

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION... The Sentinel is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

THE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM E. PELL, J. SEATON GALE, Editors.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1868.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The following Proclamation appears in the Standard of yesterday. We publish it for the information of the members elect and of the public:

PROCLAMATION,
BY W. W. HOLDEN,
GOVERNOR ELECT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of authority vested in me by an act passed by the Congress of the United States, entitled "an act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida to representation in Congress," the members elect to the Legislature of North Carolina, chosen under and by authority of the law of the United States of March 2d, 1867, to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and the laws supplementary thereto, are hereby notified to assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 1st day of July, Anno Domini, 1868.

W. W. HOLDEN,
Gov. Elect of North Carolina,
Raleigh, June 15, 1868.

This is the first time in the history of the country, perhaps of any country, that an officer elect, and one who is, indeed, at present, ineligible, performs the functions of the office *de facto*. The validity of the order, of course, depends upon the validity of the law of Congress inaugurating the proceedings. The "Governor elect" very properly ignores, in his proclamation, any authority in himself, or in the members elect of the General Assembly, derived from the people of the rebel States of North Carolina, in that he acknowledges the Legislature to have been chosen under and by the authority of the laws of the United States.

But where does "Gov." Holden derive his authority for convening the Legislature? He will say, perhaps, that he derives it from the Omnibus bill. But that bill has not yet become a law, and cannot become a law for several days yet. This action is, verily in hot haste, and betrays a lack of tenacity of office as we have never before seen exhibited. The Convention provided that the Legislature may be called together within fifteen days after Congress approves of the Constitution, but the fifteen days cannot begin until the action of Congress upon it becomes final. Whereas, the Omnibus bill provided for the calling of the Legislature twenty days after the act takes effect, in those States where a day had been fixed by the Convention for its meeting and had passed. As the Convention did not fix the day for the Legislature to meet it strikes us that the terms of the Omnibus bill should be complied with, and, therefore, the "Governor elect" should have waited until the bill "took effect" as a law, and then called the Legislature to meet twenty days thereafter.

We allude to these matters in no captious spirit, with an desire to create difficulties or raise objections to our political opponents' enjoying what their souls long for, but simply because we are anxious for the full restoration of order, and because we believe in "liberal compliance" with the laws of the United States.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.
All the members of the Legislature, and all the State officers chosen in the late election in this State, were elected under the authority, and by the direction, of the Congressional Reconstruction Acts. A number of the members elect to the Legislature and the State officers, both Judicial and Executive, are under the disabilities of the reconstruction acts, yet they were all elected by the same authority and by the registered qualified voters of North Carolina, as authorized by Congress.

The bill before Congress, and which has passed the House, removing disabilities, embraces such names as partisan Radicals thought proper to recommend for Congressional clemency. It was gotten up in a spirit of partyism and selfishness, and intentionally omits the names of many of the best Union men in the State, men who have never wavered. It omits the name of Gen. Dickery, omitted. It is charged, besides, on the part of the Radicals, that the names of the men who were elected to the Legislature and to office, whose claims are every way equal to others embraced in the bill.

Can Congress constitutionally remove the disabilities of every one of these men, without ignoring its own scheme of reconstruction? Can it refuse to relieve every one elected, without incurring the charge of legislating only for a party? It seems to us that the ordinary rules of propriety, as well as a proper regard for its own reconstruction measures, ought to secure from Congress the removal of all disabilities from every person elected under the Acts.

Mr. President, and Senators—A correspondent of the New York Herald, who has recently had an interview with Mr. Pennington, states that the bills to the present Democratic faith on the question of softening the reconstructed States. It is one which is constitutionally left to the States, and each State should have the right to determine it for itself. He is opposed to the re-admission of the negro in the South by Congress, and thinks that if the black man is committed to the care of the white fellow-citizens in that region, he will be subjected to no more injustice than the women of the North, who is not allowed to vote, but is still secured in all her rights. He is opposed to an incursion of an original illustration of his views on this important subject.

OUR STATUS.

The military authorities in this State, and the present civil officers, both executive and judicial, hold on, under the laws of Congress, until the General Assembly convenes, and adopts the Howard Amendment. The first section of the Omnibus bill requires, in order to representation in Congress, not only the adoption of the Howard Amendment by the General Assembly, but, also, the adoption of the "liberal compliance" that no subsequent Conventions of the States shall ever amend or change their Constitutions so as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote, who are entitled to suffrage under the Constitution as they now stand. But the third section only requires the adoption of the Howard Amendment by the Legislature, in order to the inauguration of the executive and judicial officers of the State. The test oath will not then be required of the executive and judicial officers, but the oath prescribed in the new Constitution; yet no such officer can then be inaugurated, whose disabilities have not been removed by Congress.

The bill now before Congress removing the disabilities, which has passed the House, simply removes their disabilities, without suspending the test oath. We conclude, therefore, that all the members of the Legislature, who cannot take the test oath, will not, under Gen. Canby's order, be permitted to take their seats. Unless Gen. Canby sends his order, (and we do not see how Gen. Grant can do so, unless the Congress shall modify or amend the Reconstruction Act,) a sufficient number of the members elect to the General Assembly take the test oath, to constitute a quorum? It may be that enough of the members elect will do so, but the impression prevails that a quorum cannot. If it should turn out that a quorum of the Legislature cannot take the test oath, what then? Will Congress suspend the operation of the law requiring the test oath, so that all the members elect can qualify as members of the General Assembly, or will it order a new election?

"Fellow citizens, we are going home." Let painful reflections upon our late separation, and pleasant memories of our early union, quicken our footsteps towards the old mansion, that we may grasp hard again the hand of friendship which stands at the door, &c."

On the 2nd day of October, 1865, these words were uttered by the Hon. Edwin D. Rhoads, on assuming the chair as President of the Convention, assembled in pursuance of the proclamation of the President. On the succeeding day, W. W. Holden, then Provisional Governor of this State, in holding his first official communication with the Convention, said:

"It is my firm belief that the policy of the President, which is as broad, as liberal and as just as the Constitution itself, will be approved by the great body of the people of the United States; and that the period is not distant, if we are true to ourselves, and properly regardful of the reasonable expectations of our friends in other States, when our Senators and Representatives will resume their seats in Congress, &c. In the touching language of your most worthy president officer, we are going home, &c."

We do not care, at this late date, to enquire why it is, that a policy which, in 1865, was so soon thereafter because the work of a "traitor" and an "usurper." Certain, however, it is, that he, who was President Johnson's Governor, then, is now by one of those metamorphoses, of which the subject is so notoriously capable, the Governor (elect) of Congress, in neither case the Governor of the people, the constitutional white voters of North Carolina. Not then, *not or ever!*

But we were "going home." You, nearly everybody thought so in October, 1865. There can be no question but that, had President Johnson's policy, of restoration, offensive and unwarranted as it was in many particulars, been allowed to have been carried out, the States would, two years since, have been reunited to their normal relations with the Federal Government, and long ere this, the recuperative energy of one people, encouraged by the prospect of peace and unsheltered by military shackles, would have placed them on the high road to prosperity. But "the hand of friendship," which stood at the door when we were ready to grasp it, was removed and the portals closed, and in its place there appeared, not at an open door, but peeping through barred and grated windows, the repulsive countenance of party malice and Jacobin fanaticism. When, burying the acerbities of the past, and making every concession that had been exacted, we still approached and asked admittance, we were greeted with contempt and insult, and told that we must "crawl on the belly," with mouth in dust and hand on mouth, ere we could be received within the gates by the forbidding janitor. "Going home" ceased to be an attractive journey, and the "hand of friendship" became a myth.

"We are going home," once more, it is said. "Imagine a family, about whose hearth the fiery circles of war swept so close by, that they were compelled to leave it and take up their abode in a distant part of the land. The war over, their thoughts were full of the anticipation of 'going home' again, of trying to forget the bitter memories of their separation, and of renewing the happy associations of other days. As they approached the spot, the unhappy refugees find the old home dismantled, the roof-tree felled, the walls in ruins—they see but a faint semblance of the old mansion. 'That is about the 'home' to which we are going.' With a divided sympathy, equipped powers, impaired rights, maimed and mutilated, we go to what is called, by way of setting, we suppose, home, where we shall be received as inferiors and treated as inferiors, where we shall find unscrupulous men bent upon us, and strange faces around the hearth, but with the help of Providence and the assistance of friends we must expect the interior to be built, if possible, by the waste places, and restore the spirit of the Constitution to its national 'home.'"

An exchange asserts that the members of the late majority in Alabama used the carpet on the floor of the hall in the State Capitol, when they held their meetings, to make carpet-bags. The members of the carpet, who was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, re-entrained his hand-work among the baggage of the Alabama members.

A. H. Stephens, ex-Gov. and Colfax, who will not be elected.

STATE ITEMS.

Improvements in the order of the day in our bustling thriving sister city of Charlotte. The Democrat says:

"Two large brick buildings are now in process of construction in this city, and nearly opposite the Court House. They are to be two large three-story buildings on the first floor, while the upper story will be fitted up for a hotel or boarding house. It will add beauty to the appearance of that part of the city."

"The Board of Health are creating a commission building on the space between Granite Row and Carson's building. There are to be two large basement stories, in addition to the rooms on the first, second and third floors. The National Bank will occupy an office on the first floor. From what we hear, we presume it will be the handsomest building ever erected in Raleigh."

The Western Journal of Commerce intimates that O. R. Colgrove, the lately elected carpet-bag Sheriff of Jones County, has left the county, for the country's good.

Huckleberries abundant in the Wilmington market, at from five to six cents a quart.

The Federal Post week will great damage to the tobacco business. The Wilmington Journal says:

"All of the growing corn in the lowlands is completely ruined and watered away. The damage has been fearful and the planters have suffered heavily. Some fields are entirely submerged and some farms the water is so high that the crops are ruined. The water is in the cracks and water is eighteen inches higher than after the heavy rains of last Summer. Although it did not come in such a volume as when it was confined to four days, it has done a great deal of damage. Most of the mill seats in this county are far as below from are entirely destroyed."

The Milton Chronicle gives the following characteristic portrait. The man Stephens returned to us as the Radical candidate for the Senate, in opposition to the Hon. Bedford Brown.

"Our readers remember, we stated that Gen. Canby had sent for the General to inquire into the alleged fraud in the recent election. Walter Stephens objected to a certain man's voting on the ground that he had been indicted for stealing wheat. The prosecution in the case alluded to was compromised, we learn, by the defendant paying the cost.

The Clerk of the court, who happened to be present, pointed Stephens that it was a case exactly similar to his that he had been indicted for stealing chickens and the case was disposed of in the same way. Stephens contended that his case was different, inasmuch as he was tried by a single magistrate. The clerk then drew the record on him with the county seal. Stephens was dumb as an ass."

A new Provisional Bureau agent has been sent to Caldwell, and Stephens has played out. Also, post Stephens.

RADICAL MORALITY.
The seventh verse of the last chapter of radicalism is rich, it truly is. "The reform of the United States should be administered with strict economy." The corruptions which have been so shamefully paraded and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for a radical reform. It cannot be that the zealous devotees of Jacobinism who composed the Chicago Convention intended to do this for a nation upon the ruins of their party. It had some, however, from the "workshop" pen of an Artemus Ward, no one would be in the least doubtful as to the radicalness of the joke, but emanating from the source which it did, we are driven to the conclusion that it is meant for a bona-fide addition to the radical compendium of "great moral ideas."

But, you may say, it is rich, as one of Dr. Johnson's famous characters would say, "rich in all the elements of fertility." A radical Convention, in which Dr. W. Logan was high cock-alorum, reading Andrew Johnson a lecture on "corruption" and "radical reform," is development of the light of truth which never would have been looked for outside of Punch. Ben Butler lecturing a Radical school upon the reconstruction of the country, and the natural result of the man to the fair sex? Is it the only remaining piece to cap forever the climax of absurdity.

It is a singular fact, worthy of mention in this connection, that the very first speech of radical disaffection with President Johnson sprung from the latter's refusal to accept a Radical candidate for a seat in the Senate, at the late Congressional election. The speaker, a Radical, consisting of two horses, harness, carriage, &c., and that one of the last was his refusal to compromise. "I cannot," though the radicals were willing to accept the full consideration in guano! A history of the repeated failure of the radicals to bribe and corrupt President Johnson into a departure from his policy, and to the election of a Radical by Congress, is a privilege of the people for the benefit of their party, would be a complete history of the legislative and executive branches of the government for the past three years. That has been the sole and only cause of the warfare between the President and Congress—Chicago Times.

GEN. HOWARD, the chief agent and director of this rebel, profigate, and unchristian-making crew (the Bureau) that infest the country in another aspect. He has been charged with being friendly to amalgamation, and he has denied it. Will he deny this: that when a correspondent of a Western paper wrote to his Journal a denials of the allegation that Howard was an amalgamationist, he (Howard) did thereupon write to that correspondent a note requesting him to retract his article, and to retract the subject. If we understand the note in question, the idea is that Gen. Howard was not willing to be ranked among those opposed to amalgamation; but if we have conceived his position, or others have done so, we entreat him to remove all doubts by publishing the paragraph of the correspondent and his own note, of which he perhaps has a copy, or by calling on the correspondent to do so.

And in the same connection, we ask the chief of the Freedmen's Bureau to republish his letter justifying the practice of his agents in North Carolina becoming partners in cotton farms—to be worked by negroes, the construction of whose contracts for labor it was the right and duty of the Bureau to pass upon finally without appeal. Let us have all this refreshing literature for the summer draws nigh, and there is no assurance the cool weather will continue. —Raleigh Times.

An exchange asserts that the members of the late majority in Alabama used the carpet on the floor of the hall in the State Capitol, when they held their meetings, to make carpet-bags. The members of the carpet, who was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, re-entrained his hand-work among the baggage of the Alabama members.

A. H. Stephens, ex-Gov. and Colfax, who will not be elected.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Gulfic Steel Brush Co. Used by all PLANTERS SOUTH. If you want to get more work for your money, get the GULFIC BRUSH. On exhibition at N. C. Fair. June 17-18. G. T. & W. C. STEVENSON.
FAMILY FLOUR. Warranted G. T. & W. C. STEVENSON. June 17-18.
HERRING. Another supply. G. T. & W. C. STEVENSON. June 17-18.
WHITE CORN. Another supply. G. T. & W. C. STEVENSON. June 17-18.
For Sale.
20 BURL, LABRADOR GROSS HEARINGS, very low to close equipment. W. H. JONES & CO., June 17-18. Agents and Com. Merchants.
GRAIN AND FLOUR SACKS!
THE OLD ESTABLISHED "Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory" prepared to furnish GRAIN SACKS of any desired size and quality, and at short notice. Also COTTON AND PAPER FLOUR SACKS, neatly printed to order. Information promptly furnished upon application. W. H. JONES & CO., June 17-18. Agents and Com. Merchants.
J. B. HUNTER & CO., COTTON FACTORS, AND Produce Commission Merchants, CORNER BIRD & WATER STREETS, FORT-MOUTH, Va. Will sell in the markets of Norfolk, and London, Galveston, New York, and other ports. Fruit and all markets. Produce. Liberal advancements made on actual stock, and personal attention paid to the purchase of merchandise. June 17-18.
Notice by Administrators. HAVING QUALIFIED as Administrators of the Estate of W. W. HOLDEN, I give notice to the creditors of the estate to present their claims, within the time prescribed by law. MARGARET FERRALL, Raleigh, N. C., June 16-17. Adm'x.
Henderson Collegiate Institute, HENDERSON, N. C. FIFTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on Wednesday, July 1st, 1868. The course of study designed to prepare for any University, or business. TERMS: For Session of 20 weeks, half in advance, and one-third at the end of the term. Tuition and Board, with the privilege of using the College Library, and the use of the College Buildings, for a pair of blankets, a pair of shoes, a pair of pillow cases, and a bed coverlet, \$10.00. Circulars sent on application. June 16-17. M. H. WEAVER & CO., Petersburg, Va.
Louisburg Female College, FRANKLIN CO., N. C. FIFTH FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on the 15th day of August. The course of study designed to prepare for any University, or business. TERMS: For Session of 20 weeks, half in advance, and one-third at the end of the term. Tuition and Board, with the privilege of using the College Library, and the use of the College Buildings, for a pair of blankets, a pair of shoes, a pair of pillow cases, and a bed coverlet, \$10.00. Circulars sent on application. June 16-17. M. H. WEAVER & CO., Petersburg, Va.
DR. JORDAN, OF NORFOLK, VA. TREATS DISEASES OF THE THROAT, WIND-PIT, AND LUNGS. By a modification of the plan of the late Dr. Allen, of New York, with success beyond any other treatment ever instituted. He has devoted much time and treated Female Complaints, hitherto considered incurable, with gratifying results. His diseases of the most intractable character, he has had the good fortune to cure in a short time. —Norfolk Union of the last retreat for patients of either sex on the American Continent. Norfolk, Va., June 15-17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUNG'S BOARDING HOUSE.

NEAR THE FARMHOUSE HOUSE, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.
Board, per Day, \$2.00.

For Sale.

A NEW LITTLE FARM, with two acres of land, containing a good house, barn, and out-buildings, and a large amount of stock. W. H. JONES & CO., Agents and Com. Merchants. June 17-18.

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ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, \$9,000,000. No. POLICIES, 52,700. DIVIDENDS, 50 per cent.

Official Statement showing the Expenses and Losses by the Twenty-Two Insurance Companies in America. (FROM THE NEW YORK SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.)

COMPANIES	1865.	1866.	1867.	3 Years Average.
Commercial Mutual	\$ 32 87	\$ 25 28	\$ 30 90	\$ 29 68
Charter Oak	32 62	29 28	28 30	30 08
Equitable	35 16	30 98	26 31	31 48
Knickerbocker	35 18	35 07	32 92	35 92
Germania	49 23	47 38	41 19	45 91
Genesee Mutual	40 97	41 20	36 50	39 55
Home	35 98	37 41	34 35	36 98
Knickerbocker	42 65	42 58	35 87	40 16
Mutual Life	28 54	30 03	27 19	30 54
Mutual Benefit	31 35	31 02	27 99	30 44
Manhattan	24 80	21 50	33 38	33 18
New Mutual	28 14	33 44	36 40	35 20
New England Mutual	40 41	30 85	29 44	33 55
New York Life	37 09	28 96	29 48	31 81
North American	33 01	33 49	34 71	33 73
Phoenix Mutual	37 06	40 03	29 50	35 44
Security	31 14	36 14	38 30	35 19
Union Mutual	32 06	29 09	26 95	29 06
Washington	42 20	49 40	41 72	44 44
Average of 19 Companies	37 11	33 51	31 06	33 86
The "Etna"	26 70	26 52	26 66	26 66
Deficiency	10 41	7 10	4 90	7 04

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