

The SENTINEL is published every morning (Mondays excepted) and delivered in the city of Raleigh for SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH. Mail subscriptions, postage free, EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in all cases payable in advance.

The Daily Sentinel.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1876.

National Democratic Reform Ticket.

- FOR PRESIDENT:**
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
OF NEW YORK.
- FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:**
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.
- SELECTORS:**
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake,
JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.
- FIRST DISTRICT,**
V. C. LATHAM, of Pitt.
- SECOND DISTRICT,**
JOHN F. WOOTEN, of Lenoir.
- THIRD DISTRICT,**
JOHN D. STANFORD, of Duplin.
- FOURTH DISTRICT,**
FABIUS H. BUSBEE, of Wake.
- FIFTH DISTRICT,**
FRANK C. ROBBINS, of Davidson.
- SIXTH DISTRICT,**
ROBERT F. WAWING, of Mecklenburg.
- SEVENTH DISTRICT,**
WILLIAM B. GLENN, of Yadkin.
- EIGHTH DISTRICT,**
ALPHONSO C. AVERY, of Burke.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

- FOR GOVERNOR:**
ZEBULON B. VANCE,
OF MECKLENBURG.
- FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:**
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
OF PITT.
- FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:**
JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
OF NEW HANOVER.
- FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:**
THOMAS S. KENAN,
OF WILSON.
- FOR PUBLIC TREASURER:**
JOHN M. WORTH,
OF RANDOLPH.
- FOR AUDITOR:**
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
OF HAYWOOD.
- FOR CHIEF OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:**
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
OF JOHNSTON.
- FOR CONGRESS:**
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
OF FRANKLIN.

- CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS IN OTHER DISTRICTS:**
- 1st DISTRICT—JESSE J. YEATES, of Hertford.
- 3d DISTRICT—ALFRED M. WADDELL, of New Hanover.
- 5th DISTRICT—ALFRED M. SCALES, of Guilford.
- 6th DISTRICT—WALTER L. STEELE, of Richmond.
- 7th DISTRICT—WILLIAM M. ROBBINS, of Iredell.
- 8th DISTRICT—ROBERT B. VANCE, of Buncombe.

Vance will lead the Merrimon vote one thousand in the two counties of Catawba and Duplin.

How anxious Grant is that Hayes shall finish his term of twelve years, is shown by the indecent issue of the military order.

"Righteousness exalteth a nation, and bayonets keep a party in power." This was Mr. Grant's last little speech to a Sunday school class.

A Surry correspondent of the Sentinel says: "You may put down Surry for Tilden, Vance and the amendments to the tune of four hundred majority."

A special report for the Sentinel of the meeting of Vance and Settle at Dobson was delayed in the mails, and came too late to be of any use for publication.

Seals, a white democrat, has been removed as postmaster of Terry, Miss., and a negro woman appointed in his place. That's the way in which Tyler proposes to ignore the "color line."

A subscriber at Rocky Mount writes the Sentinel: "Old Nash right side up for Vance and Tilden; and Edgewood, though overwhelmingly radical, is thoroughly aroused, and will poll this year by far the largest democratic vote cast within her borders since the war."

The railroad authorities called upon Gov. Hendricks for aid, when he was in Philadelphia, to put down strikers on the O. & M. B. R. He at once telegraphed to them: "Pay your men, and you will need no troops." There was a world of good solid sense in that remark. Suppose President Grant had telegraphed to Governor Chamberlain: "Disarm your outlaws, and you will have no disturbances."

Bayonets for the South.

Just before the close of congress Hon. Scott Lord, a democratic representative from New York, and the law partner of Senator Conkling, introduced a resolution into the house calling for the prompt punishment, "in any court having jurisdiction," of all persons attempting to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage by any person having that right. This resolution was voted for by every democrat in the house excepting two. It meant what it said—protection to voters, and the punishment by the civil authorities of those who interfered with the rights of citizenship. What then was the surprise of the nation on reading that the president had issued an order, "in accordance with the spirit" of the Scott Lord resolution, directing General Sherman to hold the army of the United States in readiness for duty, and saying substantially that the southern states are to be the theatre of the military movements contemplated. General Sherman is informed that "such additional orders as may be necessary to carry out these instructions" will be given in due time.

Grant's purpose in this business is plainly discernible. He proposes to help by his old tactics the election of Hayes and Wheeler. Should the prospect of their defeat become imminent, he fancies that he can easily "fix the south all right" by the employment of federal bayonets. The man who once left the presidential chair and lobbied in the corridors of the capitol for the passage of a bill giving him power to establish military rule in any state of the Union, without assigning any reason therefor, is quite equal to the entertainment of any scheme for preventing a free expression of the popular will through the ballot. And the strengthening of the army by congress, which was done that our frontiers might be protected from savage incursions, is to be employed by this martinet for the overriding of a free and peaceful people in a half-dozen sovereign states of the Union.

The association of this military order with the Scott Lord resolution is simply an outrage both upon the house and upon common sense. The intent of that resolution was to obviate every pretext of a necessity for the employment of the military power. It was in harmony with the long asserted democratic doctrine that the south needs only a just and thorough enforcement of the civil law to harmonize all its difficulties. Grant might have pleaded as logically that, because congress had passed the river and harbor appropriation bill, therefore the army was needed at the south. His order is in direct violation of the spirit and purpose of the Scott Lord resolution, and is issued, not in accordance with it, but in defiance of it.

The only "outrage" recently perpetrated was in South Carolina, a republican state. Whose fault is it that the Hamburg murderers were released on \$1,000 bail each? And if Governor Chamberlain, with 30,000 majority at his back, refuses to hold these men to a strict account, is it to be expected that he will do any better when aided by the military power? A moral coward is not fit for the position that he holds. Compare his conduct with that of the democratic authorities of Tennessee after the Gibson slaughter. The perpetrators were brought promptly to trial and sent to the penitentiary for long terms; they would have been hung if they could have been convicted as murderers instead of accessories, a thing almost impossible when murders are committed by a mob. So it was also with the authors of the outrages in Owen county, Kentucky. They were promptly tried and assigned their just and full penalties.

No, the employment of federal bayonets at this juncture does not mean protection to the blacks in their lives and property, but simply a control of the polls on election day. After that the troops will be withdrawn, leaving the blacks unprotected and exposed to the fury of men with passions inflamed by a sense of injustice. And if a murder is committed under these aggravating circumstances, the whole democratic party, north and south, is to be arraigned. It is evident that the democratic voters are to be kept from the polls by bayonets. We can only advise these voters to go peaceably to the polls and vote if they can. If they cannot, and thereby the state is lost, they can trust to the democratic house to throw out the vote of that state in the count by the electoral college.

We submit that the nation has had enough of military rule. Hayes was a soldier, not a great one to be sure, but with just enough of the military idea to make him a martinet, with aspirations to become a little Caesar. He approves the administration of Grant, accepts it as his model; and Grant, with a feeling of gratitude for the compliment, volunteers to elect him to the presidency, through a military order promulgated from the White House. Have we not had almost enough of satrap discipline in civil life? Fortunately, the people are offered the opportunity to choose a man who has no thought of using the military power over a peaceful people,

for the attainment of political ends—a man who comprehends the uses and the power of civil government, and knows how to enforce it for the maintenance of order and the defence of the rights of all. In these days a strong civilian is better than a weak soldier. Let us see to it in November that the fatal stab is given to the small-beer Caesarism that has dominated this country to the destruction of peace at the south, and the ruin of prosperity everywhere, during the last eight years.

The State Press.

The Sentinel extends its best wishes to the press of the state, and hopes for each and every one of it contemporaries, the fullest measure of pecuniary success.

The conductors of the Sentinel heartily thank the press of North Carolina for the cordial manner in which the paper has been received under its new management. Their highest ambition is to go on improving the Sentinel until they shall feel that it fully merits all the encomiums of praise its contemporaries have so kindly, and they may say, so lavishly bestowed upon it.

Fair business rivalry excites no jealousy in the Sentinel. There is room for all, and plenty of work for all to do. There is no paper in the state with which the Sentinel is not now on the very best of terms, and should any quarrel arise in the future it will not emanate from these quarters.

It was the intention at one time to reduce the price of the Weekly Sentinel, but on reflection it was decided not to do so for fear of crippling the country press, which is, after all, the palladium of our liberties, affording the chief channels of information to the people, so the Weekly Sentinel, out of regard for its contemporaries in the country, will remain at two dollars a year.

It is observed with pleasure that the weekly democratic press of North Carolina is doing very efficient service in this campaign, the most efficient, it may be safely said, ever before rendered in the state. The Sentinel will do everything in its power to aid the country press with the latest reliable and most important information, and in the conduct of its business affairs will avoid everything like injurious competition. And while seeking from one end of state to the other such patronage as its merits may entitle it to, the Sentinel will always impress upon the people of every locality that their first duty and best interest is to support and sustain their home paper.

The Advance of Caesarism.

The constantly thickening of the mists of Caesarism are matters of grave alarm to every lover of American liberty. With each recurring day the evidence strengthens that Grant and his satellites have firmly resolved to put an end to the republic.

The order issued through that carpet warrior, Secretary Don. Cameron, on the heels of the adjournment of congress; Grant's direct refusal to obey the laws passed by that congress; the resolution to investigate the Alabama election in which there was and is no scintilla of evidence of fraud or intimidation, are all significant signs so plain that a way-faring man, though a fool, cannot err therein.

Senator Ransom.

General M. W. Ransom, one of the distinguished senators in congress from North Carolina, is now in the city. In a short time General Ransom enters the campaign, and he will render on the stump the same efficient service to the State that he has for four years given her in the counsels of the nation. We are glad to see this able son of North Carolina again in our midst, and the people of the whole State will rejoice to hear that they are soon to have the benefit of his great talents and matchless eloquence in this great contest for honesty and reform.

Striking Election Figures.

Dr. H. V. Radfield, in a letter from Alabama to the Cincinnati Commercial, a republican paper, furnishes some striking figures of the recent election in that state, and from which he arrives at the conclusion that "the time has passed when the republicans can wield the colored voters of the south as a compact body." For instance, Ma-fugo county has heretofore been one of the republican strongholds, and up to the election it never failed to roll in a republican majority of from two to three thousand. The population of the county is 6,000 white and 20,058 colored. This means that the republicans outnumbered the democrats more than three to one. In 1874 the democrats polled 1,808 votes and the republicans 3,432. Last week the republican vote dwindled down to 1,306 and the democratic swelled to 2,598, for the reason that fully one thousand colored men voted the democratic ticket, and another thousand did not vote at all. Bullock county contains 7,223 whites and 17,257 blacks. In 1874 the republican ticket in that county had 2,503 votes, and at the recent election it had but 600, a falling off of nearly 2,000, whilst the democratic vote ran up from 1,584 in 1874 to 2,919 in 1876. As there are only about 1,200 democratic votes in the county, it is evident the bulk of the black vote went to the democrats. In Hale county, containing 4,800 whites to 17,000 blacks, the democrats made a net gain of 2,938 votes, fully 1,500 blacks voting with the democrats. These are but a few of the counties cited in proof of the wonderful change which has taken place in Alabama. Dr. Radfield, who is a republican, predicts that Gov. Tilden will carry Alabama by a majority of not less than 25,000.

CAMPAIGN SCRAPS.

Colosel R. T. Bennett, of Anson, is again in the field.

The Robesonian counts Robeson all right for large gains.

The democratic candidates in Robeson have opened the campaign.

John W. Shackelford is the democratic candidate for the house in Onslow.

Orange will this year poll the largest democratic vote ever recorded in her history.

P. D. Walker, D. C. McAuley and W. H. Watkins are spoken of for the senate from Richmond.

The Beaufort Eagle is gratified at the county ticket and predicts large democratic gains in Carteret.

The Tobacco Plant publishes a statement referring to Judge Settle's college life, which shows up a very questionable transaction.

Under radical rule the county tax of Richmond was \$24,053.91. Under democratic rule the county tax is \$16,200.26.

Cleveland and Catawba are going to contest for the honor of being put down as the banner democratic county of the state in November.

Lee Moore, colored member of a Tilden and Vance club in Mecklenburg, has been assaulted by some of his own color for joining the democrats.

Dick Bird writes the Durham Tobacco Plant that he is a colored man, but shall hereafter vote the democratic ticket, and he goes for Ike Young for lying, and Bill Smith for practicing civil rights in the campaign.

Statesville Landmark?—Hon. W. M. Robbins arrived at home Friday. He was serenaded Friday night and acknowledged the compliment in an animated and stirring speech. He will begin his canvass as soon as his competitor and himself can agree upon their appointments. He goes to Taylorsville Monday, and will make a speech at that place some day during court week. His competitor, we understand, has been quite ill.

An old ducky, cropping on Mr. C. M. Hunt's place in Wilkes county, heard the joint discussion between Vance and Settle at Wilkesboro' and got disgusted at Settle for dodging Vance when he asked him if he was in favor of the civil rights bill. The day after the speaking Mr. Hunt asked the old ducky what he thought of it? "Well, to tell you de truf, I think inassa Settle acted d—n shabby in not answering Mr. Vance when he axed him on dat cibil rights bill. Why nigger as I is, I's 'posed to dat miself—I is."

VANCE AND SETTLE.

The following appointments have been made and agreed upon by Governor Vance and Judge Settle:

- Jonesboro, Friday, August 25.
- Mineral Springs, Saturday, August 26.
- Pittsboro, Monday, August 28.
- Haysville, Clay county, Monday, September 4.
- Murphy, Cherokee county, Tuesday, September 5.
- Franklin, Macon county, Thursday, September 7.
- Webster, Jackson county, Friday, September 8.
- Waynesville, Haywood county, Saturday, September 9.
- Brevard, Transylvania county, Tuesday, September 12.

The people are requested to circulate the news of these appointments, and the public everywhere are invited to attend and hear the discussion. Western papers please copy.

VANCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

A STRONG LETTER TO GENERAL HILL.

THE PEACE MESSAGE OF MAY 1864.

HE BELIEVES THE SUFFERING POOR.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Executive Department, Raleigh, April 22, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—The papers in relation to the seizure of horses in Moore and Randolph, by Lieut. P., have been received with endorsements &c., &c. The explanations are very unsatisfactory and disingenuous. It is exceedingly strange that 15 or 20 horses should be taken, and the officers not know who they were taken from, or who they belonged to! This being so, in all conscience, how did he know them to be disloyal? What right did Lieut. P. have to plunder the citizens? By whose authority did he undertake to try these people and decide upon their loyalty, and proceed to confiscate their property? And more especially, who authorized him to burn the still houses of the citizens? I am sure I did not—neither did General Smith, who sent him to me. I think, according to his own confessions, he has made out a case sufficient for him to be dismissed the service.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
Z. B. VANCE.

EXTRACT FROM GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE, MAY 17th, 1864.

Nor have I, amid all the embarrassments and perplexities of the situation, been unmindful of the great object of all our blood and suffering—PEACE; or neglectful of all proper and honorable efforts to obtain it—knowing the great desire of our people to save the precious blood of their children. If by any possibility an opening might be formed for the statesman to supersede the soldier, I approached the president on the first opportunity presented by the cessation of hostilities in winter, and urged him to appoint commissioners and try what might be done by negotiations. I had little hope indeed of the commissioners being received by the government of our enemy but I thought it our duty, for humanity's sake, to make the effort, and to convince our own suffering people that their government was tender of their lives and property and happiness. I respectfully recommend that you, as the representatives of the people of North Carolina, should lay down what you would consider a fair basis of peace and call upon our representatives in congress, and those to whom is committed the power of making treaties by the constitution, to neglect no fitting opportunity of offering such to the enemy.

TWO WORTHY CITIZENS NAIL A RADICAL LIE.

In your issue of the 10th inst. is an editorial which purports to give an account of a little transaction between ex-Governor Vance and the undersigned, in which you are in error. We hope for the truth of the affair, and in justice to all concerned, you will publish the following correction:

Some time in the year of 1864, whether as a committee of a meeting of the citizens or not, we are not positive, the undersigned, in company with another party, waited upon Governor Vance to solicit bacon for the suffering poor of the city of Raleigh. The governor was very busy attending to several parties who were in the office before us, when Colonel Little, who was engaged in the office at the time, remarked to the governor that he would attend to us, and he very courteously and kindly directed us to apply to Dr. Hogg and Major Devereux, state quartermasters, who cheerfully and promptly furnished the amount asked for, which was immediately distributed to the sufferers.

Respectfully,
W. C. UPCHURCH,
JORDAN WOMBLE,
Raleigh, Aug. 12th, 1876.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

- Major L. C. Latham, democratic elector for the 1st district, will address the people at the following times and places: Williamston, Martin county, Monday, Sept. 11.
- Windsor, Bertie county, Wednesday, Sept. 13.
- Coleraine, Bertie county, Friday, Sept. 15.
- Winton, Hertford county, Saturday, Sept. 16.
- Gatesville, Gates county, Monday, Sept. 18.
- Centre Hill, Chowan county, Tuesday, Sept. 19.
- Edenton, Chowan county, Wednesday, Sept. 20.
- Hertford, Perquimans county, Thursday, Sept. 21.
- Elizabeth City, Pasquotank county, Saturday, Sept. 23.
- Camden C. H., Camden county, Monday, Sept. 25.
- Currituck C. H., Currituck county, Wednesday, Sept. 27.
- Poplar Branch, Currituck county, Thursday, Sept. 28.
- Manteo, Dare county, Saturday, Sept. 30.
- Columbia, Tyrrel county, Monday, Oct. 2.
- Hatfield's Store, Washington county, Friday, Oct. 6.
- Plymouth, Washington county, Saturday, Oct. 7.
- Greenville, Pitt county, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Meeting of the County Executive Committee.

OFFICE DEPT. EX. COMMITTEE OF WAKE CO., Raleigh, Aug. 9, 1876.

There will be a meeting of the democratic executive committee of Wake county on Saturday, the 26th August, 1876, to transact business of importance.

The county commissioners' room will be used on that occasion.

JOSEPH A. HAYWOOD,
Chairman Ex. Committee.

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the democratic party it was Resolved 1. That the chairman of each County Executive Committee be requested to report to the secretary of this committee the name and postoffice address of each member of the same.

2. That each member of the several congressional committees be requested to report his name and address in like manner; and also to take notice that he is ex-officio a member of the State Executive Committee.

3. That this committee urgently calls on the conservative people of North Carolina who favor reform in state and national affairs to form without delay Tilden and Vance clubs in their respective townships or neighborhoods; and the officers of all such clubs are requested to report their names to the secretary of this committee.

4. That the democratic papers throughout the state be requested to publish the above resolutions.

W. B. COX, Chairman.
S. A. SMITH, Sec'y.

Vance for Civil Liberty—The Habeas Corpus Order.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C. Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, 26th May, 1863.

General Order, No. 9.

Militia officers are ordered not to arrest any man as a conscript or deserter who may have been discharged under a writ of habeas corpus tried before any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts of this State.

They are further ordered to resist any such arrest upon the part of any person not authorized by the legal order or process of a Court; or Judge having jurisdiction of such cases.

By order of Governor Vance,
DAN'L G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

"The Proof of the Pudding," &c.

In this age of humbuggery it is easy to make assertions, but to furnish indisputable evidence of the truth of them is not always easy.

We boldly assert that Dr. TUTT'S Hair Dye is superior to all others and to prove it we give the testimony of a celebrated Hair Dresser who has used the various compounds recommended for coloring the hair for twenty-five years.

READ IT!
AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 4, 1871.

DR. TUTT:
Dear Sir:—As a Hair Dresser for twenty-five years, both in Europe and America, I have used all kinds of hair dyes, and I am happy to say that yours is superior to any I have ever seen. For several years I have used it with the greatest satisfaction to myself and customers.

Respectfully,
C. BAUTZEAN,
French Hair Dresser.

SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, &c.

LEE AND JACKSON MILITARY ACADEMY, BURKEVILLE, VA.

The fall session of 1876 will begin the first MONDAY in September.

EXPENSES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS: Board and tuition, including washing, fuel and lights, \$85.

A full and competent corps of instructors. For circulars containing full information, address PRINCIPAL, July 28-d2w1m

RALEIGH HIGH SCHOOL.

The exercises of this school will be resumed on MONDAY, AUGUST 21st, 1876.

Prepares its pupils generally for college and practical pursuits. It offers, in particular, a full and approved course of preparation for the University of North Carolina. Boarders are received, on good terms, into the family of the Principals. Circulars containing terms and particulars sent on application.

Rev. J. M. ATKINSON,
C. H. SCOTT.

PEACE INSTITUTE.
RALEIGH, N. C.

The next (4th) scholastic year begins on THURSDAY, the 14th of September, 1876, and ends June 14th, 1877.

It is divided into two terms of four months each, commencing the 14th of September and 1st of February.

Board and tuition per term, \$100.

For catalogue and other information, address Rev. B. BURWELL SON, Raleigh, N. C.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, Raleigh, N. C., July 18, 1876.

Sealed proposals, with a copy of this advertisement annexed to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., SATURDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1876, for furnishing wood for use of the General Assembly and the several executive offices of the State, as follows:

500 cords of merchantable hard wood, the quantity to be more or less, as may be required, and to be delivered at the capitol yard at such times as the undersigned may direct, subject to inspection. Bids must be accompanied by bond and security (justified) for the fulfillment of the contract. Bid \$500. Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids. Envelopes to be endorsed.

"PROPOSALS FOR WOOD," and addressed to the undersigned, W. H. HOWERTON, Secretary of State, July 19th. Constitution will please copy.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

CORNER OF MORGAN AND McDOWELL STS., RALEIGH, N. C.

This School will reopen on Monday, Sept. 4th, 1876. The discipline of the school, though mild will be firm, the course of instruction thorough and the learning such as to develop the best faculties of mind and heart.

For terms apply to MISS GERTRUDE HAYWOOD, Principal.

REV. EDW. R. RICH, Rector. July 30-td