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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, } SEATON GALES.
EDITORS.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1867

"RECORDS."

The *Standard* makes a great flourish of trumpets over certain extracts from the Journal of 1866 and 1867. We acknowledge our obligations to that paper. Those extracts contain nothing which we did not honestly believe at the time of its utterance. We generally endeavor clearly to express what we mean, and what we say we always stand up to and are willing to abide by.

Whenever recant our opinions and eat our own words, for the sake of paltry and selfish personal or political gain. We never lead others into difficulty and then basely and cowardly betray or desert them. We affect no new zeal for the colored race, for the purpose of gaining their votes, now that they have the privilege of voting. We endeavor so to act in our capacity as public journalists as not to draw down upon our heads the scorn and contempt of those only who despise hypocrisy and treachery.

Again we repeat, that the 8th of November will come to all it may, to take out of these extracts. As we utter no set of sentiments to-day, that we may discard to-morrow, so have neither qualification or retraction to make. On the contrary, we are pleased to find, on re-reading them, that they contain much salutary counsel which, if it had been followed, would have redounded both directly to the peace of society and the preservation of constitutional government. This much we will say, that no honest reader of the Journal would have perverted the sentiments of many of them in the manner that the *Standard* has done. That, however, was to have been expected. You cannot "make a silk purse out of a sow's ear."

While on the subject we recollect it may be as well call attention to the following pertinent bits of history. Will Holden stand by *his* record? If he can stand by all the following phases, he will have to display the ability of a much more youthful statesman than he really is:

"We hold that as no State could originally have been forced into the Union, none can be forced to remain in, or rather be prevented from going out. Heaven forbid that such an extreme resort should be precluded to us as the only alternative against aggressions upon our rights.

This is no time to dispute about terms. If gentlemen do not like the word secede, and if we cannot consent to use the word *revolution*, let *dissolution* be the substitute for either or both."—*Hillsboro, Dec. 4th, 1860.*

"It is sufficient for us to say that we hold to the right of secession as an original pre-existing reserved sovereign right."—*Jan. 15, 1851.*

"If a Black Republican or sectional President shall be elected in 1860, we will go with the South—we will stand side by side with the sons of Virginia, South Carolina, and other slaveholding States, and we will do it, clinging to the institution and despising the Union of States, oppressive and usurping Union. That will be its character under Black Republican rule, and for one we will never bow our head to its degrading yoke. We mean what we say. We have considered the whole subject calmly, and we are prepared for the consequences."—*Hillsboro, Dec. 11, 1860.*

"We know no party on the subject of slavery. We stand, as we have always stood, by the vested rights of the citizens of North Carolina. Patriotism in our judgment begins at home. Our primary allegiance is due to North Carolina."—*Hillsboro, Dec. 11, 1860.*

"THE OLD UNION.—We concur with the Western *Sentinel*, that 'no matter how much we may have loved the old Union and the government of the United States, which it was administered according to the Constitution and the laws, that Union is now severed forever, and the government has become an engine of oppression in tyrant's hands.'

"There are traitors to the South in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, but we trust there are none in North Carolina. If there are, *let them beware!* He that is not for the South in this contest is *against it*, and he who would encourage *our deadliest foe* in the effort they are making to trample us down and destroy us, *deserves to be a traitor's death.*—*Holden, July 24, 1861.*

"As soon as Lincoln called for troops to make war on the South, we denounced him as a usurper, and turned our back on the old Union without end. We did this with the most entire consistency. WE HAD ALWAYS HELD THAT THE STATES HAD A RIGHT TO SECEDE FOR CAUSE."—*Hillsboro, Oct. 30, 1861.*

"We repeat, we must fight. There is no other way to peace but by submission to Abraham Lincoln. Who thinks of that? Are we ready to swear to his government? It is not the government that it was, but a RANK AND BLOODY USURPATION."—*Holden, Feb. 27, 1863.*

"Our secession rulers would have secession, and now let them take the consequences."—*Holden, April 29, 1865.*

"Who is responsible for the severance of a happy brotherhood. And now disorganizing men SMALL andiations [illegible] one of rule."—*Holden, May 11, 1865.*

"UNION LANDMARKS.

5. The right of the States to determine for themselves the question of [illegible] ed negro suffrage."—*Holden, 1865.*

"We tried to SAVE SLAVERY [illegible] Secessionists wouldn't [illegible] 1865.

Now, is not this a pretty [illegible] to prate about records?

WE WENT IN CTOR [illegible] that R. H. Battle, Jr., was one of the Commission on War Claims, appointed by the Governor. R. H. Battle, Esq., Secretary of the Life Insurance Co., is the appointee.

New York last year had 127 incendiary fires.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

The prejudices of Southern planters against scientific or "book farming," may have been allowable under our former condition, but the circumstances under which they are now placed demand a totally different course. The price of labor in future will forbid a necessity the introduction of every means for the improvement of the soil and the use of implements.

[illegible] must therefore be chosen [illegible] into commission to effect these improvements. Planters must be taught the [illegible] properties of the various soils on their farms, what they need to fertilize them, when and how they should be cultivated, and what implements should be employed in the production of the different species of crops. Draining, ploughing, fencing, &c., all require scientific information, and the use of the most improved implements and plans.

To insure success, new general principles, the Cash Labor system, and the rotation of crops and farming, must be adopted. The patients of planters will require the closest and most effective methodical improvement, and hence the necessity for small farms and the hoe-shaft plan.

Our planters should therefore [illegible] themselves with the most approved books on the science and practice of farming, and [illegible] we should take a good [illegible] journal. Besides this, agriculture as a science should be taught in all scientific agricultural schools. Agricultural societies and [illegible] established in every county, and the true theory of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] We spoke [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]