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## THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, J. SEATON GALES,  
EDITORS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1867.

### BAD ADVICE.

The New York *World* expresses the opinion that, "considering the posture into which things have passed, it is better that the Radicals should, for the present, have their way in the South, without further ineffectual attempts" to prevent such a result. This opinion is predicated upon the assumption that the success of the Radicals in Tennessee, and the expectations they found upon it, are favorable to the Conservative cause, as leading to the nomination of Chase, or some man like him. All the military prestige, and, by consequence, most of the soldiers' votes, would, the *World* argues, in that case, be on the side of the Conservatives, running Gen. Grant.

There is no doubt but that the purpose of the Radical managers is to give to the reconstruction of the ten excluded Southern States the precise political complexion that would guarantee the electoral votes of these States for the most extreme Radical candidate. With nearly a hundred votes thus secured beyond peradventure, they might think that even General Grant would not prove invincible, and that they could run, with some confidence of success, Chase, Wade, Stevens or Butler. That Gen. Grant is unacceptable to the extremists, and that he will, in no contingency, lend himself to their views, is evidenced by the tone of their press and the utterances of their leaders.

If the Editor of the *World*, however, himself lived in one of the unconstructed States, he would look at the matter from a different stand-point. What, to the people of the Southern States, is the election of Gen. Grant, or any other man, to the Presidency, compared with the being thrown under native Radical rule at home? The experience of Tennessee teaches us what that means. It signifies protracted, if not perpetual, disfranchisement, lawlessness, violence and social disorder. It means the expulsion of enterprise and immigration, industrial stagnation, and financial ruin.

It means the political inferiority of the white man and the sway of negro majorities.

It means the perversion of Republican government and the overthrow of Constitutional liberty. And it would be a poor equivalent for this condition of things, that we should have a Conservative Executive in the Presidential chair, especially when the political complexion of the lower House of Congress is fixed for the next two years, at least, and that of the Senate for four or six years to come—a political conviction that would only be the more decided and unchangeable by the admission of extreme Senators and Representatives from the "radically reconstructed" States.

Such an Executive, shorn of his Constitutional prerogatives by Congressional aggression, would be as impotent for good, as President Johnson now is, whenever he might be and however patriotic and conservative his views and purposes. Not that the election of such a President, over the combined vote of the Northern extremists and of the "radically-reconstructed" Southern States, would not be most gratifying and hopeful, as indicating a wholesome reaction at the North; but, looking at the matter from an "un-reconstructed" point of view, the result, based upon the unwise course of the *World*, would still leave us practically no better off than if the most ultra Radical was in the White House.

So far, then, as North Carolina is concerned, we trust that every honorable and peaceable effort will be made to prevent the "Radicals having their way," even "for the present." If they have it, then, we will take good care to adopt the necessary means of perpetuating their power. We appeal, therefore, to all of our people, who are privileged to do so, to register, and to vote for moderate, patriotic men for the Convention, who, while adopting all that is strictly prescribed, in order to make a Constitution acceptable to Congress, will not give a single step beyond. If the ultra Radicals in North Carolina get control of the government, they will not stop short of what is now seen and experienced in Tennessee. We know the men and we know their designs, and if we would save the State from utter ruin and degradation, we must vote them down.

### TENNESSEE, AGAIN.

The Register renewes its qualified vindication of the Tennessee Radicals, and its felicitations over the result of the election in that State. Well, we are sorry for it. We had not supposed that the Editor would exult over a "victory" obtained in such a manner by such men. He will excuse us for repeating the observation, that it does seem very difficult for one of Radical affections, who really tries to be moderate, to win the neighbor sometimes does, always to succeed in the effort.

Our neighbor employs an illustration from the drama, at our expense, and makes a pretty fair hit. We might retort, in perfect good humor, by citing a parallel from the same source. He is not, politically, unlike Snug, the Joiner, who, though encased in the shaggy hide of the lion, did not really wish to frighten the people, but would frequently stop, in the midst of his roaring, to assure them that he was not a sure enough, frightful lion, but only Snug, the Joiner—good Snug, harmless Snug.

We learn that his Excellency, the Governor, has summoned the Board, constituted by Gen. Sickles, on the subject of a Penitentiary, to convene at the Executive office, in this City, on the 14th, inst., next Wednesday.

### THE UNIVERSITY.—GOV. SWAIN.

We have not heretofore alluded to the rumors which have obtained currency through the Press, relative to Gov. Swain's resignation of the Presidency of the University. We were aware of the fact, that he had signified his readiness to retire, as soon as a successor might be designated; but we thought it best for the interests of the University, in view of the general meeting of the Trustees, which is called to meet in the Executive office, in this City, on the 22nd inst., to await their action upon the communication of Gov. Swain, before giving publicity to the matter. As, however, it has acquired such notoriety, we have obtained, from Gov. Worth, a copy of Gov. Swain's letter, which we subjoin.

I need not say, further than to say that, during no previous period of my life, were my labors more zealous, faithful and unintermitting in the service of the institution, and of the people of North Carolina, and that whatever may befall me in the future, I am satisfied with the record of the past.

It only remains to intimate, that seeing little reason to hope, from the present indications of public sentiment, for the early success which crowned former exertions, I am ready to give place to any one who can assume my position under more favorable auspices, at the earliest period at which the Board may be pleased to designate a successor. I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

D. L. SWAIN.

*His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, President  
at the Board of Trustees of the University  
of North Carolina.*

### Correspondence from the "Springs."

CATAWBA, Aug. 7th, 1867.

GENTLEMEN.—What is your opinion of me? I do not mean those pointed eulogies, well known and thoroughly detested by farmers and house-keepers. Neither do I allude, even under the largest kind of a roof, to those hybrid creatures who change their political opinions when their loss profits a little, or, if you like the vernacular, who "turns out" to be desert the ship, when she is about to sink.

Your questions to the latter class of naturalists are well known to admit the shadowed doubt, for they have been interested in situations which all can understand.

No! I desire your candid views on rats, possums, etc., pointed, but of the rats, which are now so numerous and whose homes are temporary ones, let us hope, is among the tick-borne diseases which, when the head of God's master piece of creation, a Burns, by direct inspiration, calls woman and which even the Devil affirms that the sex may be ugly and insipidly proud.

Perhaps you have never been permitted to see one of the creatures to which I refer, and as the animals have excited much anxiety to a great degree, let me describe them nature and shape, if that is possible, the grateful appreciation of all who have passed under his tutelage, during his long and successful administration of the affairs of the University, successful up to a time when events hit but little upon which to found success.

The condition of the University is such as to create profound apprehension in the minds of its friends and of the friends of education. We should regard, as one of the most evil of the many evils that have fallen upon North Carolina, that which should witness the downfall of our Institution, which has been the pride and boast in the past, and which, strengthened and invigorated, can be made one of the most powerful instruments of her good in the future. We trust, therefore, that all the Trustees of the University who by any possibility do so, will be in attendance at the approaching meeting, animated by a hearty zeal to restore the declining fortunes of the honored and venerable charge which has been placed under their guardianship.

But to the letter.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, / Chapel Hill, July 23, 1867. —

Sir—I was appointed President of this Institution on the 5th December, 1855, by the nearly unanimous vote of a very numerous Board of Trustees, and entered upon the discharge of my duties at the beginning of the second session of the collegiate year, 12th January, 1856.

The number of students was so small and the prospect so gloomy, that no catalogue was published during that year. The number of students in attendance the second session, however, is shown by the records to have been seventy-nine.

Fifteen months thereafter, (15th April, 1857,) the Executive Committee, composed of His Excellency Governor Dudley, Chairman, Thomas D. Benham, Duncan Cameron, Charles L. Hinton, Charles Main, William M. Peeler, and Rombaut M. Sander, published a circular which was widely disseminated. The following is a brief extract:

"The Executive Committee have the pleasure to state that although the patronage extended to the University is in no degree commensurate with the resources and influence of the State, there is gratifying evidence nevertheless, that it is growing in the confidence and affection of the community. The aggregate number of students at present is but eighty-five. Of this number, however, more than forty are members of the Freshman Class. No instance is known where the foundation of the College, so large a number of admissions into any of the classes. It will be readily perceived that a like number of applicants for admission at the approaching Commencement, would make a very favorable change in the condition of our affairs."

In conclusion, the Executive Committee beg leave to remark that, in the respects in which the people of North Carolina can be regarded as least true to themselves, is the almost universal disposition to underrate their own institutions and their own efforts.

The address produced a very decided effect upon the public mind. The anticipated number of admissions at the next Commencement was more than realized, and the Institution continued to grow in the public eye until, at the beginning of our recent trouble, it had attained a patronage and reputation greatly beyond what the most sanguine of its friends ventured to hope for in 1857.

In June, 1860, a well informed writer, with the records of the Administration before him, speaking of the administration of its affairs during a quarter of a century, remarks to the President, that when he came to the head of the Institution, the number of students was about eighty, and that the last catalogue bears the names of more than four hundred and fifty, more than a half fold increase. Since 1855, the number of College buildings has been doubled, and those of the Faculty more than doubled, so as to give the Institution every assurance of permanence.

This is an unique specimen of "letter from the Springs," isn't it? The only explanation I can offer for having run away with my pen on such a sheepish subject, is that the element of wool enters so largely and luxuriantly into every part of the South, that it is not surprising that even we women love our heads full of it. It is subject sleep enough for the entire assemblage of philosophers, and too deep, would appear for the tribe of politicians, siffling kooks which even their manipulations are powerless to untangle.

The subject of nature vs. civilization is presented to my immediate attention last night, in a manner which may prove almost as amusing to you as it did to me, so I will repeat it for you.

I most premise that the country adjacent to Atlanta is settled by an abounding population in which the Dutch element predominates. So largely in fact that the mill-hands numbered high Dutch especially mingle with the Queens English to such a degree that the listeners is in need of an interpreter. Here may be seen in perfection the broad, square shoulders, thick set forms and robust obesity so dear to the heart and pencil of Rubens and Van Dyck, and, combined with these outward in diabolical foreign origin, there is a solidness of manner, an impertinent independence and a general air of strutting, which will not be easily forgotten.

The negroes, too, are as bad as the Dutch, though they sometimes take females along. After trying both routes, I can recommend them for the cure of dyspepsia, not the limes no mudgas the roads. If the bottle of equipty could be made applicable to stage roads in some way, it would be of practicable service to N. C. at least.

You must excuse me for rapping these stage lines, but the roads as I imagine the elephant left towards the man who led him with a quid of tobacco, the first chance he got he leveld him. They put out of all character.

Here you begin to snuff the scent of Tar, Pitch and Turpentine, commodities that have proved almost as profitable as "Boston Tea." All along the Western Railroad, you see symptoms of the pine business. It seems to be the principal business of this region.

You must allow me space to say that this Western Railroad company ought to be congratulated in possessing the services of such a conductor as Mr. Marsh. He is as attentive to his business, and courteous and accomodating to everybody, and his praise is well deserved.

This office of Conductor is of more importance than some Companies seem to regard it, judging by their appointments. He ought to be at least a gentleman. He is everything to a traveller. And to ladies and children who are compelled to make journeys without especial escorts, he is indispensable. The North Carolina Railroad is behind none in the department at present. Women and children no doubt thank them for the kind services they often render them.

About Fayetteville in my next.

ITINERANT.

At Burlington, Iowa, a few days since, there was a fight between the whites and the negroes, with about thirty on each side.

The negroes used pistols, but were finally overpowered. Only two persons were seriously injured. It is hard to tell which party was to blame. No arrests have yet been made. Further trouble is apprehended, as the negroes say they will be even with the whites before many days.

### Correspondence of the Sentinel.

FARENTVILLE, N. C., Aug. 7, 1867.

It seems to be a settled thing, that no traveller shall go from Raleigh to Fayetteville without a full stock of patience and endurance. It was so under the old administration, when the route lay through Fayetteville. The journey was trying to every faculty a man possessed. It is so on the new route. By a new arrangement the journey is made from Raleigh, at 4 P. M., to Asbury, six miles from the city, thence by hails at 10 P. M. to Jonesborough, on the Western Railroad, thence to Fayetteville, arriving at 3 P. M.

This place, Asbury, goes by different names. The junction of the Chatham or Coalfield Railroad with the North Carolina Railroad was called Cary, but the Post Office has been removed from that point to the village of Asbury. Frank Page's house and mill, close by, gave rise to the name of Page's. So that all three names are now given to the place, Cary, Asbury and Page's.

It is the Post Office. Here the traveller waits about five hours. But the time is not lost. Sauntering about the vicinity, I came suddenly upon an enterprise which is only another addition to the numerous symptoms of life I meet in my extensive travels. It is a regular brick press, of the first class. It is in the hands of our enterprising friend, Capt. Allen. He has the new state of Pulliam, Jones & Co., of Raleigh, under contract. The bricks are being made at Asbury. When half dried, the bricks are put, one by one, into a press, and by a most remarkable combination of lever power they are pressed into a perfect shape, as smooth, and regular, and even a brick can be made. Those who have visited Philadelphia will remember the exquisite brick work on the fronts of the stores and dwellings, especially of the new portions of the city.

It is the perfection of brick work. Capt. A. is prepared to make the same kind of brick, his press being of the pattern most approved among the Philadelphia brick makers. The lever power of this press is said to be equal to eighteen tons, all of which is brought to bear on each brick, making it solid and durable, almost as stone itself.

And yet this power occupies but little more space than a sewing machine takes up.

The Captain's capacity for brick making is said to be thirty thousand bricks a day.

Loving Cary, Asbury and Page's at 10 P. M., you are jolted and jostled and shaken and worried, over thirty-six miles of rough road, arriving at Jonesborough at 9 or 10 A. M. next day, with an appetite.

Although the route is rough, the roads are well made, and the houses are comfortable, making a grand total of convenience.

Witness A. H. MERRELL, Clerk and Master-Equity for said county, of the State of North Carolina.

AGENTS FOR

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### A. LOT OF NICE BREADCRUMBS.

ALSO,  
30 Gross Paper Matchbooks.  
Just received and for sale by  
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Aug. 10-31st.

#### SHOW CASE FOR SALE.

A good Show Case for sale. Apply at the  
NORTH CAROLINA BOOKSTORE.  
Aug. 10-31st.

#### PRIME WHITE MEAL.

I am prepared to furnish any quantity of Choice  
Meal at short notice, and have constantly on hand  
FIFTY BUSHELS, at lowest market price.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### COFFEE.

RIO,  
LAVENDER,  
JAVA.

Wholesale or Retail at lowest market price.  
Quality prime. Call and see for samples.

DOUGLAS BELL,

Aug. 8-30th.

#### COULD & HARRISS,

General Commission Merchants,

26 Commerce Street,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

TELEGRAMS.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO SALES OF  
W. C. G. Grant, Lamier, Tolson, Naval  
Stores, etc., and purchase of Supplies. Will  
travel to Europe if required.

P. J. HARRISS,  
Washington, D. C., Gramercy Park, New York,  
Aug. 8-30th.

#### MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.

NEWBERN, N. C.

AGENTS FOR

#### FAIRHAWN'S PLATEWARE AND CUTLERY.

Sticks, Evans, Evans & Co., and T. and J.  
Price, Cutlery, etc.

Aug. 8-30th.

#### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,