

THE SENTINEL.

W. E. PELL,
Editor.
SEATON GALES,
Saturday Evening, Nov. 17, 1860.

Manufactures.

The spirit of our people, we rejoice to see, is reviving, and in various sections every effort is being put forth to press our industrial interests. Agriculture is, of course, the great interest. We hope every available means will be employed, the coming year, to cultivate the largest possible crop of all kinds.

Special interest, we are glad to observe, is being felt in reviving the various manufactures already in existence and in getting up new ones. In several of our towns and cities this feeling is taking hold of our enterprising men and we hope it will be carried through in the right spirit.

Not only are the true interests of the State involved in the encouragement of a general manufacturing spirit among our people, but sound policy demands it. Why should others manufacture our material, when we can do it ourselves at less expense possibly than they can?

It is perfectly plain, therefore, that every principle of prudent economy should prompt us to become our own manufacturers.

We are in possession of some highly interesting and important facts, which the projectors of manufactures should be in possession of, and which we will

This Wednesday, intelligence observes that the Tennessee Legislature continues without a quorum. This is what comes of undertaking to carry on government by a mere fraction of the people of a State.

Under the intolerant laws established by Bowdow and his coalition, the vast mass of the people are excluded from the polls. The result is that the elections are farce and the whole government a sham. Hence men elected to the Legislature feel that they have no authority to be there; that they represent nobody but that they are; and they are remiss in attention to their legislative duties, and so there is no quorum.

The people have no respect for such a legislative body, which represents nothing but party despotism and prejudice, and in no manner represents the sentiment of the people.

These miserable rump legislatures are failures and humbug, and should be abandoned. If we pretend to have republican government we ought to have it, and not a burlesque and travesty upon it.

We hope soon to see a true, genuine Legislature in Tennessee, and not such a body as now professes to be such, but which is as far removed from it as possible.

Influence is sometimes so excessive as to be positively grand. In the case of Holden, it is something ready to be admitted. For a man, who labored for years to bring on war and secession, to prate about Unionism, and for a man, who, after having been the recipient of President Johnson's confidence and favor, and turned his back upon him and deserted him, to claim now to speak for him, argues a degree of influence that would be sublime, if it were not so utterly ridiculous and disgusting as it is.

"History" will dry on ample justice, beyond all doubt. Says the counsel to a guilty Hibben: "Be not alarmed; you shall have full justice." "Arrah," replied the culprit, "it's justice that I'm afraid of, myself."

Others, as well as yourself, have a "fixed place" in history. Satan, himself, is a very historical character.

Fardina.

Warrants of process have been received at the Executive Office for the following persons, who can obtain them by personal application or by written Attorney:

G. W. Long, Alexander County; John Edwards, Asseco; J. B. Fitzgerald, Davidson; Cornelius McMillian, Duplin; J. J. Ground, Greene; J. J. Wheeler, Hertford; Dillard L. Love, Jackson; R. E. Loftin, Lenoir; Dillard Love, Mecklenburg; L. W. Hall, Orange; Joe L. Hinton, Pasquotank; James Flanckin, Pitt.

George Peabody's Give.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, in chronicling additional gifts from George Peabody to Northern institutions of learning, justly says that not a dollar has been yet sent South to help to rebuild or outfit our colleges and academies, torn down or violated by the Federal armies. It hopes Mr. Peabody, and others of like means and liberality, will cast their eyes in this direction, while dispensing their aids for the benefit of the rising and the coming generations.

Georgia Stay-Law.—The Senate has passed a bill extending the time, under the relief act, for the payment of the first instalment of one month of debts to the 1st of January, 1861, and to apply the benefits of this stay-law to all judgments on claims incurred up to the 1st of January, 1860.

West's Conservative Legislation.—A full Conservative delegation in Congress, a few days ago upon Baltimore and Maryland. The Negley law, by which thousands have been dispossessed, was now being wiped from the state book, and the state dispossessed from the outcome of the State.

The interests of the Legislature are arriving rapidly. Quite a large number are already in the city, and there will doubtless be a quorum of both Houses present on Monday morning.

Members of the Legislature, who desire the service during the session, will please give us early notice and inform us of their wishes as to where it shall be sent.

For the Sentinel.

Messrs. Editors:—Permit me to correct what I believe will be an erroneous impression, not designed, made by your article of the 13th, on the Public Schools. Looking to the vindication of the last Legislature, your views are more one-sided than you suppose; and while I sincerely acquit you of such a purpose, the editorial in question would seem like an argument to prove the impossibility of educating the poor children of the State.

You estimate the cost of 1750 Common Schools, for 6 months, at \$554,000. Now, however, the war, the highest cost of \$100 Schools, attended by over 100,000 children, never exceeded \$375,000; and the average cost of the amount of taxes was hardly \$300,000, and the average of fare, for school purposes, not \$100,000. This was for a system embracing an average of 2500 to 3000 schools, and attended by an average of fully 50,000 pupils. You suppose the schools ought to be kept open six months in the year, while experience proved that four months, for an average, were sufficient to accomplish much good, and that a majority of parents could not spare the children from work for half the year, as a regular thing.

According to former experience, therefore, 1750 schools ought not to cost more than about \$100,000; and if \$75,000 of this were paid from the general fund, only \$25,000 would have to be collected by taxation. This, Messrs. Editors, is a fair calculation; but to be fully appreciated it must be taken in connection with other statistics.

1750 schools ought to estimate 60,000 children, and to instruct those by subscription schools will cost at least \$500,000. Now, if the people cannot pay \$15,000,000 worth of taxes, they will raise \$500,000 worth of taxes free from any tax.

It is a fact that ought to be taught, will have to be taught, and that 60,000 children, poor white children of North Carolina, must grow up in ignorance. If this be so, why protest against their emigration? Why ask the opinions of those who fall into nameless graves during the late war, at the command of the State, to remain where they must grow up in hopeless inferiority to a few thousand who can attend institutions magnificently endowed by the State, and by Religious Societies? I protest against all such ideas.

C. H. W.

The author of the above is better acquainted with the statistics of the public schools than any man in the State. Our object was to draw out all of the facts in regard to the subject, and not by any means to discourage the enterprise. We are anxious that when the Schools are revived, they shall be put upon such a basis as will unite the entire people in their active support. The only way to do this, is to spread before them all the facts. We think some of the calculations of our correspondent cannot apply to our present circumstances. All we desire is that whatever is done shall be done wisely and safely. We shall readily acquiesce in whatever may be done by the Legislature.

The Position of President Johnson.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of November 14th, writes as follows to that paper:

The following is a portion of a communication addressed by a member of the Cabinet to a friend of the Administration in New England, in relation to the position of the President and his attitude towards Congress. The writer says: "Notwithstanding his long public career, few men seem to be less understood than President Johnson. That he is a man of strong convictions and earnest purpose is evident from the manner in which he advocated and pushed forward important measures in Congress, like the Homestead Bill, and the stand he took in opposition to the South, because it decreased its representation in Congress, and does not affect the North similarly. He says that the third section establishes a test of eligibility for office, both Federal and State, which is not only unnecessary and unjustly proscriptive, but which might possibly lead to the most serious consequences. Experience has demonstrated incontestably that the interest of the movement does not require such a rigid and discriminatory test. The official classes that war was conducted to conduct the operations of the now represented States had no inherent and overwhelming difficulties to contend with, but could easily overcome all these disconcerting embarrassments, the same firmly and faithfully as they did for the people for whom they are responsible, securing their indomitable identity with the Union, and are earnestly and honestly laboring to maintain it in its constitutional integrity. All these facts show that the people may very safely allow the unenforced privilege of choosing their own agents from among those who are eligible to positions of public trust under the Constitution as it now stands. The people of the States, which are now denied representation in Congress, would not murmur at any standard of patriotism or test of loyalty to the General Government, which might be applied to their professions and conduct since the close of the war. If punishments are to be inflicted for preceding conduct, surely the pains and penalties prescribed by the laws now standing upon the national statute book are ample sufficient for the purpose. They are certainly rigorous enough to accomplish all legitimate purposes of any Government controlled by true statesmanship. If the disabilities imposed by this third section be intended as a punishment for the acts heretofore committed, the amendment would operate practically as an *ex post facto* law, which is contrary to the whole spirit of modern civilization. The creation of a nation by force is a punishment for an act, after that particular act has been committed, is a thing unknown in the history of enlightened liberty. Such a mode of dealing with citizens charged with offenses against Government belongs only to despotic tyrants. It may accomplish revengeful purposes, but it is not the proper mode of administering justice. The adoption of this amendment would vacate nearly all the offices in most of the unrepresented States. It would summarily and ruthlessly sweep away Governors, Judges, Legislatures, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace and Constables, and thus the State Governments would be completely broken up; indeed, they would be reduced to mere shell-holes, as the destroyed States would leave behind them on authoritative pronouncements the re-establishment of governmental order. The great mass of the people in the unrepresented States are now practically excommunicated from all Federal offices by stringent test-codes which was placed upon the statute book while the war was raging. We have had a moral authority for saying that the disabilities imposed by the amendment are seriously detrimental to the interest of the government in some of its important branches."

The parts of the great they have had many illustrations during the present session. The losses for October exceed the average for that month 100 per cent., and it may be easily doubted whether the total has yet been fanned up.

The sending of money through the mails by the postal money order system has become paying business.

The number of subversives in New York during the past three months has been larger than for any similar period for several years.

A collection of over three hundred printed articles, made in Dakota Territory, has just been issued in the *Dakota Standard*.

Gentlemen, don't part your hair behind, for hair parted in that way reveals a soft place in the head.

A common story in England gives a verdict for damages against a locomotive for screeching too loudly.

The New York paper—the *World*, the *Herald*, and the *Times*—are equally definable as "the world, the flesh, and the other fellow."

A pound of cotton spun by hand will make a thread 300 yards long, but spun by steam it will make a thread 107 miles in length.

Rogers in Kilpatrick's place is a diplomatic humorist.

Alabama—Meeting of the Legislature—Governor's Message.

The Legislature met at Montgomery on the 15th inst. The message of the previous recommends, as a relief for debtors, a law under which the creditor can collect annually the interest and a portion of the principal of his claim, and argues that nothing more definitely settled than that a State has the right to regulate the proceedings of its own courts in regard to the enforcement of contracts. Remedies for this purpose may be found in arbitration contracts as well as those of future.

He further says that it would be a component of the Legislature to prohibit exclusive laws under a judgment, and that it would be a violation of property for the State to interfere with the execution of such a judgment.

He is of the opinion that the laws generally are entitled to credit for their behavior. In referring to contracts with the State, he says there have been some instances of bad faith, which are strongly in evidence of necessity of legal remedy. There are instances where employees of freemen, who are engaged in protecting the State, are compelled to violate contracts with their employers, and discharging them without compensation, a violation of contract as far as the freedmen is concerned.

The only remedy left to the State is suit for his wages, and that is to be scarcely worth pending.

He recommends a committee to be appointed to the experiment of arbitration, and recommends that the State be bound by the results.

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