

THE SENTINEL  
WILLIAM E. PELL, (SEATON GALES,  
EDITOR.  
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1868

CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION.  
The following section of the Reconstruction Act, as amended or modified by Congress, is the law, so far as Congress can make an unconstitutional act the law:

Sec. 6. And he further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be lawfully admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and those others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitution and amendment.

Congress has not yet changed, nor has it proposed to change, the above important section. It declares that any civil government which may exist in the Southern or "rebel" States, until Congress shall admit the people thereof to representation in the Congress of the United States, shall be provisional. Secondly, that no person shall be eligible to office, under such provisional governments, who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third section of the so-called Howard amendment. The Commanding Generals in all the Districts have uniformly agreed that, in accordance with the laws of Congress, no new officer, appointed or elected during the continuance of the provisional governments, is eligible, who cannot take the test oath.

It has been claimed that a member of a Legislature, or a member of Congress, is not an officer of the State or of the United States. Hence, some have thought it strange that Gen. Canby should have included in his order members of the Legislature, who are to take the test oath. Gen. Meade entertained the same opinion, but Gen. Grant ordered him to suspend the order as to members of the Legislature of Georgia. The authority of Gen. Grant to suspend the test-oath, in this case, may well be doubted. The intention of Congress to require its members of the Legislature, during the existence of the provisional governments, seems apparent, from the circumstance, that it makes the fact of a man's having been a member of a State Legislature, prior to and during the war, the reason why it includes him among other disfranchised officers in the Howard amendment. If Congress thus intended, it is plain that no other power, but the Congress itself, can suspend the requirement.

The Supplemental Act No. 2, passed at the July session of 1867, provides: Section 9. That all members of said Boards of Registration and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority or by detail or appointment of the District Commissioners, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

From this it is probable, in view of the fact that Congress makes the having been a member of Congress or of a Legislature a reason for disfranchisement, that Gen. Canby includes members of the Legislature among those persons elected to office who are required to take the test oath. If, however, in the meaning of the several reconstruction acts, a person elected to the General Assembly is not elected to an office, then neither Gen. Canby nor Gen. Grant are authorized to require of them the test-oath. But Gen. Canby, in his order, seems to countenance the idea that, if the disabilities of any of those elected or appointed to office shall have been removed by Congress, then, in that case, he may suspend the test-oath as to such persons, during the continuance of the provisional governments. If these be his views, we think he is incorrect, unless Congress shall, at the time it removes their disabilities, also modify or amend its supplemental act requiring the oath. Until Congress admits the people of the State to representation in Congress, the existing government must be provisional, and all officers elected or appointed since July, 1867, must take the test-oath, whether their disabilities are removed or not, until Congress modifies its own reconstruction acts. The removal, therefore, of the disabilities of persons disfranchised by the reconstruction acts cannot, under the law as it is, relieve them from the obligation of taking the test-oath, so long as the government is provisional. If this be so, it is plain that until Congress admits the States to representation, or abolishes the requirement that officers shall not take the test-oath, which the Omnibus Bill does not do, we can have no Legislature in North Carolina, nor can most of the State officers be installed into office, for the reason that they cannot take the test-oath.

THE CHASE MOVEMENT.—A call is published for a meeting at the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia, on the 16th inst. (yesterday), of the friends of Chief Justice Chase, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of presenting his name as a candidate for President of the United States. The call is signed by John Welch, William F. Johnson and J. W. Frasier. That Stevens said it "wouldn't hurt 'em much" to commit perjury on the impeachment vote. Since Ordinance has been removed in effect, how threatened with shooting and Van Winkle warned not to return to his State, it would seem as if the danger lay in not committing perjury.

THE "SOUTHERN STATE OFFICERS."  
The telegram gave us the text, on Wednesday, of the Bill which passed the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, concerning the Southern State Officers. It is far from North Carolina to concern, this Bill does not remedy any of the preliminary difficulties with which "reconstruction" has to contend.

The Bill provides, in the first place, that the Legislatures of the several States are authorized to meet on the day fixed in the new Constitution, or, in default of such provision in the Constitution, certain other time of meeting, as designated. The North Carolina Constitution provides that the Legislature shall meet on the fifteenth day after its adjournment by Congress. This feature remains unaltered.

The Bill provides, in the second place that whenever either of the two represented States shall be admitted to representation in Congress, the State and county officers, duly elected and qualified under the Constitution thereof, may be inaugurated without delay.

But the so-called Reconstruction Acts and the Omnibus Bill stipulate that no State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, until the Legislature thereof shall have ratified the Howard Amendment. Meanwhile, Gen. Canby's order requires the test oath of all civil officers, including members of the Legislature. So that the two old difficulties remain: 1. How can the Legislature meet to ratify the Howard Amendment? 2. How can a dozen of its members, in either House, outside of the negro element, can take the test oath?

2. When the Omnibus Bill passes, and the Constitution is accepted, who will be Governor of North Carolina? Will we not have an interregnum? The Constitution says the State officers elect shall enter upon the discharge of their duties ten days after it is approved by Congress, but Gen. Canby says that they must first take the test oath. Holden cannot do this, nor can Tod Caldwell, there will be no Speaker of the Senate, and Gov. Worth will be out of office, we suppose.

The game is pretty much as well-locked as it was before. The knot is not yet cut, and Congress will have to try again. Congress, in these muddled complications, which have resulted from its blind and malignant legislation, on the subject of reconstruction, has forcibly illustrated the adage: "The more you legislate, the more you legislate." "Alas! what a tangled web we weave, when once we practice to deceive!"

VIEWING THE SOUTHERN STATES in the light of conquered provinces, which they are practically, under the iron hand of Radical and military rule, (though, under the theory of our Government, we hold they cannot be so really or of right,) it is the proudest evidence, that could possibly be afforded, of the magnitude, diversity and honesty of Southern character, that there is so wide a divergence between the views and sentiments of our people and those of the party which assumes the authority and powers of an assumed Congress. For now over three years, through the agency of military straps, the monstrous iniquity of the Bureau, and Congressional legislation predicated upon the idea of conquest, the South has been attacked at every weak point, which ordinarily characterizes the political virtue of a people. Threats of confiscation have been employed to awe the hesitating, and glaring instances of arbitrary arrest and punishment have occurred to liquidate the community at large. But amid all such cruel tests, those who have surrendered their integrity, crooked the hinges of the knee, and cravenly accepted the exactions of the oppressor, as right and proper, are small in number and utterly insignificant and disreputable personally. While our people have bowed the head in peaceful and dignified submission to what has been imposed upon them by the heavy and unrelenting hand of a despotic and fanatical faction, they have not sacrificed their manhood and self-respect by feigning upon the tyranny that smote them.

For this, the people of the South will stand out in as bold relief on the page of history, as for their valor and endurance during the war. In most instances of military subjection, recorded in history heretofore, the conquered have shown a lamentable facility in adapting their views and tenets to the habits and customs of those of the oppressor, and in assimilating their prestige and conventions to a upon and mercenary desire to purchase immunity by servility. But proud in their humiliation, unshaken in their fidelity to principle by contumacious and wrong, devoted to the principles of constitutional liberty, though shorn of its blessings and privileges, the true white men of the South have proven themselves inaccessible to the bribes and unmoved by the menaces of the party in power. We have such an opinion of the integrity and honesty of the masses of our people, that we do not believe that forty years of political bondage could so far demoralize them, as to make them forget their detestation of Radicalism, as illustrated in this day and century.

NEW HANOVER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.  
The New Hanover Agricultural Society, composed of many of the most intelligent and enterprising farmers, have a Club formed in each section or neighborhood of the County, which holds frequent meetings, at which essays are read and conversations engaged in upon subjects immediately connected with the farming interests. These Clubs are auxiliary to the County Society. The County Society holds several meetings during the year.

The annual meeting was recently held at Lenoir, when the officers were elected, and Committees on various subjects made their reports and several addresses were delivered. It was resolved to hold a county fair, next Fall, at Wilmington. There is a proposition to hold a Convention of the counties in the Cape Fear region. We are gratified at the movements of this Association, and hope to see its example followed throughout the State. We shall publish the report of the Committee on labor in tomorrow's issue.

CONSERVATIVE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.—The call for this Convention, to be held in New York, on the 4th of July, which we published a day or two since, is signed by nine Generals and ten Colonels, bearing names well known in the United States Army during the war. Such are the men who declare that it is the purpose of their Convention "to advise and co-operate with the Democratic party in presenting to the nation a candidate for President, who will command the support of all who desire to extinguish the ravages of the war, abolish the military despotism now ruling the South, and give back to the Southern States the rights of self-government and of an equal and fraternal Union."

The Norfolk Journal, commenting on this call, truly observes: "We have no doubt that the men who can utter such noble sentiments have done some hard fighting for their best soldiers of both armies, if they had had the power, would have settled matters forever at Appomattox Court House. It is the stay-at-home fellows that have kept the wounds of their country from healing, by always tearing them open. But the people, including among them such soldiers as those of this Convention, will once more possess the power, when those who are always profiting never-ending hate will be put into political limbo where they can do no more mischief to their country. So note it! Amen."

DELEGATES TO THE NEW YORK CONVENTION.—The Secretaries of the State Conservative Convention, which assembled in this city, on the 5th of February last, will forward, as soon as possible, the proper certificates for the delegates, and alternates appointed for the State at large.

Secretaries of District Conventions are requested to furnish, as soon as practicable, the necessary credentials to the District delegates. We hope to be able to announce, in a few days, the consummation of an arrangement, by which delegates, and visitors, can be transported over the Raleigh and Gaston and Seaboard and Stanoke Roads, and thence to New York via the New York and Norfolk Steamship Line, at half fare.

P. B. We are just officially advised of the final consummation of an arrangement, by which persons will be transported all the way to New York and back, by all the routes, for one fare. Prisoners to-morrow.

THE ARKANSAS BILL.—The following is the bill as it passed both Houses. It is now with the President. "Whereas the people of Arkansas, as in pursuance of the provisions of an act, entitled 'An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March 2, 1867, and the acts adopted since that date, have framed and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican in form, and the Legislature of said State has duly ratified the amendment of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-third Congress, and known as article 14 of the Constitution, and that the State of Arkansas has been admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union upon the following fundamental condition: That the Constitution of Arkansas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen of the class of citizens in the United States of the right to vote, who are entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except by a Constitutional amendment which shall be adopted at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State. Provided, that any alteration of said Constitution, prospective in its effect, may be made in regard to time and place of real descent of the voters."

The Boston Daily Advertiser has the following: "The great grandfather of ex President Fillmore was John Fillmore, of Ipswich. He was a houseman and one of some note. Having been captured by a pirate, he rose with others, killed the captain and two seamen, imprisoned the crew, six in number, and brought the vessel to Boston harbor. All the pirates were executed. This was in 1734."

MAARRIED:  
In Wake County, on the residence of Mrs. H. Hicks, on the morning of the 10th inst., to Miss Mary E. Hicks, daughter of the late James Hicks.

DIED:  
In this City, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., of Consumption, Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, wife of Thomas W. Bell, aged 59 years and six months. Her last words were "Beautiful Glory to God!"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS:  
Bank of the State of North Carolina, Raleigh, June 10, 1868.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on Monday next, at the Banking House in this City.

SUGARS—KIPPA CAND CRUSHED, ADAMANTINE CANDLES, PARLOR MATCHES, FRESH STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

SMOKED HERRINGS, YEAST POWDERS, A CHOICE LOT OF BROOMS, 44 Fayetteville Street.

5,000 LBS. RIBS, 1,000 lbs. Sugar (solid Block), For sale by DOUGLAS BELL.

10 PACKAGES GREEN AND BLACK TEA, 30 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES.

NEW ARRIVING, 30 blin. N. C. Family Flour, Extra Super Flour, For sale very low by DOUGLAS BELL.

INFORMATION WANTED, Of any relatives of ISAAC HUMPHREYS, born in North Carolina, and late of Victoria, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

JORDAN'S OIL OF MAY LEAVES, IS THE MOST ELEGANT PREPARATION for the hair in use. It cures diseases of the scalp. Prevents the hair from falling off or turning grey. Removes Dandruff.

RODADALIS, For sale at and below manufacturer's prices, by JORDAN & CO., 107 N. 2nd St., Raleigh, N. C.

THE BOOKS YOU WANT!, A complete Hand-book of mental, moral, and physical education, for the use of Parents, Teachers, and Students.

WANTED, A young man who has a knowledge of the hardware business, of good character, and steady habits, can get a situation by applying to JOHN DAVEN, 107 N. 2nd St., Raleigh, N. C.

VERY LOW, A SMALL STORE, 1 Room, 12 ft. front on Broad Street, and 20 ft. deep.

FOR RENT, A first class BUILDING, suitable for a Bank, Insurance or Law Office. Price \$1000 per year.

SMITH, BUREAU, 5 BELLS MORE HERRING BUTT, For sale by UPHURCH & BOND.

20 BOXES MORE ADAMANTINE CANDLES, Just received by DOUGLAS BELL.

YOUNG'S BOARDING HOUSE, 107 N. 2nd St., Raleigh, N. C. Board, per Day, \$2.00. Liberal deductions made on Board by the Month.

FOR SALE, A HIGH LOT OF WARE, within two miles of the City. Comfortable Dwelling, 6 1/2 Rooms, 500 sq. ft. of ground, and necessary out-buildings, and a nice young Orchard of select Fruit.

FOR RENT, TWO FIRST RATE COTTON GINS, 45 and 50 tons to the Gin.

PHOTOGRAPHS, THE SUBSCRIBER has just returned from New York, with a splendid collection of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

Genesee's Furnishing Store, EVERY ARTICLE necessary to a gentleman's complete outfit can be obtained.

R. B. ANDREWS & CO., CLOTHIERS, OPPOSITE TUCKER HALL, Raleigh, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED, FINE BLACK DRESS SUITS, FINE BLACK ALPACA SACKS AND BROCKS.

R. B. ANDREWS & CO., GENT'S FURNISHING STORE, OPPOSITE TUCKER HALL, Raleigh, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED, A NEW LOT OF FINE DRESS SHIRTS, All sizes. A perfect fit guaranteed in every instance.

R. B. ANDREWS & CO., GENT'S FURNISHING STORE, OPPOSITE TUCKER HALL, Raleigh, N. C.

MANUFACTURER OF GOLD AND SILVER WARE, KEYS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

KADEE BIGGS & CO., COTTON FACTORS, General Commission Merchants, NORFOLK, VA.

1868, SPRING STOCK, 1868, HATS, SHOES AND TRUNKS, AT WHOLESALE ONLY!

WYCHER & PARKER, 107 N. 2nd St., Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS, HAVING BEEN REPORTED that the freight on Route to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other points, is higher than other routes, notice is hereby given that the rate of this route will be increased, and that freight of all descriptions will be carried as low as by any other line, with the advantage of Express speed, by the GREAT NORTHERN LINE steamer, by Milling Co. It will be promptly refunded, on application.

GUARD! GUARD! THE GRANITE PARLIAMENT, ANOTHER LOT OF RECEIVING!

20 BOXES MORE ADAMANTINE CANDLES, Just received by DOUGLAS BELL.

ATNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN. CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. DIVIDABLE SURPLUS, \$1,984,768.51.

In these days of competition between Life Insurance Companies, much is said by rival agents, each claiming the company to be the best. Without entering into any discussion of the merits of the several companies, we will state that the ATNA Life Insurance Company is the only one in America, made to the Insurance Commissioners of the State of New York, to show the ratio of expense to each \$100 received by the company, for the three years ending January 1, 1868.

Official Statement showing the Expenses and Losses of the Various Life Insurance Companies in America.

NAME	1865	1866	1867	3 Years Average
Connecticut Mutual	\$ 38 87	\$ 35 09	\$ 35 00	\$ 36 32
Chesnut	23 62	20 25	20 00	21 29
Equitable	17 16	10 99	10 51	12 89
Globe Mutual	38 18	35 61	35 00	36 26
Germania	49 28	47 38	47 19	47 75
Guardian Mutual	40 07	41 20	40 00	40 42
Home	36 98	37 43	36 00	36 80
Kaiserbrecher	45 05	43 38	43 07	43 83
Mutual Life	30 09	29 70	29 00	29 59
Mutual Benefit	31 88	31 03	30 00	30 64
Manhattan	34 80	31 00	31 23	32 34
Mass. Mutual	38 14	36 44	36 40	37 66
New England Mutual	40 31	39 85	39 44	39 87
New York Life	37 09	36 36	36 40	36 62
North American	33 01	32 49	32 41	32 64
Phoenix Mutual	37 06	36 97	36 00	36 68
Security	37 14	36 30	36 70	36 71
Union Mutual	31 06	30 00	30 00	30 35
Washington	42 20	40 40	41 71	41 44
Average of 19 Companies	37 11	35 51	35 06	35 86
The "ATNA"	26 70	26 38	26 00	26 36
Difference	10 41	7 13	4 00	

The ATNA income for 1865 was \$1,055,300, on which \$10,411 per 100, or 1.05% was paid in dividends. In 1866 it was \$1,022,375, on which \$10,411 per 100, or 1.05% was paid in dividends. In 1867 it was \$1,029,447, on which \$10,411 per 100, or 1.05% was paid in dividends. To which add 7 per cent. compound interest to July 1, 1868, \$125,000. Giving a Total Saved by the ATNA in 3 years of \$125,000.

In proof of these statements, the official reports may be seen, by all who wish, at the Raleigh Branch Office, W. H. CROW, Manager.

PHENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, EDGON PERSENEN, President. JAMES F. BURNS, Secretary.

IN PRESENTING THE CLAIMS OF THE PHENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, in the people of North Carolina, the Agent invites their attention to the following statements:

1. It is a Mutual Company, the profits being divided among the insured. 2. Its insured are allowed to travel and reside in any part of the United States, Europe, or in seasons of the year. 3. Its dividends have averaged 5 per cent. yearly, and are payable on the amount of premium paid by the insured. 4. Its policies are all NON-FORFEITABLE. 5. Its losses have been met by the annual interest received alone, and a surplus of interest has been accumulated for the benefit of the insured. 6. It has paid over \$500,000 of losses, and seven thousand five hundred dollars of interest. 7. Its rates of insurance are as cheap as any Company doing a legitimate business. 8. It will not insure any person who is not in the habit of paying his premium. 9. One half the premium will be returned in the event of the insured's death, if the same has never been deducted from the face of the policy. 10. IT HAS NO CONNECTION WITH FIRE INSURANCE.

Relative character of the Companies operating in North Carolina, as shown by Assets and Liabilities, taken from the New York Insurance Report for the year 1867, which is the last report showing how much of Assets each Company has to meet each dollar of Liability.

Company	Assets	Liabilities
PHENIX MUTUAL	100	100
ATNA	100	100
BROOKLYN	100	100
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL	100	100
EQUITABLE	100	100
MANHATTAN	100	100

LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES. Office, No. 141 Broadway, New York City. W. H. COLE, Secretary. CHRISTIAN W. BOGGS, President. A. W. LAWRENCE, General Agent for the State of North Carolina. Raleigh, N. C., March 25, 1868.