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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, SEATON GALE, EDITOR.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1867.

THE UNIVERSITY.

We have heretofore advocated the reorganization of the University of North Carolina, and the adoption of a thorough University system. We believe this to be absolutely necessary, both in order to meet the educational demands of the times and as the chief means of uniting the people of the State warmly in its support.

It is almost hopeless to rely upon legislation all to rebuild and sustain the fortunes of the University. The losses and misfortunes of the people, during the war, will be paid in part, by some for the next fifty years, against any appropriation for any institution of learning. We are almost afraid that it will be urged, for the next ten years, against attempting the resumption of the Common Schools. Indeed, it will be the burden of croakers for all time to come, and will be specially relied upon by them as an absolutely necessary reason for small taxes and ultimate repudiation.

The people of the State, and the friends of education, and especially of the University, all over the Union, must be appealed to, personally and urgently, for the means to establish it upon a basis too strong to be endangered hereafter, and too elevated in character, scholarship and adaptation to the wants of the people of the South, to be reached by other institutions.

It will require probably \$250,000 to place it upon this foundation. And nothing short of a high mark must be aimed at by the Trustees, in order to arouse and concentrate the public confidence and favor upon it, as the institution of the State and the South.

The amount, these times, appears large—almost impossible, it will be said, to be obtained. We believe otherwise. Indeed, if something grand and superior, in all respects to the past, be not attempted, better sell the Institution at once, pay its debts and place the balance to the credit of the Common School fund. But it can be done, and will be done, if the Trustees adopt an elevated programme for its reorganization and future conduct, and employ the services of the right men to go out and beg the money.

It can be done (not in North Carolina alone) in a few years, if the men and means are employed to do it. Every North Carolinian, whether found in New York, Massachusetts, or the great West, or in the South, as far as Texas, or beyond the mountains of California, will be glad to contribute his dollar, or \$5, or \$10, or \$20, or \$100, or \$1,000, as he may be, for the grandeur and glory of his native old North State.

We are glad that the Trustees took the initiative at their late meeting. The programme laid down, it is true, seemed rather timid, but the more the Committee appointed ponder and investigate the subject, the more enlarged will be their views and the more sanguine their hopes of success.

It struck us, as a capital error, to propose to close the collegiate operations of the University, next December, and to accept the resignations of the Faculty, to take effect at that time. Having commenced a collegiate year, it should be completed. The matriculation of a student, from custom, has become a sort of contract on the part of the Trustees to continue at least for the collegiate year. The Senior class was looking to graduation, and the other three classes ought not to be subject to be thrown out of the regular College curriculum, should they determine to prosecute their regular course elsewhere. We hope the matter will be carefully considered.

The true plan is, to take time to make all the arrangements—the election of Professors, the system of instruction, &c., complete, in accordance with the new programme, so as to have everything in readiness to be announced at the next Commencement, and at once to be published in full, with the Professors' names and the general outline of the University, price of board and tuition fees, in every leading newspaper in the South, preparatory to the opening of the University proper in August next. Such a course would insure, almost at the start, a number of students equal to that of the former days of prosperity of the old University. It is not by any means too late to adopt this scheme. More anon.

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION.—We learn that a gentleman, residing in or near Fayetteville, a short time ago, being convinced that the real value of his property exceeded his debts, and being unwilling to risk Court costs and lawyers' fees and a Sheriff's sale, very sensibly determined to settle with his creditors and save costs and interest. He gave notice to all of his creditors, that, on a certain day, he would offer, at public auction, his entire property, and invited every creditor to attend, pledging that whatever his creditors chose to purchase should be entered as a credit on his debts due them. The day arrived, a large number attended; the bidding was spirited, and his property sold well. He paid off his debts and still had something left, with which to begin the world anew. This was a wise act and others might profit by it, instead of holding on, to be utterly crushed by interest and Court costs. Those who have lands to dispose of in this way should divide it in parcels small enough to meet the demand. H. H. HAMPTON.

The prospect is that gold will advance till some time in October, when nothing will come forward for shipment.—National Intelligencer.

A PAINTER.—Twelve months from now gold will be quoted at 300.—Charlotteville Observer.

A WORD TO NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS.

FOR THE SENTINEL, THAT CONVENTION—ITS ORATORS.

No class of the community occupies our thoughts more than our farmers and planters. Their condition and success determine the prospects and happiness of all other sections. The farming interest is the great interest of the State. If our people ever pay their debts, recover their heavy losses, and become rich, it must be dug out of the soil. Our gold, iron, copper and coal mines, our manufacturing resources and our manufacturing enterprises, can do something towards it, but they must ever be secondary and subsidiary to the great farming interest.

No sense experience will or ought to satisfy our farmers, that the employment of large numbers of hired laborers men, whose wives and children are to do nothing, and yet are to be fed and clothed out of the labor of the men, on large farms, is not the way to pay debts or make money. The size of the farms renders it almost impossible for them to be well kept up; the fences, ditches and necessary provision for cattle, sheep and hogs, will not be well attended to wholly by hired laborers, who are only interested in the crop or the monthly wages. Proper cultivation and regular manuring arrangements cannot or will not be carried on.

Besides, under the controlling impulse to make money for our present necessities, resort must be had to stimulating fertilizers to produce crops that will pay hired laborers and families and afford the owner proper remuneration, thus our lands must be seriously in danger of ultimate sterility and consequent decline in value.

We can see no remedy, no real protection to the present owners of the land, but a speedy change in the system of employing many hands on one large plantation. We believe it is far better to divide up the lands and place them in the hands of other operators, even if one is not disposed to sell.

It must be apparent to every land owner, who is in debt, that it will never do to expose large tracts of land to sale or allow them to go under the Sheriff's or Marshal's hammer. The scarcity of money will make all such sales ruinous. Besides, it will introduce among our rapacious land speculators, whose greed will not be satisfied at any small sacrifice of the land owner.

Small farms, well cultivated and cared for, must become the order of the day. Large plantations must be divided and sold, or leased out to practical honest men, who will do right, and whose industry and skill will either enable them to pay for the lands, or return them to the owner improved by their management. Faithful men, who have been former slaves of land owners, may be found in some instances, who would do well in such cases, and who ought to be encouraged in their industry and honesty.

We beg that some of our intelligent plotters will give us their views on this subject. We should like to know the opinion of our plotters, as to the probable results of the next five years, on the present plan of large farms.

THE AMNESTY.

The National Intelligencer says that it is a little surprising to witness the crude suggestions and wild speculations indulged by the Radical press as to the past and future action of the President. They say that Congress has enacted a law by two-thirds majority which provides that "No person shall be registered or rote by reason of Executive pardon or amnesty," and that the President, intending to nullify this provision by his proclamation, has rendered himself liable to impeachment! We have seen it suggested, in no quarter friendly to the Administration, that the President intends to interfere directly or indirectly, in the miserable farce of "registration" now going on at the South. His proclamation, in effect, puts all whom it embraces upon an equal footing with other citizens of the United States; that is its legal effect, he believes—and if this be so, and the unconstitutional provision quoted is thereby nullified, it only gives his opponents to admit virtually, that not only it, but all other legislation of Congress setting at naught the constitutional powers of the Executive, were null and void from the beginning. The proclamation may have the effect, and doubtless will, of bringing the question of the constitutionality of the main features of what are called the reconstruction laws before the legal tribunals of the country. It places the great mass of the Southern people in an attitude to assert and maintain their rights and privileges and, if when finally passed upon by the Supreme Court, obstructions are still interposed by unauthorized agencies, military or other revolutionary, it will again become the duty of the Executive to interfere and carry into effect, at every hazard, the mandate of the judicial authority. And this, the country may rely upon, will be done to the letter.

CONNECTICUT AND CALIFORNIA.—On Monday Governor English, of Connecticut, sent to Mr. Haight, the Governor elect of California, the following congratulation over the triumph of right principles in the late election in that State:

Hon. Henry H. Haight, Governor elect of California, (San Francisco):—"I congratulate you on your election. It will gladden the friends of constitutional liberty and humanity throughout."

SIMEON E. ENGLISH.

To which, on the same day, Mr. Haight sent the following reply:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., September 2.—To Governor J. E. English.—"Thanks for your dispatch. California has indeed the voice of Civilization. You set us a glorious example—we have but followed where you led, in the sacred cause of constitutional liberty."

2d. Great caution is ginning. Many crops are ruined by cutting the staple. Seedy cotton is not merchantable, and too much care cannot be used in keeping our seeds, is more objectionable to the spinner than sand."

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3d. Properly classifying the grades before baling. Not more than one quality should be put in the same bale under any circumstances. Mixed packed cotton, however sound, is not in all the markets of the world as merchantable, and is generally sold at 5 to 10 cents below the value of straight cotton. Damaged should invariably be packed separately, and carefully saved; it is worth something."

4th. Liberal use of bagging and rope is good economy, and pays the planter well. Bagging should cover the entire bale, but not doubled. Strips can be substituted when the cloth is too narrow to inset. This often saves picking and prevents damage. Not less than six ropes should be put on each. Strong twine and good sewing is important, and too often neglected. As the cost of drying and storing, as well as often the freight of a bale weighing 450 to 500 pounds, is the same as a lighter one, the planter can readily see the advantage in making his bales heavy—not less than 400 to 450 pounds should be packed in a bale—500 pounds preferred. The initials in full on each should be plainly marked by the owner before sending to depot.

BANKRUPTCY.—Before to Hon. W. H. Battle and Hon. M. G. Rodes, Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, has ordered an election for the 1st of October.

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FOR THE SENTINEL, THAT CONVENTION—ITS ORATORS.

LOALTY TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The first oration was made by the Rev. G. W. Bridge, Pastor of the African Methodist Church, of Raleigh. He had been somewhat irreverently called a "monkey-faced complexioned individual." It may be that this may sufficiently designate his color. He is rather darker than some mulattoes, and rather lighter than some. He was much honored by the Convention during his speech, and all the members were uncovered, and presented an unusual silence. No one claimed the floor, and none called him "bar." This speech assumed, in many respects, the form of a prayer. In

other respects it was more in the nature of an impeachment of Andy Johnson, and he seemed to think that Secretary Seward was not much better than the President. The information he gave with his eyes closed and hands raised might have been much needed. He solemnly informed, either the Convention, or a higher power, that "many are of opinion that he" (the President of the U.S.) "has proved recreant to the trust that has been reposed in him as Chief Magistrate of the United States," and continued, "We pray Thee, O God, to forgive this if he should repeat; and grant that he may do so, and redem himself, by showing to this nation and this people that he loves the government" (to-wit: Congress). The orator prays a little on Secretary Seward, by telling tales out of school. He gives the information, so much needed, that he "stands by the side of the President," and asserts boldly that his "influence is powerful," and that by Mr. Seward, "the President is more or less controlled." "Oh, God!" adds the orator, "have mercy on such a man! So powerful and so able, and yet not the best for the people of the country." But the speaker is specially unctuous on Congressional Reconstruction. "We ask of God, to remember the Congress of the United States. Bless the work they have already done, and grant that the Reconstruction Acts may prove a blessing to the country." He prays for the army and navy, and wants the Commanders of the different Districts to be "good men, and lovers of liberty"—and then comes the double iantra-ta—"And now, as the booming of cannon is no longer heard, and the glittering of the sword, and the whistling of the minie ball, and the terrible rumbling and thunder of the terrible bomb, oh, grant that this land of ours, now being settled down in peace, may have a peace that surpasseth all understanding." The Reverend Brother must have been quizzing a little here. The allusion was a sly one to the precious peace that we are all now enjoying. The brother, after having fully informed whosoever it concerned, of several other minor matters, closed with a sonorous "Amen"—which brought Brother Holden to his feet.

This brother is not exactly of the molestation stripe, but, notwithstanding, seemed to think he had much to do with the Convention. He is a notable organizer—re-organizer, or dis-organizer, as the case may be. Organization was the word this time, and at it he went.

And the "Honorable" David Heaton, (who made him honorable) being elected temporary President, was duly "conducted to the Platform"—from which he made his little speech, the gist of which was that "our ancestors in Philadelphia incorporated in the immortal Declaration of Independence a sentiment that will live for age after age—that all men are created equal," which means, in modern loyal interpretation, that negroes are created equal to white Southerners, and a little more so. If the Honorable David Heaton intended to say that "our ancestors" meant that—or that they designed to announce as fundamental doctrine that negroes are created equal, he flatly confesses that his party is in rebellion. Political parties affirm the law, and dispute for the best way to improve it. But a nation which scorns the sober language of constitutional loyalty is a party of sedition, an association of public enemies, a body of projectors of civil ruin; and if they are not discomfited, the mistake of 1860-61 is warning to the loyal people of the country.

Let the deplorable apathy of the people to the calls of the Constitution end entirely, since the beginning has so well come up from California, from Maine, and from Montana. The incomparable legal organism of our fathers, elastic in a manner provided in itself to meet all possible needs of a glorious progress, is alive, full, strong and irresistible. His sworn preserver, protector, and defender has demonstrated recently that his vital blood leaps with his own, and the people respond, with a shout from the extremes of the Republic. It is in the North, not in the South, that the Constitution is on trial. Freedom, after lavishing her blessing upon negroes and insatiable negroes, has been trembling for long months on her pedestal in the North, as she stands, the patroness of white men. She has lifted her arm, and the spoiler cowers. Let him go down.—Nat. Intel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

Just received and for sale by

Sept. 16—34-lb. B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

PHARMAK, FARMER & CO.

Sept. 17—33-lb. W. H. HOOD.

PHARMAK, FARMER & CO.

Sept. 18—33-lb. W. H. HOOD.

PHARMAK, FARMER & CO.

Sept. 19—33-lb. W. H. HOOD.

PHARMAK, FARMER & CO.

Sept. 20—33-lb. W. H. HOOD.

PHARMAK, FARMER & CO.

Sept. 21—33-lb. W. H. HOOD.

PHARMAK, FARMER & CO.

Sept. 22—33-lb. W. H. HOOD.

PHARMAK, FARMER & CO.

Sept. 23—33-lb. W. H. HOOD.

PHARMAK, FARMER & CO.

Sept. 24—33-lb. W. H. HOOD.

PHARMAK, FARMER & CO.

Sept. 25—33-lb. W. H. HOOD.

PHARMAK, FARMER & CO.

Sept. 26—33-lb. W. H. HOOD.

PHARMAK, FARMER & CO.

Sept. 27—33-lb. W. H. HOOD.

PHARMAK, FARMER & CO.

Sept. 28—33-lb. W. H. HOOD.

PHARMAK, FARMER & CO.

Sept. 29—33-lb. W. H. HOOD.

PHARMAK, FARMER & CO.

Sept. 30—33-lb. W. H. HOOD.

PHARMAK, FARMER & CO.

Sept. 31—33-lb. W. H. HOOD.

PHARMAK, FARMER & CO.

Oct. 1—33-lb. W. H. HOOD.

PHARMAK, FARMER & CO.

Oct. 2—33-lb. W. H. HOOD.

PHARMA