

THE SENTINEL.

W. E. PELL,
Editor.
SEATON GILES.

Monday Evening, Sept. 3, 1866.

FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AS IT IS, AND THE UNION AS IT WAS
NO FURTHER AMENDMENTS.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JONATHAN WORTH,
OF RANDOLPH.

The Radicals Organizing.

The last *Newbern Times* gives an account of a meeting held in Newbern, last week, to consider the propriety of electing delegates to a State Convention to convene in this city. The *Times* does not give the official proceedings of that meeting. It says the meeting was a "large and enthusiastic" one, but only mentions the names of six white persons present, and only two of those are North Carolinians.

Mr. C. R. Thomas, late Secretary of State, and later President of the Atlantic R. R., whose political gyrations have been nearly as wry and changeable as those of his leader and friend, W. W. Holden, was the Chairman of the meeting. His Radical principles have, however, been well known. Mr. E. R. Stanly was the Secretary—a very fit appointee of a Radical meeting. Messrs. H. L. Memminger, R. F. Lehman, and D. W. Wardrop, were the committee on resolutions. They are Yankees dyed in the wool, and representatives of Charles Sumner and Thad Stevens. Messrs. E. W. Carpenter, R. F. Lehman and others addressed the meeting.

We have had some very telling disclosures from Washington in regard to some of the actors in this meeting, and if we mistake not, Mr. E. W. Carpenter is the reputed author of those wonderful telegrams and letters halting from North Carolina, nearly a year ago, which gave such woful accounts of the treatment of the blacks in the South, furnished to the Northern Radical press. We should not be surprised if more of the same sort were soon conjured up to effect an object. Most of those dispatches hailed from Raleigh, but are said to have been manufactured in Newbern, and ventilated through a then willing medium here. The Virginia press called them *Raleigh-grams*, and hence everything received from Raleigh in the shape of a telegram, for some time, was looked upon with suspicion and treated with a large degree of allowance. Some blame, at the time, was attached to the telegraph operators here, but we soon satisfied ourselves that they had nothing to do with them, except to manipulate the wires under a responsible name.

The resolutions approve of the call of a Convention to be held in this city on the 17th Inst., to organize in the State the *unmistakably loyal men*. We are glad to see this. We are anxious to know who in North Carolina are the Radicals and enemies of the Union and Constitution of the United States. We are anxious to know who are the—unmistakably Johnson men—and who are not. We have always classed Messrs. Thomas and Stanly, native North Carolinians, (and there are a few more about Newbern,) in political accord, (and opposed to Gov. Worth,) with the *Times* and Messrs. Memminger, Lehman, Wardrop, Carpenter, &c. The time has come when they should hang their banners out.

We beg some of our friends in Newbern, whom we class among *unmistakably loyal men*, to write to President Johnson, Gov. Worth, the Union and the Constitution, to give us a full account of this meeting and keep us advised of the movements of the Radicals in that section.

An Idea.

In our telegraphic column yesterday morning it will be reprinted, a paragraph appeared which said that when the news of the success of the Philadelphia Convention reached Liverpool, Confederate bonds immediately went up.

Many persons no doubt read this, and laughed at the dullness of the English people not to know that Confederate bonds were "playfairs" altogether. But there is something behind the curtain, viewed from an English stand-point, that Americans have not been looking for. Should the Johnson policy succeed, and it should be declared that the States have never been out of the Union, these Liverpool bondholders will try to get their government to force the United States to pay them. That's the secret.—*Newbern Times*.

No sensible man can entertain any idea that one dollar of the Confederate debt will ever be paid. If the telegraph states a truth, it can only be a ruse of the money brokers to get rid of the worthless Confederate bonds on their hands. But is the *Times* so blind that it does not see, that if the Johnson policy prevails, there will be no shadow of a chance for any one to set up claim for their payment? But on the other hand, if the Radical doctrine prevails, that the act of secession really took the States out of the Union, it is plain that the laws of nations would give a shadow of claim to the foreign creditors of the Confederacy, to enter a plea against the conquering party, for the payment of the debts of the conquered and subjugated States.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.—Col. D. C. Clark has announced himself as a candidate for the House of Commons, in Halifax county. Col. Clark will make an useful member.

Our friend, Col. Thos. S. Evan, is a candidate for re-election from Duplin. Col. R. was one of the most efficient members of the last House, and we shall hail his return with pleasure.

The Rev. Robert Ridgway, of Virginia, who was named, without authority, as a delegate to the Secession Convention which meets in Philadelphia to-day, has written a scathing letter, indignantly repudiating any sympathy with the confederacy. He says among other things: "I cordially despise even Northern Radicals, but my scorn and contempt for a Virginia Radical hath no bounds."

Powers of the State Convention.

The following query has been proposed to us by an unknown correspondent, which we shall answer promptly:

Editor of the Sentinel.—If the opinion expressed by Judge Hinman, that the late State Convention was *from beginning to end, without power to act, or the opinion expressed by Judge May, that the convention was without power to act, after the termination of the Provisional Government*, be correct, how can the people of the State hold an election in October next, for Governor and Members of the General Assembly? The ordinance appointing such election being an act of said convention in June last.

Be pleased to answer and oblige a CITIZEN.

The opinions of Judge Ruffin and Judge Manly in regard to the powers of the late State Convention, are simply the personal opinions of gentlemen, learned in the law and of much worth and influence as citizens. The effect of those opinions is simply moral, and carries no more legal force than the opinions of other people.

The questions, now, as to whether the late State Convention was a legitimate body, with full power to do the work of a constitutional Convention, or not, or whether its powers were legitimate within certain limits *only* during the existence of the Provisional Government, must be purely judicial questions, and the Courts of the State and the United States alone have jurisdiction over them. The opinions of Ex-Chief Justice Ruffin and of Ex-Judge Manly settle nothing, only so far as they convince their adherents of their correctness. The ordinances and acts of the Convention, except in so far as they have been rejected by the people, remain in force, whether they be organic or statutory law, and must be executed by the officers of the law as faithfully and rigidly as if the powers of the Convention had never been questioned, until they shall be declared null and void by the Supreme Court, or rescinded by a future Convention, or until such laws as it is within power of the Legislature to annul, are repealed.

The Congress of the United States, usurping authority not constitutional, may declare the entire action of the Convention null, but the only legitimate authority in the government which has the power and the right to declare the Convention a usurping body, or to declare its acts null and void, is the judiciary or the Courts, in their decisions upon specific cases involving those questions, when brought regularly before them.

If this be correct, it matters not what the people think of the Convention, all its acts and ordinances must stand and have the force of law, except those ordinances inserting new matter in the Constitution which has just been rejected by the people. But the question of the election in October has not been submitted to the people and has not been rejected by them. Hence, that portion of the ordinance fixing the elections for the present year is still the law of the land.

FIND FAULT IN PRIVATE.—Find fault, when you must find fault, in private, if possible, and some time after the offence, rather than at the time. The blamed are less inclined to resist when they are blamed without witnesses. Both parties are calmer, and the accused person may be struck with the forbearance of the accuser, who has seen the fault, and watched for a private and proper time for mentioning it. Never be harsh or unjust with your children or servants. Firmness, with gentleness of demeanor and a regard to the feelings, constitutes that authority which is always respected and valued. If you have any cause to complain of a servant, never speak hastily; wait, at all events, until you have had time to reflect on the nature of the offence.—*Exchange*.

The above is capital advice. Hundreds of servants and children are ruined by a public exposure of their faults, especially when we are in a pet at their negligence or misconduct. Heads of families and housekeepers would avoid a world of trouble by taking note of and practising the above advice.

INTERESTING TO BACHELORS.—**SURROGATES FOR WIVES.**—Among the new inventions is a button which is fastened to cloth without thread. It is said, to consist solely of a button with a wire, to be inserted into the cloth like a cork-screw, and then pressed down flat, so as to form a ring to hold the button to its place. As this invention will enable every man to keep the buttons on his shirt himself, it is calculated to do away with wives altogether.—*Lyndhurst News*.

That may do for a pugnacious, narrow-hearted, close-fisted, shriveled-up old bachelor, but, for us, we would rather have a good wife, shirt or no shirt, buttons or no buttons. We believe in labor-saving machinery, but we have no use for any substitute for a wife for any son of Adam.

HIGH-HANDED OUTRAGE OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT RICHMOND.

We understand that Major General Schofield, the commander of the Department of Virginia, has arrived in this city. General Schofield had been assigned to replace General Terry at Richmond, and it was hoped he would have proceeded to avoid the acts of oppression and insult which have made the latter justly odious to the people. The very first act of General Schofield, which we hear of, gives us a very unfavorable augury of his future course. The Baptist denomination of Virginia has a large and beautiful building in Richmond, which is devoted to the education of young ladies, and is known as the Baptist Female Institute. This building has been used both by the Confederate and the United States Government. The latter at first paid rent, but latterly this has been refused. Under these circumstances the building was applied for by the owners, and General Terry agreed to surrender it by the first of September.

The authorities proceeded to engage teachers and make other arrangements to begin on the 1st of September, and so great is the interest felt in this subject of education that it was determined the institution would re-open with four hundred pupils. All these expectations have been dashed by General Schofield's *treacherous* acts on the retention of the building.

As sincere friends of order and an earnest return to peace and harmony, we witness acts of this character with unqualified condemnation. Every friend of law and order must abhor this act of wanton oppression. How can we expect the return of peace and good will between the two sections, if acts like these are suffered to go on unreined and unpunished? If the President was not absent, we believe a day would not elapse without justice being done.—*Washington Constitutional Union*.

For the Sentinel.

"PROF. KOMMERLY, late Professor of Agricultural Chemistry at the University, has resigned.

MESSRS. ENVOYS.—The above paragraph, ent from a late copy of the *Sentinel*, contains a world of wisdom. It points to the path of duty, and indicates the only means left us for the recuperation of our dissolved section. We must all go to hard work, and that work should, for at least a few years, be farming. It is idle to talk or think of prospering at the South until her agriculture, on which all other interests depend, has been re-established. It is in vain to hope for the re-establishment of any efficient agricultural system among us except through the personal labor, direction and energy of the white men of the South. The destiny of the country is in their hands. They and they alone, can will redeem it. The Yankee and the foreigner refuse to come among us. If they come, they are not equal to the great work which Providence has cast upon us. The negro, so from taking a controlling influence in the recuperation of the South, can scarcely be got to work at all, or only when the white man labor by his side and leads the way.

The white people of the South must set the example of manual labor. As Gen. D. H. Hill says, in his very able articles on education, manual labor must "become the badge of mankind, patriotism and usefulness." Two successive failures of all our crops, a circumstance never before known at the South, and a threatened, wide spread famine, all warn us to delay no longer. We have too many consumers. More of us must become producers. Prof. Kimball has set a noble and notable example.—Let the surplus white population of the towns and villages go to the country and apply their intelligence, enterprise and skill in the production of our great staples. Let many of the able-bodied men give up their places of ease and position, to the feeble and infirm, and bend all their energies to the growth of cotton and tobacco. There is wealth and honor in such a policy. It is shameful to see hale, hearty young men consenting "to be clerks for their masters and clothes," when riches lie before them if they would only go to the plow. Such men should no longer be recognized in decent society.—They hate the Yankees and they curse the negro; but, worse than Yankee or negro, they bring dishonor on themselves and their country, by refusing to work and constituting themselves into an army of idlers, loafers and vagabonds, who consume the substance of the land, and keep us all in poverty and ruin. The South can never prosper so long as she tolerates the present state of things. The evil example of indolent white men idling about our towns and villages is an insuperable barrier to the improvement of the freedmen. Let, therefore, the public press speak aloud and spare not on all these subjects. Let, too, the vagrant laws and all other laws be enforced against the indolent and vicious amongst us.

In aid of these remedies, let the large landed proprietors adopt the policy of cutting up their immense estates into small and convenient farms, and selling them out, on reasonable terms, to the non-landholders of the country.—These large estates contain an immense proportion of our best lands, and it is right and proper that the labor and energies of the country should be concentrated on our better soils, rather than these lands should be idle or be badly cultivated in the vain efforts of the large farmers and planters to work freedmen, while thousands of industrious, enterprising white men—the small farmers—are wasting their energies on worn-out fields and barren ridges. This policy would prove in the end of vast benefit to the value of all real estate. By selling out alternate lots or farms, they would find, in a few years, their remaining lands greatly increased in value. It is the policy that restored the prosperity of France after long and desolating wars. It is the policy that has given, of late years, such wonderful impulse to the development and power of Northern Germany, especially Prussia. It is the same policy that has built up, in our own day and country, the Northwest, with such amazing rapidity. This policy will keep our people South. It would animate them with new zeal and energy. It would at once almost double the production of the country. It would inaugurate a system of agriculture that would gradually but surely improve the country—reclaim and enrich its soil, and restore us to prosperity and power. If this system were only adopted, and our people would all go to steady work, we would find in our rare and valuable staples, at their present and prospective high prices, a source of recuperation and power never before vouchsafed to any nation—ancient or modern.

A SMALL FARMER.

For the Sentinel.

Public Meeting in Burke.

A portion of the citizens of Burke county assembled in the Court House, in Morganton, on Saturday, the 28th ult., for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent this district in the Senate, and Burke county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. The meeting was organized by appointing A. H. Shuford, Chairman, and E. A. Poe, Secretary.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Maj. A. Avery, Col. Calvin Houk, Joshua Gibbs, Alfred Perry and Rev. T. Carleton, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; who retired, and, after short delay, returned and reported, through their Chairman, Maj. Avery, the following resolutions, viz:

RESOLVED. That it is the right and the duty of all good citizens to assemble together and deliberate upon public measures, and, in accordance with that recognized principle, we, a portion of the citizens of Burke, believing that we represent the views of a majority of the people of the county, have met together for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to represent this Senatorial district in the next General Assembly, and also Burke county in the House of Commons.

Resolved. That we will cordially support the nominees of this meeting, though they may not be the choice of every individual, each one submitting to the will of the majority.

Resolved. That it is the duty of every man to acknowledge allegiance to the Government of the United States, and, as soldiers and citizens who were true to the South in the late struggle, we will sacredly observe the obligations of our oath to sustain said government.

Resolved. That the magnanimous conduct of President Johnson towards the South meets our grateful acknowledgements, and that it is our duty to encourage him by our sympathy, as a people, in his contest with the Radical majority in Congress.

Resolved. That the nominees of this Convention should discard party prejudice and devote themselves to the material interest of the country, and especially should endeavor to make some provision for educating the orphan children of soldiers who have fallen in this war, and for the support of those soldiers who have been permanently disabled.

Resolved. That the two sections of this Convention should, in their judgment, nominate to represent this district in the Senate of the approaching Legislature, who came forward, and, in a brief but very appropriate manner,

addressed the meeting, accepting the nomination.

From the history of Maj. Avery, during the war, every soldier present seemed to feel that he was the very man for the place; and the unassuming and dignified manner with which he appeared before the people, and accepted the nomination, must have impressed every citizen with the idea that his course in the General Assembly would be marked by prudence and sound discretion. Capt. J. B. Marler was then nominated to represent Burke in the House of Commons. Mr. Marler was also a soldier in the late war, and nobly suffered and endured for the cause of liberty and Southern rights. He was also a member of the last Legislature, and makes a working member. Mr. Marler addressed the meeting, accepting the nomination.

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