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THE SENTINEL.

SPECIAL COURT AT ROCKINGHAM—CHICKEN STEPHENS, ANTHONY HAYES, ELLIS WALKER AND GOV. HOLDEN.

The reader has been made acquainted with Anthony Hayes, his crimes and his punishment. Ellis Walker's case attracted as much attention as that of Hayes from the interest that Chicken Stephens manifested in it. Chicken Stephens lives in Yanceyville, and is Senator from that county. Judge Tourgee was his guest at last Court, and the Bar refused to call on him, because he was at Stephens'. To see for ourself we called on the Clerk to show us the record where Stephens was indicted for stealing chickens. The Clerk said he knew nothing of it. Is there not such a record? we asked. "I know nothing of it," was the reply. The Clerk then referred us to his deputy who said there was such a record, and he had once furnished it to the Richmond Chronicle, and he could show it to a person as he was at leisure. We hear that Judge Tourgee and the Sheriff have in accordance to the recent law, commissioned Chicken Stephens to practice law.—We think Tourgee should be impeached for all this. [illegible]

In the neighborhood of Thompsonville, Ellis Walker, (negro) was whipped. Stephens came from Caswell, commissioned, he said, by the Governor, to keep the peace in five counties. He intended to pick up the offenders and put down Ku Klux if it took twenty years. A school boy from Alamance and one young man, were arrested by Ellis Walker. Stephens came to the trial, he acted as spokesman for the [illegible]. The case was postponed until Saturday, the trial to come off at Ellis Walker's house at 10 o'clock. All appeared; Chicken Stephens representing Ellis Walker, the Governor, and the State. The defendants represented by counsel. The case was postponed from 10 to 12 o'clock. The sitting board of the Court they had set Ellis Walker's house, where the trial was to take place, and gone to Thompsonville a mile off, sending word to the defendants to come there. When they arrived at Thompsonville, the Court announced that the defendants could not be tried because of the absence of a material witness. "Who is the witness?" asked the counsel for the defendants. After a little hesitancy and announcing the Court said "Ellis Walker was the witness." Counsel for defendants proposed to go back to his house. All returned to the house of Ellis Walker, where a trial took place. The school boy was acquitted. The Court announced the case continued as to the other defendant. "Why is it continued?" asked the counsel. "Because," said the Court, of "the absence of a material witness." "Who is the witness?" "That is in the breast of the Court." Here the Court retired for consultation, and after returning announced the case continued for the absence of a sick witness, a negro who lived with one of the Court.

The defendant got a carriage and invited the Court to ride over to the house of the sick and absent witness for whom the case had been continued. All ride to this house—the witness is examined and knows nothing of the transaction. The Court as they walk from the house of the sick witness—dismissed the case, as to the other defendant.

All hands now repair to Ellis Walker's house. The counsel for defendant, at the request of the Court, announced that there was a rumor in the neighborhood that the sick witness for whom they wished to continue the case, was a material witness, and all they wished to do was justice.

About this time, great contempt was shown for the Governor and his appointees. A school boy bought a chicken pie which he offered to Stephens. Stephens instead of thanking him, flew into a rage. Sanford Simpson, to keep the peace and make a bit of pleasantry, inquired of Stephens if he would answer him one question. Stephens replied "yes." "Well," said Simpson, tell us all what time of night it was when you stole the chickens."

The Company dispersed until they should all be called together at the Special Court, for further investigation under Tourgee.

Some of the people of Rockingham "curse" like Holden and the whole army in Flanders. We heard them curse Holden, and Tourgee and the Court, and Judge Settle and the ten thousand dollar bridge. They cursed Ellington, their representative, and told hard stories on him. We did not hear Senator Lindsay cursed, on the contrary, all spoke of him as a clever man, and such was the impression he made upon us; but to follow Holden's lead, and associate with the Rockingham County Commissioners, and Stephens and Anthony Hayes, will cast smut upon the whitest character.

Alexander Scales, (negro) juror, struck Tourgee upon the Bench, after this wise. General Scales asked "his honor" to excuse Alexander from the jury, because of sickness in his family. When the juror was sworn, and the Judge asked why he could not serve, he said he was behind in his 'crop' and had already lost two days. "But your family is sick," said the General. "Yes," the juror said, and the Judge excused him.

We have been in constant attendance on Courts in this circuit for more than twenty years and never knew any Judge to fail to open Court on Monday of the Term, until Tourgee rode the circuit. There ought to be a law to indict him for his gross neglect of duty. When he first rode this circuit he did not reach Caswell until Tuesday or Wednesday. He missed a whole week at Orange, and called Court the 2d instead of the first Monday of the Term. He adjourned Court on Thursday before he had finished the business of the Term. He did not reach Chatham until Wednesday, and so we take it, he behaved throughout the circuit. From five to eight hundred men in each of these counties lost three days work, looking for the Judge, whose neglect and want of promptness in reaching his Courts, has become an intolerable nuisance and a tax upon the time of Jurors, suitors and witnesses. Six hundred men lost two days and part of the third, in the streets of Wentworth, looking for the Judge while he was idling about Raleigh and Greensboro. [illegible] over Dan River, to be called Settle [illegible], and to cost 10,000 dollars, was attracting no little attention. None but a set of irresponsible non tax paying Commissioners seemed to favor it. The great talk of the county was the enormous tax to be paid and the worthless, incompetent and irresponsible set of Commissioners who had to levy them. Taxation is the question upon which to stir the American people. They hate taxes; this hatred was inherited. Washington and his cronies, drinking butter milk for the most part, fought seven years because of a little stamp duty and three cents tax on tea.

Our people without a murmur have quietly submitted not only to enormous taxation, but to be robbed and deprived of many great rights which freemen never yield without a fight. Rights, too, which were guaranteed by the Constitution itself. They have grown callous and indifferent to all public matters, leaving them in the hands of Stephens, Holden, Coleman, Laflin and eighty thousand negroes.

Many of the whites have refused to register, and many to vote after registering. We doubt if a full white vote has been polled in any county since the surrender. We rely upon Radical profligacy and heavy taxation to arouse the people to a more lively interest in matters pertaining to the public welfare.

TROOPS FOR ROCKINGHAM.

The Governor sent his detectives and militia to Alamance. He now has twenty armed men in Jones county. Some of them are his paid detectives, others belong to the secret oath bound League of which the Governor is President. The Governor, we hear, is now getting up troops to invade Rockingham county. We heard, last week, in that county, that Judge [illegible] had threatened the Ku Klux with the militia. We don't think the Judge has had anything to do with this call. It is all political, and intended to keep the negroes united in the elections soon to take place. We doubt if there is a respectable man in the county of Rockingham who has called for the militia. Chicken Stephens and Anthony Hayes may have done so, or Judge Tourgee, for it would be like him.

We hope the good people of Rockingham will not allow themselves to be betrayed into any act of indiscretion or violence by reason of armed men among them. We honestly believe that nothing would give Holden more pleasure than a collision between the citizens and his worthless militia. We feel sure that is what he desires. He itches for it, without it he feels that his oath bound Leagues must dissolve.

Let no man speak to or feed Holden's militia even for their money. Let them be forbidden to enter any man's house. When they come let Judge Settle, Anthony Hayes and the County Commissioners entertain them.

SUPREME COURT.—Opinions delivered as follows:

By PEARSON, Ch. J: In Smith vs. Mitchell, from Bertie, affirmed.

In Harrell vs. Watson, from Hertford; no error.

In Dixon, Davidson & Co., vs. Pace, from Chatham, judgment affirmed.

By READE, J: In State ex rel. McNeill vs. Morrison, from Moore, no error. Judgment here for Plaintiff.

In Johnson vs. Winslow, from Cumberland, judgment affirmed and judgment here for plaintiff.

In Myers vs. Creddle, from Beaufort, no error. Judgment here for Defendant.

By RODMAN, J: In Patrick vs. Joyner, from Pitt, injunction dissolved, and cause remanded.

In Heilig vs. Stokes, Reid vs. Stokes, and Holmes vs. Stokes, all from Stanly, same order in each case, affirming the orders continuing the injunctions.

In Nelson vs. Blue, from Robeson. Decree declaring rights to be drawn. Cause remanded.

By DICK, J: In State vs. Potter and Simpson, from Beaufort, judgment reversed.

In State vs. Haughton, N. Hanover, no error, judgment affirmed.

In Mitchell vs. Henderson & Baylor, from Caswell, judgment reversed, venire de novo, awarded.

By SETTLE, J: In State vs. Douglass, from Moore, judgment affirmed.

In State vs. Credle, from Beaufort, appeal dismissed.

In Dick vs. Dickson, from Cumberland affirmed.

SUPREME COURT.—Court met pursuant to adjournment. All the Justices present.

Cases argued.—C. W. Bisset vs. Harriss and Howell, from Rowan Co.

Attorneys—Messrs. Bragg and [illegible] for Plaintiff, Messrs Person and Bailey for Defendants.

For the Sentinel.

PEN AND INK SKETCHES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, AS IT HAS BEEN.

DEDICATED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE, AND TO THE ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY. NO. 14.

THE DECLINE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

From the close of the war till the peremptory closing of the University doors by the present State Government, and the death of Governor Swain, which two events happened as it were, simultaneously, the college had not regained its former proportions of popularity but appeared to languish under some adverse influences. This change might at first be attributed to the extreme prostration of the whole Southern country, but that could not be accepted as a sufficient reason when the neighboring Universities and colleges of Virginia began to be crowded as never before from all the States South of us and with many of our own North Carolina boys. The Faculty was the same that had for many years as a Faculty commanded the respect and patronage of the public, the course of instruction, the advantages, the general requirements were the same, or better. The very apparent change of feeling against Chapel Hill was not to be attributed to any of these.

The average attendance of students for the three years immediately following 1865, was between 90 and 100. The graduating class of 1868 numbered 19.

THE LAST GRADUATING CLASS.

The Seniors of 1868 were, as a class, much above the usual average. The Seniors were always more especially under Gov. Swain's [illegible] influence, and he was always ready to acknowledge merit and promise. By all their Professors [illegible] in a high estimate of them. Prof. [illegible] Some of them are now at other institutions pursuing Post-graduate studies, and they all agree in saying that the advantages they enjoyed here were in no respect inferior to those of Virginia, or Yale, or Harvard. One writes [illegible] to congratulate himself that he had [illegible] upon Chapel Hill to receive his collegiate education that comparing the training there with that of one of the most celebrated of Northern colleges, he is satisfied that Chapel Hill was in no essential respect behind, and in many was ahead of such institutions. Another student writes that after an examination at Yale he was asked who had taught him Greek, with a high compliment to the efficiency and [illegible] of the Chapel Hill mode of instruction. Another writes from Virginia that the more he sees of other colleges, the more he prizes what he received at Chapel Hill, and the more fearfully he turns with tenderest affection to the memory of those who instructed him there.

[illegible]

With so much in the past to endear him, and to stimulate, and working to the very last with the same zeal and efficiency and success to what must we look when we speak of the decline of the University?

Without any disposition to call up past grievances or violate the proprieties of social life, I may be allowed to say what could not well be omitted in a faithful sketch, that there is no doubt that the marriage of Gov. Swain's daughter to the Federal officer commanding the brigade that occupied Chapel Hill in April 1865, was the principal agent in alienating public affection and confidence from our University for a time.

Ordinarily a gentleman may give his daughter in marriage to whom he pleases without any effect beyond his own family circle, but it is one of the penalties of holding so exalted and responsible station, that in critical times even private acts become public property, and are weighed, and have their consequences. This marriage then taking place when it did, deeply affected the popular feeling towards the President, and through him, the Institution itself.—For, as I have had frequent occasion to remark in the course of these sketches, it is upon the Head and his standing that the success of the college mainly depends. If the public voice disapprove of him, he or the college must succumb.

To Southern people smarting under the humiliation and agony of defeat and surrender, unable to look with complaisance upon their conquerors, uncertain of the future so shrouded in gloom, it seemed an outrage that the Head of an Institution, to whom their sons were to be entrusted should show so little apprehension of the Southern situation, so little sympathy with Southern feeling.

THE TRUE STATE OF THE CASE.

Gen. Atkins' advanced guard entered Chapel Hill on Easter Sunday, April 16th, 1865. He himself at the head of some 4,000 cavalry, took possession Monday 17th. In consequence of a visit paid by Gov. Swain to Gen. Sherman, below Raleigh, as member of a Commission to surrender the City, Gen. Atkins had orders to protect the University and village, from destruction and pillage. This he did very effectually. Visiting at the Governor's, in pursuance of some official duty, he accidentally saw the Governor's daughter, and sought her acquaintance. He and his command remained in Chapel Hill till the 3d of May. *After his departure*, the young lady communicated the fact of his proposals to her, and her engagement to him, to her parents, reminding them that she was *twenty one years old*.

GOV. SWAIN'S COURSE.

I have never seen any man so deeply concerned and agitated as Gov. Swain at this unexpected denouement. His whole mind and thoughts had been concentrated for weeks upon public affairs, and the fate of the University. Suddenly, his tenderest affections were touched, and in his own household he was called upon to act in a matter requiring the most delicate and cautious management. Yet I think his anxieties and agitation were but little connected with apprehensions of public censure or withdrawal of public favor.

For Gov. Swain *thought the war was over*. He had never entertained extreme views in regard to Southern rights in the inauguration of the war; he had not allowed himself to become unappeasably embittered toward the North during its continuance; and, therefore, at its close, it was not so hard for him as for many to accept Peace. And he did not calculate on the continuance of the exasperated state of feeling left by the war in those who had lost sons, husbands, brothers, homes and fortunes, and who had been subjected to insult and degradation. The people who felt most bitterly at the close of the war were not the majority *in numbers* at the South, but they were the majority so to speak in social rank and influence, refinement, intelligence and wealth. They were, in short, the class that supplied Colleges and Institutions of learning. They are the people, the withdrawal of whose patronage will suffice at any time to give a death blow to the prosperity of any College in the country, North or South.

Gov. Swain believed this marriage was but the first of many others like it to take place all over the South; that our Peace was to follow like a river, and that North and South were coming together at once to be more firmly united than ever. He was a sagacious man and accustomed to calculate possibilities very closely and accurately, but he did not once dream of the party issues that were to spring up and divide the country even more effectually than the war, nor of the bitterness that was to be engendered and caused.

A prominent citizen of our State, [illegible]

THE WEDDING.

Having satisfied himself during a visit to the North that [illegible] Atkins' personal character and standing at his home in Illinois, Gov. Swain yielded to what he very probably could not have controlled, even had he wished to, and gave him his daughter in August, 1865, without any apprehension in yielding he was condemning his dearly loved University to temporary ostracism from public favor.

Of this marriage, I must be permitted to say that so far it has proved a happy one, and productive of nothing but happiness to those immediately concerned.

The Faculty and their families attended the wedding to show Gov. Swain that their respect for him was undiminished. They also paid the newly married pair afterwards such civilities as were usual [illegible]. One of the [illegible] of the supper [illegible] a large and handsome [illegible] cake, sent by *Freedmen* [illegible] present to their deliverer and liberator. [illegible]

The town's people, however, generally neglected their invitations. Chapel Hill people as I have [illegible] a unique and somewhat independent set. They declined to attend the "Yankee wedding" from principle and they also declined to attend Mr. Fant's [illegible] from principle.

Gov. Swain himself maintained a calm and even front through all these little temporary excitements. Conscious of his own integrity of purpose, and believing that all things find their level in time, he could endure temporary depression and wait for their subsidence. An old and devoted personal friend wrote to him that Fall from a distant State "I have ten years to [illegible] in North Carolina."

THE APPROPRIATION.

The College continuing to languish, the trustees found nothing for its expenses, Gov. Swain resolved to apply to the State Legislature. At the Legislative session of 1866-67, he asked for an appropriation of $7,000.

THE PAY OF LEGISLATORS.

A commission was appointed some six months ago by the Governor of the colony of Victoria to inquire into and report on the practice of paying members of Legislature in all the countries where the practice prevails. The result was the collection of a large amount of curious and important information. The report, dated February 8th, of this year, adverts first to the ancient practice of England. The members were paid as early as Edward the Third, and the practice continued until the restoration of the Stuarts. Indeed, according to Lord Campbell, the law is still unrepealed, and any member could even yet claim his "wages," though for two centuries it has not been done. Two other constitutional States follow the present practice of British, namely, Italy and the Republic of the Switzerland. All other free countries, with the exception of some British colonies, compensate their members for attending upon parliamentary duties. In Prussia the members get their traveling expenses and three thalers of $2.25 a day. The Senate in Prussia has no allowance. In France Senators have £1,200 a year, and deputies £100 a month while the legislative session lasts. Holland allows nothing to the upper House but gives the lower $169 a year, personal attendance being insisted upon. Belgium pays during session about £17 a month to those deputies who ordinarily live in the country, and not in the metropolis. Sweden gives the sum of £68 for the work of the session; extra sessions by the day. In Norway a compensation is given of something more than $3 a day. The Portuguese give $2.50 a day. Brazil allows its Senators £400 a year, and members of Congress £220. Among British colonies, only two pay their members, namely, Canada and New Zealand. In the States the pay is very handsome. According to a law passed in 1866, it is provided that every Senator, Representatives, and Delegate should receive $5,000 per annum, with mileage at the rate of twenty cents per mile. Attendance obligatory and no attendance no pay. The rate of compensation follows the general rule, local circumstances alone apparently determining it. To pay members for doing public work seems only reasonable. Any other plan limits the number eligible to a very great degree, and tempts very greatly those who are put to such expense for the general good to make it up, as they often do, in no very honorable way. So nothing may be said for both plans; but the balance is in favor of paying.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS'S HEALTH.—Intelligence received from Hon. Jefferson Davis, of date as late as the 12th of June, is to the effect that his health is not at all good; indeed, his condition is said to be one of extreme weakness. It is said to be Mr. Davis's intention, if able, to summer in Canada, and to spend the coming winter in Mississippi. He is now in Paris.

The executors of the late James Guthrie have made a partial return to the United States assessor, from which it appears that Mr. Guthrie died possessed of nearly $830,000 worth of personal property, besides a large amount of valuable real estate, including three whole squares and several lots in the city of Louisville and [illegible] 000 acres of land in Texas.

For the Sentinel.

THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

LOUISBURG, N. C., June 22.

Mr. Editor:—I purpose to give you a sketch of the proceedings of the Republican Convention which assembled in this place on Saturday last. The object of this Convention as explained by one of the speakers, an aspirant for immediate political promotion, was to nominate a candidate to *represent* our deceased friend in the Legislature of North Carolina, but according to notice previously given it was to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Senate occasioned by the death of Col. R. I. Wynne.

We noticed in the Convention from Wake, Farris, Keeper of the Capitol, Jim Jones, lately body servant to President Davis, Buckalan your late Coroner, John Neathery, Gov. Vance's John, Logan Harris, son of Cebe, Major General (?) Willie D. Jones, from the North Carolina Standard, James T. Harris, (Esteeman,) and Col. J. B. Cook, of Johnston.

The Convention was called to order by James T. Harris to the Chair and [illegible] Logan Harris Secretary. A. M. [illegible] He had prepared a speech in manuscript nearly filling two blank book copy books. He labored very hard to show that the Democratic party was radical. Said "radical" if he understood it, meant going to the root of anything, and that the Democrats tried to defeat the Constitution but sprang and wanted to know if they did not go to the root of it. If so, they must be radical. He stated as a historical fact that Gov. Wise of Virginia was dead, that he wrote a letter shortly before his death, declaring that slavery was a national sin, and that nothing short of a great civil war could have extirpated it, "to all of which he recognized the hand of Providence." After he had finished the last copy book Farris moved that Mr. T. be requested to prepare and furnish a copy of his speech to the North Carolina *Standard* for publication.

The delegations from the different Townships were next called for. Among them, we noticed that John Neathery reported as Chairman of the delegation from Wake.

The next thing which claimed the attention of the Convention was the manner in which the nomination should be made. The Franklin delegation contended that according to all the rules of courtesy, and generation time they should make the nomination and that the Wake delegation should ratify their action. The Wake delegation, however, thought differently, and insisted that they should be allowed to vote, and that the number of votes allowed each county should be determined by its number of Townships.

Here Esq. Harry Webb, colored, wanted to know if there were persons here from all the Townships in Wake. He was answered that there were, either in person, or by proxy. Harry didn't exactly see how a Township could vote, when said Township wasn't here.

John Williamson thought that Wake should not attempt to overpower Franklin by her immense majority and force upon her a candidate distasteful to her people—had not gone Democratic at any time yet, but that he had rather his party should be defeated, than submit to any such dictation from Wake.

Jim Jones said that Wake gave about three times as many Republican votes as Franklin; that the Republicans of Franklin could join in with those of Wake, if they wished, but if they did not come to measures, Wake would hitch up her team and make the trip, without their help.

After continuing the wrangle for some time, it was finally agreed that the nomination, should be made by the vote of the Townships.

The names of the following parties were then suggested to the Convention by their respective friends: Gen. P. B. Hawkins, who has (the expressed opinion of the *Sentinel* to the contrary notwithstanding,) "gone to Holden," Madison Hawkins, Ben Smith, Lee Long, colored, and P. H. Mayo colored.

The aspirants were then called up to "express their deliverance," as one of the colored brethren termed it.

Gen P. B. Hawkins declared that he stood "fairly and squarely," and as Jack Thomas would say, "flat footed" on the Republican platform. He spoke of the great and glorious Republican party, and said that it was the only party now in the country.

Madison Hawkins avowed that he was an out and out Republican, and expressed himself as determined, if elected, to serve his constituents with fidelity.

Ben Smith next indulged in a tirade of bad grammar, and low flung epithets against the "Democrat party."

Lee Long then strongly urged his claims to the place, principally on the ground of color. He pointed to his judicial record, as one of the acting Justices of the Peace, appointed by his Excellency Gov. Holden, as an evidence of his wisdom and a guarantee of his integrity.

P. H. Mayo, Esq., came here pregnant with a big speech, but owing to the excitement or some other cause, aborted terribly.

The Committee after having heard the speeches retired to take into consideration the claims of the several aspirants, and to make a selection from among them. During the absence of the Committee, the crowd were entertained with addresses by Col. J. B. Cook, Major General Willie D. Jones, John Williamson and John Parks.—The remarks of the first three were of that character which, might be expected from Radical speakers. Major Jones made some very good hits at those who a few months since were loud and strong in their denunciations of the Radicals, but who now, induced by the prospect of office, and sorely wounded by Gideon's sword, were making a rush for Gideon's band. We were glad to hear it. We say give it to them Major at every opportunity. We agree with you there.

John Parks after sundry efforts, succeeded in getting to the stand where he proceeded in a loud voice to announce himself a candidate to *represent* his deceased friend in the Legislature of North Carolina. John Williamson called him to order, and told him that if he couldn't talk sense to get down.—John Parks replied that he would take 'his' text where he pleased. They wouldn't allow John to proceed in the house, so he concluded he would have his "say" and went out on the street and there harangued for sometime. In the course of his remarks, we understand he said, though we did not hear this, that any man who could get drunk, and declare he was what he was not in principle, was a d—d rascal, and that that was exactly what he had done.

About this time the Committee returned and reported, through their Chairman, Logan Harris, that Gen. P. B. Hawkins received the highest number of votes. The Wake delegation had to a man gone for the General, whereas the great majority of the Franklin delegation had gone for Madison Hawkins. It was moved that the Convention ratify the nomination made by the Committee. Madison Hawkins asked to be allowed to make some remarks before the vote was taken. He called upon his friends in Franklin not to ratify the nomination, as he had received nearly every vote of the Franklin delegation, and Gen. P. B. Hawkins [illegible] one of them. That it was due to Franklin that she should make the nomination and that Wake should ratify it. He told his colored friends to stick up to him, and he would stick up to them, whereupon the house fairly yelled for Fred Hawkins. Several parties tried to get the floor at once. John Williamson, Farris, Logan Harris, and others, were bawling out "Mr. Chairman."

The Chairman vainly endeavored to restore order. Everything was in confusion. Everybody was talking. The Franklin crowd [illegible] that Wake should attempt to dictate their action in the matter, were [illegible] for Madison Hawkins, with the exception of a very few who would [illegible] but shout for Paul Hawkins. After awhile Mr. Paul B. Hawkins got upon the stand, when the noise somewhat hushed. He wanted to know what it was that his friends in Franklin were so much opposed to him, said his home was in Franklin, that he had been born and raised in Franklin. Some one [illegible] this was probably the cause. Fred [illegible] made a very touching appeal to them for support, said he had never [illegible] but it was no go, they would persist in calling him a "Wake County Carpet Bagger."

Farris was, for sometime, trying to get in a resolution, that Holden, probably, prepared for the occasion. He started to read it several times, but no one ever heard it. Ben Smith came to the floor and said he was in favor of Paul Hawkins, because the Democrats and Conservatives were in favor of Madison Hawkins, and that it was a settled principle with him, to go against whatever they were in favor of. Madison Hawkins said that [illegible] Democrats that had expressed themselves as favorable to his nomination. He named Squire David Sears, and Dr. H. I. Davis, if you must know.

Jim Jones said he was not for any white man. Lee Long was here to nominate Lee Long, and failing in that, he had no preference.

The Chairman finally put the motion to the house, which was lost by a large majority. He declared that the house failed to ratify the nomination of the Committee.

It was now confusion, worse confounded. Madison Hawkins contending that he was the nominee, and Paul contending that he was. As a compromise, it was agreed to adjourn the Convention, to meet again after the Governor issues an order for the election, and have the whole thing over again.

Madison Hawkins says that he was offered one thousand dollars each, if he would withdraw, and allow the nomination to be [illegible]. John Williamson says that the Wake crowd made two propositions. The first was to buy the Franklin delegation; the second was to sell to them. But the Franklin crowd refused to accede to either proposition.

BEHTAM.

For the Sentinel.

FELL SWOOP.—Dear Sir: I observe in your excellent paper of the 22nd inst., an article signed "A Member of the Legislature." This member of the Legislature attempts to write on consolidation and thinks he has said some sharp things and is very *learned* on this subject. As a demagogue makes of persons in regard to what the President of the N. C. R. R. has done relative to passes to Newbern and Norfolk. I was surprised that one of that ilk should write anything about consolidation, as it is well known over the entire State that Mr. Durham was the only member who voted for consolidation who is possessed of any merit, and that those who voted against consolidation were with this exception the only members in the body of ordinary common sense, say nothing about their ability as men suitable to make laws to govern the "good" old North Carolina. If this "member of the Legislature" knew anything about Railroads and Steamships, also Seaports we would answer him; but his article shows that he is void of truth or common sense. Therefore we will not waste our time in writing in full, as we feel confident that the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad will shudder at the name being, and if they thought their Road was not protected by a charter might well exclaim, our Road is gone!

The idea of "a member of the Legislature," and especially one from the A. & N. C. R. R. should advocate consolidation is enough to satisfy all honest people that the thing is in a *coup*, and his "long winded" and senseless communication is in the interest of somebody down about Morehead. We know this *brassy faced* "member," and that he did not write all of the article, it took the *little man of Newbern* to help him "fix it up." If we had no other reason for opposing consolidation, this communication alone would make us against it. We have never known *the little man* of Newbern succeed at anything, he has failed in iron works, and coal mines, and come to a dead stand still and failure at the law, and we are afraid to trust him and "a member of the Legislature," with our Road. "A member of the Legislature," a friend to the State and the North Carolina R. R. Bah!

Did not the Legislature do everything in its power to destroy the North Carolina R. R.? Certainly it did. It chartered the Chatham R. R. to the South Carolina line, when they knew it would be finished to Columbia, making a shorter line by sixty miles than the N. C. R. R. to the nearest seaport. Did not the Legislature appropriate two million dollars to build the Atlantic and Ohio Railroad, which will divert the passengers and freights by the Virginia and Tennessee Roads? Did it not do all in its power, as far as appropriations and charters would answer, to *kill the N. C. R. R.*? Certainly they did. And now this *brassy faced* "member of the Legislature" wishes to finish his job by consolidating the N. C. with the A. & N. C. R. R. No, Mr. "member of the Legislature," the stockholders know *you* and your "ring" and they shun your very name. Wait until the people get a vote at you, and unless all of your constituents are of the colored fraternity, and "leagued" with your "ring," you will never write your name "a member of the Legislature" again.

You have impudence, if you are wanting in brains. The idea of a man writing a [illegible] communication and [illegible] his aim, and sign it, "A Member of the Legislature," is ridiculous. Poor little fellow, you have killed consolidation effectually. "A member of the Legislature!"—Bah!!

A STOCKHOLDER IN THE N. C. R. R.

HOW THE ATLANTIC CABLE IS WORKED—THE PROGRESS OF OCEAN TELEGRAPHING.

We find the following interesting account of the working of the Atlantic cable in a recent lecture by the Hon. Wm. J. McAlpine on the subject of "Modern Engineering."

Telegraphy may, with propriety, be considered one of the branches of engineering, and is peculiarly of modern development. A clever writer says that it may be read by each of the five senses. On land lines each signal is made by suspending the flow of the electric current for two different intervals of time, called "dots and dashes"—the word which, in different orders, constitutes the alphabet of the telegraph. When these are printed they are read by "sight," and ordinarily the operator reads them by "sound" as easily as a musician reads the letters of the scale by the same sense. If the operator has no instrument, he will grasp the wire in his hand, and read the signals by "feeling" the intermissions of the flow of the electric current. In like manner by placing the wire across his tongue he can "taste" the same intermission, but this is a dangerous experiment. And it is said that the electricity can be made to dissolve a chemical and produce a pungent odor in the telegraphic alphabet, which can be read by "smelling," but for this I do not vouch. I tell you that the method of signaling through the Atlantic cable is known in detail to but few persons. The operation is exactly reversed from that of the land wires.

The gutta percha covering of the copper wires under the pressure of a great depth of water, becomes an absorbent of the electricity which is being sent through them to the extent of 90 per cent. The first portion of the electric wave of 10 per cent, crosses the ocean 2,000 miles in two seconds, and it would be followed by a succession of waves from the retention of that portion of the electricity which has been absorbed by the gutta-percha in impulses, and the signal would be repeated like echoes, and produce not only confusion, but great delay. To remedy this Professor Varley introduced a key, which sends alternate currents, positive and negative, at such intervals as allow the first wave of 10 per cent. to pass forward, and then that portion absorbed by the covering is neutralized by its opposite, and the cable is cleared for the transmission of a second pair of currents.—The battery used is a very small one, (three of Daniell's cups,) and the signal being only 10 per cent. of this small current, is powerless to move any of the other instruments in use on land. The instrument used consists of a minute polarized needle, suspended on a single strand of a spider's web, or one from the silk worm. In the middle of this minute needle is placed an almost microscopic mirror, which reflects a [illegible]. The currents of electricity effect this needle alternately to the right and left for a space of time corresponding to that occupied in the signal of the land line, the same kind of alphabet being used in both cases. The receiver (not operator) sits in a dark room and to the small mirror reflects the ray of light upon a piece of white paper before him, on which a black line is drawn, to the right and left of which the light is alternately reflected. The receiver reads these signals by "sight," and transmits them into another person, placed outside of the dark room, by means of an ordinary instrument. A short time since, Gen. Reynolds told me that he had sent a message, without either wire or cable, ninety-two miles across an arm of Lake Superior, by means of the Heliotrope or mirror, and on the return of this messenger, who had been sent with a [illegible] he found that the heliotrope message had been received, understood and obeyed.

He had two assistants who had been telegraphic operators, who had for a whole summer been amusing themselves in talking to each other with these instruments, though they were stationed ten, twenty, or thirty miles apart. When Gen. Morgan made his great raid through Indiana and Ohio, he captured one of my operators, and compelled him to telegraph, in Gen. Lew. Wallace's name, to Cincinnati, asking how many regular troops were in that city. Morgan read by "sound," and, therefore, the operator did not dare to intimate that he was under duress and could only venture to add an extra initial to his own signatures. The receiving operator at Cincinnati knew that Morgan was in that neighborhood, and suspecting, from the extra initial letter, that all was not right, replied, greatly exaggerating the force of regulars, and the consequence was that Morgan changed his route to a circuit of twenty miles beyond the city, and thus saved it from a sack, and the probable loss of millions of dollars.

A HARD CASE.—We have been told of a poor woman, living in the country, who is so unfortunate as to be possessed of an improvident husband, as this narrative will show: This poor woman has not, since the war, enjoyed the luxury of having sugar or coffee. After denying herself this long time, she determined to make an effort to obtain a small supply of both. So she went to work, spun her yarn, and knit two pairs of excellent socks; and, woman-like, put them in the hands of her unworthy husband, who was about starting to town, and directed him to sell them and expend the money for sugar and coffee. The fellow came to town and, without any trouble, sold the socks for twenty-five cents per pair. But, what do you think he did with the money, for which his good wife thus toiled? He did not buy whiskey, as one would at first suppose. Nor did he buy cloth, or anything that is useful. The scalawag went off to a barber shop and gave the fifty cents to have his whiskers dyed. Should he not have died himself? This is indeed a "*hard case*," and we would not blame that woman if she applies for a divorce.—*Salisbury Examiner.*

A street car conductor in Columbus, Ohio, has adopted a very small child, which was left in a basket in his car last week, with $100 to pay its fare.

M. H. Rogers, editor of the Courier, at Great Barrington, Mass., announces his intention of riding to Ithaca, N. Y., 240 miles distance, on a velocipede.

Col. W. S. Ashby, who was the leader of Gen. Wade Hampton's scouts in the late war, arrived at Nassau last Monday on his [illegible]