

DAILY SENTINEL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1862.

Correspondence of the sentinel.

Brown, Jan. 20, 1862.

News, Editor.—I have just returned from Tiverton People, the occasion being extending my visit by a Baptist Divine, who, like all New-Englanders, full of energy and zeal, right or wrong, the national "situation" came in frequently for discussion, and that too without gloves.

I find a growing spirit of political division here, likely to culminate into serious and irreconcileable advocacy of Radicalism or Anti-Radicalism.

I expected to find every thing in Boston for the one idea of party progress, but I am about the best Union man to be met—I am for trying to hold together and for reconciliation and peace. While here it is: "We are in danger day-to-day than ever"; "The Supreme Court we thought a sacred branch of government, but it is going under, and nothing but the aid of Heaven can relieve"; "Well, we trust men now, to guide the helm amid these terrors," &c., &c.—the burden being we are losing trade, losing moral character, losing liberty, losing every thing valuable, and who shall point us through the cloud to better prosperity?

To hear the Bostonians talk thus, it puts even myself, so living by the war, rather on my legs again; as they seem to be worse off.

Still, now and then, I hear a voice for free suffrage, for Thaddeus Stevens, and like heroes and subjects, showing the parties that will fight it out on this line.

Grant is bound to be the nominee for the Presidency, judging from the meetings everywhere held; and it may be that Andrew Johnson, himself, will have to oppose the war gains.

The northerner, to day, ran down Stanton for crudities, but gave no preference to the Presidency, which he might have done, as he touched upon almost everything conceivable.

He said one thing I easily remember. He said, "only last week, here in Boston, a poor female teacher of a day school had said to him that her parents sent her word, that if she kept the two colored children in her school, they would withdraw their,—that they were not to be mixed in that manner." The Divine gave publicly no opinion—but asked that assembly, "What would you do?" Yet it is easier to say than do!

But to rise over the level of these minute matters—the great idea prevailing in New England is: How are we to maintain our position in the attitude of national change? We have been prosperous, buying, hope, basing our success on protective tariff, and unbounded industry and enterprise, but we are no longer able to proceed in this way, for there is scarcely anything left to proceed. Our cotton, tobacco, are lost, our big building over our shipping interests, vanishing, other nations doing it before us, our mercantile trade dying, neither South nor West can claim to add more, our all-in baron—In a word, we are losing our guiding star of prosperity, and know not what next to do.

I cannot tell them, for I cannot help myself. Being a Southern man, coming through a war so lightly felt by them, they certainly cannot expect me to point out any way of escape.

And yet, taking the good Baptist at his word, to be "true and just, and good," perhaps, if New England would, indeed, practice their own human teachings, not only they, but we poor Southerners Southern, might also be the benevolent, and they and ourselves go forward in the race of successful endeavor, harmonizing upon all the important questions of the day and time—amiable, free and happy people.

I am expecting to behold the warmest Presidential contest, seen for a long while. As the preacher said, "Every thing depends on it."

I am glad I was not born a politician, as it occurs it must be a very interesting life, and a most responsible one. I can think I see the landmarks of the Divine law and government, but I suppose it much harder to discern the mysterious paths of the conflicting actions of governmental affairs.

I do not wonder at political leaders being wrong at times, and even adopting the rule once given me by a distinguished party—to change opinion from time to time, if no mind could possibly foresee political events, which doctrine would permit one to be a secessionist, if he sees a Radical, or a Grant man, or a Johnson man—as the case may be—and, acting upon this rule, we need never commit ourselves, for the controlling power.

May you all of the beloved State find some relief to your sorrows, restoring her to peace and prosperity again—not to honor, no, no; for I do not conceive she has even lost a unit of that. Poor though she be—miserable, ruined, or any thing you please—she is true to the great and eternal principles of Virtue and Justice—with a Judiciary, a Clergy, a soldier, a citizenship, generally unexcelled in these United States. Honor to her!

PAULLIN.

CONGRESS IS NOT THE NATION.

Congress, however vicious its legislation, however extravagant, however, impudent, can hardly impair the nation except as its immediate interests are interfered with by the temporary supremacy of bad laws; for Congress, like the country, in the days of the French revolution, was France. In the days of the great rebellion, the England is the same, for Parliament really, not the people, is behind it. They were days in which the sons of man thought less and knew less than now. They were days in which the telegraph did not carry to the numerous cities of either nation its constant statement of the progress of events, so that the people might scrutinize the conduct of those who pretended to act in their name—days in which there was no regular movement at the polls of a peaceful measure, by which the people could repudiate men who had betrayed their trusts, either in political ambition or party passion. Guillotine was the only resource, and the blood they drew ran as sacred people. But the ballot box is our collation. With this we have had the political head of our Association once in two years, with this we designate a whole Congress once in two years.

That which gives the people that daily satisfaction, by which they judge who to depose, and that is out, out!—Already the nation has officially declared against Radicalism, and since the election of the members of this present Congress, the country has re-enacted the principles that prevail in it. Congress goes forward, deliberately, showing that it is not short, wishing to do what it can to the littlest extent remaining to it. But all the above will, no doubt, only be serving greater ends, in maintaining against the Abolition supremacy policy of the country, who believe that the true course is towards annulling all the laws to protect us in our rights.

CONVENTIONISTS.—For a long time, on which date is known, a month, and the other, the last but only a few days, a large number of young men, who had previously been on Radical, and became conservative, with a venerable white Radical go-

the door, when the following dialogue ensued:

County Congo.—What on earth is that with fat putty and banderole round its neck, like aunt Judy used to wear before she was? City Congo.—Why, that's old Pa. County Congo.—Now, go away nigger, you don't feel like kneecaps of man. Mr. Ferwood's "Inspector" can find any white blood in you, and don't try to make believe just cause I am from Chesterfield dat ole white man's your pa; your daddy war black as uncle Dr. Hayes, know I am hidin' when he used to come to us all's houses to interrals. If I jess as many dollars as I know him, I'd board at de "Mason Dory."—Blaudon Whig.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION ORDERED BY CONGRESS,
To make a Constitution for North Carolina.

Committee of Burke and McDowell—John A. Parks, W. B. Murphy.

Committee of Rutherford and Polk—W. H. Logsdon, John Rhodes.

Committee of Yancey and Mitchell—Julius S. Garfield.

Committee of Madison, Buncombe, Henderson, and Transylvania—Geo. W. Galagan, J. W. Dushworth, Theo. J. Candler.

Committee of Mecklenburg and Jackson—W. B. Gentry.

Committee of Macon, Clay and Cherokee—Mark May, Gov. W. Dickey.

Committee of Alleghany, Ashe, Surry, Watauga, and Johnson—J. G. Martin.

Committee of Caldwell, Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander—Calvin J. Cowles, Calvin C. Jones, Wm. H. George, John Q. Adams, John W. Jones.

Committee of Durham—Allen H. Moore, J. S. McComb, J. S. McComb.

County of Cleveland—Plato Durham.

County of Catawba—James H. Turner.

County of Lincoln—John M. Arnold.

County of Robeson—John L. Mullings.

County of Hoke—Edward Fullington, Wm. H. Mullings.

County of Wilson—Wm. Nease.

County of Cabarrus—John C. Wren.

County of Union—Loyd M. Marion.

County of Anson—George Tucker, Henry Chiles.

County of Stokes—B. F. Petree.

County of Davie—John T. Rogers.

County of Randolph—John Kinney, W. McLean.

County of Mecklenburg—T. J. L. Cox, R. F. Troxell.

County of Guilford—G. W. Walker, A. W. Tugwell.

County of Rockingham—H. Barnes, John French.

County of Orange—Walter Grey, F. Hodnett.

County of Alamance—Henry M. Day.

County of Person—William Morris.

County of Orange—B. M. Hill, J. W. Graham.

County of Chatham—J. A. McDonald, W. T. Goss.

County of Wake—D. Franklin, J. P. Andrews.

B. D. Williams, J. H. Harris.

County of Granville—W. B. Leggat, J. J. Moore.

J. Harris.

County of Warren—John Byrum, John Read.

County of Franklin—John H. Williamson, Jas. T. Harris.

County of Cumberland—W. M. Mann, J. W. Hood.

County of Harnett—M. Turner.

County of Moore—S. M. Moore.

County of Montgomery—Geo. A. Graham.

County of Richmond—B. Y. Long, Jr.

County of Wayne—H. L. Grant, J. Holloway.

County of Johnston—Dr. James Hay, Nathan Green.

County of Greene—J. M. Patrick.

County of Wilson—W. Daniel.

County of Nash—Jacob Ing.

County of Halifax—Henry Appe, J. H. Benbow.

County of Northampton—B. C. Parker, H. T. Grant.

County of Edgecombe—J. H. Baker, Henry A. Dowd.

County of Hertford—J. W. King.

County of Brunswick—Edwin Long.

County of Columbus—Haynes Lennon.

County of Robeson—John L. Name.

G. B. Hayes.

County of New Hanover—Gen'l C Abbott, B. S. Ashley, A. H. Galloway.

County of Duplin—J. W. Peterson, Samuel Highsmith.

County of Sampson—Sylvester Carter, Alexander.

County of Tyrrell and Washington—E. Jones.

County of Martin—Joseph W. Watts.

County of Beaufort—P. D. Hobson, Bryant Lee.

County of Bertie—F. H. Barnes.

County of Gates—Alpheus Compton.

County of Jones—David D. Colgate.

County of Beaufort—W. B. Rodman, William Miller.

County of Pitt—Byron Ladd, J. D. Rich.

County of Hyde—Andrew J. Glover.

Those designated by initials are negroes.

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THE TRADE FOR 1862.

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STOCK OF IRON HEATING STOVES, AIR TIGHT

Heating Stoves, Cooking Stoves, assorted sizes.

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J. B. Lewis, Raleigh, Jan. 9—11.

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THE TRADE FOR 1862.

June 1, 1861.

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