The Semi-Meeky Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL

g ...4,1,000,000 49,000,000 1 to 30 cents on \$100. In 1865 1866 64 cents; in 1869, 75 cents; in 1870. Som North Carolina, in 1868, the state lebt was \$11,000,000 and is now \$40,000. 000, and the state tax required to meet all expenses amounts to \$5 on the \$100 and \$5,000,000. In Texas, in 1868, the state sected \$644,268,36, provided by means

\$2.27 on \$100. In Georgia the state bills ! # 1560 were \$672,600; in 1870 \$1,470; 21.02 In 1869 the total bonded debt of rgus was \$6,554,450, and in 1971 the The Wing adds: The people whe have thus propulered and ruined the states eternal to are the boothrop of those who or endeavoring to acquire supremacy in Virginia. They are adventurers, mercen ries and carpet-baggers. Suppose they power at our approaching elections, what, think you, would be the fate of Vir ginia! Would she tare any better than sister commonwealths have fared What reason is there to suppose she would? Are not carpet-baggers the same everywhere? Have they not uniformly an niversally increased the debt and ruled the taxes, and committed their spoil

Why, they are hungaring for her flesh and thirsting for her blood, like half famished ofederates, and to save the state from ingress shapping and principles three har to deliver them; that the late reservention sende "opposition" to their party the only

all communities in which they have

gained ascendancy! Why should they

spare Virginia ! Spare Virginia, indeed

hing else. It is to snatch our good of Rate from the grasp of these radion! things and accountation that he desire to conservative democratic party of North Carolina thoroughly reorganized md marshaled for next year's campaigns. Let us beware of all efforts to distract and livide us. Let us watch the vagabonds who would attempt to reach the poverty or the capidity amongst us with mone wring from the toil and sweat of the in-festrion. We have the power to drive the money changers from the temple if we will but exert it.

We give to day much of our space to a

overnous and radicals, have been carry ex members of congress, and signers of

nesty and amity for Longstreet, why can ill again most assuredly least justice when annesty, pardon and place are offered to Longstreet and refused to

and Toursee in the late campaign. Judges should not be killed for entering into a ampaign; but we do think there should he a sound public sentiment against their ctive participation in politica.

In Kentucky and Georgia there have the white race at the polls. The peace and good order of society demand a disciution of the negro leagues, and the at empt of the negro through secret socie

It has been stated, says the Richmone ispatch, that the Bothschilds never emtewart's side than on that of the Roths The true rule is to employ apable and honest men, no matter not. Misfortune is not of itself a proof of want of capacity. No man can control lina for "luck," it is all in the imagination. It is not a constitutional trait. General succos in life comes from very different gover Even gamblers, whose faith in luck" ought to be as good as anybody's rely very little upon it. They take precautions against the fickle genius. All their games have the chances decidedly in their favor. Luck is a vagabond whose f a bey of 15 cents on \$100 in 1871, the vicissitudes are innumerable, until finally Aprile are \$5,837,953.88, and the tax to he becomes a Beau Rickman, the seedy shonge, whose ups and downs should warn all against dailying with the delu sions which seldom lead to any other end

> ive a man sudden wealth, but he deserves to more credit for that then does a man descrive consure for being a loser by an unforeseen event. It is unfortunate for men, are "lucky" and "unlucky" men. It is apt to impair their faith in the only safe mental and physical qualities and virtues such as experience, good judgment, industry, fortitude, self-denial, and good faith s the relations of life. To distrust these is to impugn the wisdom and beneficience of an overruling Providence.

George L. Mabson, col., member of the resent House of Representatives from Yew Manover county, has been appointed aspector of customs in Wilmington, vice ne Peck, white, removed. No cause is ssigned for the removal.

TAKING THE WRONG SOW BY

THE EAR It is said the president will remove the cetmaster of New York, while it achased will not combre the best parter of Hart-

fird, Cona., on Gen. Whitaker. Oen. Whitaker and brothers are reported o the provident and postmaster general a appropriating to their own use money benging to the government. The governent is slow to act, because the general, good service in preserving the Union. When the president gives such reasons for pardoning Bowen, he chases to think about ongstreet, Holden and his Confederate

with the postmaster of New York. We

EXCUSE US, GENTLEMEN. Long Perry, supervisor of two state and all the way from Maine, with Billy Mondarson; of mule memory, and Fat Caruse sheet, the Standard, which was two fill the last Juys by part of the \$7,000,000

by Q. Bushee, then by Marcus Erwin. It is Long Percy Billy Henderson and other officer hadders save pain mem to fif they to their pay steps. Long Perry now stakes them where Holden struck Cant well with that pone of bread.

now of a gentleman who subscribes and

HIPP AT THE POILS DEVEN II We do not reputable or at the firm

of the radical gentlemen engaged in black nailing the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohi n throwing rocks at us though the Long Parry alias Era. We admonish all such

When the Standard was edited by Pike, ludge Dick, Victor Barringer, Judge Tourgee, Pilgrim Ashely, Gov. Holden, and any racheal rascal who wished to blackguard us, did it thebugh 15ke. We ren bloody riots between the negro and are to go through the same warfare again open the money of Long Perry and the other office housers.

" CUT, PUSH AND PRIME"

Our people must prepare themselves for Grant's only idea of government, which sire of New York, adopts no such rule, and great quanty is brute or built dog of that than the president.

> ded in rayor of the party he espoused, he at Welshon, and the fear of losing the

ee are still active. This representative of declared in South Carolina Grant over ready to cut, push and prinft, issues his proclamation proliminary to putting a first Jones, then Alamance and Caswell It is no doubt Pool and Holden who at butting Grant and the outrage committee up to the exercise and use of martial law n an hour of profound peace and when the civil law is potent for all purposes

are driven from the south, you may look servially young ones, to believe that there for more and not until then. Grant may cut, push and prime," but nothing but the exit of carpet-baggers will give last ing peace and quiet to the south.

> Much of the nubaroiness in this world arisis from giving streamer to hasty, un-kind words. Many sorrowful hours and sleepless nights have been spent in brooding over some barsh or angry word which ords, spoken in the right time and than all the gold this world can give. heart and scatter sunshine all around,

What has brother Whitaker been anying that his committee makes his pen fitter CONTRACTOR REPORTS AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PERSON OF THE

ture has taken pines in the track of the severe hallstorm that occurred in this resevere halfsterm that occurred in this re-being must three warks ago. We are not man of New York, employed in Montal aware of anything of the kind occurring seamstresses, do, are to be bearded for aware of anything of the kind occurring heretofore. It is this; that all the orchards in the track of the hallstorm have come out in full bloom. Some orchards are in as full bloom as they ever were in the spring. Not only the apples are in bloom, but the locust trees in many-places are also but the locust trees in many-places are also but the locust trees in many-places are also in bloom. A gentleman came to my house would say, let Calvin J. Rogers go with last week and teld me on his road here he

OUR TRADE WITH NORMOLE IN NEW MOUNT APPLIER MOUNT.

dd fog is and croakers who "look back

thus trifle the time away, the "five" men in the Confisherate lines of sing the war

ers often bigger than she big ships of the half decks quarter-decks and no decks

wenty years ago. They see that although folk is already the fifth cotton market of the Union. They see and they will see that Norfolk is moving forward as ted if not faster than her back country improves and expands. They see and

Carolina trade is large; but it could be and would be made much larger if the mainess men of Norfolk wanted seek more

"The pinction of the Chatham and Paystreville roads effected less than two north ago," c melades the Jorged "is beminer to tell upon our trade with a mos heering increase. On Monday, eleven undred and six barrels of rosin, one him ired and fifty of spirits of turpentine, and me hundred and fifty barrels of dried da kberries were brought from North Carolina to this port. Yesterday seven undred and fifty barrels of rosin, one undred and twenty barrels of spirits : trade from a new source; and it is but a

f communities for market; and Narfolk is inturally the centre to which her con nerce gravitates. Let our merchants widen their fields of operation until every ounty in North Carolina contiguous to railroad, a canal, a river or a creek that communicates directly, or indirectly, with Norfolk, is embraced within their reach and rungs of budgess. The free h hot Let our energetic business mes strike."

We are gratified at the presperous cor has dropped from our lips in a moment of dition of our sister city of Norfolk, and unguarded passion. How much pain we would nave orderives and others if we would guard all our ways and actions we cannot but regret that some of the pirit and everyy resulting in this properity do not actuate the people own state, so that the ports of Wilmington and Newbern and Beaufort &c. migh winning true and faithful friends . Friend feel that they two may lay claim to the position of a natural "centre" to which the merce of North Carolina should gravi

at the corner of fourth systim and thirty-second street, New York, which is to cost Baltimore Sus as having occurred in that three million dollars, is rapidly approach county. He says: A strange freak of mamost sensible charities of the day. In ry boarding house, establishment as Mr. Living at such an Stewart's, they will be enabled to maintain themselves com-

Well, Mr. Edwardsittiam A Wright, afternoon, happened meet on the shorty should wend our waswards the old residence of Judge Grot. Agreed, was the ready response, and started on to ally of the time when there were a thou. then being silent, to newhether he would not times more musts in our harbor than recollect the locations he had shared pointing I exciaimed, Do you not remem-ber the place colebrate torits associations cature in our commence, and the good the Old North State i need not now tell scople of Norfolk setting down on the charves and whitting sticks, and admir the Wight started upperfung to it possible. How you make it appears now to ng their 'magnificent harber' were only what it did to me who I was before here istening to the sound of the soft, sweet voice of the great man reverberating through these old the soft weet through these old the standard of high standard and great popularity in

law stori nts, was the importainer of Course serv Dilbert, the late Hamilton C. to no, in that office, by Judge Gaaton, when I was a little boy. It was my first formal oath before any officer. I was witness to a deed for land for an old country gentleman, and carried it to have it ap proved that it might be registered. The venerable appearance of the Judge and his flowing white hair, struck me with awe. I had seen him before on the street, but never to much to him. In those days men. olden times, and the smaller craft with or to men. The judges were all exalted and that in the "trucking season " deposi Rising from his seat, his stately form tow Lenicing at me again, he said mildly, kim the book, my son. What a painful con-trust, I remarked to Mr. Wright, is going on over at that floor! It was election thy and we were not far from a polling place, where without Bible or Testament, I had can well be imagined. I suppose, however, sir, so an serious in white the progress of the day which has now spread over the classic ground. Now, I said, we are looking at a piace directly in front of us hallowed by the virtue, purity and learning of William Gaston, Next, with the lands adjoining, is where the world was given across the street, on the corner, an humble day,) in which the elder Spaight find new light. Further down the street, a square only, the star of Gaston began to twickle anoth the thunders of the revolution East and diagonally from us, a little more than a square, John Stanly entered in time upon his stormy sea. Two squares

> first p inting press ever in North Caroli-Fifteen years afterwards he published tirst number of the first paper or per-England, exced him. They moved an hell sigh position with the tribe, to dies, in the state under the plead for the delay of his execution and then for his release. Lawson, in his history, describes a death similar to that he Intelligencer." The residence of Mrs. Captain Thomas Green is on the lot, I have found there, myself, some of the old type. Under the shalle of the cypress top of which you see towards the in North Carolina. It is now the proper-ty of Alexander Mitchell, Esq., and at one time belonged to e belonged to the Spaights. short distance along the water tine, in the direction of Trent river, grew the "line oaks," two trees, for the very large, under which one hundred and sixty-one years ago, the red men me in council two white men, Christophe Tuearraye from the Canton of Bern, and a Swin Mr. Mitchell, before mentioned, deseemded. The two men made a and at once commenced the town of "New Bern." It was from some cause to me, or to any of nowledge, written in the aut of incorporation "Newbern." The name, as is now

his earthly pilgrimage. Not far away from there, the younger Spaight, too, common ed his earthly career. Down the first street

south of us, and a short walk near the

Neuse, in 1749, James Davis set up the

Bern, and over he remains there marble monument. Dr. Hawks Dr. Hawks stated for signing his name, and sending orders this statement to the Doctor on one occatrue so far as the mon-unnet pure but i sen. I ittink he had during his visit to Europe he also went to the insemment of the Baron in Bur, Switzerland. Therefore, when he wrde his history, he was aware of the fact, I might have told Me Wilmington, once borresponding with the Hon, R. S. Donnel would persist in writing Newburn withthe small by and in rethem, but Calvin must be retained for his services rendered on the North Christian rice apples on and thousands of blooms on the services rendered on the North Christian rice apples on and thousands of blooms on the services rendered on the North Christian rice apples on and thousands of blooms on the same tree. A very pretty but strange six in the Union should have rice a number of limit, always writing it will die and peel off." This brought from his correspondent rebels hate it.

Bless the administration I None the day and use fortably, and save something besides. By turn Donnell magnet to lug in Capa in the very night. In one fortably, and save something besides. From Pear a number of limit, always writing it will die and peel off." This brought from his correspondent an inquiring about it, Health.

citizen of Tennenderand a descendant to De Graffetreid, stated to me previous to

Setue time previous to the year 186

a ship builder near by and a gentleman the shintows of the old oaks, as his father lived opposite to the lot on which the stood, and perhaps was once their owner enerable appearance of the Judge and his owing white hair, struck ape with awe, had seen him before on the street, but ever to speak to him. In those days men dded honor to titler as well as titles her and looked down upon the astounding went one stormy night, years before, t multiplied in proportion to the increase of lar to an auctioneer seiling goods and screen of their neglected lands subjected chattels at a vendue. The respect paid a pot or chest containing gold or silve were discovered and a word was spoke speaked, not being yet able to locate it afterwards before any of it was take speaked, not being yet able to locate it afterwards before any of it was take speaked, not being yet able to locate it afterwards before any of it was taked by the locate of the speaked by the speak negro. Finally our labors were rewarded could prove to you we are standing on by one of the party striking a root of th much satisfaction as the old secured it by his silence. That was the tion extends. It was up the Neuse river village, called Corntra, now Stroets' Ferry, that DeGraffenreici's "trusty red mer or of the state and after aubiection the

> net, with herror, as you remember. Of history But the exact locations I have given to me both by Dr. Hawks and Dr. occasion to speak hereafter in connection with this subject. SHAMEPUL ABARDONMENT OF THEIR of Saturday, makes this statement regard ug the condition of affairs at the seat of "At this time the presi ut, secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, secretary of the interior, secre-tary of war, secretary of the navy and postmaster general, are all absent. The treasurer of the United States, with a large staff; the assistant secretary of the treasury, with a large staff, are in Europe admiring royalty at the public expense.

wait, they were stripped in an open field

bundred Indiana around them witnessing

the proceedings. They were then covere

with flowers and the latter was stuck full

boundary back of De Graffenreid, which

to being out the Guttling guns in New Orlean." hands. Our reagers will train to the following perfect curse, even of the largest, without leaving a scar. It has been tested by the writer: "Take a small piece of raw beef, steep it all night in vinegar, cut as much from it as will cover the wart, and tie it on, or, if the excresence is on the forehead, fasten it on with strips of plaster. It may by and in me be removed during the day and put on

TAKE ONE KLIGHBLE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The ballowing letter from J. Randolph fucker, state attorney general of Virginia, on trends anotherious and wave trends about on

members to the legislature:

"Wiscounstrain, Aug. 22, 1871.

E. M. Tar-Stoff, Key
Dean Son. The question of the effect
of the fearte-orth amendment of the federal constitution upon the eligibility of the
members of the next general assembly of ion, is one which maturally interests the public mind at this time. And although I am withdrawn from public affairs, yet as you and others have nesured me that my

lews upon the question will have som passed so many years of my early man-hood 1 sec no reason who I should not give them at your request, though I have Taking for the purposes of this letter, the footcenth amondment as a part of the federal constitution, it is to be construed

ath amendments. The tenth amend rated to the United States by the course

production of its own government, is a power of every state would be but any production upon State power and treaches to drive to recipier the ethols of the country of the arrow and are writing representatives the state of the suppose of the same popular representation would be at

to regulate its internal concerns, is foreign to the main purpose of the constitution, tion beyond the meaning of the terms

"No person shall be a senator or repre-mance in congress, or elector of pies

an exoculive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in in-surrection or rebellion against the same." are dusabled as to office and to public rust indicate four classes

Members of Congress 2. Officers of the United States

Members of State Legislatures. t. Executive or judicial officers of states it will be perceived that the framers of this article distinguish between legislators (state or federal) and officers (state or federal). The worl officer is never applied to legislators—but only those who are not

the state and correspond to the first lass, who are federal legislators,

nited States.
4. Gvil or military officer under a state It is obvious that the question you pround is reduced to this: Is a state legior moder the 4th chast? Is he a civil

The framers of this amendment in the derend to between federal legislators ar ederal officers, civil and ould violate all rules of construction t ippose they meant federal legislator tary officers under the United States." bey did set mean they are guilty of need iess tautology. The use of words making this plain distinction compels the concit sion that within the view of this muchd ment, a member of congress is not a civil or muitary officer under the United States any more than an elector, who is name in the second class. The distinction of lightwood splinters and burned to what the distinction palpable, and cannot be disregarded what the transfer of the people may say or thin about it, this amendment, as a self-inter peror, puts the foderal legislator out o

the class of civil officers of the United be seeigned except that the legislator is As loweinter he is not an officer. He is erument itself. He is not under the Un gislative organism—a part of the supreme power of the United States, without which it would cease to be. The officer is the minister-he [the legislator] is a maker o the law. The officer is appointed and act under the law; the legis ator is a delegate into existence, and designates the officers

Now, the words descriptive of state offi not aspire, are the same precisely as those ned as to federal offices. If the words not include, but exclude, federal legisla tora by self-interpretation of the fourteentl amendment itself, can any rule of construc tion justify the inclusion of state legisle tors within the words "civil officers under Four heach of bureaux, and subordinates without nuritier, are spread over the country. So that the government is left to state officers which the amendment requires to be attached to the words when used a state officers which the amendment regularity at the part of the state officers which the amendment regularity at the fourteenth amendment does three days in Washington since the 1st of the beautiful that the fourteenth amendment does the other officers and received 20,323 for that value. the state !" Must not the same meaning

But the argument is more conclusive for membership of congress—the federa legislature; and there is no mention of mly very treathers are, but dissipate the such disability as to the state legislature and, Our readers will thank me for Why the omission! It was designed, and not accidental—because, when describing those who are disabled, members of con gress and members of a state legis are both mentined. Why mentic Why mention the latter in describing the disabled, and omit them when describing posts for which they are disabled ! Why, mention the fedlegislators in the one case, and omit ther

clude those whom it denounced as rebels from influence in all the departments of the fickeral government, and from the dis-charge of executive and judicial dutin-uniter the state government, but without restricting tree chaice of the law making department of the state by the people. The judiciary and executive of the state any "rebellious" tendency in the legisla-

Second. Another reason inight was have been the anomaly or the atter impracticabifty of any judicial procedure to depose a member of a legislative body, or to punish him for representing his constituents upon their election, according to any precedent in the history of this or of that country from which we derive our marity-

that to its frection. In permit any ex-trameous power, especially may federal de-partment or officer, to keep the dears of the state legislature; to admit or exchesio, the state legislature; to admit or exchesio, license or permission to leave others to re-main, would be such a monstrone anomaly in April 2019. in Anglo-Saxon history-would so com-pletely destroy every vestige of local selfpietery destroy every vessige of social sen-government, and leave such a mere shadow of state autonomy, as that we dared not presume to have been conceived by the framers of the fourteenth amendment. By such a construction as will give this

member of a state legislature." The only but by the supposition that it was not do agned to impair the freedom of election of members of the state legislatures by the

tion had down in a former part of this letter, it may be asked, does this amoud-ment prohibit the election of the disabled chasses to the state legislature? Does it do so in terms? Certainty not. If not, what rule of construction requires, or even product, the extension of these terms of production to embrace a case, which, if included, is against every principle of free government in the same? May I not go farther, and say that the spirit of the constitution and its letter demand that we can against such a construction as will in-duce within the hands operation of this amendment the case of the law-makers of the state, who are, with obvious design,

not included in its terms?

The construction thus given to the fourteenth ameniment is accurdant with other provisions of the committation.

The distinction between a civil officer, state or federal, and a state or federal log-islator, is everywhere made in the federal

In Art. 1, 96, c. 2, it is provided that no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either officer of the United States, what except on the ground that a member of congress is not a person holding an other under the United States.

sentative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector." Here the distinction is clearly made again. See in Art. 6, chap. 3, the same distinct

non a hade in requiring an oath to sup-port the constitution of senators and rerescritatives, of members of the state le flicers of the United States and religious test shall ever be required as qualification to any office or public trust ander the United States." Here a disunction is made between an office and a abite trust. The legislator holds a pubic trust, but not an office.
Throughout the constitution the presi-

done, vice president, and judges are spoken of as holding offices, but in no case is the word office applied to a member of Con-

gress.
In art. 2, sec. 4, it is provided that the president, vice president, and all civil offi-cers of the United States shall be removed on impeachment; and yet in Blunt's case, in the last century, it was decided that a enator could not be impeached, on the round that he was not a civil officer. his decision is approved by Judge Story m his commentary on the coasti ution-9 story Com. Cons. sec. 771, 2, 8,

In the sarry history of Virginia it will be found that the same distinction is observed. The oaths of all officers other than members of the legislature are pre-scription as oaths of office. But not so as st. at Large, 119, 120-1, also see 19 Hen. St. at Large, 694.

It is said that in the constitution of Vir-

ginia of 1850, and in that instrument unof which we now live, members of the legislature are persent to as holding offices. This cannot, I think, make any dif ference in the conclusion to which I have come. The use of that term cannot and does not change the inherent nature of the legislative trust. It may in the generic does the whole federal constitution mean by the term "civil office under a State I' That meaning acceptance by examining that instrument, cannot be affected by any

f Virginia

he section Galery will be callifed rocate the policy of restricting the presidential office to one term. The peculiar relations of Mr. Greeley just now to the office in question, and the expressed hopes and ambitious of his friends, give unusual significance to this Galary article

be fine, while the cotton has been considerably injured by rust,