SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1869.

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THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

Suppose a State was so public debt-ridden North Carolina, could we live and prosper, under the State Constitution as it is? We think not. We believe in some important particulars it should be changed as soon as possible. To do this, a State Convention should be called at the earliest moment. But perhaps it would be wise to have a restricted Convention. *The conditions upon which the State was restored to the Union, however unjust their conditions were, should not be disturbed. The civil and political rights of everybody, white and black, in the State must remain unaltered. No qualification or disfranchisement should be made because of race or color or previous condition. The colored people of the State may banish all fear upon this subject.* The Democrats and Conservatives of North Carolina are pledged to this and their word is their bond. But there are various odious and injurious provisions in the new Constitution which must be changed. Our old Constitution in its general features, except in so far as the necessary protection to the equal rights of the colored citizen is concerned, is what the people want restored. The Constitution adopted by the Convention of 1865, which was rejected by the people, with some amendments to conform it to the Constitution of the United States would be all that is needed.

1. *The township system.*—This is very expensive and expensive. Our old county governments, simple, cheap and efficient, must be restored. Our people are too poor to support so many officers. We want no pauper officers on our hands.

2. *Our Court system.*—With slight alterations our old cheap, simple Court system, County, Superior and Supreme Courts, with the time-honored distinction between law and equity must be re-established. Our people will understand nothing else in the next hundred years.

3. *Our Judiciary.*—Our people feel the need of returning to the old method of electing the Judges. Under that system every North Carolinian is proud of the history of our Judiciary. The new system and its history shames every true North Carolinian. Above all things, we want a pure, honest, learned and anti-partisan Judiciary.

4. *Our Laws.*—The people desire that they shall be as few, plain and as simple as possible, "that the way faring man though a fool, need not err therein." Mild enough to avoid all cruelty, but strict and rigid enough to be a terror to evil-doers. The "Civil Code procedure" offends and oppresses all. Our people are not likely, under its operation, ever to learn their rights or their obligations under it. They say the old wine is better than the new.

5. *Our public charities.*—We believe in public charities, but the idea is supremely ridiculous and dishonest, when a State cannot pay her debts, nor pay the interest on them, to make heavy appropriations every year to educate every child in the State from 6 to 21 years of age, rich and poor, white and black, in the common schools, and at the Universities, at the public expense, and also to educate every mute and blind person, rich or poor, and provide for every insane person, rich and poor, at the public expense. Charity means providing for the needy and those who cannot take care of themselves, until they are able to do it. Every child in the State, white and black, rich or poor, ought to have the chance of being educated in the rudiments and essential parts of learning, between the ages of 7 and 14 or 16 at the public expense. But youths of both sexes and of both colors, ought to be made to understand that when they arrive at 14 or 16 years of age, they should study that important lesson in education, to learn to work, that they may be independent. These are some of the important features to be changed. Others will occur to the reader.

TYRRELL COUNTY—CORRECTION.

In our summary of the counties in which the Radicals had made gains at the late election, we put down the county of Tyrrell as one. The facts, which we then did not know, show this to be a mistake, and we cheerfully make the correction.

Seymour carried the county in 1868 by 44 majority. Judge Shipp carried it by 101, making the Conservative majority 45 less than in 1868. Since 1868 two precincts—Creston and East Lake—have been cut off to form the county of Dare. At the late election Creston gave Shipp 63 and Phillips none; East Lake gave Shipp about 10 majority; add these 63 votes to the 101, and we have a gain of 10 in the county as it was in 1868.

THE VACANCY.

The death of Mr. Hodge creates a vacancy in the House of Representatives from this county. The Conservatives should run a candidate of their own for the position. It is understood that the Executive Committee of the County should make the appointment, instead of calling a County Convention. One should be taken in the matter. Caldwell will if this is done. Caldwell will if this is done. Caldwell will if this is done.

VISIT TO GREENSBORO.

We were suddenly and unexpectedly called from our retreat on Monday, by the peculiar state of affairs and the exciting movements of Kirk and his Executive and Judicial aiders and abettors. We thought our sheriff, Tom Jones, had a warrant to arrest Kirk in any county, save and excepting Caswell and Alamance, but we learned late Monday evening that Timothy had procured the warrant on the 10th of September as directed to Judges Dick and Settle at Greensboro.

We visited *Greensboro* and obtained warrants for the sheriffs of Guilford and Rowan to arrest Kirk, but not in Caswell or Alamance, for these are "proscribed to Kirk," where he can hang Rogers, Patton and Murray again and they have no remedy or redress, but where the President of the League W. W. Holden, can have for himself and his tools, through the very Judges who refused to have Kirk arrested, full immunity, and yet have any other citizen arrested by a posse.

Kirk's victims cannot arrest Kirk, but Holden and Kirk can arrest their victims. Oh, justice whither hast thou fled?

We learn that Kirk was at Graham with some fifty men; it was supposed that he would ride the only horse he has retained through Caswell into Virginia. The Judges and the Executive have prepared the way for the escape of this bad man; public justice will yet make them answer for the crimes of Kirk, and their connivance and assistance in making his escape. The Legislature acts for the people; through that body the backers and abettors of Kirk will be impeached and punished.

Greensboro' has as few idle men in it as any town in the State. Every body works, and this is the true secret of the success and prosperity of the place. Albright works the press of the city and gives them through the *Patriot* good reading and the latest news. At night the band and the young men honored us with a serenade, to which we replied in a speech, telling them that thirty years ago, as a school boy, we knew every place upon the streets of their town; we knew Morehead and Gilmer, then in their prime of manhood and usefulness, honored by all, now honored by all. Such men are not given to every day, age or generation. Guilford will not soon look upon their like again. Among the good men of that day, we remember father Paisly, Dr. Mebane, Dr. Wilson and Mr. Gretter. Under the influence and teachings of such men the town, county and State, prospered and we happy. Those days and those men have gone forever, but their memory and their bright examples live as a rich legacy to their descendants. Now in their place we have Tourgee and Welker and tithes and taxes.

We also told them how Judge Dick had misconstrued the old Mosaic law, giving refuge to Kirk and his men, and denying justice and protection to the victims of Kirk and Holden. We talked about night meetings, Ku Klux and Leagues; thanked the band for their sweet music, and for the compliment paid us, bowed and bid them good night.

Success to Greensboro' and her intelligent, industrious people.

GRAPES AND WINES.

The grape crop in North Carolina the present season, we understand, is a pretty full one. The cultivation of the several varieties of the native grape will not likely prove as profitable as many were led to expect. They are so easily produced and in such abundance that the markets became easily glutted. Unless, therefore, the grape in this State can be successfully cultivated for the production of wine, it is likely to be no greater source of wealth than generally supposed. But of the adaptation of our soil and climate to the manufacture of good wines, we entertain no doubt. It has been tested sufficiently in several portions of the State to establish the fact, and yet there are many incredulous upon the subject.

The lovers of foreign wines, are very hard to convince that a first rate wine can be produced from the Scuppernong grape and other varieties. We observe that the *Hearth and Home* and other Northern journals are wholly incredulous as to the capacity of the Scuppernong to produce a good wine that will keep without the use of sugar or alcohol. Several of our vintners have demonstrated this for years in this State, and we presume there can be no doubt of it.

As yet the business of wine making is in its infancy, and our people have been slow to adopt new methods in its manufacture, because they have succeeded passably with the old ones. We are satisfied, however, that a proper trial, by manufacturers of experience and skill, that no grape can produce a better wine than the Scuppernong. The quantity which has heretofore been made in the State and the general necessity for selling our products as soon as they are marketable, have prevented our people from keeping their wines long enough to determine fully what can be made of the Scuppernong grape. The writer of this remembers well years ago, of seeing a small quantity of wine, made from the Scuppernong grape, without sugar or spirituous liquors, which had been kept until it was twenty-one years of age, presented to a number of good judges to test. Not one of them could tell what kind of wine it was, but every one declared that it was equal to the best wine they had ever tasted, and were surprised when told it was the pure juice of the Scuppernong grape which had attained its majority.

DRIED FRUIT.—The fruit crop in this State has been a very fine one and will prove vastly profitable. Besides the handsome assortment of fruits which have been sold green, perhaps a larger amount of dried fruit has been prepared. We presume that any one passing our State will be informed at every turn that he thought the dried apple crop in Orange the present year would amount to nearly $100,000. This is to be sure a little over the mark, but we are confident that largely in dried fruit alone, the State will receive this year more than a million dollars.

For the Sentinel.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

MR. EDITOR:—My article, which appeared in the Sentinel of the 14th instant, has been rather severely criticised by a writer signing himself "Citizen of Catawba," and denominated "*the out cropping of a diseased brain*," &c., &c.

While I am not at all exercised on this account, yet as the question of a *United States Senator* is one of public concern, I indulge the hope that you will allow me space in your paper for the insertion of a short reply to "Catawba," in which reply it is not my purpose to urge the claims of any particular individual, but to elucidate as far as may be, the principle that should govern our Legislators in the selection of a suitable man to represent us in the United States Senate. Trusting you will grant the favor I ask, I shall proceed to consider the question at issue.

The question as I understand it is, shall the most suitable man be selected and elected by the Legislature of North Carolina *without regard to his political disabilities*; or shall one even though he be less worthy, be selected from that number whose disabilities have been removed by Congress; or from that number who have never been known.

I assume that no regard should be had to to the particular status of either of these three classes, but that a man should be selected, without reference to either, who can *best represent North Carolina*,—not for "the glory of the thing," as *insinuated* by "Catawba," but with the sole aim to subserve the best interest of the State.—From this assumption it does not necessarily follow that the Legislature must select a man who is disable under the 14th amendment, and if "Catawba" had been as clear in his perception as a critic ought to be, he would not have failed to comprehend my true position. Hence the deduction he makes, which astonishes more for its *boldness* than its *logic*, must be received with many grains of allowance. He makes his deductions from false premises, as must appear from the mere statement of the question. I have never said it is the imperative duty of the Legislature to elect a man whose disabilities have not been removed. I simply say, as I have said before, that there should be no *class distinctions*, every thing else being equal, and "Catawba" does injustice to me, not to say to his own good sense, when he assumes, that I have said more.

In contravention of my position "Catawba" argues that it would be "suicidal" to elect a man whose disabilities have not been removed. To what policy I would ask, in all sincerity, would it be suicidal? It to the "Radical" policy, then I say, let our Legislature commit suicide. But if he meant to say, as I presume he does, that it would be suicidal to the Conservative policy to elect a man who is *now banned*, then I would ask, *wherefore?* Would it be suicidal for the Legislature of North Carolina to send our very best man—the man of our choice—to the United States Senate, and let him ask Congress to remove his disabilities, even though he should fail to get them removed? I believe all this might occur, and yet "the heavens would not fall," nor would North Carolina be ruined, or even hurt. I cannot realize that it would be suicidal, or in the least injurious, to claim one of the natural fruits of our late victory. "Catawba" I fear you have certainly "overshot the mark" this time. You are unnecessarily frightened. Your fertile imagination pictures a mountain where there is only a mole-hill. I tell you that all this dreadful apprehension, that North Carolina is going to commit *suicide* is a mere delusion, calculated to alarm only the timid, and I imagine some body has put this idea into your head simply for amusement.

But "Catawba," laboring under this same "*suicidal*" idea, says "the minority candidate will be declared elected," should the Conservatives elect a man whose disabilities have not been removed, and he cites the Louisiana case as authority to support his opinion. *Strange!* wonderfully strange indeed!! Now this idea is simply ridiculous. Does not "Catawba" know that in the Louisiana case, there had only been an election by the popular vote, and not as provided by the constitution for the election of a United States Senator? The case he refers to therefore, as authority is simply no authority at all. The fact is this, if the Legislature of North Carolina should elect a man who can not obtain his seat the election amounts to nothing, but another election can take place very soon. The constitution expressly states what is necessary to constitute an election in such case, and if a "minority" candidate were to be "declared elected," it would be in flagrant violation of express constitutional provisions, and certainly there is too much wisdom and common sense among the Republicans of Congress, who represent the "National Republican party" to commit a mistake at once so fatal to the interest of that party. Hence it is clear, that if a man should be elected who is under the ban, nothing deliterious could attend it, even allowing, which I do not allow, that Congress will not remove his disabilities.

But I take it, that Congress will remove his disabilities, and as authority for this opinion I refer especially to "Citizen of Catawba." He has laid down correct premises from which I draw the conclusion, that the Republicans of Congress can subserve no party end, neither as a matter of principle, nor as a matter of policy, by refusing to remove the disabilities of such gentlemen as the Legislature may elect, allowing that he is now *banned*. It is fair to suppose that Republicans always act, either from principle or policy, and if we can present a case where the ends of *neither* can be subserved, then we make it a matter of individual preference, and, in this case before us, Congress can have no such preference.

But what are the premises laid down by my "Catawba" friend? He says substantially in his criticism on my article, that there are quite a number of distinguished gentlemen, (mentioning the names of several) who are not banned, either one of whom would represent North Carolina as ably, honorably and effectually as any who are banned. He further says inferentially that these gentlemen who are not banned, belong to the very same party, and hold precisely the very same views touching all political questions, held by those who are now declared disabled. Well! I allow that this view of the case is a correct one, and that Congress will not fail to comprehend it in all its force, at a glance. Then it follows as a matter of course, that the Republicans of Congress can have no possible pretext for refusing to Admit to his seat the man of our choice, though that man may now be under the ban. They will not fail to gain the fully, that, in any possible contingency North Carolina must be ably, honorably and effectually represented by a Conservative Senator and to refuse him his seat because of his disability, which they can readily remove, would simply be jumping out of the frying pan into the fire, by appointing that in any event that seat must be occupied by a Conservative, and it also, "presumes to be to make any discrimination on account of political disability could subserve no political purpose, but could only operate to injure the Republican party as a national party. The Conservative triumph at the late election in North Carolina, fixed the political status of the State on the Conservative side, but it was to prevent this occurrence, that the Radicals disabled so many of our best men, but since they have been gloriously defeated in their object, it follows necessarily that class distinctions will now be done away, and that North Carolina will soon again be free to make choice of her own representatives as under the old regime.

If, therefore, "Catawba" is correct in his premises, of which I have no doubt, that is, that if North Carolina must in *any event be ably, honorably and effectually* represented in the United States Senate, by a *Conservative*, then I feel abundantly justified in the opinion that, if the Legislature should select a Senator who is now *banned*, Congress will not hesitate to remove his disability.—In closing this view of the case I must say, I feel greatly obliged to my friend, "Catawba" for the splendid argument he has given me in favor of my view of the question at issue; and although he may say he gave it to me *unconsciously*, *still* I am obliged.

I believe I have now noticed all the points made by my "Catawba" friend in his *criticism* upon my article, but whether I have answered them successfully or not, is a question which the reader must determine.

But I cannot well take leave of my good "Catawba" friend without assuring him that it has not been my purpose to treat his communication as "the result of some morbid delusion,"—the out-cropping of the 'diseased brain" of a "deluded man of a political monomaniem" but rather as the result of a startled exhibition, or partial outburst of kind feeling, tenaciously adhered to as principle, but still only *feeling*, having for its object some *favorite* who expects, if the chances of all for Senatorial honors are to be regarded as equal, that his most formidable opponent will be found in the *banned* class; and it may be that the special *favorite* is the *writer* who signs himself "Citizen of Catawba." The "cat marks" of the productions, pretty clearly indicate the author. Be careful "Catawba," the "cat will out" if you don't watch.

Respectfully, &c.

CITIZEN OF YANCEY.

For the Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR:—I regret to see anything like sharpness arising between your correspondents on the subject of the Senatorship. Nothing but harmony and good feeling should prevail. It is with the hope of pouring oil on the troubled waters that I write this.

I agree with you fully in your remarks in yesterday's paper, on this subject, that gentlemen should confine themselves to the mention of their favorites without drawing invidious distinctions, and that the whole matter should be left to the unbiased judgment of the Legislature. But with all due respect, I think the turn which the controversy has taken was provoked, not intentionally, of course, by the effort to push forward certain gentlemen for that position, on the ground that their disabilities had been removed, and to forestal the action of the Legislature by establishing the principle that the selection must be limited exclusively to such. This is unfair and unjust, and naturally excites the indignation of the friends of those gentlemen who have not had "friends at Court" to secure the removal of their disabilities. It is well known, Mr. Editor, that the most zealous, bold and hard-working men in the Conservative ranks, and who have contributed most to the success of the party, are the men who, for that very reason, have failed to secure Congressional favor. Their labors made them obnoxious, and yet our victory is due to such as Turner, Vance and others.

And now that we are, as we trust, on the eve of better times, and a change in the policy of Congress, and most likely a change in one branch of the Congress itself, is it fair or politic even, to say to these men, "you have fought too hard, the Radicals hate you too much for the blows you have dealt them, the policy of the Legislature is fixed that your claims are not to be considered even. We shall bestow the honors of victory on men who prudently kept out of the reach of shot and shell; men whom the enemy like better than you; and men who were laboring to secure the removal of their disabilities whilst you were laboring to secure the removal of tyranny, misrule and ruin from the necks of the people?" It seems that there is such a thing as serving one's country too faithfully to secure its honors and rewards!

This doubtless is the proper policy to conciliate a Radical Congress; it certainly is not the policy to maintain the integrity and efficiency of a party. I am quite sure if it prevails, that there are men who will test the merits of quiet and providence in the battles which are to come. Let us know, Mr. Editor, if that policy is to prevail at Raleigh this winter.

Now all that the friends of Graham, Bragg, Turner and others in like situation, ask is, that this matter of disabilities shall not be settled against them in advance as to the evident tendency of many of your communications, but that their claims should be considered on their merits, and they should have a chance to try for a seat in Congress as was given to Mr. Sheber, Mr. Rogers and others. In short just leave that matter to the wisdom of the Legislature when it meets, without trying to prejudge its action to the exclusion of a large and worthy class of Conservatives.

The supposition that Congress will seat a minority candidate for the Senate because of the ineligibility of the Senator elect is founded in ignorance of Congressional action. Unless I am much mistaken Congress has never yet seated a minority candidate except when the election was contested for illegality. How such a contest can grow out of our Senatorial election I am unable to conjecture; but one could be as easily trumped up against a non-disability man, as any other. Such in fact, was the case in the Louisiana contest referred to by one of your correspondents.

If this forbearing spirit prevails there will be peace and harmony in the Conservative ranks, no matter who is made Senator. But if it is expected to drive all of the gentlemen who are under disabilities entirely out of the field by pressing this matter, we very much fear the result may be unprofitable.

These are the sentiments of many in this region who care less for the conciliation of Radicalism than the building up and preservation of

CONSERVATISM.

STEAM ON COMMON ROADS.—The practicability of using steam on common roads appears at last to have been thoroughly tested in Scotland, where the success of Mr. R. W. Thompson's road steamers, after various trials, has earned for them the endorsement of the most skeptical. A six-horse road steamer has been running for several months from Aberdeen, a distance of four miles, over a wretched road, to the Kittock Flour Mills. In many parts of the road the grade is one in eight, over which the steam engine draws ten tons with great ease at the rate of three miles and a half an hour. When we have canals navigated by steamboats, and locomotives run on common roads, "trade and travel" will increase "beyond expression."—*Baltimore Sun.*

TENNESSEE.—The Conservative convention, fully represented by every county in the State, met in Nashville, on the 15th, and nominated General J. C. Brown for Governor by acclamation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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For sale by
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" " Southampton Apple Brandy.
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Come to
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BY Virtue of a Deed executed to me for the purposes therein named; on Saturday, the 2nd day of October next, I shall sell, publicly, on the premises, in Franklin county that valuable Tract of Land known as "The Hill Plantation." It lies on Sandy Creek, four miles from Shocco Springs, adjoining the Lands of Zechariah Wrenn, Wm. Goodson and others. The Tract contains ONE THOUSAND AND TWO ACRES, almost 100 of it rich Creek and Branch bottom. It has a rich and varied soil, well adapted to Cotton, Tobacco, Clover, Wheat, Corn, Oats, &c., has fine meadow land on it, is well watered and is one of the best and most fertile bodies of Land in this section of country. It will be divided to suit purchasers. Wm. J. Branch, Esq., who formerly owned the land, will take pleasure in exhibiting it to persons wishing to buy.

TERMS:—One-third cash, balance on 12 months.

A. S. PERRY, Trustee &c.
J. J. DAVIS, Att'y.
sept 17-4ds Louisburg, N. C.

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sept 16-tf

LOSS OF LIFE.

THERE was a fearful loss of life in Brooklyn, New York, during the past month by fire, most of which can be traced to the careless use of impure and counterfeit Kerosene Oil.—*N. Y. Express.*

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sept 16-2tf

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 27, 1869.

On and after Thursday, Sept. 1, 1870, Trains on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Mail Train leaves Raleigh	8.30 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	2.20 P. M.
Mail Train leaves Weldon	10.15 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh	4.30 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Train is ves Raleigh	10.30 A. M.
arrives at Weldon	9.00 P. M.
leaves Weldon	10.10 A. M.
" arrives at Raleigh	10.10 A. M.

Mail Train makes direct connection at Weldon with the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad and Bay Line Steamers old Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and North-west and with Petersburg Railroad for Petersburg, Richmond and Washington City, to and from all points North and North-West.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and South-west.

Accommodation and Freight Trains connect at Weldon with Accommodation and Freight Trains on Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Petersburg Railroad. And at Raleigh with Accommodation and Freight Trains on North Carolina Railroad.

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2. None of this is made up of promissory notes as in many Companies.
3. Its cash income per annum is over $6,500,000.00 and steadily growing larger.
4. None of this is composed of the notes of hard of policy-holders, as in many companies.
5. It has paid to widows and orphans, and other claimants under policies on deceased lives, about $4,000,000.
6. Such payments are made in cash, and not partly in cancelled notes, as in the case in many companies.
7. No deductions are made from the face of a policy for premium notes when it becomes a claim, as is the case in all Note Companies.
8. The sum of $3,500,000, and upwards, in cash divided among policy-holders, (this being the dividend for the present year), as profits of the business.
9. All the profits of the business are annually divided among the assured Equitably, instead of being wholly or partially distributed among the stockholders, as is the case in all "Mixed" or "Proprietary" Companies.
10. Dividends are invariably available as cash in payment of premiums.
11. The dividends are made from the start, and not postponed until after the lapse of several years, as in many Companies.
12. The Society deals Equitably with its policy-holders.
13. The Equitable has made more progress since its organization than any other Life Company in the world.
14. Its risks have been so carefully selected and its dealing so equitable, that it has never been obliged to contest the payment of a claim at law.
15. Its modes of applying dividends are more numerous and more advantageous than those of any other company in the world.
16. It issues all the popular styles of policy, including "Ten Year Non-Forfeiting" and "Endowment policies."
17. The amount of new business during the year ending "December, 1, 1869, was $51,021,[illegible]
18. Its policies average larger in amount than those of any other company, showing that capitalists select the Equitable for purposes of investment.
19. The profits of the business are apportioned to the assured on the "Contribution plan," which is conceded to be the only equitable mode of division; and not by the mode adopted by many companies, which is grossly unjust to a large proportion of the policy-holders.
20. It is as liberal in the conduct of its business as is consistent with safety to the assured, but does not sacrifice proper caution to an ambition to increase the nominal amount of its business, as is the case with many new companies.
21. It is the favorite company in the United States, as is shown by its new business for 1869, being nearly $13,000,000 greater than any other company.

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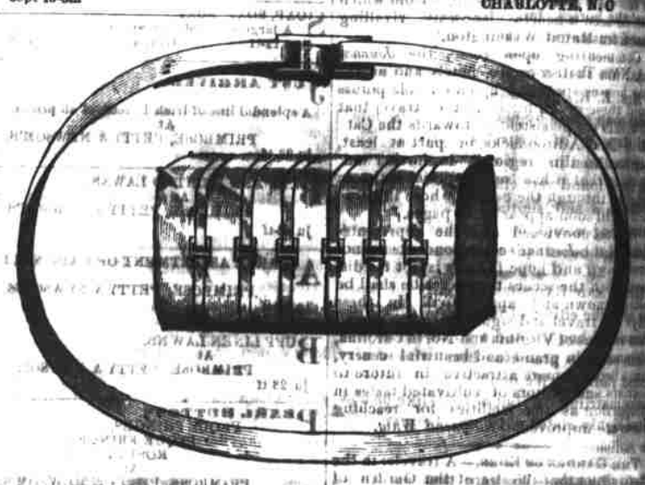

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