] apprehensions concerning the [illegible] of our existence. An earnest appeal to the Trustees to see to it that this moral culture was properly secured at the University, and to the Faculty to be [illegible] in their labors for this end as was their late lamented colleague, closed a sermon that was listened to with [illegible] attention. The surest proof of the power of a preacher and an excellent sign of [illegible] doctrines. No such merely vocal sacred music was ever heard in the Chapel of the University as that which accompanied the sermon. It was truly exquisite, though proceeding from male voices only. The Messrs. Wilson, who have for several years been devoting their time to the [illegible] of this department of music, showed by this exhibition on the part of their pupils that they possess rare taste and skill in their profession. The violin and the voice are proper instruments for the [illegible] of a correct taste and the gratification of a delicate ear. These are the only instruments that can give shade to sound. Pianos and flutes and guitars—better notes ready made and mechanically precise. To use them aright requires that players be [illegible]. But genius finds its full scope when the gradations of tone are infinite. I wish that our earthly angels would give us more music out of their sweet mouths and less out of their pretty fingers. [illegible] the latter, if we cannot get the former.

On Wednesday [illegible] the Rev. Prof. Hepburn delivered, at the request of the Trustees of the University, a discourse setting forth the claims of the State Rev. Dr. Phillips to remembrance as a Scholar, a Teacher, a Divine, and as a Man. As this address will be published, an engraving from the portrait it presents will not be necessary for your readers. All who knew Dr. Phillips declared that it was singularly felicitous, at once just and delicate, the product of a head and heart that appreciates and admires industry, truthfulness, and piety. Dr. Phillips came to our State, in 1826, and it was remarked by one of the Trustees of the University, that in one and the same year the road to Chapel Hill saw President Johnson going out, to show the sons of North Carolina what they could do, and Professor Phillips coming in, to show them what they ought to do.

The audience in and around the Chapel on Thursday, was very large and brilliant—Many brave Knights were there, because there were many fair ladies. On the stage were President Johnson and Secretaries Seward and Randall, Gen. Sickles and Governor Worth, Judge Battle, the President of the University, the Chaplain of the day, Rev. Dr. Hubbard, and the orators from among the graduates. On the floor of the Chapel were Trustees Hassell, Cameron and Stober, Mr. Battle, the Treasurer of North Carolina, Colonel Bumford, General Avery, and other officers of the U. S. A., Colonel Morehead, General Barringer, and other officers of the late C. S. A., Gov. Clark and his associates who form the Committee of the legislature to enquire into the past management and present condition of the University, besides famous teachers, with the learned lawyers, physicians and divines whom they once taught.

The exercises of the day were according to the following programme:

FORENOON.

1. *Latin Salutatory*.—George M'Neill Rose, Fayetteville.
2. *Napoleon at St. Helena*.—Willis Alston, Halifax Co.
3. *The Albanian Republic*.—William Henry Miller, Shelby.
4. *The Achievements of Hannibal*.—Albert Gallatin Carr, Chapel Hill.
5. *The Love of Money*.—Winfield Scott Guthrie, Chapel Hill.
6. *Hopes and Disappointments of Life*.—John Graham Young, Charlotte.

AFTERNOON.

1. *The Pleasures of Memory*.—Robert Work Means, Concord.
2. *Civilization*.—William Hicks Reeves, Tennessee.
3. *Emancipation*.—James Billingslea Mitchell, Alabama.
4. *Annual Report.*
5. *Degrees Conferred.*
6. *The Valedictory*.—Patrick Henry Winston, Bertie Co.

Of these speakers, Messrs. Reeves and Mitchell were excused from performing the duties assigned them—the former because of sickness—the latter because other duties detained him at home. The Salutatory was praised because as usual the audience did not know what else to do with it. Some said that the Valedictory was the best they ever heard. At the close of it, Secretary Seward, in behalf of the Valedictorian's father, presented the winner of the four year's race an elegant gold watch and chain, of American Manufacture. President Johnson, who had paid marked attention to the oration, also rose, and, shaking hands with Mr. Winston, congratulated him on his success.

From the Annual Report I extract the following statements, as creditable to the young gentlemen, gratifying to their friends and interesting to the patrons of the University. At the close of its College career, Mr. Winston was accounted the best, Mr. Rose the second best, and Mr. Means the third best scholar in a class of ten. Because of the turbulence of the times while it was in College, no accurate account of the punctuality of its members could be kept. Mr. Means was the only member of the class so fortunate as to be present at each of its eight semi-annual examinations. Mr. Miller, who although a good scholar, could not, as a member of only one year's standing, compete for honors in scholarship, was the only member not absent from a duty during the senior year. After Mr. Means and Mr. Miller, Mr. Winston was the most punctual member of the class.

Among the twenty two regular Juniors, the first rank in scholarship was "assigned in the order of their names" to Messrs. Maverick, Busbee, Burgwyn and Morehead. The second to Mr. Harper, and the third to Messrs. Battle, Fetter, A. Graham, Horner, Jones, McNeill and Strayhorn. Mr. P. B. Means obtained the first distinction in Latin, the second in the Bible, German and Greek, and the third in Chemistry.

Of the Juniors, Messrs. Harper and Latta were absent from no duty during the year. Mr. Pearson from none that he could possibly attend. Messrs. Maverick and Purcell were absent only five times each. Messrs. Battle, Burgwyn, Busbee, Fetter, Graham, G. Graham, Horner, Means, Morehead and Watson were also mentioned as worthy of honor for punctuality.

There were twenty two regular members in the Sophomore class. The best scholars in the class were J. W. Fries and J. M. Webb. "The second mite" was won by Messrs. Porter, Stevenson and Walker. The third by Messrs. Cochran, Graham, Murchison and J. C. Webb.

Messrs. Cowper and Wilson were declared to be of the first rank in the languages (which declaration made some ask what was their rank in Mathematics), and Mr. Little of the third in Mathematics and Modern languages.

Messrs. Bitting, Bledsoe, Cochran, Fries, Staneill and Stevenson won the "first mite" in punctuality by being always present at prayers, preaching and recitation during the year. Messrs. Cowper and Murchison were always present when able to attend. Mr. Means "snapped" four times and Mr. McNider eight times because of sickness. Messrs. Estes, Graham and Porter were entirely punctual during the last term of the year. Messrs. Jones, Little, Maverick, J. M. Webb and J. C. Webb were also honorably mentioned because of their punctuality.

The Freshman class numbered twenty eight regulars. The first quarter of their race in scholarship was won by Messrs. Buchanan and Lewis, who came out ahead of all the rest. Next to them were Messrs. J. Battle and Winston, and next to them Messrs. Lindsay, Malloy, McKay and Moore. Mr. Yellowley was counted among the second best in the languages and Mr. Ferebee among the second in Greek. Mr. Siler came out second best in Mathematics and Mr. Sloan among the third.

When I joined College just thirty years ago, first mite in punctuality had to be won by attending prayers at sunrise and preaching in the Chapel, summer and winter, in cold and in heat. It requires no such self denial to go to prayers at 9 A. M., and to preaching where ever there are the most pretty girls. Nevertheless, five of these freshmen, viz: Messrs. Buchanan, Cross, Ferebee and Powell, and Captain Nolan were always present when the roll was called, and Messrs. McKay and Winston absent only twice. Mr. Mitchell was absent three times from recitation and Mr. Raves, of the first nine in the base ball club, four times during the year. Messrs. Livingston, Lindsay, Moore and Shaw have always been present since they entered College at the beginning of this term.

Besides the regular Baccalaureates the same degree was conferred *causa honoris* on Mr. William R. Webb, formerly a student of the University and now a successful teacher in our State. The Master's degree was conferred on the following graduates:

Walter Clark, Robert W. Cole, Clement F. Dowd, Albert B. Gorrell, William A. Guthrie, S. Edward Hines, Col. James T. Morehead, Rev. Calvin N. Morrow, Richard L. Sykes, John E. Wharton, Alonzo C. Whitner.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Richard Hines, of Memphis, Tenn., who graduated at the University in 1850, was afterwards one of its tutors, and is now an honored and accepted Divine of the Episcopal Church.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State for the United States.

The usual declamations for Commencement week were exhibited on Monday and Tuesday nights according to the following scheme:

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1867.

1. *American Independence*.—James B. Yellowley, Greenville.

How are the Mighty Fallen.—Andrew M. Craig, Alamance County.

The South wants a Poet.—Stephen W. Noble, Lenoir County.

Free Discussion.—William Buchanan, Richmond County.

Irish Enthusiasm.—James A. Smith, Robeson County.

The true sphere of Woman.—Wilson J. M'Kay, Harnett County.

2. *Mississippi Contested Election*.—Knox Livingston, Florida.

The Psalms.—Daniel A. Long, Alamance County.

The destiny of the Human Race.—William A. Shorter, Alabama.

Death of Lafayette.—Reuben C. Shorter, Alabama.

Irish Aliens.—Nelson M. Ferebee, Camden County.

The Maniac.—Quintus P. Siler, Alabama.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 4, 1867.

1. *Academical Education*.—George H. Estes, Georgia.

The Polish Insurrection.—Joseph C. Webb, Hillsboro.

On the Amendment of the Constitution.—Willie H. Maverick, Texas.

Tuscany.—Edmund Jones, Jr., Caldwell County.

Catholic Emancipation.—Peter M. Wilson, Warrenton.

Liberty and Revolution.—Platt D. Walker, Wilmington.

The Love of Country.—A. St. Clair M'Neill, N. C.

Woman Suffrage.—Samuel T. Bitting, Surry County.

North Carolina.—William H. Bledsoe, Raleigh.

Wisdom of Statesmen.—James M. Means, Concord.

[illegible]—Alexander Graham, Cumberland County.

Address in behalf of the Greeks.—Charles F. Kesson, Morganton.

Some of these speeches must be very easy to speak, especially at Chapel Hill, they have been spoken there so often. I tried some of them myself nearly thirty years ago. On these occasions there was more good speaking among the Freshmen than among the Sophomores. The best judges, that I heard [illegible], declared Mr. Wilson and Mr. Buchanan to be the best speakers [illegible]. The graceful [illegible] of Mr. McNider's manner pleased many [illegible], while Messrs. Smith, McKay, Livingston and especially Mr. S[illegible] [illegible]. For myself, I [illegible] the spirit and [illegible] speech, proper emphasis [illegible] [illegible] of graceful and [illegible] of the [illegible].

Have the Faculty and students at our University no other use for their Juniors than to [illegible] them to wearing broad straps on their shoulders as marshals, or mere pomp [illegible] all managers? Don't [illegible] any thing in their heads that is worthy of manifestation? In other days the Societies were proud of their Juniors [illegible] for their representatives. What the Juniors did at this time, [illegible] they did so as to [illegible] as they had often done at other times. Will not the Societies be as well represented, and friends as much gratified, at the [illegible] of Metaphysics and Logic and Rhetoric show that they can [illegible] and manage a debate in as good [illegible] and with as much courtesy as they [illegible] of [illegible]?

[illegible] the President and his party [illegible] the most attentively [illegible] became speakers. The [illegible] the Dialectic Society and Mr. S[illegible] Mr. Randall and Colonel Bomford [illegible] Philanthropic. Much of what they said [illegible] at Chapel Hill has already appeared in [illegible] columns, being reported by [illegible] than mine. While President Johnson alluded to the [illegible] his own career and exhorted [illegible] countrymen to love the truth and [illegible] I thought of George Stephenson, the wonderful Collier's boy of England, who by steadfastness to principle, amidst storms of obloquy and still rougher persecutions, has succeeded in revolutionizing the commerce of the world. George Stephenson [illegible] constantly to what is good and true, as the new President Johnson contends earnestly for what is good and true in the [illegible]. The Engineer devised and achieved a deliverance for the masses of his countrymen from the tyranny of capital. The Statesman pleads for liberty from the bondage of class. The man of iron and [illegible] the homes of the people close together. The man of Law and Right labors to bring their hearts together. As the [illegible] of Stephenson permeate and [illegible] plains and valleys and mountains, so may the [illegible] of our President penetrate [illegible] our minds, and hearts [illegible].

X

GEN. SICKLES' GENERAL ORDER, NO. 33.

Head'qrs Second Military District, Charleston, S. C., May 30th, 1867.

General Orders, No. 33.

The following named persons are hereby appointed and constituted a board to report, for the consideration and the action of the Commanding General, needful arrangements, rules, regulations and forms of proceeding for registration:

Brevet Col. *W. R. Royall*, U. S. A., Major 5th Cavalry, Chief of the Bureau of Civil Affairs, President.

H. H. Helper, of Salisbury, North Carolina.

Jefferson Fisher, of Raleigh, N. C.

J. R. Cochran, of Charleston, S. C.

Lemuel Boozer, of Lexington, S. C.

The Board will convene and organize at the Citadel in Charleston, on the 7th day of June, 1867, and sit from day to day until dissolved by orders from these Headquarters.

The Board will choose from their number a Recorder of their proceedings, and may employ a clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed three dollars a day.

The commanding officer of the Citadel will provide suitable apartments for the meetings of the Board.

The Assistant Adjutant General will provide, on the requisition of the Recorder of the Board, approved by the President, such stationery, books and printing as may be required, having a due regard to economy and the dispatch of business.

The compensation of the members (civilians) will be six dollars a day and commutation at the rate of ten cents a mile for each mile travelled, taking the nearest usual route from their respective places of residence to and from Charleston.

By command of Major General D. E. Sickles.

J. W. CLOUS,
Captain 38th Infantry,
A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.

Official:
J. W. Clous,
Captain 38th Infantry,
A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

Further Relief for the South.—Yesterday the Purveyor Lowden, with 30,000 bushels of corn, sailed for the destitute of [illegible] South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, making a total of 155,000 bushels sent out by the Relief Commission since March, besides a total of about $200,000 up to this date distributed among seventy eight Counties in Georgia, twenty seven in South Carolina and sixty in Alabama.—*N. Y. Tribune, June 6.*

A pretty girl says:—"If our Maker thought it wrong for Adam to live single, when there was not a woman on earth, how criminally guilty are old bachelors, with the world full of pretty girls."

TENNESSEE.

The state of things in Tennessee is terrible. There the device for salutary reconstruction, so favored in certain quarters, has been tried. The government of the State has been confided to the hands of the so called "loyal" and instead of peace and good order, the State groans with bloodshed and anarchy. Brownlow has put arms in the hands of some of his worst desperadoes, and bid them take life by authority. And it pleases. We take the following from the Nashville *Banner* of the 2d instant.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

MURDER BY AUTHORITY.

The *Press and Times*, (Brownlow's organ,) has endorsed the murder of a peaceable citizen of Franklin county by an officer of the name of Rickman who holds a commission from Governor Brownlow to levy war and terror upon the people. Nor does it stop here. It advises a continuance of that bloody work and the atrocious system of which it is [illegible] made general and indiscriminate. We reprint its own words. Let those who read decide upon the character of the following comment upon the shameless confession of the murderer:

"The report of Captain Rickman puts the affair in a wholly different light from that in which it has been paraded in the *Banner*. The *Banner* of yesterday publishes the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] against the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Gov. Brownlow knows his duty and will faithfully perform it. The time for any county in the State to set the law whose hands are red with the blood of loyal men has past, and inflammatory resolutions and seditious threats will not cause the resident officers who are at the head of the State government to swerve a hair's breadth from the line of duty."

If, in place of the foregoing, the *Press and Times* had written "WE, IN THE NAME OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, INSTRUCT YOU TO SHOOT DOWN WHOMSOEVER YOU DESIRE TO SHOOT," its language could not be more impressive or its influence more direct.

The persons composing "the command" of Rickman are ignorant. Like Rickman himself, they are reckless and vicious. Made up of the refuse material of the war—of deserters and desperadoes from both of the late contending armies—they are incapable of forming a discriminate judgment. They got into the habit of killing men and seeing men killed, during the war, and with them it is war-time still. If it is not, they may very naturally inquire why they are enlisted, armed and equipped, why they are ordered on "detached service," why they have a "commander in chief, et cetera." With them, as in actual war, every adversary is an enemy and every enemy is to be made way with by powder and ball. They are for Brownlow, and all who are against Brownlow are enemies. If further excuse is needed, it is easy to apply the terms "disloyal" and "bushwhacker" to every active Conservative in the State, for such is the teaching of the *Press and Times*, and to shoot him down on sight. When they have done the shooting, they know they will be applauded by the only paper they are permitted to read, and may even hope for "promotion" from the only master recognized by them; and if the people who are made the victims of this system of authorized assassination, meet in a peaceful manner, as the people of Winchester met, and if such temperate speeches as that of Mr. Colyar are made, the measure of self-defence and the appeal for protection are to be denounced by the organ and oracle of the offenders as "seditious" and "inflammatory." To this complexion have a great commonwealth and a peaceful body of citizens come at last, in the middle of the nineteenth century and the heart of the American Republic.

We have made a full and responsible statement. We have given the proceedings of a County mass meeting with the names of fifty well known citizens appended to its call for protection. We have shown that Brown was murdered; that Simmons was shot at; that Byron only saved his life by begging like a dog, and that an entire community has been driven to the last resource of peaceful men, that of earnest and pressing entreaty for protection. This protection is denied them by the State Government. There is no law in Tennessee but the passion and caprice of Governor Brownlow and his followers. The people have borne and forborne until they stand on the brink of destruction. In the example before us they have met in a lawful manner, have set forth their grievances, and have asked the Federal Government to send them Federal troops. They have shown that one of their number has been killed, that two have narrowly escaped the same fate, and that others are threatened. They have stated that men are flying to the woods and that crops have been abandoned. They have been counselled under the exasperating circumstances with wondrous temperance by a leading citizen, and have declared, not until every appeal has proved unavailing, will they resort to the primal law of nature, that of self preservation. And they have been denounced as "rebels" by the organ of the ruling power, which [illegible] on the assassins at the same time [illegible] friends and approves the crimes already committed.

We add our entreaty to that of these suffering people. We call upon the Federal Government to send them Federal troops to protect them. And we ask of General Grant, as General in Chief of the National arms, to come here and supersede the self constituted "Commander-in-Chief" of a lawless army of ruffians, mustering in every part of the State to burn, to kill, to pillage, to insult, to bully, and thus to force the people to be the slaves and to do the will of one man, and he a lunatic bent upon the dissolution of society.

Judge W. D. Kelley was serenaded at his home in Philadelphia last night by his political friends. In responding to the compliment Judge Kelley took occasion to refer to his late experience at Mobile, and said the riots were not chargeable as much to the citizens, as the disloyal authorities of that place, as they were to Andrew Johnson, who appointed to a post of profit there a recreant Northerner, who provoked the disturbance by inflammatory statements in the public journals days before his arrival. The riots, he said, were premeditated, and were not brought on by any words of his own.—*Washington Correspondence, N. Y. Herald, 9th.*

A lazy fellow, lying down on the grass, said, "Oh, how I do wish that this was called work, and well paid for!"

A CONTENTED PROPRIETOR.

[illegible]

THE KIND-HEARTED TANNER.

The following incident is so beautiful and touching, that it should be read in every household in the country. It developes the true, active principle of kindness. How many an erring mortal, making his first step in crime, might be redeemed by the exercise of this sublime trait in the character of the kind hearted Quaker.

William Savery, an eminent minister among the Quakers, was a tanner by trade. One night a quantity of hides were stolen from his tannery, and he had reason to believe that the thief was a quarrelsome, drunken neighbor, called John Smith. Next week the following advertisement appeared in the country newspaper:

"Whoever stole a quantity of hides on the fifth of this month, is hereby informed that the owner has a sincere wish to be his friend. If poverty tempted him to this false step, the owner will keep the whole transaction secret, and will gladly put him in the way of obtaining money by means more likely to bring him peace of mind."

This singular advertisement attracted considerable attention; but the culprit alone knew who had made the kind offer. When he read it his heart melted within him, and he was filled with sorrow for what he had done. A few nights afterwards, as the tanner's family were about retiring to rest, they heard a timid knock, and when the door was opened there stood John Smith, with a load of hides on his shoulder.—Without looking up, he said: "I have brought these back, Mr. Savery, where shall I put them?"

"Wait till I can get a lantern, and I will go to the barn with thee," he replied, "then perhaps, thou wilt come in, and tell me how this happened. We will see what can be done for thee."

As soon as they were gone out, his wife prepared some hot coffee, and placed pies and meat on the table. When they returned from the barn, she said: "Neighbor Smith, I thought some good hot supper would be good for thee."

He turned his back toward her, and did not speak. After leaning against the fireplace in silence a few moments, he said in a choked voice:

"It is the first time I ever stole anything, and I have felt very bad about it. I am sure I didn't once think that I should ever come to what I am. But I took to drinking, and then to quarrelling. Since I began to go down hill everybody gives me a kick. You are the first man that have ever offered me a helping hand. My wife is sickly and my children starving. You have sent them many a meal, God bless you! but yet I stole the hides. But I tell you the truth when I say it is the first time I was ever a thief."

"Let it be the last, my friend," replied William Savery. "The secret lies between ourselves. Thou art still young, and it is in thy power to make up for lost time.—Promise me that thou wilt not drink any intoxicating liquor for a year, and I will employ thee to-morrow on good wages. The little boy can pick up stones. But eat a bit now, and drink some hot coffee; perhaps it will prevent thee from craving anything stronger to-night. Doubtless thou wilt find it hard to abstain at first; but keep up a brave heart for the sake of thy wife and children, and it will soon become easy. When thou hast need of coffee, tell Mary, and she will give it thee."

The poor fellow tried to eat and drink, but the food seemed to choke him. After vainly trying to compose his feelings, he bowed his head on the table and wept like a child. After awhile he ate and drank, and his host parted with him for the night with the friendly words, "Try to do well, John, and thou wilt always find a friend in me." John entered into his employ the next day, and remained with him many years, a sober, honest and steady man. The secret of the theft was kept between them; but after John's death William Savery sometimes told the story to prove that evil might be overcome with good.

Dates from San Luis Potosi, Mexico, to the 17th ultimo, state that Maximilian's fate still hangs in the balance. Juarez and his ministers held a conference on the subject of a disposal of him, but the conclusion they arrived at is as yet unknown. In the meantime the imperial prisoner was looked [after] well and would probably be taken to San Luis soon. It was thought that Juarez would carry him to the capital. The capture of Miramon with the rest was confirmed. Mendez, however, was nowhere to be found. Escobedo had issued an order that every imperial officer who had not surrendered within twenty four hours should be shot, and another congratulating his troops on their victory.—*New York Herald, 8th.*

The Milwaukee papers record a sad story about a bloated and drunken vagrant who was placed in the station-house the other night, where he was recognized as a once noted divine who, years before, had, under the guise of religion, seduced the wife of one of his parishoners, and whose downfall from that time had been certain and speedy.

University of Maryland.—We take pleasure in transferring to our columns, from the Baltimore *Gazette*, the following commendation of the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland. Baltimore has the strongest claims upon our patronage and support in all respects:

"The School of Medicine of the University of Maryland has just issued its sixtieth annual circular in anticipation of the coming session of 1867-68. It gives us pleasure to note the flourishing condition of this institution and to know there is every probability that it will soon attract to this city a very large proportion of the students from the South, who, but for the events of the war, would have gone to more Northern cities. Most of the Professors are well known to the people of our State and a number of them are known by reputation to the whole medical fraternity throughout the country. One of them, Dr. Wm T. Howard, is a stranger here, having been only appointed lately, but we learn that he was regarded in North Carolina and the neighboring States as one of the ablest and most thoroughly educated physicians in that section and his colleagues here agree that he is eminently to be so considered. There are now one hundred and eighty five students connected with the College, more than sixty of them being from States south of Maryland. Every facility for the acquisition of a thorough practical education is offered to them, as they have access to the large Hospital attached to the College, to the Bay View Hospital, St. Agnes' Hospital, to those connected with the Home of the Friendless and the St. Vincent Foundling Asylum and also to the Baltimore Special Dispensary.

A few years ago the students from the South who were in constant attendance at the medical schools of Philadelphia and New York numbered many hundreds. Now that the Baltimore College is not only conducted by Professors who rank as high as any in the North, but presents so many other advantages for the prosecution of their studies, we may reasonably expect soon to see its list of students very considerably enlarged. We have every hope that in the course of a few years we shall have in Baltimore a Medical College as large and of as high reputation as any that exists in the country."

The Murfreesboro' (Tenn.) *Monitor* relates the following illustration of how folks *don't* register in Rutherford: "Mr. James Tessider, whose loyalty to the Union has never been impeached, applied to Sherbrooke for a certificate. He was accompanied, as vouchers, by two other gentlemen, who held certificates, and have always been consistent Union men. Mr. Tessidder was called to one side and asked if he would support Brownlow. Mr. T. said that he had voted for him in March, 1865, but that he could not now support him. He was then told that he could not get a certificate unless he would vote for Brownlow. His 'loyalty' was not questioned, nor was that of his vouchers, but he was not a radical, and must consequently forfeit his rights as a citizen."

Our correspondent in British Honduras, dating from Belize on the 16th of May, says: The Colonial Executive Council, having a great dread of the Indians, now propose to make a treaty with them. This is the last move, and will bring the English government in collision with that of Mexico on the subject of existing treaties. Perhaps Mexico may not be able to take her own part; but she may, and this act will likely be the means of carrying out the Monroe doctrine and making Mexico and the colony of Honduras part of the United States.—*New York Herald, 8th.*

It is confirmed that the insurgent Cretans have been victorious at all points over Omar Pasha, and that the Turkish army in the island has been badly beaten.

The Bulgarians and Servians have, it is said, risen in arms against Turkey. The Fenians arrested lately on the shore at Dungarvin, Ireland, report that they came from Boston, Mass.

A captain of a vessel, who professed himself a Quaker, being insulted by one of his crew said: "Friend, I will not strike thee, nor kick thee; but (holding a handspike over his head) I will let this billet of wood fall on thee," and he let the handspike fall on his head, which knocked him in the scupper. "Now, friend, if thou art content, go unto thy duty; peradventure the billet falleth again."

We rather think that the most reluctant slave to vice that we ever saw was a poor fellow who had his fingers caught in one.

Quills are things that are sometimes taken from the pinions of one goose to spread the opinions of another.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Chowan County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1867.

T. J. Bland, vs. T. L. Bell. } *Attachment.*

It appearing to the Court, that the defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh *Sentinel* that he appear at the next term of the Court, to be held at the Court house in Edenton, on the 1st Monday of August next to plead, answer or demur to this cause, or judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Wm. R. SKINNER, Clerk of said Court, at office in Edenton, the 1st. Monday of May, A. D. 1867.

June 4-25t wsw

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