Gov Clarke

The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 3. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY JULY 7, 1869. NO. 106

THE SENTINEL.

"SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY."

In our issue of Friday, June 25th, 1869, we published, from the New Orleans *Picayune*, an account of a meeting of the above named society, held in that city on the 11th of June, at which the permanent Constitution and By-laws were read and adopted. Owing to the press of matter on hand at that time, we deferred an editorial notice until the present.

We see that the Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., is President, Gen. Braxton Bragg, Vice President, and Joseph Jones, M. D., Secretary and Treasurer. In the list of the Vice Presidents of States we find the name of Gen. D. H. Hill for North Carolina, a most capital selection.

The objects of the Society are set forth in the official circular, which was published with the proceedings, and amount to about this:

A collection of papers and documents relating to, or connected with the history of the Southern States, from the earliest times down to the present date, but, *especially*, everything connected with the late war.—Histories of States, complete files of newspapers, statistics of all kinds, works, speeches, &c., official reports and private descriptions of campaigns and battles, military maps, reports upon the equipments, organization, numbers and losses of the several branches of the armies of the C. S. A., reports upon naval operations, and the nitre and mining bureau, foreign relations, currency, medical statistics, &c., names of officers and soldiers who were killed or wounded during the war, when and where; all matter relating to treatment of prisoners during the war, either soldiers or citizens, the conduct of hostile armies towards the citizens of the invaded country, Southern poetry, ballads songs, &c., &c.

The purpose of the Society is to have its head in New Orleans, with branches in every Southern State, under a Vice President, which, in the course of time, will spread into District or County Societies.

A suitable fire-proof building is to be procured for a place of deposit for these records, until their publication in future, and contributions, in money, for that purpose and other necessary expenses, are respectfully solicited.

North Carolina should take advantage of this opportunity to transmit to posterity a true account of the gallantry and devotion of our own soldiers during the war.

The slander of North Carolina Troops, by such unreliable writers as Pollard, of Virginia, should be rejected (as they have been through the columns of the *Sentinel*,) by men who were present in the engagements. The determined valor of our soldiers, in some of the bloodiest battles of the war, should be told by those who were participants or eye witnesses.

The outrages of Sherman's invading army could be delineated by many of our noble women, who were the sufferers in its line of march, and as for the treatment of prisoners of war, we have, in our own town, many gentlemen who could give accurate and reliable descriptions of the sufferings and horrors of Northern prison life, at Johnson Island, Point Lookout, Elmira, Fort Delaware and Charleston harbor.—Let all those who have the knowledge, and are interested give their note, though it be but a page. The *truth* of our actions and sufferings will be but a just legacy to our posterity.

We suppose that at an early day our Vice President, Gen. D. H. Hill, will take steps to organize societies throughout the State.

All communications and remittances should be addressed, *prepaid*, to Dr. Joseph Jones, Secretary and Treasurer of the Southern Historical Society, New Orleans, La.

We hope that the newspapers of the State, generally, will call the attention of their readers to the organization of this Society.

THE MEETING AT FRANKLINTON.

As will be seen by the proceedings of the Conservative Democratic meeting at Louisburg on Saturday, published in another column, our friends in Franklin have named Monday next, 12th inst., as the day for the meeting of delegates from the two counties, at Franklinton, to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Senate, caused by the death of Mr. Wynne. We hope our friends, who were appointed as delegates from this county, will not fail to attend the Convention at Franklinton, and assist by their counsels in the selection of a candidate acceptable to the Conservative Democratic party of the District, and one who may be relied on to oppose the present extravagant and reckless administration of our State government. Delegates can take the morning train for Franklinton and return by the afternoon train, having ample time for the business of the Convention.

SKETCHES.—We give to-day No. 15, and the last, of the series of Pen and Ink Sketches of the University. These sketches have been read with pleasure and interest by many, as they have recalled facts and incidents connected with the history of the University and those connected with it in its days of usefulness and prosperity.

The author has promised us a sketch of the life and labors of Charles Harris, first Professor of Mathematics in the University, which may be followed by notices of deceased distinguished Alumni; and as the author is fully capable of making such notices interesting, we have no doubt the great body of the Alumni throughout the country, as well as others, will read them with pleasure.

THE FOURTH

The negro celebration of the Fourth to-day, absorbs almost all other local topics, and therefore we devote most of our local space to the chronicling of the incidents connected therewith.

GATHERING.

As early as Saturday evening the negroes commenced assembling, men, women and children, shod and unshod, from the surrounding country and even from other counties, until, by breakfast to-day, there were several thousands in the City.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession was formed near the African Methodist Church about ten o'clock, headed by Blair's four horse phaeton, hired for the orators and readers to ride in, but in which "nary" orator or reader was. Followed by two hundred and ten darkies, by actual count, including Auburn and True American leagues, and some forty-five picaninnies from eight to twelve years old, *but not a single white man*, except [illegible] wag and carpet bagger in the city, though shame of some other carpet [illegible] "jine in."

THE ROUTE.

The procession, accompanied by [illegible] Brass Band, moved [illegible] to Hillsborough Street, [illegible] then [illegible] Fayetteville [illegible] Hill, [illegible] the Yarborough House. They went to the Hall [illegible] packed.

THE ODOR.

The exercises of the procession added to the density of the audience, gave an odor [illegible] day.

[illegible]

Before the procession arrived, Gen. [illegible] Judges Pearson, Reade and [illegible] together with [illegible] Deaf and Dumb Asylum [illegible] Joseph Williams [illegible] J. P. Andrews [illegible] platform [illegible]

CEREMONIES.

Dr. [illegible] acted as master of ceremonies, [illegible] and announced J. P. Andrews to read the Declaration of Independence, who got up and read it, the audience keeping "silently quiet" as Mr. Carrow [illegible] they should do. Then the band [illegible] after which Sawyer, a negro, was introduced by the Doctor, and read the Mecklenburg Declaration. Then [illegible] Joseph Williams made a speech, and the ceremonies closed.

THE READING.

Sawyer beat Andrews reading.

"HONORS EASY."

Maj. Martin, from some cause not divulged, declined the honor of the Chief Marshalship and the said honor was offered to and accepted by Ed. Lane, "Sambo and a brother."

We noticed that Mr. Hatch and his neighbor Buck, who had been appointed Marshals, did not appear. Many of the negroes expressed their disappointment at being so decidedly snubbed by their white brethren, and we don't blame them.

THE AUDIENCE

Was composed of some dozen whites, including a delegation from the Insane Asylum, two or three ladies, and the balance negroes.

REFRESHMENTS.

There were about fifty refreshment tables spread out about Capitol Square, the Old Market and Baptist Grove, and about one hundred perambulating lemonade buckets scattered throughout the principal thoroughfares, going at a five cent nickel a tin cupful, and many a last five cents went for the refreshment of the dainty Dinahs by their gay and reckless Sambos.

NO BARBECUE.

Perhaps the "unkindest cut of all" was the failure of the getters up of the concern to provide a big dinner for their friends.—The negroes felt this neglect sensibly, many of them having walked a score of miles or more for the express purpose of getting "some t'n t' eat." Even Whitson failed to get his collards.

CLOSING SCENE.

At this present writing the crowds are beginning to disperse. The Auburn league has just passed on its winding way to the pine woods, preceded by a fife and toy drum playing the good old march of "two little pigs and a bob-tailed sow," and looking hungry enough to eat the tune.

HEREAFTER.

We have many notes of the incidents of the day, relating mostly to the movements of the whites, which we shall draw on at leisure.

THE RADICAL NOMINEE.—We learn from a private source, that the Radical Convention, which met in Louisburg, yesterday, succeeded in nominating P. B. Hawkins, Esq., who has gone over, "horse, foot and dragoons," to the Rads, as candidate for the vacant Senatorship. Some of the Wake delegates are reported to have gotten into pretty warm water with their Radical brethren of Franklin, as it is said that one, at least, availed himself of the length and [illegible] of his shanks to bring his carcass out of the range of [illegible] brought to bear on him at once.

For the Sentinel.

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

DEDICATED TO THE [illegible] OF THE STATE, AND TO THE ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY.

No. 15.

[illegible]

[illegible] had been forced to ask for help [illegible] with extreme reluctance [illegible] in its history had the College received [illegible] from the State. In 1791, $10,000 had been loaned it, and this [illegible] a gift. The $17,000 [illegible] half a century, [illegible] the State has ever given its University $17,000. It would be [illegible] to see what the University of South Carolina and Virginia have cost their respective States, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Prof. Martin, of the Department of Chemistry, also resigned his [illegible] that summer. Both [illegible] a severe loss. They [illegible]

[illegible] Professor of Mathematics [illegible]

POPULAR IDEAS.

It cannot be denied that at the close of the war, all our Literary Institutions took more or less of a political or at any rate, a Sectional complexion. The election of Gen. Lee to the Presidency of Washington College, had the effect to draw thither such an overwhelming crowd of students, that it seemed to become necessary to the existence and prosperity of all our Colleges that they should take on a warm Southern tone, and identify themselves if possible more than ever with the Lost Cause, by associating with them those who had been prominent in our army. It had very soon begun to be openly said, that all that Chapel Hill needed was to have Gen. Jo. Johnston, or some other one of our Southern heroes placed at its head. People did not seem to care whether the man was a scholar or not, so that he had fought gallantly on our side. Gov. Swain remonstrated with such quasi-military views, as he had resisted the plan of introducing military features in the College course during the war. Nevertheless it was certainly the popular idea of the day. Gov. Swain was assailed by a certain Press as an old fogy, a fossil, who with his colleagues should be forced to give way to more wide-awake and truly Southern patriotic men. After four years of war, it seemed too tame a proceeding to put on the scholar's simple garb and return quietly to the old ways, the old studies, the old moderation. The old Professors were voted slow—the old methods behind the age. People forgot that it takes time to grow an efficient, experienced and able College officer. A great and successful working Institution is as much the work of years as the Literature of a country. We cannot have a Southern Literature merely by resolving on it, and starting Magazines and Reviews, and we cannot make a living College merely by electing new Professors and buying new apparatus.

THE LANDSCRIP.

The influences that were agitating men's minds, and weakening the hold of the Faculty on public favor, might have been overcome by time and its inevitable reactions, and especially by the judicious intermingling among them of new elements—new officers and fresh attractions. This the poverty of the Institution prevented.

When the Landscrip donation from Congress, for the establishment of an Agricultural College in every State in the Union, was announced, Gov. Swain, by unwearied exertion, and mainly by his own personal influence among the politicians at Washington City, procured the grant for North Carolina. I believe [illegible] ern State [illegible], unless, perhaps, Georgia [illegible] Gov. Swain, having secured it for the State, was further instrumental in influencing the State Representatives to hand it over to the University, that the new Agricultural College might be connected with it, making use of its ample Buildings, and its funds, and thus going at once into successful operation. With this great addition to its advantages and attractions, the Trustees felt assured that the University would revive.

THE RESIGNATIONS.

The Trustees were very unwilling that the doors of the University should be closed for even so short an interval, while they were maturing plans for a reorganization. They knew the peril, and the extreme difficulty in setting such machinery in motion again, if once stopped. They, therefore, while accepting the resignation of the Faculty, formally requested them to continue the College exercises for another session, and keep the doors open till the new measures could be resolved upon. It was a delicate thing to ask of men so circumstanced, and I know that Gov. Swain, hesitated, saying at the same time, that he would go as far as any man to serve the interests of the University. However, the *esprit du corps* prevailed, and the Faculty remained as requested, till the Commencement of June 1868, when the Trustees handsomely and unanimously re-elected them all to their several Departments, at the same time making provision to enlarge the corps by such additions as were called for, and by the election of Professors in the new Agricultural School.

THE CLOSE OF A LONG DAY.

All these plans and hopes, however, were doomed to be frustrated by the issue of the State elections in May of that year, by which a new Constitution was adopted, and new State officers came in with new party views and prejudices, thus throwing the State Institutions into entirely new hands. One of the first acts of the new Government was the summary closing of the University doors to a company of negro troops, and the consequent displacement of all the College authorities. A severer blow to the cause of Education was never dealt, and with all respect for the purity of their motives who thus acted, and their ability to judge in such matters, I may anticipate the verdict of a very few years, and add, that a greater blunder was never committed.

[illegible]

It was a significant indication of the irritability of the times that while one party had been clamoring for the removal of the Faculty, on the ground that they were traitors to the South, the other party was also impatient of them, and when it had accomplished their ejection, we had certain other presses rejoicing over the downfall of disloyal rebels, the breaking up of the old rookery and the letting in of light on the dark corners of an effete aristocracy. It was also a significant indication of the even tenor of the way the Faculty had held as [illegible] that the extremists of both sides [illegible]

We hear a great deal said these days about the present odious aspects of party, and especially the unprecedented invasion of Literary ground hitherto held sacred from such interference. We need to be reminded, every now and then, that human nature is the same in all ages and that there is nothing new. I have before me now a letter to [illegible] the President of the Board of Trustees, of the University of North Carolina, dated Oct. 21, 1812, and written by the Rev. James Hall, D. D., of Iredell county. His spirit had been stirred within him at the intrusion of politics in the domain of letters. One of his co-presbyters had been chosen a member of the Board, the only Democrat known in the two presbyteries of the State, which consist of more than thirty members, and "whose political principles as was acknowledged to me by a member of the Board, designate the object of choice." Meanwhile it seems that Dr. Hall and others who bore the burden and heat of the Revolutionary day, were proscribed as "Rebel Priests," "for which, see a late number of the Raleigh *Register*,"—and "must sustain the above and other most odious epithets." Then follow reflections such as we are familiar with at this very time, concerning party principles, literary institutions &c., &c., ending thus, "I query if christendom can produce such an example as has and may be found in the University of North Carolina."

The letter however was written for the purpose of thanking the Board for the honorary degree of D. D., lately conferred on the writer, and also announces that he had a considerable number of books which he intended to present to the College. So that there was evidently at bottom, in spite of politics, respect and good will on both sides.

GOV. SWAIN'S HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS.

This letter is one of very many collected by Gov. Swain to illustrate the history of the State and University. A rich and invaluable storehouse of material for the future Historian. It is not among the least of the debts which North Carolina owes to Gov. Swain that he was for many years so indefatigable in collecting such material.

His wide acquaintance throughout the Union, his large correspondence, and the general esteem felt for him by all classes and parties, gave him unusual facilities for gathering information. He was himself a storehouse of facts and anecdotes, and genealogical and traditional lore, such as no other man's memory in the State could compass. He loved such investigations, and was never happier than when he received a communication from some like-minded friend, throwing fresh light on some obscure corner of inquiry. Losing him, we lost the key to his vast collection of papers, and the only hand competent to fuse and present them to the world in a competent form. Let who will take up his mantle and endeavor to carry out his designs, the name of DAVID L. SWAIN must ever remain first on the list of those who loved and honored North Carolina, and who, more than any other man of his day, keeping himself aloof from State politics, had fostered State pride, and laid the foundation for building up our State history.

FINALLY.

Gov. Swain's death occurring when it did, gave a dramatic and tragical interest to the close of his connection with the University and to the close of the fifth Act of the University's career. That there should now be an interlude of a Farce seems proper. But that the curtain will rise again on fairer scenes, new actors, and a prouder story for Chapel Hill, no one who loves our State is willing to doubt. As was well said by the orator at the late meeting of the Board, to her Alumni must the University look now for aid and restoration. To her Alumni, I have addressed these desultory papers, and to the right feeling of every honest man in the State, in the hope of re-kindling their attachment and re-awakening their interest in a spot once dear, and hallowed by a thousand tender and patriotic associations.

For the Sentinel.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

LOUISBURG, N. C., July 3, 1869.

Pursuant to notice previously given, a large number of the Conservatives and Democrats of this county, assembled in Convention, to-day in the Court House at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of consulting together, as to the propriety of nominating a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Senate occasioned by the death of the late R. I. Wynne, Esq.

The meeting was called to order by Jones Fuller, Esq., who nominated M. Lankford, Esq., for chairman. George S. Baker, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then explained by Capt. J. J. Davis. In the course of his remarks he dealt the extravagances and enormities of the party in power, some severe blows. He adverted to the fact that during the canvass for the Constitution in the Spring of 1868, that the Radical speakers, told the people that the State and County tax, combined was by that instrument limited to two dollars on three hundred dollars worth of property, and a like sum on each poll, and pointed to the tax lists, which have but recently been made out by the Commissioners of this county, which demands nearly three times the constitutional limit on property, and two dollars and seventy cents on the poll, as an evidence of the insincerity of their professions, and utter disregard of their moral obligations.

Mr. Jones Fuller next addressed the meeting in a speech of some length, which was well conceived and forcibly delivered.

On motion the chairman was requested to appoint five delegates from each Township to meet the delegates appointed by the Wake Convention, at Franklinton, and Monday July 12th was designated as the day for said meeting.

The Chairman appointed the delegates as follows:

Hayesville Township—B W Wilson, Dr. W H Davis, M Person, D D Overton, George Jones and T. J. Blacknall.

Sandy Creek Township—R A Speed, John E Thomas, J B Littlejohn, Dr P S Foster, A H Person and G H Gupton.

Gold Mine Township—Joshua Perry, Arch Taylor, W F Collins, A D Williams and R Pearce.

Cedar Rock Township—J J Pearce, W K Davis, Wm Coppedge, Jr, Dr W C Lankford and S M Boon.

Louisburg Township—C M Cooke, W H Furgerson, O L Ellis, Jones Fuller, N M Hawkins, J J Davis and J Murphy.

Franklinton Township—C Perry, J A Henley, Dr B T Green, W H Mitchell, A C Perry, Henry C Kearney, J S Joyner and Capt A S Perry.

Freeman's Township—B J King, W J [illegible] Jr. and J K Perry.

Harris Township—A J P Harris, J R Jeffreys, Dr E A Crudup, W R Young and D W Spivey.

Cypress Creek Township—W Harris, B Gay, Col W H Yarborough, T W Davis, R Stallings and H J Barnes.

Dunn's Township—W S Harris, F P Pearce, A D Crudup, Robert Griffin and J Griffin, Jr.

On motion it was ordered that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the Daily SENTINEL, with a request that they be published.

In response to loud calls, the meeting was addressed by W. S. Harris, C. M. Cooke and D. W. Spivey, Esqrs. They all gave the newly fledged Radical, Gen. Philemon B. Hawkins, the prospective candidate of that party for Senatorial honors, some hard licks.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

M. LANKFORD, *Chairman*.
GEO. BAKER, *Sec'y*.

For the Sentinel.

LOUISBURG, July 3rd, 1869.

MR EDITOR:—On the night of the 30th of June, the Sheriff of this county arrested, under a *capias* from Franklin Superior Court, Thomas McGiffin, who sports several *aliases*. McG. has made himself notorious for his many villanies in several counties of this State, as well as Virginia. He came here soon after the close of hostilities with a man who called himself Dr. Wm. Lewis. Lewis established himself as a teacher of freedmen in that part of the county which lies near Nash, Warren and Halifax. McGiffin had no visible means of support. They both made themselves offensive to both the white and black, and rendered themselves notorious by violating the law in every conceivable manner. I have been informed by the Sheriff that he has had *capiases* for one or both of their arrest from Halifax, Nash, Warren, Northampton, Guilford and other counties. They have been before arrested in this county but broke jail.

It is said that Lewis was sentenced to the Virginia Penitentiary last winter, but that Wells, the acting Governor, and present Radical candidate for that position, pardoned him. May it not reasonably be expected that he will next turn up as a reconstructed Legislator or Judge? Such things have happened.

Would it not be well to pass them around, that the public may be guarded against the one that is still at large?

HARLEY.

MASSACHUSETTS PROHIBITORY LAW.—The Massachusetts State constables are attempting to enforce the new prohibitory liquor law throughout the State, and trouble is still feared in some of the larger places.—The penalties under the law are heavy; for a single sale it is $10 fine and from twenty to thirty days' imprisonment; for a second violation $20 and from thirty to sixty days' imprisonment, and for any subsequent violation $50 and from three to six months' imprisonment, with an extra month in each case when the fine is not paid. The keeping with intent to sell is punished by $10 fine and twenty days' imprisonment. The sellers are liable for all damage done by the buyer and drinker, while drunk, and any person arrested for drunkenness can escape prosecution by appearing as a witness against the man of whom he purchased his liquor. These are only a few of the more important provisions.

Carlos de Cespedes, the present leader of the insurgents, was, in 1867, a student in Middleton, Conn. He was at the time an ardent admirer of American institutions, and was deeply impressed with the liberal ideas and principles of the Constitution of the United States.

From the Wilmington Journal.

CAPE FEAR ACADEMY—COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The Commencement Exercises of the Cape Fear Academy took place in the City Hall yesterday afternoon as originally appointed. The Cadets formed in regular order at the Academy grounds at 5½ o'clock and, preceded by a band of music, marched down through Front and Market streets and thence round by Third street to the Hall.—Already a large number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled in the building. In the meantime, the little gun of Captain J. C. McIlhenny belched forth its thunder, shaking the very building with its echoes.

The Cadets took their stations in the Hall amid music by the band. When the arrangement had been completed, the Exercises were opened with a prayer by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, D. D., clothed in eloquent, feeling and expressive language.

The Principal of the institution, Gen. R. E. Colston, after returning thanks to patrons for the support and encouragement bestowed, and a short address to the Cadets upon the occasion, proceeded with the distribution of prizes in the following manner and to the Cadets named:

Medal for Good Conduct.—Cadets David Gregg, John D. Ragland, M. Croudy, J. I. McRee, E. P. Davis, W. P. Price, Alex. Sprunt, John D. Bellamy, Thomas Atkinson, W. L. Smith, J. C. Heyer, Wm. McKoy, David Mitchell, Joseph Smith, R. H. Bunting, Ed. Engelhard, Chas. Metts.

Certificates of Good Conduct.—Cadets E. Mc[illegible], J. W. Huggins, Dobbin Holmes, Pembroke Jones, [illegible] Murchison, T. C. McIlhenny, Rob't. Metts, Walter Parsley, John Rothwell, John T. Schonwald, Ed. Singletary, Samuel Bear, A. B. Stephens, W. Walker.

The following medals and certificates were awarded in the different branches of study:

Medals.—J. D. Ragland, Math. and Fr., David Gregg, Math. and Span., M. Croudy, Math. Lt. and Gr., J. I. McRee, Lt. Gr. and Fr. Thomas Atkinson, Lt. and Gr. W. L. Smith, Math. and Lt. Alex. Sprunt, Lt. and Gr. E. P. Davis, Gr. John Heyer, Math. and Gr., J. D. Bellamy, Math. Gr. and Lt. Geo. N. Harriss, Arith. Rob't McKoy, Gr. Wm. McKoy, G.

Certificates of good Progress.—E. P. Davis, Math. and Fr., J. I. McRee, Math.; J. S. Schonwald, Math.; Alex. Sprunt, Math. and Fr., M. Croudy, Fr.; Thos. Atkinson, Fr., J. D. Bellamy, Fr.; Jordan Thomas, Fr., Lt. and Gram.; Wm. McKoy, Lt.; Rob't. McKoy, Lt.; Fred. A. Dervosset, Lt. and Arith.; Thos. Harriss, Lt., Math. and Fr.; M. S. Willard, Lt., Geography, Gram. and Arith.; Ed. Engelhard, Lt., Arith. and Gram.; W. P. Price, Lt. and Geogr.; C. M. Cushing, Arith., Geogr. and Gram.; Clarence Lowe, Geogr.; W. K. Price, Geogr. and Gram.; W. L. Smith, Geogr. and Lt.; George Parsley, Geogr. and Math.; Jno. Rothwell, Arith., Geogr., Gram. and Fr.; A. V. Wood, Geogr and Math.; Jno. Canaux, Geogr. and Gram.; W. L. Harlow, Geogr. and Gram.; J. Love, Gram.; T. C. McIlhenny, Gram.; J. W. Huggins, Gram., Arith. and Fr.; John Russell, Arith.; Emmett Ragland, Arith.; A. Meares, Arith.; R. H. Bunting, Arith., Geogr. and History; Robt. Strange, History; R. Meares, Geogr., Gram. and History; Ed. Singletary, Gram.; Clinton Van Orsdell, Gram.; R. Dix, Gram.; Fred Cantwell, Gram. and Arith.; Reuben Ragland, Gram.; Robert Cantwell, Gram.; Wright Meares, Gram. and Arith.; Samuel Bear, Arith. and History; Pembroke Jones, History; Dobbin Holmes, History; Walter Parsley, History; Chas. Metts, Arith.; Jos. Smith, Arith. and Gram.; Jas. Ryan, Arith.; W. Walker, Arith.; Brook Empie, History.

At the conclusion of this distribution, which was conducted amid successive glances of delight from the fortunate ones above named, Col. A. M. Waddell delivered the Commencement Address. To do justice to this excellent, though simple, address would require its publication entire. Its excellence we attribute in great part to its beautiful simplicity and appropriateness to the occasion. There was one leading feature which peculiarly stamped it—an effort to inspire these young Cadets with a desire to be *gentlemen* in the full and honorable sense of the term. The address gave much pleasure to all who heard it, which was insured by enthusiastic applause at its termination.

Thus closed the exercises, and the audience dispersed animated with a feeling of pleasure at the manner in which they had been entertained.

To whom is the country indebted for the disgraceful and inhuman spectacle presented on the field of Gettysburg? The bones of the Confederate dead are there lying bleaching in the sun, and no attempt has been made to reinter them. Is this an exhibition of loyalty, or is the notorious Shirley on guard there too? What offence have the dead committed that their bones must be treated with such brutal contumely? Is this the kind of peace which was to shed its beams on the country when Grant was inaugurated?—*Metropolitan Record.*

APPOINTED AT LAST.—A dispatch from Washington says: "Mrs. Dr. Mary E. Walker has at last succeeded in her persistent applications for a government office. Pantaloons and all, she is to be inducted into a clerkship in the office of the third auditor. She will be the only woman in that office, but it will be remembered that she expressed herself as "not afraid of the men."

Arizona advices to the 8th of June state that Colonel Sanford's command had returned to Camp McDowell. They killed 22 Indians and captured four during the expedition. Colonel Price's command killed three Indians and destroyed a great amount of property during the late raid through the Wallapai country.

The Yazoo, Miss., *Banner* says a number of the old Yerger family servants were in town a few days ago, and having heard of the tragic affair at Jackson, in which Colonel E. M. Yerger was so unfortunately involved, inquired if money would "do Massa Ned any good," declaring that, if necessary, they would among them raise $1,500 to aid in his defense.

SENTENCED FOR PERJURY.—George B. Davis and John D. McHenry, convicted of perjury in swearing to certain statements falsely implicating Collector Bailey, of New York, in frauds upon the revenue, have been sentenced—the former to the King's county penitentiary for five years, and the latter to the Albany penitentiary for a similar period, besides paying a fine of $1,000.

From the La Crosse Democrat.

DEBT NOT DECREASED.

We see it frequently asserted by Radical papers that the national blessing is being decreased year after year, month after month, and week after week, but we fail to see the force of such untruths. Taxes are getting higher all the while, and we read of millions of revenue coming in each day, yet the debt has steadily increased since the close of the war, in 1865, until now it is over $250,000,000 more than it was then.

Tax payers and the laboring classes very properly ask: "Why is this?" and "murmur among themselves." It is because of dishonest, of needlessly protracting Indian wars, of voting treasure to every little enterprise, of keeping black men in idleness.

Large taxes necessitate a large expenditure to collect the same, as there is an expensive army of assessors, collectors, and those who watch to prevent fraud, but who are always waiting to "divide."

Years ago the party now in power, denounced the Democratic administration as extravagant, when it only cost the country about $80,000,000 a year, and now four times that sum is spent annually by each Radical administration.

Statements recently published by the Treasury Department furnish some startling facts. By them it appears that, on the 1st of April, 1865, the public debt amounted to $2,366,955,075 34. The receipts into the Treasury from that day to the 1st of November 1868, from all sources of revenue, reached the enormous sum of $1,666,476,062, 20.—The increase of the public debt from the first day of April, 1865, to the first day of November, 1868, was $169,174,475, 48.—Add this sum to the revenue receipts, and the total amount received by the government from all sources, from the 1st of April, 1865, to the 1st of November, 1868, makes a total of $1,822,650,537 68. Estimating the revenues from November 1, 1868, to June 1, 1869, to be in the same ratio that they were the previous year, the total revenues received by the Treasury from April 1, 1865 to June 1, 1869, will foot up $2,580,-650,537 68, or nearly five hundred millions annually. The figures of the Treasury Department show that the debt of the country has increased, since the close of the war, to the amount stated below:

Total debt June 1, 1869	$2,633,070 633 10
Total debt April, 1, 1865	2,366,955,077 34
Increase	$266,715,555, 76

What a comment on honest administration and Radical financiering. This thing must end, and will in final repudiation. It is the only loophole left for relief, and get out of the meshes quicker, the calm the sooner it comes, and dawn of prosperity.

THE SWANNANOA CHEESE MANUFACTORY.

In company with a few friends, on Friday last we paid a visit to this, the second Cheese Factory established in the mountains of Western North Carolina, located about two miles Southeast from Asheville, in the beautiful Swannanoa Valley, and directly on the Hominy road. The company is composed of [illegible] Mell, well, G. B. Tennent, Mont. Patton, John Murphy, John Cheesbrough and Jos. Reed, six of the best farmers in Buncombe county, who own fine farms in the vicinity.

Mr. Jacob Becker, from Herkimer, the celebrated cheese county of New York, assisted by his excellent "better half," is the Manager and manufacturer; and we take occasion to congratulate the Company in securing the services of such competent and truly worthy persons to conduct the details of their enterprise.

The first cheese was made at this factory on the 27th day of May last. The product of that day was 36 lbs. The daily production has steadily increased since then, and it now amounts to 153 lbs. The aggregate amount made from the 27th of May to the 27th of June is a little over 4,000 lbs. This, we think, is doing well for the first month, particularly when we consider that five sabbath days occurred on which no cheese was made.

Of the quality of the cheese we are unable to speak, as yet, as it requires at least 60 days to cure and become fit for use.—But, judging from the truly rich appearance of their outside, we never saw a more superb lot of cheeses than our friend Becker exhibited to us in the curing room of the Swannanoa factory.

Our space admonishes us to be brief, and we, therefore, postpone the extended account we had prepared. We will give it in our next.

We cannot close this short notice without returning the sincere thanks of the whole party to Mr. and Mrs. Becker for their kindness and attention to us during our visit.

A MAN WHO HAS NOT SLEPT FOR FOUR YEARS.

[Lancaster (Pa.) Express.]

A very singular case of wakefulness has just been brought to our notice. Joseph Herr, a cabinet maker, about 60 years of age, has not had a half hour's continuous sleep for four years. The case was thus stated to us: About four years since a daughter of Mr. Herr became very ill and Mr. H. watched at her bed-side day and night, for six weeks, when she died. All this time he took no sleep, stating that he felt no desire for it. A few days after the death of his daughter, he ran a nail into his foot, and this confined him to his bed for seven or eight weeks, not an hour of which time could he obtain sleep. After recovery from his wound he still failed to obtain rest from sleep, and so the matter continued to go on from week to month, and from month to year. His health suffered and he complains of great debility.—He applied to a leading physician of this city, who prescribed a powerful opiate, but it had no more effect upon him, as he says, than a snap of his finger. He again applied to the same physician, requesting that the dose be increased. To this the physician objected, stating that it would be dangerous. He said he did not care, and another opiate was prepared strong enough, it is alleged, to put three or four ordinary men to sleep and never wake up again.—This had no better effect than the first, and the physician refused to administer any more doses of that kind, but advised his patient, as a last resort, to get on a "high old bender." This experiment has not yet been tried, and it may be a question whether he can swallow enough liquor to produce intoxication and a portion more.—Mr. Herr is a sober and industrious man, but in consequence of his malady is unable to do any kind of physical labor. It is certainly a strange case.

Iowa has increased in population 628,000 during the past twenty-nine years. Chicago has 1,000,000, and is entirely out of [illegible]