THE SENTINEL.

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

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1868.

PARTYISM—WHAT IT IS.

Demagogism, venality and corruption cannot be better illustrated than in the history of parties in this country. A change in the *status* of a party frequently produces an entire change in its measures and principles, and the party of to-day condemns utterly its own acts of a few years later. The Freesoil, Republican or Radical party can show the most inconsistent, changeful and corrupt record, ever exhibited by any party in this country. Without a shadow of claim, it has professed to be a party of "moral ideas," or rather "the moral party," and, by finesse, deception and hypocrisy, has led the "religionists" of the North to join it. The Churches of the North, instead of purifying the party and preserving it from corruption, have been seduced by the party from the old paths of purity and a sound Christianity, until nothing is more common than to find infidelity and fanaticism outcropping in every department of Northern Churches. The truth is, the basis of abolitionism was a concealed *infidelity*, and its influence upon the Northern mind has been destructive of Christian charity and virtue, and productive of unmixed evil to the religious interests of the North and West.

The first exhibition of the hypocrisy of the Freesoil or Radical party, and one which gave it an unwonted influence, was the shedding of tears over "poor bleeding Kansas." Its platform in 1856, when Fremont was the nominee, (whose election, Holden, at that time, contended would be sufficient cause for the South to separate from the North,) spent its strength in condemnation of the cruelties and crimes of the Democratic party upon "poor suffering Kansas." Let the reader carefully note the following resolve from that platform, and ask himself, if it be possible, that the same men and the same party, who could issue such a Jeremiad in 1856, could be guilty of perpetrating those crimes and outrages upon the Southern people, a few years after, that they had condemned in the opposing party, a short period before? The reader may refresh his recollection by the following from the platform of the Radical party in 1856:

Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, and secure the blessings of liberty, and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty, and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them—their territory has been invaded by an armed force—spurious and pretended legislative, judicial and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced—the rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed—test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed, as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office—the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied—the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures has been violated—they have been deprived of life, liberty, and property without due process of law—that the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged—the right to choose their Representatives has been made of no effect—murders, robberies, and arsons have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished—that all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction, and procurement of the present administration, and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union and humanity, we arraign the administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists, and accessories, either before or after the facts, before the country and before the world, and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, and their accomplices, to a sure and condign punishment hereafter."

Let the Conservative and Democratic masses of the country arraign, in 1868, this same Radical party, for more aggravated, cruel, wicked and unjustifiable attacks upon the Constitution, the Union and humanity, committed in the Southern States, than Kansas ever dreamed of! Let the party be held to a just accountability for its conduct, *and its condemnation is certain.*

MORE MISCHIEF.

The probabilities that Texas cannot be admitted to representation before the next Presidential election, and that, by consequence, the "truly loyal" in that State will not have State authority to harrass, imprison and murder the Conservative people of that State as they please, have induced the scallawags to petition Congress to authorize the raising of a militia force, to be controlled and composed of negro and white Radicals, professedly, for the purpose of putting down lawlessness in that State.—The petitioners repeat the slanders of the Southern loyalists, not a tithe of which can they prove, in order to keep up the spirit of exasperation in Congress and in the North. Congress will probably grant its request, and scenes of outrage and blood may be expected to follow.

Similar pleas for Radical outrage and abuse upon the Conservative people of the South have been constantly reiterated, in the face of the most palpable evidence to the contrary. Where one instance of outrage and murder can be truthfully charged to Conservatives, twenty at least can be laid directly to the doors of black or white Radicals. In this State, especially, the instances of Radical outrage have far exceeded anything which could be traced to Conservatives. And yet these groundless, lying slanders are repeated without stint or shame.

It is reported that Montgomery Blair says that none of the candidates now prominently named will receive the Democratic nomination at New York, and that the party can only be united by bringing forward a new man.

THE GREAT ISSUES.

The contest now going on in this country, between the Constitutionalists, on the one hand, and the Revolutionists, on the other, must not, cannot, be brought down to a mere partizan scuffle for office. The issues involved are true or false. If true, they should not be ignored in the platform of the National Democratic Convention, from mere motives of policy. If true, they are principles which must be contended for resolutely in the approaching campaign.—Merely obsolete issues, or measures of indifference, which could only cause distraction and division, should not be thought of.—The Constitutionalists, as a party embodied under the lead of the National Democratic party, are a *live* party, active, earnest and determined to wage a contest of *principle*, and should not be trammelled by dead men or dead issues.

The policy of certain professed Democratic leaders and journals at the North, who are willing to sacrifice the great principles of the Constitutionalists to secure the successful nomination of Judge Chase, as a means of party success, does not meet our approval. Hence we cannot sanction the course of the New York *World*, whose ability and efficiency, heretofore, in the support of the Constitution, all have been ready to acknowledge.

The *World* would have the National Democracy and Conservatives to commit themselves to abstract, though highly important and essential principles to the Constitutionalists, such as the reserved rights of the States, the maintenance of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the government intact from the encroachments of the Legislative, and the complete restoration of the Constitution, but denies that the currency and negro suffrage are proper issues for the approaching canvass. It would confine the National Convention to generalities, which may mean just what the candidates may choose to make them mean, leaving untouched those tangible issues, which are really essential to the committal of the candidates and the party to those issues, which it maintains are more essential.

The *World* holds that the points of difference between the bond holding Democrats and those who favor Mr. Pendleton's views are very inconsiderable, amounting only to a difference of a few hundred millions of dollars, and turning simply upon the interpretation which may be given to the law, in reference to the payment of a certain class of government bonds. But it is well known that the Northwestern people, as well as the great body of tax paying people throughout the country, are more deeply interested in this question, and its cognate measures, than any other practical issue of the canvass. They will insist that the party shall pledge itself to an economical administration of the government, to a speedy reduction of taxation and to its equalization. They will contend that property in bonds shall be as liable for the support of government as property in anything else, and that the currency of the country shall be raised to a specie value as soon as possible. In order to these, while they will contend for the prompt fulfilment of the obligations of the government to its creditors, they will insist upon it, that it shall not go beyond its pledges and pay gold to the bondholders in the redemption of the bonds, when the bonds may be legally and justly discharged by payment in greenbacks.

Moreover, the *World* holds that one of those great issues which have agitated the country, the past year, more than others, i. e. *negro suffrage*, ought not to be made an issue in National politics, since, so far as the Southern States are concerned, it has become a fixed fact, since Radical reconstruction has been effected. The *World* says:

"If the suffrage question came properly within the scope of Federal jurisdiction, it would be a question of first-rate importance—infinitely more important than the extension of the suffrage in England, which has agitated that country so profoundly for the last two or three years. But it is a question with which the Federal Government has no right to intermeddle. Negro suffrage in the South will never be abolished by Federal legislation, but only by the States, after such an experience of its evils as will permit it to be done with general acquiescence. Being a question of State politics, it cannot be regarded as an issue of the first magnitude in a Presidential election."

Then we are to understand that the friends of the Constitution are estopped from any further issue for the maintenance of the Constitution, on the question of suffrage in the States, because the Reconstruction Acts have settled that question; that *hereafter* it is to be determined by the States themselves. Is that not assuming practically the identical doctrine of the Radical Chicago platform on the question of suffrage? Where is the difference? Then the *World* assumes that it is a question of national politics, to be maintained by the Democratic party, that suffrage shall not be interfered with *hereafter* in the States by Congress, but that its positive violation of the Constitution, in the adoption and enforcement of the Reconstruction Acts upon the Southern States, forcing, at the point of the bayonet, negro suffrage upon them, removes the question, ever hereafter, from the jurisdiction of Congress, and, therefore, the Constitutional party should not henceforth touch it! We are aware that difficulties will be in the way of the future action of Congress, when under Democratic control, in legislating upon the question of suffrage in the States, because the Democrats and Conservatives are pledged against Congressional interference. These difficulties will be increased by the fact that the Reconstruction Acts will have been rendered null, because they will have expired by limitation, and, in a few years, there will be no opposing governments in the South in existence, claiming to be the rightful governments, when the Democracy will control Congress, perhaps. According to the *World*, the only remedy left to the injured, downtrodden *white* people of the Southern States, from the evil consequences of the unconstitutional legislation of Congress, is the acquisition of sufficient numbers of whites in the South to call Conventions to remove the evil by a change in the Constitutions or by successful revolution. If that be so, can it ever be done? It may, but the hope is a very faint one and must be long deferred.

But *is it true*, that there is no power of correction, in "the best government the world ever saw," of great evils and injustice inflicted upon a down trodden minority of the States and people, by the enforcement of unconstitutional laws, by the Legislative power of the government, simply because those laws have ceased to exist by limitation? Are the consequences of the unconstitutional action of a dominant power of Congress interminable, or, beyond the correction of all the powers of the government itself? We know that all the laws, good and bad, passed by one Congress, may be rescinded by any subsequent Congress, and, of course, such evils as exist by their remaining on the statute book may be cured by abolishing the law. But the doctrine assumed by the *World* that, however unjust, or wicked, or derogatory, or damning, the effects of the unconstitutional acts of Congress may be to a portion of the States and people of the Union, they are interminable, beyond the reach of the strong arm of the government itself,—that a new party, coming into power, although its predecessors did wrong, violated the Constitution and ought to have been ashamed of such conduct, yet has no remedy in its hands to correct the evil, since the acts which produced the evil are no longer in existence,—is monstrous. What an admission! The government is not only responsible for unconstitutional legislation, but for its consequences, so long as the evil consequences remain, and it does seem to us that the onus of removing those evil consequences cannot be shifted from the shoulders of the responsible and offending party upon the weaker party, whose efforts to remove them may incur still greater evils! It, therefore, it be true that the consequences of the Reconstruction Acts upon the Southern States are beyond the reach of the Federal government, this government must be clearly and radically defective.

But negro suffrage must be an issue in the campaign. If the Democrats and Conservatives, like the *World*, desire to shirk that and the greenback questions, simply to make it easier for Judge Chase to stand upon, it is plain the Radical party will not allow them to shirk it. Mr. Senator Yates, of Illinois, who is not an insignificant leader in the Radical party, declared in his place some days ago:

"Every man who has voted to impose conditions upon Alabama and Colorado, concerning the elective franchise, has committed himself to the doctrine that Congress has the right to control that question in all the States."

"Has it come to this, that the Republican party will draw dividing lines between the North and the South, by establishing universal suffrage in one part of the Republic and not in the other?"

"I tell Senators, I tell the Republican party that this question must be met. Gentlemen cannot bury the party in the sand. No question of internal or external policy can obscure it. No glare of military glory can overshadow it. The party must make the issue. It must move on to universal suffrage everywhere. It cannot be left to the States, for the States will not do it. Congress has done it in the States of the South; let Congress, by one sublime act, do it in the States of the North!"

SHOCKING OUTRAGE.—We regret to learn that the store of Messrs. Durham & Mooney, at Clayton, was broken open on Wednesday night last, and robbed of goods to the amount of $100. Examination and enquiry were made, but no trace of the robbers could be found. An additional lock was put on the door and the windows more securely fastened. On Sunday night last, at about 1 o'clock, it is supposed a second attempt was made, when, it is believed, the effort failing, fire and combustibles were applied to the building, which, when the fire was discovered, was nearly consumed with all its contents. It is supposed that the stock of goods lost exceeded $7,000.—The guilty perpetrators, up to the time of writing, had eluded all search. Mr. Mooney came up on the train on Monday, to obtain help from the military authorities to aid in the detection of the perpetrators. The loss upon Messrs. Durham & Mooney is a severe one, but we are assured that the creditors of the firm will be fully secure. We have not heard whether there was any insurance or not.

MECKLENBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Annual Commencement of this excellent Institution, of which the Rev. A. G. Stacy is President, will begin on the 5th. prox. The following is the Order of Exercises:

Sunday, July 5.—Commencement Sermon by the Rev. T. B. Sargent, D. D., of Portsmouth, Va.

Monday, July 6.—Evening.—Sophomore Exhibition; and Address before the two Literary Societies, by Prof. J. L. Jones, of the Institution.

Tuesday, July 7.—Forenoon.—Junior Exhibition; and Literary Address by the Rev. Dr. Sargent.

Tuesday, July 7.—Evening.—Commencement Exercises and Musical Entertainment.

The next Session will commence Oct. 1st.

THEY SAY that the rumor is unfounded that Daddy Kowles wants to be *State Geologist*. Well, he wants something, we know. Perhaps the Presidency of the North Carolina Railroad would suit him. All who saw anything of the late "Konstitooshunal Konvention" will bear witness that he is a *very* remarkable *President*. But what will Wm. A. Smith, of Johnston, say to *that*? Possibly C. J. will accept an adjunct Professorship of Mathematics at the University! He is said to be some on *roots*.

A gentleman from Illinois informed us the other day that shortly after the Chicago Convention he inquired of one of the principal dealers in Grant medals in Chicago how those tokens were selling. "Well, sir," replied the dealer, himself a Radical, "either General Grant has no friends or they are the ——coldest set of friends I ever saw. The medals don't sell at all. Nobody wants them. You can't give them a way."—*Phil. Herald.*

"The arrangements of nature are admirable," exclaimed a lassie during a high wind. "The same blow which disarranges our crinoline, blows dust into the eyes of the wicked young men who would take advantage of our confusion." Philosophical young lady, that.

From the Wilmington Journal.

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA—LETTER FROM A RESPECTABLE RESIDENT OF HIGH POSITION.

For the information of our readers and as a matter of much general interest, we publish below a letter from a gentleman in California, to Bishop Atkinson, who has kindly furnished us a copy for publication. The Bishop's letter of endorsement of the character of the writer accompanies it. It is but just that our people should hear both sides of a question in which many of them have felt so great an interest, by reason of the peculiar situation in which their misfortunes have placed them. We have from time to time received many accounts from that country favorable to emigration, some of which we have published; but if California be not the El Dorado so strongly represented, and which representations have induced thousands to journey thither, it is time the people should know it. This letter is entirely worthy of credence in view of the very strong endorsement given the character of the writer by one so high in position and so universally esteemed and respected as Bishop Atkinson. The advice is substantially for our people to stay at home, endeavor to better their condition here, and ignore all thought of emigration to California, unless they go provided with the capital declared to be necessary to success in this letter.

WILMINGTON, June 19, 1868.

MESSIEURS EDITORS:—I take the responsibility of sending you for publication in your widely circulated paper, a letter from a friend of mine in California, not intended for publication, but which I have thought I ought not to withhold from the public, as it bears on a question that now occupies the minds of many persons in whose welfare I am interested. The letter itself furnishes sufficient proof of the intelligence of the writer, and I can vouch for his narrative, having known him in his boyhood, and hearing occasionally of his high position and success in life. His business, too, which is that of an Assayer, proves the confidence reposed in him by those among whom he now lives—the merchants and miners of California.

THOMAS ATKINSON.

CALIFORNIA, ——, —, 1868.

A very persistent effort is being made to induce immigration to this country—greatly exaggerated accounts of the advantages it offers have been widely disseminated, and I regret to see that they are inducing many Southern men to leave their homes, (such as they are) and risk what is left there—generally little more than their lives—in the hope of improving their condition here.

I have understood from Southern gentlemen the deplorable condition of affairs which exists in their country, and can readily understand how sad and discouraging their position is, but must consider it at the same time most unfortunate that they should look to this country with the belief that they have only to reach it to find a field where every effort is crowned with success.

It seems strange after nearly twenty years of the freest intercourse with the Atlantic States, in which time thousands who had made a temporary home in California have returned to their old places of abode, and have been able to disseminate a true account of the condition of affairs here, that there should still be so much ignorance on the subject of California. It would be beyond the scope of the present letter for me to attempt to present this matter clearly to you, but you may, perhaps, be able to use some little information I can give you to the advantage of some one. I have to say, therefore, that it is a great error to suppose that California presents any unusual advantages either for capital or labor. The general condition of the country is doubtless prosperous, and it is evident that here will be the future seat of a large and flourishing commonwealth, but this result must be the work of time, and it is vain to expect that the present generation can anticipate it.

In my opinion there is nothing in the present condition of the country to warrant any large increase of population, and I believe that very many of those who are now coming, will bitterly regret the step. The professions are crowded to excess. San Francisco has at least twice as many doctors and lawyers as are required, and the same is true of every village in the State. Clerks are largely in excess of the demand. I suppose there are to-day many hundreds of men in San Francisco between the ages of twenty and forty who write well, are good accountants and anxious to work, yet can find nothing to do. A young man of fair abilities and qualifications is paid from $30 to $50 per month to act as general clerk; more advanced clerks and salesmen get from $60 to $120—these are the general rates of payment, though in large establishments, confidential business men are often paid very much more. I think it fair, however, to say that the young clerk (of twenty) receives, (when he can get a place,) $40 per month; the more experienced, say from twenty-five to thirty years of age, about $100.

For $40 a month a young man can pay his board and clothe himself decently—no more. On $100 per month, a man who has a wife and one or two children may live with the closest economy, but that is all.—Now, as I have before said, there are a great many young men of the first class, and a great many of the second—(men with families)—who find it impossible to get employment in San Fancisco, and among the latter, especially, there is much want.

I have been in the country for many years, and have never yet seen the time when there was not a large number of these men walking the streets of San Francisco day after day, and month after month, in the vain search of employment. I do not believe that there is any city in the world where the proportion of unemployed clerks is so large, and yet every incoming steamer is adding to their numbers. Men come to San Francisco with, perhaps, enough to sustain them a month or so, expecting in that time to find pleasant and easy employment. There is absolutely no demand for their services, and in many cases they soon come to actual want. I am sure that there are numbers now on the streets of San Francisco who do not know how they shall live through the coming week, and every steamer adds to them.

The fact is, there is no demand for any but the actual laborer, with one exception, which I shall mention, in California, and there is really no great inducement offered at present even to the day laborer. There are quite as many of that class in the country, Americans, Irish and other Europeans and Chinese, as are required, and at this time, many more so.

It is, therefore, in my opinion, a very unwise step for any one to come here, trusting to his physical strength or wits to sustain him after his arrival. The only one to whom I think inducements are offered is the man who has some knowledge of agriculture and raising cattle—who can reach here with from $5,000 to $10,000—$15,000 would be better. Such a man, with such capital, might establish himself on a farm and probably do well, although the raising of grain has rarely paid until within the last few years, when wheat has commanded a high price, from reasons which you understand. Let a good crop be raised in the Atlantic States this year, and prices here would recede to their old non-paying figure. The fact is, the effort to induce immigration to California originates with capitalists—the owners of all kinds of property, the value of which is enhanced by the demand which increased population must cause;—and then in our country—perhaps in others—there are many who are ready to join in any song of laudation of the peculiar advantages they enjoy, and to proclaim that their particular spot of earth is more highly favored than any other. Newspapers very generally echo the capitalists, and the papers of California have of late been filled with the most glowing accounts of its varied advantages, and doing everything possible to induce immigration. These accounts, scattered over the country at a time when opposition has greatly reduced the cost of passage, and also when, from the peculiar condition of the Southern States, a general restlessness prevails, so that numbers are easily induced to go anywhere, if they can hope to escape some of the evils from which they suffer, have sent, and are sending, many men of all classes to California. I say "of all classes," but of those who come the majority are of any class but the one which is best capable of sustaining itself.

The small farmers, the planters of the South, men who have been accustomed to live comfortable, easy lives, gather together what little they may have left from the general wreck and make their way to San Francisco.—And what shall they do when they get there? I assure you that for the physician, the lawyer or the clerk, there is no opening whatever, nor is there any demand for any artisan, so far as I am aware.

The man who is able to work on a farm, and who reaches the country without encumbrance, may, perhaps, find work—it is not likely that he would starve, but as farm wages, at the best, are only about $25 per month, I do not believe that his condition is much better here than on the Atlantic border.

But, perhaps, you will ask, what of the mines? I answer that the superficial deposits, where the gold was easily available, have been very generally worked out. Mining is carried on very extensively in California, and will continue to be for years; but as the gold now extracted is obtained almost entirely from the working of quartz, or from shafts run at great cost into some ancient deposit of gravel, covered often to great depth by formations which contain no gold, the individual miner has few chances of finding a place where he can work on his own account. He must go the mines as a laborer (unless he has the means to buy a mine, or to enable him to meet the expense of looking for, and opening one,) and he will find that there, as elsewhere, there are quite enough men in the country for the work which offers.

I do not wish to convey the impression that California is a place where one must necessarily starve. That is very far from being the case. It is a land highly favored by Heaven with great and varied resources. Its present population is about 400,000, and it has capacities for sustaining many times that number, but it must expand gradually.

The fact to which I wish to call your attention is, that the man who comes here without resources, can hardly fail to come to want.

Suppose that there are thousands of acres of arable land lying uncultivated—no doubt there is—but the most of that is owned, and cannot be bought for less than $5 per acre. (That is for outside, unenclosed land.) Then the farming adventurer has his fences to build, his house and outs to construct, farming utensils and stock to buy, and a year to wait before any return comes in.—As I have said, $5,000 is a small sum to begin an enterprise of this kind with, yet most of those who come here have absolutely no king.

It is because of the suffering among them that I have written this crude sketch of the present state of affairs in California. I know of Southern men now in San Francisco whose little means have been exhausted, and who know not how to escape the pressure of want. Many bitterly regret having come to the country, and would gladly return, if they could. One gentleman lately arrived, and deploring his gloomy prospects, said to me that he had been deceived in common with many others, by the false accounts he had listened to, and he thought that it would be an act of charity to present a true statement of things in California, so that others might be deterred from taking a step which would lead to regret.

Special to the New York Herald.

THE PLATFORM ON WHICH MR CHASE WILL ACCEPT THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1868.

The following is said to be an authoritative statement of the platform of Chief Justice Chase, and is said to have been drawn up by Judge Chase himself:

"Universal suffrage is a recognized Democratic principle, the publication of which is to be left under the Constitution of the United States to the States themselves. Universal amnesty and complete removal of all disabilities on account of participation in the late rebellion is not only a wise and just measure of public policy, but is essentially necessary to the beneficial administration of the government in the States recently involved in civil war with the United States, and to the full and satisfactory re-establishment of the practical relations of those States with the other States of the American Union. No military government over any State of the Union in time of peace is compatible with the principles of civil liberty established by the Constitution, nor can the trial of private citizens by military commissions be tolerated by a people jealous of their freedom and desiring to be free. Taxes should be reduced as far as practicable, collected impartially and with strict economy, and so apportioned as to bear on property rather than upon labor, and while all national obligations should be honestly and exactly fulfilled no special privileges should be allowed to any classes of individuals or corporations."

DEAD.—Mrs. Martha M. Smith, a highly respected and ancient widow lady of this town, died on last Sunday morning. The deceased was in her 78th year, and was popularly known about this section as "Aunt Patsy." The only son of Mrs. Smith was murdered in this place, in the summer of '65, and since that time the old lady, solitary and alone, has been weeping her way to the grave. *Requiescat in pace.*—*Milton Chronicle.*

The Illinois *Statesman* says Illinois will go into the National Convention a unit for Pendleton, yet the Democrats of that State are not united in thinking him the best man for the crisis. "The conviction in short is wide spread that William Tecumseh Sherman," &c., &c.

An exchange reports a very natural comment on the aeronaut's action in throwing a bottle of claret overboard to lighten the balloon. Said Pat: "And why the devil didn't they drink it?"

Beauregard is being breakfasted by the New York Democracy at Delmonico's, while Grant is denounced and ridiculed by their organs.—*Forney.*

Two stores on Washington street, Boston, have in their windows delicate Panama hats, valued $120 to $200. They are the "genuine article."

TELEGRAPHIC.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH—VETO OF THE ARKANSAS BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 20, M.

Secretary McCulloch has not resigned, as has been confidently rumored.

The President's veto of the Arkansas Bill has just been received in Congress.

ALABAMA SCALLAWAGS—THE CROPS.

MONTGOMERY, June 20, M.

Members of the Legislature, elected under the Reconstruction law, are arriving, in anticipation of the Omnibus bill. None but Radicals were elected, as the anti-Radicals acted on the suggestion of the Reconstruction law, itself, and defeated the Constitution and Legislature by not voting.

Fine and seasonable rains have fallen in different parts of Alabama, in the last few days, coming just in time to save the corn crop, which was nearly burned up.

THE LATE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.

PARIS, June 20, M.

A Grand Requiem here yesterday, in memory of Maximilian. Carlotta, Miramon, and many Mexicans, were present.

FROM WASHINGTON—THE PRESIDENT'S VETO OF THE ARKANSAS BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 20, P. M.

The following is an abstract of the veto:

The approval of this bill would be an admission that "the act more efficiently governing the rebel States," and the acts supplementary thereto, were proper and constitutional, whereas the President's opinion is unchanged in this respect, but rather strengthened by the results attending their execution.

If Arkansas is not a State, this bill don't admit her. If she is a State, no legislation is necessary to her representation in Congress. Each House, under the Constitution, judges of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, and nothing is necessary to restore Arkansas but the decision, by each House, of the eligibility of those presenting credentials. This is the plain and simple plan of the Constitution. Had it been adopted in 1865, instead of legislation of doubtful constitutionality, and, therefore, unwise and dangerous, restoration would long since have been accomplished.

The President again recommends the adoption of the Constitutional plan. The terms proposed are scarcely applicable to a Territory, and certainly not to a State, which has occupied a place in the Union over a quarter of a century.

The President is unable to find authority for the conditions of the bill in the Federal Constitution. The elective franchise is reserved by the Constitution to the States themselves. The bill fails to provide how Arkansas shall signify her acceptance of the fundamental conditions, nor does it prescribe penalties for their nullification. It is seriously questioned whether the Constitution has been ratified according to the law assumed to be in force before its adoption.

The Constitution restricts the franchise, on its ratification, by tests unknown in the Reconstruction acts—among them the acceptance of the political and civil rights of all men.

It is well known that a large portion, if not a large majority, of the people didn't accept this test, and, if applied to voters North, there is reason to believe that many of them would remain away from the polls rather than comply with its degrading conditions.

The President concludes:

"Should the people of Arkansas, therefore, desiring to regulate the elective franchise so as to make it conform to the constitutions of a large proportion of the States of the North and West, modify the provisions referred to in the fundamental conditions, what is to be the consequence? Is it intended that Arkansas representation shall be waved, if, as, may we not dread, at some future day, a reversion of the troubles which have so long agitated the country? Would it not be the part of wisdom to take for our guide the Federal Constitution, rather than resort to measures which look to the present, and which may, in a few years, renew, in an aggravated form, the strife and bitterness caused by the legislation which has proved to be ill-timed and unfortunate?"

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 20, P. M.

The House was occupied with unimportant matters, until the veto of the Arkansas Bill, which passed, 110 to 31, over the veto.

It was a party vote, except Stewart, of New York who voted with the Republicans.

The Kentucky election contest came up and was discussed to adjournment.

SENATE.—A Bill, dividing Illinois into two Judicial Districts, with Courts at Cairo and Springfield, passed.

A large number of pension Bills passed.

Without acting on the veto, the Senate went into Executive session and adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON—GENERAL AMNESTY, &C.

WASHINGTON, June 20, P. M.

The tax bill, reported to-day, comes up on Monday, and will occupy the House, without interruption, till concluded. It reduces whiskey to sixty and tobacco from forty to thirty cents.—It is elaborate in details for collection.

It is probable that a General Amnesty will be proclaimed on the Fourth of July.

The President has pardoned Confederate General Harry Heth.

The Corruption Committee continues examining witnesses.

FROM GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, June 20, P. M.

The Governor elect has just arrived from Washington, and it is rumored that the Legislature will be convened on the Fourth of July.

FROM FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSE, June 20, P. M.

In the Legislature, to-day, Abijah Gilbert (Radical) was elected as United States Senator, for four years from March, 1869, by a vote of 48 to 21.

In the afternoon session, a majority of the members were granted leave of absence till July the 7th. Meantime, the minority will meet and adjourn.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA, &C.

NEW YORK, June 22, M.

Venezuelian advices represent the revolution gaining strength.

The Haytien revolutionists have received a thousand rifles and a large amount of ammunition.

A negro insurrection in St. Thomas has caused the inauguration of stringent regulations.

The Brazilian Emperor, on opening the General Assembly said that the United States had again proposed mediation, which was refused with thanks. The Paraguayans have armed four thousand women to guard communications.

MARINE ACCIDENTS.

CHICAGO, June 22, M.

The life-boat "Little Western," built here on a new model, capsized on the trial trip, drowning Capt. Marrell and the Reporter of the *Times*.

The Steamer *Morning Star* and the barque *Courtland* collided on Lake Erie. Both sunk.—Twenty lives were lost.

THE SURRATT CASE.

WASHINGTON, June 22, M.

Surratt has been discharged on the original indictment. He is held to $20,000 bail on the new indictment. The bail will undoubtedly be raised and Surratt enlarged.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 22, P. M.

SENATE.—A joint resolution passed, dropping from the rolls army officers absent without leave.

Mr. Sumner presented a memorial for the establishment of a Government Bank, contemplating the payment of the National debt without further taxation. Referred to the Committee of Finance.

The Colorado admission was up, but went over.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, wanted some system in admitting territories. Not withstanding Mr. Nye's assurances that Colorado would vote right, Morrell had no doubt that Colorado would be Democratic.

The Arkansas admission bill passed over the veto by a party vote.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Under the regular call, a resolution, declaring that the public debt should be reduced to a simple and uniform system, more easily understood by the people, and the interest thereon reduced, and instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report a Bill agreeably thereto, was introduced.

A motion referring the above to the Ways and Means Committee failed, 67 to 68.

The Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating fifty millions to buy the matured and maturing coin debt, and no new indebtedness to be created until the gold in the Treasury is reduced to twenty-five millions.

The Conference report, removing disabilities, was reconsidered and passed—98 to 44, (only one vote more than two-thirds.)

The Bill, as now passed by both Houses, goes *to the President.*

The Election Committee report, seating McKee, (radical,) from Mayville, (Kentucky,) District, was adopted. Fourteen Radicals, including Thad. Stevens, voted nay.

The Tax Bill was taken up. Night sessions were ordered hereafter, and the Tax Bill will have uninterrupted possession of the House, until finished.

Adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 22, P. M.

John Bogue, B. H. Purrell, Owen Thomas and Michael Shea, are Surratt's bondsmen.

The President has nominated Mr. Evarts as Attorney General, and Gen. Mulford as Collector of the third Virginia Revenue District.

On the presentation of the Arkansas delegation, to-morrow, the Democrats will offer a protest, signed by all.

General Meade was at the war office to-day.

FROM GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, June 22, P. M.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens and Hershell V Johnson are urged to be present at the meeting of the National Democratic Convention.

AN ALABAMA EDITOR KILLED—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ELECT COMMITS THE DEED.—Radicalism defies the laws of God and man, and allows nothing to stand in its way. The following is taken from the Mobile *Register* of Friday morning:

"By a gentleman just from Butler we learn that on Tuesday last, our friend N. H. Thomas, editor of the Choctaw *Herald*, was murdered in a most cowardly manner by Joshua Morse, the Attorney-General elect of the scallawag oligarchy which the so-called Congress at Washington has just voted to recognize as the lawful government of what was the State of Alabama. He was assailed by one Wm. Gilmore, a less eminent member of the gang of renegade white men, but well enough known.

Mr. Thomas has not been backward in expressing his opinion of these creatures, and it seems that they took the occasion of the absence of most of his friends, on a fishing excursion, or something of the sort, to visit him at his office and provoke a difficulty. Gilmore made the commencement and brought on an altercation, which resulted in Thomas firing a pistol at him. Morse, who had kept in the back ground, appears by this time to have provided himself with a double-barrel gun, with which he fired twice upon Thomas, lodging thirty-eight buckshot in his body, causing his death within half an hour. Both the assassins immediately fled, and it is understood that they have made their way to Atlanta, to shelter themselves under the protection of General Meade from the vengeance of the people of Butler, among whom and throughout the neighborhood, where Mr. Thomas, being highly and deservedly esteemed, there is much excitement."

MARRIED:

At the residence of the bride's father, in Goldsboro', Wayne Co., on Thursday, the 18th inst., by the Rev. Mr. McKinnin, Miss M. J. BURWELL, daughter of H. W. Burwell, Esq. to Mr. P. E. KING, of Wake County.

THE BOOKS YOU WANT!

The Book of Wonders, Mysteries &c.: A complete Hand-book of useful information, giving full directions for making Hair Oils, Dyes, Perfumery, Candies, Patent Medicines, Inks of all kinds, Champagne, Cordials, &c., &c. Price 50c.

Everybody's Friend: Containing the Ladies' Guide to Beauty, Parlor Theatricals, and How to make all kinds of Liquors without the use of poisonous articles. Price 50c.

Short Hand Without a Master. Price 50 cts.

Joe Miller, Jr.: Full of Jokes, Puns, Conundrums, Witty sayings, &c. The very thing to kill dullness. Price 25c.

Shakespeare Proverbs: Nearly 1,000 of the wisest and wittiest sayings of Shakespeare. 10c.

Boxing Without a Master. 25c.

The Chopped Up Monkey.—A Puzzle.—Price 25c.

How to Do It: Or directions for knowing and doing everything useful. 50c.

Courtship Made Easy.—The mysteries of making love fully explained, with specimen Love-letters. 25c.

How to Choose a Wife. 25c.

How to Choose a Husband. 25c.

Parlor Magic:—Or the art of sleight of Hand fully explained. 25c.

The Most Laughable Thing on Earth: A Game that can be played by any number of persons, from two to fifty. 50c.

The Boys' Own Pistol:—A nice Toy—harmless—gives a loud report—no gun-powder used. Pistol and 100 loads, 75c.

Any of the above will be sent, postpaid, to any address, on receipt of price. Address

GEO. W. HEPTINSTALL,
June 9-2aw1m&w1m Box 7, Enfield, N. C.

TO LAND OWNERS.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED, BY THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL LAND COMPANY, Agent for all that part of North Carolina lying east of and including Catawba County, I am authorized to say, to any person or persons having 2,000 acres in one body, partially cleared and near a Rail Road, that if they will subdivide their lands the Company will purchase alternate lots at their assessed value for taxation or as ascertained by two disinterested parties, paying for the same in the Company's stock—the Company obligating itself to place a white settler on every 200 acres, so acquired, within three years, or, failing to do so, such land unsettled to revert to the original owner; the owner to retain possession until the land is settled.

The object of this system is to bring into the State an industrious and thrifty population and to enhance the value of our lands. It has been adopted in other States and is said to be working finely.

This Company was chartered by our Legislature of 1866. Land owners will please address me for particulars at Reidville, N. C.

May 23, 1868—w4awtf D. W. COURTS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
LENOIR COUNTY.

IN EQUITY, SPRING TERM, 1868.

Heritage W Blount and wife Winnifred,
vs.
Powhaten Waldridge and wife.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this cause are non-residents of the State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, a newspaper printed in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Lenoir County to be held in the Court House in Kinston, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1868, and answer, plead or demur, &c., or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken.

Witness, ROBERT H. ROUNTREE, Clerk and Master in Equity of Lenoir County, the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1868.

may 16-w6w R. H. ROUNTREE, C. M. E.

Thirty Days Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of the State for an Act incorporating the NORTH CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY.

June 12-1awlm

CHERK, CAPEHART & CO.

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

36 COMMERCE STREET,

Feb 5-w1f Norfolk, Va.