THE SENTINEL

SEATON GALES.

duceday Evening, Oct. 31, 18

To Those Who Owe Us. A considerable amount is due on our bot both for advertising and old subscription, wh we need, and whigh we hope our friendly forward to us, at furthest, by the members of ng to the Legislature.

Masterly Inactivity.

During the recent Guburnatorial and Legis
tive canvass, we, in common with our brethr
of the press in North Carolina, felt it incumbe tive canvaes, we, in common with our brethren of the press in North Carolina, felt it incombent and imporntive upon us so far to enter the arms of Federal politics as fully to ventilate and expose the enermity known as the Howard amendment, which is to be submitted to the ensuing General Assembly for ratification or rejection. The issue of that canvaes has been all that we could have desired. The popular verdict has been expressed with unmistakable emphasis.—The people have instructed their representatives to refuse that amendment, not only upon its merits, which were amply discussed and thoroughly considered, but because they will have nothing to do with any proposition, especially one of so vital a character, to change the organic law of the land, which they had neither agency or voice in suggesting. It is established, beyond question, that the Governor, bowing to the mandate of his constituents, and meanting his own convictious of propriety and patriotism as well, will recommend the rejection of the Howard amendment, and that the Legislature will promptly obey the popular will.—Here ends, for the time, our connection, as a people, with national politics, and here closes our individual duty, as journalists, to discuss questions of Federal policy, except as they may occasionally present new and striking phases.—Our readers will observe that we have, of late, devoted our columns principally to the consideration of tonics bearing upon our State interlevoted our columns principally to the consideration of topics bearing upon our State interests, social, meral and industriat. We hope to be able to persovere "on this line," for some lime to come, and to mark out a policy that rill do North Carolina "some service,"

ecord in the

at all in the Union, it is for the North to s all in the Union, it servitors and dependculded to suit the caprice of party or the adictive purposes of faction, but unsharn of single right that belongs to us is the Union. as the passe of those who by force of arma-tradical us to remain there. Upon them must the onus, present and future, of causing and stuating a dissevered Union, if they shalf to do so. We are impotent to take that len from their shoulders. If frey are broad hear it down the corridors of histo-afford also to leave it for history to ice to renew the old bonds of insternation despised,—how we were taxed without presentation, and how we exhibited the species of being in the Union, when it could work our disadvantage, and out of the Union, see benefits were to be reuped or civil blusses.

when benefits were to be reaped or carry such a But no party or people can earry such a reight long. They will soon stagger under it not feel the pressure to be greater than they an hear. Their own will be opened "are many another" to the madness and wickedness of the soons to the madness and wickedness of the sen who are in the way of Union and the con-summation of our great National dusting.— formwhile, for us, dignity, assently and materiy inactivity are the promptings of inty, prudence, policy and self-respect.

Grant Sarra.—This gentlemen has had the gre on the brain for many years, yet he has ver joined in with the bitter partirum of his riy. The following from his pen, though ob-tionable, yet, when compared with the prop-tions of the Radicals on the subject of vesto-

those of our we stated in experis were not included. lose in navel stores, spirits our, shingles, fisheries and us, were not included—the of turpenting shibit bele

ed to agricultural products It is not on pride to the the State, to know the oducts of their skill and mount of products exported Siste and its value or inin some estimate of our trade and the State, and whether the against us and how much, but matter of concern especially, in to which such an exhibit would roud the lie able, but is especially so now, routh has become so necessary to

In estimating the wealth of the State, or rather of the people in it, it is not sate simply to rely upon the assessed value of the real estate, chattel and other property possessed by the people. Such an estimate would place the state at a very low scale of wealth. Looking solery at that view, which is now commonly the case, we may well conclude that we are irrevocably raised by the war. Hence the contrast between our past and present ability to pay debts or to make wealth is so discouraging.—But in making such as estimate, we have left estirally out of view the chief scene and source of wealth is the State. That is the labor, the skill and the enterprise of our people. The trath is, if we had nothing left us but these, we should still be in possession of enough to make us a great and prosperous people.

The only real masswer to the question, What is North Carolina worth I what can she pay, for how much can she be trusted I is to accertain what is the real value of the carplus product of the soil, the waters, forests, mines, labor, skill, and esterprise of our people, and the income of any interests they have outside of the State, over and above what is necessary to support our people and produce these products. Having first ascertained what is the value of the exportations from the State, then ascertain the value of the imports consumed in the State, and after the balance. That will show the annual actt product of the State, and of course will determine her ability, except such portion of the surplus as may be invested in permanent productive values, which must go to increase the next year's productive power.

How then can this be ascertained! So far as we can see, we have no system established by law, by which this question can be solved.—

na we can see, we have no system established by law, by which this question can be solved.— The census tables of the United States furnish an approximate estimate of the products of the State, once in ten years, but give us no clue to the amount or value of what is the State. The books of the nee exported out of the State to foreign ports, it leave us entirely ignorant of the vast nount which is exported coast-wise and into

been done through the other States; hence the value of her exportations has agree been accertained, nor can they be approximately estimated; hence, Virginia and South Carolina are credited for estimated millions of exports, while orth Carolina is only credited for Aundreds I thousands. And, hence it is, that the bul-ace of trade in our commerce with the other States appears to be against us, while nothing short of a hap-hazard tax-bill, based upon the estimated or assessed value of property which is tangible to the eye, enables any one to determine the ability of the State or whether she is pay-tages. Is striken us, that some legisla-con is necessary, by which the real productive over of the State can be ascertaized, and by shigh the real gains or increase of wealth in the tate can be more easily discovered and made valiable to the improvement and support of

Mantrus, Tann.—The growth of this city has perhaps been more rapid, within the last five years, that that of any city in the West. The daily papers of Mamphils, always one of the best, indications of the growth of a place, are among the largest and best metalled in the country. The Academals would make a comformable branket in size, and all of its cotemporaries are fat and flourishing.

In 1802 the population of Mamphis was not quite 12,000. In 1860, it was estimated at 40,000. At the present time, the Academale mys, it would mustber 60,000; some say 70,000. The property of the city has more than quadruplad in value, perhaps, in the last five years. The daily arrivals at the botcle of the city will not full short of 500 persons. Every species of business appears to be thriving. It is stanted that there are 400 lawyers in the city and many of them are during a good business.—It is estimated that 2500 new buildings were roing up a short time ago. Quite a number of rup a short time ago. Quite a number of a Carolinium have settled there. We hope by in not distant when Momphis will be a close connection with the ampurt towns

Mn. Bnowsino's letter has informed the

We find the following in an exchange, which we commend to the notice of our colored population:

"The colored people of Nashville recently held a meeting to consider the propriety of ping to the country. They were a softramed by Jodge Lawrence, of the Preodmen's Burech with the victorian with the same of the country. They were a softramed by Jodge Lawrence, of the Preodmen's Burech with the victorian with the country. Another meeting it to be seld the further the object of this meeting."

The colored people of Nashville have thus at length hit upon the wisses and content country the country. Another meeting it to be seld the further the object of this meeting."

The colored people of Nashville have thus at length hit upon the wisses and content country. The colored people of Nashville have thus at length hit upon the wisses and content country. The colored people of Nashville have thus at length hit upon the wisses and content country. The colored people of Nashville have thus a length hit upon the wisses and content to the country, and one of the most unfortunate, has been shed bild people of the policy of the policy of these size included and the policy of these sizes included a policy of the policy of these sizes included a policy of the policy of these sizes included a policy of the policy of these sizes included a policy of the policy of these sizes included a policy of the policy of these sizes included a policy of the policy of these sizes included a policy of the policy of these sizes included a policy of the policy of these sizes included a policy of the policy of the sizes of the

This Road the people of Edgeconibe and Martin, the contiguous counties, and Nortolk, are much interested in. Already a considerable sum has been subscribed, and we judge, from the spirit manifested, "the thing will be done." The object is a good one. Our planters and others will seek the cheapest and best route to market. In this they are right. That policy which seeks to turn tradefrom its most natural channels must full. Our agricultural interests. which seeks to turn trade from its most natural channels must fail. Our agricultural interests must not be hampered, but the markets of the world must be thrown open to them. So short a Road can scarcely pay for many years to come, if ever, yet the advantages to the people of that section fully justify its construction. Progress should be the motte of the old North State; but let our enterprises be directed by sound discretion and the best skill. We wish this novement spaces.

The examination of witnesses by the petition are for the removal of the Baltimore Police Commissioners was expected to be concluded Monday at noon; after which the Commissioners would examine witnesses in their defence, until to day, when the Governor will announce his tand leave and in algorithm of the section of the comprisators to a share in the odium of treschery.

The political arims of a few controlling individual should not work a for ellere of the rights of who communities.

By the light of these proceedings, the country should not fail to read the sequel: The Endical final to read the sequel: The Endical final to read the sequel: The Endical final to read the rights of whom sequel: The Endical final to read the rights of these proceedings, the country should not fail to read the sequel: The Endical final to read the rights of the rights of these proceedings.

By the light of these proceedings, the country should not fail to read the rights of the subjected to the country should not fail to read the rights of the subjected to the country should not fail to read the rights of the subjected to the country should not fail to read the rights of the subjected to the country should not fail to read the rights of the subjected to the country should not fail to read the rights of the subjected to the country should not fail to read the rights of the subjected to the country should not fail to read the rights of the subjected to the subjected to the subjected to the country should not fail to read the rights of the subjected to the subject

[From the National Intelligencer.]

The following disloyal sentinent was uttered by Senator Wade, of Ohio, when secession was in its incipiency: "But Southern gentlemen stand here, and in almost all their speeches speak of the disselution of the Union as an element of every argument, as though it were a psculiar condescension on their part that they permitted the Union to stand at all. If they do not feel interested in upholding this Union: if it really trenches on their rights if it endangura their institutons to such an extent that they cannot feel secure under it; if their interests are violently assailed by means of this Union, I am not one of those who expect that they will long continue under it. I am not one of those who expect that they will long continue under it. I am not one of the party to which I belong. We have adopted the old Declaration of Independence as the busis of our political movement, which declares that any people, when their government ceases to protect their rights, when it is so subverted from the true purposes of government as to oppress them, have the right to recur to fundamental principles, and if need be to destroy the government under which they like such to erect an its ruins another more conducive to their sceffare. I hold that they have this right. I will not blome any people for exercising it whenever they think the contingency has some. You cannot forcibly hold men takks Union, for the attempt to do so, it seems to me, would subsect the first principles of the florearment under which we like "— Long, Globe, Third Sension, Thirty fourth Congress, page 25.

The following seers the deliberate opinions of Horace Grealey. Has he over disavowed them it we have ropostedly said, and we once more install, that they prover from the concent of the government derive their just powers from the concent of the government derive their just powers from the concent of the government derive their just powers from the concent of the government derive their just powers from the concent of the government derive.

whether another election of President must not apperens before the rightful authors of the nation can be established; and whether in the manufime it is not a flagrant waste of our energies to continue the war.

Resolved. That unless the Army of the West shall have except through the valley of the Mississippi to its mor. a, and the Army of the Potamac annihilated the legions of Lee and Jackens, thus survecting the military power of the reballion, within a reasonable time, the best interests of the country and humanity will require a cossation of hostilities.

Resolved, That the States of the North composing the American nations and indivisible on the legion of the country and humanity will require a cossation of hostilities.

Resolved, That the States of the North composing the American nations and indivisible on the least of precions for all, without distinction of race, color of condition; that their mission must ever be to extend their own civilination over the entire continent, and that whatever derangements, difficulties, checks, or dofents they may encounter, they must forever cherists and pursue the idea of nationality and consultational domains.—House Journal, p. 69.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, proplaimed the fullow-

bring them back, I. for one, an disposed to recognize that independence. Congressional Globs, February 23, 1863, p. 1285.

The climax of limited inconsistency in crowned by the toitowing disloyal scatiments of Charles Sumner, in his "True Grandent of Nations," in which he pronounced all international war to be rivil war, and the partakers in it to be "traitors to God and encoirs to man;" when he quoted Clearo to show that he "preferred the injustest peace to the justest war; and Franklia, to show that there "never was a good war or a bad peace;" or when he (Sumner) declared that "in our age there can be no peace that is not honorable. Sumner's Works, sol. 1, p. 11.

It cannot be successfully dealed that these parties have given "aid and comfort" to the rebellion; and it shay well be a relevant matter for inquiry, by those whose province it is to deckle upon the validity of the title to popoular consideration which the said "conspirators" at present enjoy, whether "true bills of indiotiment" may not be "found" against them.

If "freason" is a crime, no privileged class should escape that merited punishment, the fear of which might have prevented the delivery of Wade's philippic.

The punishment of the Southern people is not deemed to have been unfliciently severe; the loss of homes, fortune, relatives, and triends, the retrogade of civil progress, and their exclusion from all participation in the public roice, all have been returned by a quiet submission to the laws and an acquiescence is the demands of constitutional security for the future, without parallel or precedent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE PARM FOR LEASE. THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO LEASE, FOR a term of years, his Farm, adjoining the town of Amston.
It is well adapted to the growth of COTTON and CORN, and its proximity to the town secures abundant labor at all acasons of the year.

J. C. WASHINGTON.

SALE.

GGY AND HARNESS nichings, Raleigh, or the u at of Raleigh, W. S. TUCKER.

INE WOOD! WILL SELL PORTY OF VISTY CORDS OF Pine Wood, already cut and properly corded, on is Holleman Road, about two miles from the city. Raleigh, Oct. 31—31. K. P. BATTLE.

THE REST RESOURCE OIL AT ONE DOLLAR
per gallon, and twenty-five cents per quart.

J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Oct. 81—1f For Harr & Lowin.

O'STERS, HO!-I AM NOW in daily receipt the finest fresh Norfolk O'STERS.

I will retail them to regular customers at O'S DOLLAR AND SIXTY CENTS per gallon.

W. ROMERT ANDREWS,
Oct 31-tf Wholesale and Retail Greece.

NEW STORE

New Goods! New Goods!! NEW GOODS!!!

CALL AND SEE MY STOCK OF

DRESS AND FANCY GOODS:

Embroidered Poplins, Balmorals,

of an engline of the service

SHAWLS, HOOP SKIRTS, CLOAKS, HATS,

CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES. tion will find my assortment the most att

I invite Gentlemen to call and see my asserting

CLOTHING.

I am deferrement to please all who five all, in the quality and prices of Goods. No House in the City shall undersell us. J. ROSENBAUM

THE BANKING HOUSE AND LOT OF THE BANK of Cape Fear, in this City. Apply to J. G. Burr,

SALT, SALT, SALT.

500 faras Liverpool fine Salt in beautiful con dition [4] bushel racks] which we offer los B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

CORN AND OATS. 200 Sacks, 400 bushelr, beautiful white Corn; 800 Sacks 600 bushels prime seed Onle, in store B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

PLOUR, PLOUE 50 Sacks choice, N. C. Family Plant, at Birls more Equily and lines of long; 20 libbs, 1 more Super, In store and constantly arriving.

R. P. WILLIAM SON & C.

LEATHER.

10 doz. Calf Skins.
20 Sides Baltimore City Harpers Leather
50 "Hemiock Sole
40 "Russett and Black Wazed "
AB of stales we ofter on best terms.
let 20-tf B. P. W. H. L. JAMBON & CO.

SNUE'S. 75 Boxes Carolina Belle Buuff,
30 "Virgin Dip.
Just received,
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

SHOES AND BOOTS.

25 des. whole Stock, Extra heavy Broguns,
5 "Extra heavy Kip Boots,
3 "Women's Kip Balmoral Shoes, Extra sizes
The above were selected with care and we warran
o give satisfaction.
Det 36-47 B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

HOAP AND CANBERS. heses Babbitt's best New York Sosp,

" Philadelphia brown "

Castile and Fancy Soaps,
half Boxes Adamantine Candles,

50 "Castile and Fancy Sandies,
50 half Boxos Adamantine Candies,
5 "Spearm
2 "Patent Wax."
In store, and will be sold lew to the trade.
Oct 30-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR'S OFFICE United States Internal Bevenue,

San. Division, 478. Distract, North Carolina, Raleson, October, 1866. TAX NOTICE! IN accordance with instructions received at this Office, from the Department of Internal Revenue, at Deresses residing in the 3d. Division, 4th. District, N. C., will make returns of Income for the year 1886, and Carriages, Watches, Pinnes, &c., held May 1st. 1895.

1865.
Also returns from Mannfacturers, Distillers, &c., dating from April let. 1865, and quarterly returns from those liable for the quarter chding June 30th. 1865, and each one theresfor.

JNO. R. HARRISON, Assistant Assessor, ad. Div., 4th. Dist., N. C. Oct 30-56

LINWOOD, AND RICH JERSEY LANDS, FOR SALE!

L College property and my sons, with a desire to clear business and pay my dobts, has induced me to enercy, by Doed in Trust, all my property to Alfred Hargrave, of Lexington, North Carolins, which will be sold by him, and conveyanous made, on Tuesday, the 11th. of December, 1866, at Luxwood first, and Lexington next, from day to-day until all is sold, consisting of the following property:

Linwood, Consisting of 1,849 Acres.

ent parts of the estate, and summers no purposes, not an acre but what is well situate it valide, or the raising of grass. There as them fine mowing and grazing lots and fi-woodland pastures. In all these particula-tating one of the most desirable and health in the South. It is enough to say for it, the lost and most valuable center in the fame

ALFRED HARGRAVE.