



JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1869.

OUR WANTS.

A few days ago we directed your attention to four things greatly needed in the South. Without delay, attempting any topic of discussion of so important a topic,

*They* *should* *be* *two* *to* *what* *we* *want* *in* *the* *South*. *Two* *of* *them* *are* *now* *being* *acted* *upon*, *as* *we* *have* *heard*, *as* *the* *"wants"*, *as* *Judge* *Gaston* *will* *call* *them*, *or* *other* *States*, *is* *still* *a* *great* *and* *honored* *Commonwealth*.

Whatever ignorant or prejudiced people not of her may say, she has a population equal to any in all the elements that constitute a noble people.

About last September we were in Columbia, *Marion* county, Tenn., the richest in that State. At 12 o'clock at night, in company with the gallant and courteous Gen. Pillow, we took a seat in the cars for Memphis. The gentlemen with whom we occupied a seat was a distinguished citizen of over sixty years of age from Mobile. At the time we were ignorant of him and his place of residence. In the course of our long ride, he remarked, "I give this as my opinion after forty years' residence in Alabama: The best citizens I have yet known in that State were North Carolinians, and they are to be found in every branch of human industry. Now, sir, you think I am a North Carolinian, but I am not. I was born in Tennessee, and for forty years have lived in Alabama." Of course, we agreed with him, and we believe now, after traveling in many of the Southern States, that we have the best population on the globe. Our lands may not be so productive, but we have incomparably better water, atmosphere, and climate, and more. Besides, we have a greater diversity of soil, and far more mineral wealth. All we require, is peace at home, industry, prudence, enterprise and capital. Give us these, and we will soon take our place among the foremost States in any and every thing. Let us then have peace within our own borders! What good citizens will, not heartily and joyfully respond to this fervent honest wish?

In North Carolina we can present the greatest inducements to the capitalist and laborer. Have we not here the most bountiful bounties of nature?—What do we lack in that regard? Do we want a soil that is fruitful, and generous? We have known in *anti-bellum* days \$500 to be made to the hand in raising tobacco. Do we lack mineral wealth? See what has already been done, and that too without our people being a strictly mining people. In our mountains and in our valleys are hidden the most precious ores—a mine equal to "Ore Hill" and "Goldsboro's wealth."

"THE SENTINEL."

The Standard is evidently quite elated at our candid statement yesterday as to our necessities. It says, that it is "plain" that "the Sentinel does not pay." We so stated, but we also gave the true reason—to wit, that we bought the *Sentinel* office obliging ourselves to supply 3000 subscribers with their papers, *but without any compensation whatever*. That was a part of the contract. To do this has required a large expenditure of labor and means.

We call upon our friends—upon the true men of North Carolina—to sustain us, and we believe that they will do it. No doubt the Standard would greatly rejoice to have the *Advertiser* fail; no doubt it would be jubilant at any misfortune that might overtake us, but the genuine manhood of North Carolina will prevent such a calamity to the State and to us. We rely entirely upon their appreciation of our labors for our success. If we do not represent their interests, and defend, without fear of personal consequences their cause, then we deserve to fail. We have no Government patronage to back us up, and to keep our exchequer filled with greenbacks. Our chief—our only reliance is upon the people.

We may not receive money "fast enough to pay expenses," nor would the Standard if it relied upon the people of the State. We are not quite certain, from what we have heard, that the Standard really pays expenses with all of its pap drawn from State and National sources. But we are not concerned as to that. One thing we feel quite assured of, is that when a man sits by his paper, who *pay for their own papers*, as the Standard has, Nay, further, we believe that *either* exhibit of the respective subscription books will show that we have received within thirty days, double the number of subscribers that have been sent to the Standard. But, if in this we are mistaken, we will not be greatly exercised. We know that the North is rich, and that Leagues can obtain money to flood a country or State with mischievous publications, when possibly the people have but little relish for them.

Yours truly,

W. L. LOVE.

*MONDAY AFTERNOON.—We remarked*

*briefly yesterday on the appointment of Presi-*

*dent Grant's administration. One of his*

*recent appointments is James Wadsworth*

*as U. S. Marshal for the State of New York.*

*We are not advised as to whether he is a*

*constitute of Grant's, or if he married into the*

*Grant or Davis families. But this much has*

*appeared, and the New York Sun (Kiddie)*

*is responsible for it. He is a bankrupt to*

*the amount of \$800,000. He was one man*

*and one woman.*

*AMONG the Democratic members of the*

*United States Senate there are several men*

*of distinguished ability. Probably the three*

*best debaters are George C. Vest, of Cal-*

*fornia, Thurman, Mr. Clark, and Stetson,*

*of New Jersey. Mr. Cassatt has made two*

*speeches in the Senate, and it may truly*

*be said that the judgment of such papers as*

*the New York World, and the National*

*Intelligencer, he is the most admirable ma-*

*nager of Senatorial eloquence in the body*

*of which he is a recent member.*

*REV. DR. STETSON.—This reverend gen-*

*tlemen has been preaching with great effect*

*in the Presbyterian Church in this city*

*during the week just past. He is ac-*

*knowledged to be one of the most able and*

*effective preachers in the country, and his*

*views are always well formed and expres-*

*sive. His audience are greatly pleased with*

*his eloquent and forcible style of speak-*

*ing. His labors will doubtless be produc-*

*tive of great good. W. J. T.*

GEN. GRANT IN EUROPE.

Perhaps no President since our great Washington (whose influence over the American people has greatly waned within the last four years) has commenced his career with more claims, real or reputed, upon the people of the North than the hero of Vicksburg. He had succeeded in making the unfeeling fanatics and the dunces multitudes of the North believe that he, indeed, was the great leader—the grand genius of war amid the three millions of soldiers brought against the handful of the South. It mattered not how sharply the military journals of Europe might criticize his campaigns and exhibit him as a mere sturdy fighter without great abilities as a commander, our Northern brethren will the more stoutly persist in lauding his performances and in rendering him the more magnificent by reason of the virile comparisons they instituted. A quiet reversion of this judgment has been going on, and to-day, there are thousands of intelligent people in the Northern States who not only do not regard Grant as a really superior captain, but who recognize in Gen. Lee the great warrior of America. We doubt not the time will come, when the relatives of the two leaders will be fully understood by every ordinary intelligent reader, save the judgment of the generations of Americans yet unborn will be the judgment of leading European critics of those times—Lee is a plodding fighter and Gen. Grant a soldier.

We are led to make these remarks by a passage we have read in the last letter of the Paris correspondent of the New York *Advertiser*. Whether there be prejudice or not, as Grant's admirers may urge, the remarks are well pointed. We give a passage that our reader may see how, according to his writer, our President is viewed in France. He says:

"There is a general contempt in Europe for General Grant. As a military man he is despised. Lee is considered and spoken of as 'the great master of war.' Grant's conduct since his election, his stupid silence about his Cabinet instead of submitting his names for the action of public opinion, his contempt for law, and his conduct of the courtesy of gentlemen in trying to cover President Johnson's last partition, his disreputable bearing towards General Hancock, his scorn of political enemies, his narrow views of the responsibilities and duties of his high position, in trying to fit himself into the party because they were personal friends; his blustering, confused, ungrammatical letters and speeches, his shoddy address in the inauguration, his allowing without rebuke, Gen. Michel to introduce the medals of the President's house to him as 'gentlemen' have necessitated the contempt felt for him, and, naturally, this contempt is reflected on the nation he represents. People in Europe think his administration will be known to the historian as the 'Millennium of Blackguardism.'

—*Wednesday Evening Dispatches.*

FRIDAY APRIL 13.—*HISTORIAN.*—*IMPERIALISM.*

At last, the project referred to some days since of starting a paper in New York to advocate the institution of a Monarchical form of Government for our Republic, which is regarded as failure, is now meeting with deserved attention in various quarters. We may have something to say in this connection at some future day; at present we content ourselves with a warning that there is a decided tendency to Imperialism and Imperialistic ideas. The New York *Advertiser* says:

"Imperialism needs no hypocrite here. Its seeds are sown. They are fast taking root. This is proved by the encroaching and lawless spirit which characterizes our present legislation in all parts of the country, by the multiplication of luxuries and extravagant amusements, by the steady increase of the consequences of spurious and poverty, by the slow but it will appear, sure absorption of the conservative and middle class, by the quiet submission given really manifested to outrages which ten years ago would have excited an insurrection. If all this is not specifically connected, the solution of these imperialistic tendencies and effects will be realized in the most distant future."

One more. The New York *Advertiser* says, impressed with corresponding views, remarks:

"We are not surprised at the appearance of this paper. It is the natural outgrowth of a spirit of meanness and avarice which characterizes our present legislative and popular government. From the date of Grant's election we have witnessed the empire. We have reiterated the warning weekly after that time, and the *Advertiser* is an unswerving witness, and only of the truth of our prophecy, that the near approach of his ascendancy."

The *Standard* acknowledges the receipt of twenty subscribers from Berlin, and forty-one from Edinburgh. It received several large collections week by week.

We hope the white-men of North Carolina will not permit such a scandalous carpet-bagger to strip-trim them and liberate. We may yet call him, "the scoundrel," his name is not mentioned.

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