

The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 3.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1868.

NO. 8.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

IMMIGRATION SOCIETIES—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

There are frequent allusions and propositions in the State press relative to the formation of Immigration Societies, Agricultural Societies, and other associations, looking to the improvement of our industrial interests, and we have seen occasional notices at meetings in a few Counties, some apparently for one object and some for another. It is not yet been elevated up to the point, when anything really useful would grow out of it. There appears to be a lack of that unity and comprehensiveness necessary to do any thing valuable or of general profit.

Every one admits that something must be done—efficiently, wisely and by combination—for all the industrial interests of the State, or reclamation cannot be effected. To have the agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing, mining and commercial interests of the State, to be worked out by hand knicks, and to go on single-handed and alone, at the slow snail's pace, every one must see, in our wasted condition, will not do. A county, here and there, may form an Immigration Society, or an Agricultural Society, or a Grape Growing Association, but what will this amount to? Where is the chance for progress, if a few people, in a few counties, meet, and resolve, and talk, and have a fair, and, year after year, only repeat the same thing?

What we need is something to move the whole State. Put all the money, and all the experience, and all the ideas and schemes together, that can be evolved from a few people, in a few counties, and what will result from it? Until the masses of the people are moved—until we can connect the little efforts of money, of experiment, of thought, and feeling and purpose, from all the counties of the State, into the reservoir of a great State Association, and draw out the latent experience and resources of our whole people, and combine them in one grand, living, working, active Association, for the promotion of all our industries, interests, but little can be effected.

We beg our readers and contemporaries to consider our proposition: Let, first and foremost, a Co-operation Association be formed in every County, looking to this great design. Let a few able men be drawn up for the government of the Association, to be easily added to and improved as time and experience may dictate. As soon as societies have been formed in thirty counties, let delegates be appointed to convene at the capital, to form a State Co-operative Association. Let its objects and designs be clearly defined, a Constitution formed, forms of Constitutions for County and Branch Societies drawn up, the County Societies being strictly auxiliary to the State Association, and the Branch Societies to the County Societies. Let the State Association be incorporated, and, if need be, the County Societies.

The interests of the State Association should be confined to able men, and work should be marked out for them demanding their time, and their services should be compensated. An able scientific weekly journal, devoted to agriculture, horticulture, vine growing, the dairy, sheep and stock raising, the character of the soil, and agricultural chemistry—improvements in mechanics and the arts generally, in manufactures and mining, projecting and managing railroads, canals, improvements in our rivers and harbors, &c. In doing everything tending to promote our industrial interests, should be started. At this point should be collected all the information necessary for cultivating, fertilizing, and improving the soil, seeds, implements, &c., all improvements in every branch of mechanics, tools, &c., in manufacturing, mining, &c., all that is necessary, as to locality, character, prices and quantities of lands, climate, production, waters, embodied in a form suitable to be used by an intelligent and reliable emigration agent in Europe. This State Association should conduct all our immigration schemes.

Having the information, it would know how many and what kind of emigrants were needed, and where most needed, and could safely direct and manage this whole matter. All this would require money, but a little from a good many could be spared, and, being used judiciously, would be applied in advancing efficiency and by place made until the whole scheme could be effected. The scheme contemplates great things, but not too great for a great State, when it promises great results. We must begin by little, and then advance as we can.

Who does not see that if this scheme were taken hold of properly and by the proper men, North Carolina, in a few years, might be a great producing State, a seller of almost everything, instead of a buyer, let us try it.

A Mr. CONNOR has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill providing that persons desirous of being relieved from the political disabilities imposed by Congress, may be relieved upon going through a few more forms than are necessary to the naturalization of a foreigner. This is in keeping with the whole legislation of the Radical Congress. It all proceeds upon the practical idea that the Southern people are foreigners and aliens, except when it will subserve party interests to consider them otherwise. The majority of those of our people who are so-called disabilities, would remain alien foreigners, rather than go through the degrading forms proposed to be prescribed.

CAN THOSE OFFICERS OF STATE AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE BE BARRED, WHOSE DISABILITIES HAVE NOT BEEN REMOVED?

It is known that, in this State, as perhaps in all the rest, a number of persons were elected to the Legislature and to fill various offices, who were placed under disabilities by the Reconstruction Acts, and whose disabilities have not been removed by Congress, because the Radical so-called State Conventions refused to recommend them for the removal of Congress.

A very interesting and important question therefore arises: What becomes of these members of the Legislature and these officers elect? Will their offices be declared vacant, and new elections be ordered, or will they be admitted to the positions which they can rightfully claim after the State has been declared entitled to representation, and thereby become a member of the Union, according to Radical theory? If their offices are to be declared vacant, who has the right or the power to do it? We hold that, when the State is declared to be entitled to representation, no man in North Carolina elected to the Legislature, or to any State office, can be declared from his position for any disabilities imposed by Congress in the Reconstruction Acts.

The State of North Carolina, according to the Radical theory and agreeably to the letter and spirit of the Reconstruction Acts, will then have been admitted to her full share of rights and powers in the Union, the Reconstruction Acts will then have ceased to be operative; military authority, by the express terms of those acts, will then have become secondary to the civil authority, and the power claimed by Congress to control the internal affairs of the State will then have ceased. The Constitution and laws of the State, in accordance with the laws of Congress made in conformity thereto, must then be in full force. What happens, then, every officer, and every member of the Legislature, elected in the same manner and at the same time with those who were admitted to their positions by the acts of Congress while the State was in a provisional condition, then their qualification and taking their positions? Certainly nothing blunders them.

But, says one, "their disabilities have not been removed by Congress." At that period, no man in the State will be under any disability, in regard to State office, for the reason that the Constitution of the State does not impose any disability, and Congress does not claim, and cannot rightfully claim, the power to impose any disability for State office, upon any citizen of any of the States in the Union. Until, therefore, the 14th amendment of the Constitution is declared to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, no law of Congress can have a citizen of any State, recognized by Congress as a member of the Union, and entitled to representation, from any State office or position, to which he has been elected. The disabilities imposed by the Reconstruction Acts cannot bar them, because the laws fixing those disabilities will have become inoperative, having expired by their own limitation. Until, therefore, the 14th amendment, known as the Howard amendment, is declared to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, no man elected to a State office or position can be barred, because of disabilities imposed by the Reconstruction Acts.

SENATOR POMEROY has introduced, in the United States Senate, a bill for completing a direct and continuous line of railroad from Washington to Mobile and other points South, and creating a post route from Washington to Mobile and New Orleans, thereby securing a more certain, speedy and economical transportation of the United States mails, military stores and munitions of war. The first section is as follows:

"That there be, and hereby is, granted to the Georgia and South Carolina Air Line Railroad Company bonds of the United States to the amount of six millions of dollars, to aid in the construction of the road of said company between Atlanta, Georgia, and Charleston, North Carolina, or such other Northern terminus as may be determined by the management of said company; and to the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railway Company bonds of the United States to the amount of one million of dollars to aid in the completion of its road from Alexandria, Virginia, to a point of junction with the Richmond Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, at or near the city of Fredericksburg, Virginia; and bonds to mature in thirty years from their date, bearing interest at six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York."

THE RIGHT COURSE.—The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Democratic Association of Jackson, Miss. They suggest the course which ought to be generally adopted:

"Whereas a secret oath-bound organization, in violation of the laws of the State, exists in this city, known as the Loyal League, which we believe to be not only mischievous, but well calculated to disturb the peace and good order of society; to disturb, therefore, be it

Resolved, That, without intention to any manner to interfere with the political rights of officers of any party in the exercise of the elective franchise, we will not surrender employment, assistance, or support in any manner, any man, white or black, who is known to belong to the Loyal League, and who determines to continue a member thereof.

Resolved, That all towns, villages, or communities in the State or foreign, where Loyal Leagues exist, are earnestly requested to adopt similar resolutions."

THE NEW YORK HERALD—GEN. LEE.

The New York Herald, which is apparently at the head of the Chase movement, is using many twists and turns to accomplish the nomination of the Chief Justice, by the National Democratic Convention, as a tax upon the people to create the pursuit of the hunsman's pack. In one column, the North is sought to be prejudiced in favor of Judge Chase, by the sensational announcement that "Southern fire-eaters and secessionists" are striving to defeat his nomination; while, in another, the strongest bids are offered for Southern support. Of this latter character is the following tribute to the military genius and the great fame of Robert E. Lee. Of three things the Herald may be assured: 1st, that Gen. Lee would be soon tired of consulting even to be named in connection with the Presidency, as he would think of being made Emperor of France; 2nd, that no Southern man would think of proposing his name in that connection, any sooner than Gen. Lee would consent to it; and 3rd, that the Herald can deceive nobody by its "habit to catch gulls."

While this wall of the tribute which the Herald pays to the genius and achievements of Gen. Lee is just and true. That paper is but anticipating the verdict of history and posterity. Here is what it says:

"If the Democratic Convention must nominate a soldier—if it must have a name identified with the glories of the war—we will recommend a candidate for its favor. Let it nominate General Robert E. Lee. Let it boldly take at once the best of all its soldiers, making no palaver or apology. He is a better soldier than any of those they have thought upon, and a greater man. He is one of the military geniuses of this nation, and his name is a great thing. Here the inequality will be in favor of the Democrats; for this soldier, with a handful of men, whom he had moulded into an army, baffled our greater Northern armies for four years, and, when opposed by Grant, was only won down by that stout strategy of stupidity that accomplished objects by mere weight. With one quarter the men Grant had, this soldier fought him magnificently across the territory of his native State, and fought his army down to a stump. There never was such an army in such a campaign, or such a general for strategical, military genius and possibilities of our people. If it is certain that with half as many men as Grant had, he would have beaten him from the field in Virginia, and he affords the best promise of any soldier in beating him again."

MISTAKES CORRECTED.—At the recent election in Carter County, the Conservative ticket was elected throughout. John D. Davis (Cons.) was elected Sheriff over C. F. Dellamar (Rad.). Such representations, however, were mischievous. Gen. Canby, or his officer who made the examination of the vote, that Mr. Dellamar was declared to have been elected and the certificate was sent to him. We are pleased to learn that he was too honest to accept the position, believing that Mr. Davis was fairly elected. The facts and papers were sent to Gen. Canby, proving Mr. Davis' election, and we are glad to hear that Gen. Canby has corrected the mistake and sent the certificate to Mr. Davis. We are glad to have the opportunity of acknowledging Mr. Dellamar's integrity in the matter, and also, Gen. Canby's promptness in correcting the error.

Similar errors have been made in the order of Gen. Canby in other places. One in Gates, our attention has been called to, in which two County Commissioners (Radicals), who were beaten over two hundred, have been declared by Gen. Canby elected, whereas the proof is positive that their opponents were elected by over two hundred majority. Efforts, also, we learn, are being made, by ex parte testimony, to induce Gen. Canby to give the vote in the House of Representatives from Camden to a Mr. Taylor, Radical, instead of Mr. Ezerole, Conservative, who was unanimously elected.

Whenever errors of this kind occur, we urge our friends to communicate the facts at once to Gen. Canby. He will correct errors, we believe, when made sensible of them.

TAXATION IN VIRGINIA.—HON. R. T. Daniel, Chairman of the Conservative State Executive Committee, reduces the annual tax imposed by the new Constitution of Virginia, upon the people of that State, if it should be adopted, to figures, as follows:

State tax on real and personal property	\$1,611,620.00
County and public fund school tax	1,071,680.00
State capitation tax	277,082.00
County capitation tax	104,500.00
Amount of School Tax	\$5,914,882.00
Tax for governmental expenses	600,000.00
Special appropriations	145,000.00
Interest on public debt	2,000,000.00
Total	\$7,760,562.00

THE VIRGINIAN Herald says that the white men of Mississippi have not begged the blacks for their votes, as the Radicals assert. They have set before the negro his chances of meat and bread, his own future, his opportunity to escape grinding taxation and the prospects of starvation, and he would bid him in all earnestness to "avoid the party that would, in the end, crush him to the earth, for its own aggrandizement."

THE NEW YORK Herald, rather discouraging at the prospects of Judge Chase before the Democratic Convention, threatens to run Chase as a third candidate. We should not be surprised if this was conceived when the first movement for Chase began.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has nominated Hon. Wm. M. Evans, for Attorney General, in place of Mr. Stanley, and it is thought the Senate will confirm his nomination.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

Not Springs, Bath County, Va., June 23, 1868.

Editors of the Sentinel.—Here and I again at this fountain of health, "safe, and, and I wish I could say—"sound." The readers of the Sentinel have, for many years, been acquainted with the wonderful qualities and healing virtues of those who have received their benefits. If I had not visited the Hot Springs last summer, the strong probability is that I should not now be alive, and here again, to re-write my testimony to the extraordinary effects in relieving me of chronic rheumatism, disordered liver, chronic dyspepsia, &c. These waters have been untried in cases of gout, paralysis, and nearly all "the ills that flesh is heir to." Having received so much benefit last year, I have come back again this year, and the water does not cure me, and Williams does not doctor me, and nothing does, but feed me and take care of me, to my entire satisfaction, then my case is a hard one indeed, and so hopeless that I will stay at home the rest of my life.

Let us begin at the beginning. The first night I left home, I was taken along with a flu and tremulousness by Col. Seale, a noble specimen of humanity, to the Springs in Greenbush, where I was cordially received and hospitably entertained. A throng of tender, if not sacred, emotions came rushing over me whilst looking on his beaming face and many form, reminding me of my early youth as the classmate in Caldwell Institute, and in his early manhood as a classmate still in the University, of my dear and noble boy, whose bright prospects were cut off by death. Pardon this—in an old father, my health was so much better this year, than when I left home last year, that I came off under strong protest and with a good deal of reluctance. And though more exempt from suffering than I had been for ten months, that very night at Col. Seale's my old enemy made an insidious and pretty violent attack on me, and in an hour after I had fallen asleep, as if boring with a red hot bullet in the ball of my great toe—mercilessly, mercilessly, perseveringly; and if for a few, very low moments there was a surcease in the pain, back it would come again with thrice the force, so that I could not sleep, and, as if that were not enough, I was kept awake all night, and, of course, I have not had a boot or a shoe on that foot since.

Leaving these personalities, there was nothing of interest that occurred on the way to Richmond. The crops along the road, from Raleigh all the way round by Greensboro, to Danville, appeared to be promising, though the cotton was looking a little wilted, and the wheat was not so green, and the corn, from Danville to a distance of 25 or 30 miles, the Railroad skirts the bottom lands of the river, before it leaves it. This beautiful and fertile tract of country—capable of an immense product—whether of corn, wheat or tobacco—under proper culture, seemed to be almost entirely uncultivated, though the cotton was looking a little wilted, and the wheat was not so green, and the corn, from Danville to a distance of 25 or 30 miles, the Railroad skirts the bottom lands of the river, before it leaves it. 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