THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., Editor.

T. B. KINGSBURY, Associate Editor.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1872.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

STATE AT LARGE.

THOMAS J. JARVIS, of Tyrrell.
E. W. POU, of Johnston.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

1st—OCTAVIUS COKE, of Chowan.
2d—SWIFT GALLOWAY, of Greene.
3d—T. C. FULLER, of Cumberland.
4th—H. A. LONDON, Jr., of Chatham.
5th—D. F. CALDWELL, of Guilford.
6th—W. L. STEELE, of Richmond.
7th—F. B. MCDOWELL, of Iredell.
8th—T. D. JOHNSTON, of Buncombe.

ASSISTANT ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed in joint meeting of our Committees as assistant electors for the State at large, viz:

1st dist.—Jesse J. Yeates, Hertford.
2d " Frederick Phillips, Edgecombe.
3d " C. W. McClammy, New Hanover.
4th " Oride Dupre, Wake.
5th " J. A. Gilmer, Guilford.
6th " Wm. R. Myers, Mecklenburg.
7th " S. Trivett, Ashe.
8th " James R. Love, Jackson.

D. M. BARRINGER,
State Dem. Con. Ex. Com.
W. S. MASON,
State Lib. Rep. Ex. Com.
Raleigh, Sept. 26th, 1872.

WHAT IT COSTS.

If all the wastefulness and extravagancies of the Grant Administration could be unfolded to the view of the people at once, and they could grasp completely the meaning of the figures it would stagger belief and arouse a feeling of indignation that would be irresistible. But the trouble is, so vast are the evidences of rascality and unfaithfulness, and so difficult is it to present them in one article or one view, that the people are unable to appreciate the wide-spread waste. All that journalists can hope to do is to present a few facts at a time, as the New York *World* has done in its "Beef Eaters" articles that have been so widely copied.

Let us now lay before the readers a specimen of the reckless management of the Grant Ring in another field of expenditure. From 1838 to 1842 the cost of our Navy was $32,826,191. This was in the days when honest men held the purse-strings.

Now behold the contrast. From 1867 to 1871, inclusive, it being five years, and the same time as before mentioned the cost of the Navy was $118,011,528, or nearly FOUR TIMES AS MUCH.

But the radical defender will say at once, this may be so, and yet prove no great extravagance, for the Navy may have increased four-fold. But not so fast. We began 1843, the year succeeding the termination of the first five years, with 41 vessels afloat, mounting 998 guns. We began the year 1872, the year succeeding the termination of the last five years mentioned, with only 20 vessels afloat, and these mounted only 389 guns. That this may appear clearer if possible, we will copy some comparative facts from official sources, which tell the story very plainly. We will give the cost for each year during the first and the last five years:

1867,	$31,034,011.94	1838,	$6,131,580 53
1868,	25,775,502.72	1839,	6,132,294.28
1869,	20,000,757.97	1840,	6,113,896.80
1870,	21,780,229.87	1841,	6,001,076.97
1871,	19,431,027.31	1842,	8,397,242.95
To'l,	$118,031,528.81	To'l,	$32,826,091.53

With such unmitigated incompetency and infidelity as this looking the people right in the face, is it too much to expect of them that they will combine for the overthrow of the venal and corrupt Ring that have thus wasted and stolen their money? If love of country, love of genuine republicanism—love of a stainless name will not move them to vote out the scoundrels, will not self interest prompt them to do so? We will see! If neither love of country nor love of money will arouse their anger and inspirit them to united effort, then their doom is sealed, and political principles have no vital force or controlling power.

DEFEAT.

Gen'l Lee said at Appomattox that our virtue ought to be equal to any calamity. We expected defeat in Indiana and Pennsylvania, but hoped to triumph in Ohio. The telegraph tells the story of a tremendous Radical victory. So be it. We will not dwell to-day upon the "lessons of defeat" and will only say that aside from any mere party defeat, we are profoundly sorrowful for the country's sake. Nearly eight years of oppression have been silently and stoically born by the Southern people. There appeared at last a rift in the cloud. We gladly hailed the sign as a harbinger of coming peace and tranquility. We hoped that the people of the North had magnanimity enough and devotion enough to a regulated government of law to unite with us in driving the vandals and thieves and oppressors from office. We have been stretching out our hands across the bloody chasm until our arms are ready to drop to our side from sheer exhaustion, but Pennsylvanians, and Ohioans and Indianians, and others of the same ilk, say, no—we will not clasp hands with you; we sustain the Man of the Bayonet; we mean to fix upon you and yours other pains and penalties and to visit you with new and harder and fiercer oppressions. This is what the vote means. But more hereafter. It means also that money freely used can perpetuate the reign of despotism.

GEORGE MACDONALD.

The writer some months ago published in one of our town papers a *critique* on *Wilfrid Cumbermede*, one of George Macdonald's best works. The article was written hurriedly, but from a sincere desire to do good—to help elevate and improve the tastes of readers by inducing them to discard the trash they were in the habit of pouring over and to turn to the fresh, eloquent and fascinating pages of this great writer. We will republish the article in the SENTINEL soon. In the meantime we are glad to find the following agreeable and just remarks concerning Macdonald, in the Baltimore *Gazette* of 5th instant:

Mr. Macdonald is one of the most imaginative of the younger generation of English writers. He is a fine looking man, with a massive head. He speaks with a quaint Scotch accent, which will probably add to, rather than detract from, the attractiveness of his lectures. Mr. Macdonald is himself more than any living writer, a prose poet, and his subjects are admirably adapted to his powers. They are "Robert Burns," "Tennyson," "Wordsworth," "Milton," "Hood," and a series of lectures on "Shakspeare," which are highly praised. Mr. Macdonald should be better known in America, for his books, while charming as stories, are always characterized by purity and elevation of sentiment and style.

CONNECTICUT.

The attention of the public mind has been so pre-occupied with the results of the election in the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, where radicalism and scoundrelism have so signally triumphed, that the victory in the little State of Connecticut has been quite overlooked. We are under the circumstances quite thankful for small favors, and are glad to know that in one State, and that a New England State, the spirit of Liberalism, which means reconciliation, restoration and reform, has been duly appreciated and has met with so many friends. There has been a gain of nearly or quite 7,000 votes, which shows the great impression that the Liberal movement has made in that section. It is true the election was only for local offices but it is none the less significant, and if the Ring had triumphed instead of the Liberals, it could have been regarded significant and important. When we remember how desperately the Grantites fought and how signally they have been defeated, we have cause for thanksgiving. It shows that there is vitality in the Liberal movement, and that in some part of New England there is genuine attachment to a constitutional government as well as kindly feeling for our oppressed and injured people. Three cheers, then, for the true patriots of Connecticut. There is one bright spot amid the darkness of the Northern heavens—one ray of light in the dark cloud that hangs in the Northern sky.

JUDGE WATTS' CHARGE.

His Honor, Judge Watts, as we learn from others, took occasion to charge the Grand Jury on Monday last, that editors who publish falsehoods upon Governors and Judges were liable to indictment. It was said the Judge had the SENTINEL and its Editor in his eye.

When the question was put to us in Washington City by the "*Outrage*" Committee, Holden being Governor, Watts and Tourgee being then, as now, members of the judiciary, we swore what we afterwards said in the SENTINEL, that North Carolina was cursed with a corrupt Executive, Judiciary, and Legislature. We have had no reason to repent ourselves of the saying. The report of the Shipp committee has but confirmed us in the accusation. If Judge Watts will name any man of his party we have falsely assailed, we shall be glad to make amends by a full apology. If not, then let him name the offence and charge the Grand July to indict us.

The Judge is mistaken if he thinks a drunken Judge or lying Governor has any more the protection of the law than the humblest citizen. Indeed, a sober Judge and truthful Governor are entitled to no more protection than the humblest citizen.

There are scores of men high in position and low in public estimation, who have shared in the $16,000,000 stolen from the State. We invite any one of them to put their character to the test by indicting us for libel.

If we dont plead justification and make good the plea, then we shall deserve the penitentiary as richly as Senator Abbott or Judge Tourgee.

WHERE HORACE GREELEY AND GERRITT SMITH STOOD IN 1868.

The New York *Tribune* says:

"The Democratic National Convention which assembled the next year (1868) in this city was urged to nominate Chief Justice Chase for President, and thus practically evinced its adhesion to the platform of 'Universal amnesty—Impartial suffrage,' on which the Chief Justice was known to stand. Both Mr. Smith and Mr. Greeley ardently desired that this should be done. Mr. Smith went further than Mr. Greeley ever did in publicly declaring that if Mr. Chase had been nominated he (Smith) would have supported him. That each of them realized and proclaimed that such nomination, whether successful or not, would have been most auspicious to the peace and well-being of our whole country, no one had reason to doubt. At length the Democratic party has done what Messrs. Smith and Greeley desired that it should do in 1868. It has planted itself squarely upon the platform of 'Universal amnesty—Impartial suffrage,' and has united in support of candidates both for President and Vice-President who have stood on that platform for years. Had not that party a moral right to expect Mr. Smith's emphatic approval of this step, if not his zealous co-operation in making it effectual and final?"

BRIEF NOTES.

Greasy Sam makes some very sensible remarks in his charge to the Wake Grand Jury on the freedom of the press. The question going the rounds is, "Who wrote it?"

The celebrated race horse Harry Bassett, owned by David McDaniel, who lived a long time at Oxford, and afterwards in Nash county, was beaten the other day by Monarchist, much to the surprise of every one.

President Thiers of France has thus far exhibited extraordinary vigor and energy in his administration. He has had tremendous difficulties to surmount. He has had to keep alive the spirit of the nation, to re-organize an army, has had to deal with the most delicate matters concerning Germany, has had to raise the immense sums due Germany in the way of tribute. All these gigantic operations he has achieved and that too at a very advanced age. He is putting forth every energy to render the present government stable and prosperous. He is indeed a very remarkable man.

We have not yet seen the comments of the Northern press upon the recent elections. Some curious revelations will no doubt be made. The registration of Philadelphia, a marvel, prepares us for astounding developments. The total registration of New York city last year was 152,592. The registration of Philadelphia this year is 162,148. Nearly 10,000 more than New York, and that too in face of the fact that New York has 250,000 more inhabitants than Philadelphia. And still we will be told that it was all done fairly.

All men have an inalienable right to think and act for themselves. This is a truism, but an important one. He is an intellectual poltroon who is afraid to think, as he is a moral coward who is afraid to act after he has maturely thought. An honest man will always have honest convictions with which he would no sooner part than with his birthright. No conscientious man will act otherwise than principle requires, nor will any independent man be deterred from following out to their legitimate results any principles he may cherish by the intimidation of the many or by the allurements of the few. Lawrence Sterne has said that he knew a man who was governed but by one principle—*fear*, and that the only objection he had to going to church was a fear "lest the devil might take it ill." There is some political philosophy in all this if you will only find it.

The Radical candidate for Governor of Alabama is very loyal—excessively loyal, and they call his name David P. Lewis. He has a delightful record—a very sweet-scented patriotism. In the first place he was a member of the Secession Convention of 1861. He voted against secession first, and then repudiated his principles by signing the secession ordinance. He next was elected to the Confederate Congress, and then voted men and money to carry on the war; and finally became lieutenant colonel of Confederate cavalry. Now is not this a refreshing record for one of the "truly loil?" How devoted he is to the fundamental principles of radicalism, and how honest and sincere. Is not his record for "loyalty" very like the record of some of our scalawag gentry at home—Pero Settle, for instance, or our "cussin beloved," or even the immortal Smelfungus? "An thou canst not smile as the wind sits, thou wilt catch cold shortly."

PERSONAL.

Miss Kate Field is to give her experience among the Republicans in Europe in the form of a lecture.

Mons. Paul B. Du Chaillu returns from the "Land of the Midnight Sun" in November.

Miss Lillian S. Edgarton has been rehearsing to Southerners her new lecture on "Female Costumes in All Ages," which the Memphis papers call "From Fig Leaves to Dolly Vardens."

Col. John Hay has been engaged to lecture to Buffalo every season that he has been in the field.

Gen. Wm. H. McCarthey (Major Muldoon of the *World*) and Mrs. McCarthey sailed for Europe last Saturday, in the steamer City of Montreal.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher consents to let it go forth to Christendom that "the Congregationalist is a *dry* Baptist, and the Baptist is a *wet* Congregationalist."

Richard Henderson, of North Carolina, is among the cadets admitted into the Naval School at Annapolis, and Samuel C. Lemby, also of North Carolina, has been appointed one of the cadet ensigns of the corps.

President Thiers is said to intend to urge upon the conservative deputies, at the next session of the Assembly, the proposition of proclaiming a permanent republic, based on strictly conservative principles.

The Roman Catholic clergy of the Diocese of Newark yesterday presented to Bishop Bayley an address commemorative of his services to the diocese, of which he has been the head for nineteen years. A handsome *pallium*, emblematic of his new archepiscopal office, has been ordered from Paris, and is now on its way to this country. Following the address, a valuable gold watch and chain was also presented to the bishop, after which a collation was served at the episcopal residence.

Faraday, when a comparatively young man, was naturally desirous of appending the mystic letters "F. R. S" to his name, and succeeded in 1824, though strongly opposed by his master, Sir Humphrey Davy, then president. Up to the period of his decease he had received ninety five titles and marks of merit, and in 1844 was chosen one of the eight foreign associates of the French Academy. Oxford made him a D. C. L., Cambridge L. L. D. When it was proposed to make him president of the Royal Society he declined, saying, "I must remain plain Michael Faraday to the last. If I accepted the honor which the Royal Society desires to confer upon me, I would not answer for the integrity of my intellect for a single year."

HARRIS AND JOHNSON.

A bitter war of words is going on in Tennessee between Andy Johnson and Ex-Governor Isham G. Harris. Johnson began it on the stump. Harris has replied in a very bitter letter through the papers. The Louisville *Courier Journal* has the following sketch of the two distinguished Tennesseans:

There are many stories as to the original quarrel between Johnson and Harris. The likelihood is that a split was inevitable. Tennessee was not big enough for both of them. They were ambitious; they were popular; they were able. They were bound to become rivals. They did become rivals. Harris took the Southern shoot early in the struggle. Johnson, older and more cautious, wavered. At length the crash came. Harris was an open, avowed, dare-devil secessionist. Johnson was a temporizing, cunning Southern Rights Democrat. Harris made a square fight in February, 1861, for the South, and was squarely beaten. Johnson did not lift a hand either way. He did not appear at home. He remained at Washington coquetting with both sides. There is not the least doubt that, if Johnson had seen the smallest show for it, he would have gone into the Confederate movement. It is easy to explain why he did not. East Tennessee was the other way. He was personally at outs with each one of the Confederate leaders. He had quarrelled violently with Jeff Davis, who hated and despised him. He was detested by his secession colleagues in the Senate. There was no hope for him in the south. So after having clung doggedly to Washington City, refusing all active assistance to the brave men who were making a game fight in Tennessee, he fell with the strong side—which, as far as he was concerned, was the only practicable side—when the war began.

We do not mean to charge Johnson with total insincerity. There was a struggle in his mind. Unhappy, there is always a struggle. He is a natural temporizer, who can never be worked up to a square issue unless his private interests and personal feeling—his ambition and his piques—are directly involved. By habit, he was an ultra Southern-rights man; by nature, he is not a positivist, violently as he expresses himself. He thought of Davis, Toombs, Wigfall and Iverson, who absolutely loathed him. He thought of East Tennessee, and, after much and sore travel, he went for the Union; became an invader and a persecutor, and, finally reached the Presidency, where he tried to fortify himself and build up a Johnson party by compelling the personal allegiance of all the respectable and influential people of the South. He failed, and has since disgraced himself not only by most undignified public conduct as a candidate for office, but by shameless and notorious private indulgence as a man.

Harris, on the other hand, took pot-luck with the South of his choice. He is an impulsive, warm hearted, courageous man, open and intrepid, but, withal possessing judgment of no mean order in business and in affairs. A truer, a more genial, a more generous, a more audacious, a more vigorous man, is to be found nowhere. Johnson calls his flight from Nashville "dastardly." It may have been precipitate; but its precipitation had no reference to his personal safety. He was not merely a brave man upon the field, but a foolhardy. He was more. He was the friend and companion of that Confederate soldier with whom Johnson invidiously compares him. His presence at the front was synonymous with a coming battle. As surely as he appeard upon the lines it was muttered from one end of the army to the other "here's Governor Harris! There's going to be afight, boys." Johnson says he ran away with the school fund and stole it. This is absolutely false; he carried it South; he protected it as if it was his life's blood; he brought every dollar of it back in safety, and Johnson's friends—Johnson's appointees stole it. Everybody in Tennessee knows how that was. But everybody does not know that Johnson being President of the United States, he was appealed to, entreated, to do something—to say some little word—for the relief of Tennessee at the critical moment of danger, and that he refused it. We make this statement. We declare that Johnson not only betrayed Tennessee, but sacrificed it to his own cowardice and ambition; and we know perfectly well what we are talking about.

An incident is related of the fire in Canterbury Cathedral which goes to show the value of gymnastic training in an emergency. When it was attempted to convey the fire hose to the roof, where the fire first broke out, the ladders used for the purpose were found to be too short. Time was pressing; to have sent for other ladders was to give the fire such headway as to make the destruction of the entire Cathedral almost inevitable. In this juncture a soldier who had mounted first showed that rather rare combination of mental decision and physical intrepidity which are at the basis of the true heroic element. Without hesitating a moment, he leaped, at the risk of his life, for the overhanging leaden gutter above him, caught it with one hand, and, by sheer strength, drew himself up and on to the roof. From this position he could assist his comrades to ascend, and so the magnificent structure, was, happily, saved.

There was never a time during all of Johnson's splendid and successful career that he would have raised his finger on the call of Tennessee, however urgent. There never was a time, during all his wanderings and misfortunes, that Green Harris would not—did not—leave every thing behind him—comfort, social cheer, convenience, business—to ride through the night, through the rain, through danger in answer to the appeal of some friendless, poor devil, who simply claimed to be a soldier of Tennessee.

We know what we are talking about here, too; and, as Johnson has invited the comparison—as it is purely a personal comparison—he must take the consequences. Every word we write is the truth. We know both of them better than they know themselves. We owe neither of them anything, either of grudge or gratitude, and can speak freely in the interest of fair dealing and open sailing.

DUNCAN'S VICE PRESIDENT.

The Honorable John Quincy Adams, Junior, of Quincy, in the county of Norfolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Attorney at Law, accepts Blanton Duncan's nomination for the Vice Presidency with a solemn alacrity, a dignified urbanity, and a ponderous solemnity which makes us suspect that the Honorable John Quincy Adams, Junior, of Quincy as aforesaid, labors under the delusion that he may just possibly be elected. Not contented with magnifying himself, Mr. Adams takes Mr. O'Conor in hand; and nothing can be more touching and pious than the way in which the comparatively young gentleman comes to the succor of the old one, whose letter to the Louisville Convention is declared to be "noble and piquant," and whose "ability, integrity, and single-minded indifference" are set forth as of "wide and undisputed fame." The fact is, young Mr. Adams is uncommonly strong in his language; and when he exposes "the grotesque incongruity and hypocrisy of such an astounding confederation" as the Liberal 'Party,' we feel that to fitly respond to him, it would be necessary for us to purchase and swallow at least three cart loads of Webster's Folio Dictionary. We cannot do it. If sesquipedality is to carry this election, we give it up.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SECRET MARRIAGE.—Dr. Ralph V. Aulice, son of Commodore J. H. Aulick, died suddenly in Washington on the 3rd inst., and his decease has brought to light that he had married March 6, 1871, in Baltimore, Miss Emma J. Oler, whose mother resides in the former city. It seems the nuptials were kept a profound secret, as it was believed a knowledge of the fact would excite the rage of the Commodore. A few months since Dr. Aulick attended the convention of the National Medical Association in Philadelphia as a delegate, when he took occasion to make his will, bequeathing all his property (about $30,000 worth) to his wife who has long been and now is a clerk in the redemption division of the United States Treasurer's office. Drs Bayle and Kleinschmidt, of Washington, and a doctor of Philadelphia signed the will as witnesses. The widow has since the decease of the doctor exhibited the marriage certificate and will to the family of Commodore Aulick, and they are accepted as genuine.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S SALARY.

The President, who left the city on the 11th of June last, returned the 27th of September, making an absence of three and one half months, during which he has drawn in salary $7,300 without any service whatever. The Secretary of State, the Treasury, the Interior, the Navy, the Attorney General, the Postmaster-General, the Register of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Commissioner of Patents, and a number of other Bureau officers, and numerous clerks, have also been absent, nearly all of them for electioneering purposes.

HORACE GREELEY ON RECONCILIATION.

"We are one people, and shall evermore remain one people. Shall we be a harmonious people; shall ours be a Union cemented only by bayonets, or shall it be a union of hearts, and hopes and hands? I am for the latter union. I am here not to exult over victories won in the late war. I am here not to meet one particle of prejudice or triumph. I do not propose to do any thing that shall make the Southern people feel bitterly that the union between us is one of exultation on our part and humiliation on theirs. I think he is not a patriot who would try to intensify the bitterness and soreness that those who fought against us must feel in view of their great defeat. Theirs is a lost cause, but they are not a lost people, for they belong to us; they are our brethren; they have come back to us under compulsion, if you say so; but I wish to change that compulsion into affection, for that is statesmanship. The work I am seeking, as far as I can, to do."

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T. P. CHAZAL, M. D., General Pathology, Pathological Anatomy and Hygiene;
MIDDLETON MICHEL, M. D., Physiology.
GEO. E. TRESCOT, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics;
C. U. SHEPARD, Jr., M. D. Chemistry;
J. F. M. GEDDINGS, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine;
F. L. PARKER, M. D., Anatomy;
F. M. ROBERTSON, M. D., Gynæcology and Clinical Obstetrics;
J. FORD PRIOLEAU, M. D., Principles and Practice of Obstetrics.
F. P. PEYRE PORCHER, M. D., Clinical Medicine;
MANNING SIMONS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

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Dean of the Faculty.
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Chairman of the Faculty.
jly 16eodtill1stOct.

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The Preparatory Department opens Sept 11th, 1872.

The College opens Sept 18th.

The Medical Department opens Oct. 7th.

The Law Department opens Oct 9th.

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CAPT J. J. ROBINSON.
sep 17 tf*

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JACOB S. ALLEN,
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