

# The Semi-Weekly Sentinel

VOL. 3. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1868. NO. 2.

## THE SENTINEL.

W.M. K. PELL, Proprietor.

### PROGRESS OF REACTION—CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

It cannot be gratifying to every true patriot, and every lover of the Constitution, to witness the progress of the reaction against the revolutionary spirit which has controlled public affairs for some time past. The reaction has not been so rapid as the friends of the Constitution desired, yet the advances of its certain progress are every where manifest. The failure of impeachment is the first movement among the new series of events which marked the opening of the reaction. Outcroppings in the Radical party itself, it may be expected to gain strength as it rolls on.

The nomination of Grant and Colfax, at Chicago, is another proof that moderation, or at least a lack of the ardor of ultra-Radicalism, has become very general in the so-called Republican party. Grant could not have secured the nomination if open ultraism had ruled the hour. Wade would have suited the requirements of Phillips, Stevens, Bingham, Butler, &c., but for the certainty of defeat if he had been the leader. Hence the nomination of Grant; yet the universal feeling among really moderate and wise men of all parties, reveals a feeling Grant, under the threatening aspect of affairs which now so clearly menaces the existence of the government. The nomination of Grant and Colfax, as we have elsewhere remarked, excites no enthusiasm. Never, within our recollection, has a nomination fallen so flatly on the public ear. Much of the want of enthusiasm may be attributed to the general expectation of the nomination of Grant, yet this can hardly account for the extent of the indifference with which it has been received.

The elections in Oregon and in Washington city go strongly to confirm the advance of the reaction. The gains of the Democracy are the more remarkable, because of the intense hostility engendered against that party and the extraordinary efforts made by the Radicals and the officials of the government, mostly Radical, to keep alive and increase that hostility. The accessions to the Democratic strength, therefore, plainly indicate, that the "second sober thought" is bringing the masses back to first principles and to their former devotion to the Constitution and the Union.

For a month past, and more, the proof has been clearly in upon the better portion of the Radical party. The assurance that Chief Justice Chase had become alarmed at the outrages of his party, and that his sympathies were falling in with the reaction, has induced many to connect his name with the nomination of the National Democratic Convention at New York, in July. It has been repeatedly stated that leading Democrats and Conservatives were seriously meditating his nomination. We have been slow to believe that Mr. Chase could put himself in such a posture towards the revolutionary spirit of his party, as to make it at all safe for the Democracy serious to consider his nomination. We felt that considerations of policy might, in the event of his willingness to stand upon such a platform as the Democratic Convention would adopt, strongly favor his nomination. The fact that until within a few years he had been a uniform Democrat, together with the evidences of his growing hostility to the ultra programme of the Radicals, led room to believe, that, in the event the Democratic Convention believed that Mr. Chase was the only available man to defeat the Radicals with certainty, he might be the nominee. Our telegram, on yesterday morning, presenting in detail the present position of Chief Justice Chase and his willingness to co-operate with the Democratic party, (provided it should be ascertained to represent the views of Mr. Chase correctly,) increases the possibility of his nomination. Yet further developments are necessary to authorize such an expectation. The National Democratic Convention will doubtless be in possession of all the facts necessary to a full survey of the situation, and will certainly select a ticket with the view of defeating Radicalism. For such a result every true lover of his country will most ardently pray.

The Danville Times says that a gentleman in Hockingham county went from home a few days since, leaving a little negro boy in charge. A negro man came near the premises, and asked the little boy who was in the house. Being informed that no one was at home, he insisted on going in. Objection was made, and he got hold of the boy and whipped him. This little fellow then ran to the house, getting there before the man, picked up a gun and shot him dead. When the owner of the premises came home, he reported what he had done. Faithful guard, that!

We learn, from the Journal, that a number of citizens of Wilmington have invited Gen. Seymour to visit that city, before leaving the State. He has promised to accept, if possible. We hope that he may be able to do so. Our Wilmington friends have the knack of dispensing elegant hospitalities.

The Charlotte Times ventures to our opinion that the State should have the best of the State. He admits their attraction, but insists that Charlotte will bear off the palm. Well, indeed, Wasing, we won't quarrel about the matter. The girls are all charming.

### THE JACOBIAN GAMM.

"Data," the well-informed and generally reliable correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in the same letter in which he communicates the Senate vote (34 to 8) on the Arkansas Bill, expresses doubts whether it or the Omnibus Bill can pass over the "inevitable veto" of the President.

We adhere to the opinion we have not only expressed, but that the result will be different, that the States will be admitted, in the course of a few weeks, on the basis of the "Sage's Constitution," and that some Congressional strategy will be adopted, by which the pros and cons of the measure, growing out of the application of the law, shall be obliterated. After all of the various glories of the Radical policy of Reconstruction, and after the failure of the Chicago Convention over the measure, it is not probable that Congress will have a vote to ratify its own handiwork. How a more efficacious and delicate use of the sword, and thus being reliable and out-rung upon the pompous generalizations of the "National Convention."

The only event which has influenced the Congressional mind to hesitate in the matter, ever assuming any degree, is the apprehension of the electoral vote of some, or a majority, of the Southern States, after all, at least against their nomination for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and that thus the Radical fat may be pitched into the Democratic fire. In order to carry out their promises of so-called Reconstruction, and, at the same time, to provide against the contingency of losing the electoral vote of any of the Southern States, which demands their once a terrible vision, Senator Edmunds of Vermont, has come forward with the following infamous proposition:

Resolved, that the States of Virginia, South Carolina, South Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, respectively, shall not be entitled to representation in the electoral college for the election of President or Vice President of the United States, and that the electoral vote of each of the said States shall, pursuant to the terms of the said proposition, be distributed among the people of such States, pursuant to the terms of the said proposition, and that the said States shall be entitled to representation in the electoral college, and that the said States shall be entitled to representation in the electoral college, and that the said States shall be entitled to representation in the electoral college.

The simple meaning of all this is, that the Radicals recognize the fact that their success in the Presidential election can only be accomplished by a compact and solid Southern vote. Hence, if any one of them should happen to vote against Grant, it will at once be declared that the government of such State is not in "peaceful operation," and its vote will not be counted. If they should all vote for Grant, their governments will be pronounced "peaceful" to an extent that was never claimed for the fanciful Utopia. This is the last stride of the revolutionary monster of Radicalism.

A grave question arises: After the Southern States are admitted to representation, they are equal States with all the rest. They will have the sole power to regulate suffrage for themselves, and they will have all the rights possessed by Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, or any other State. They will have the same constitutional right to have their electoral vote counted that New York has. How is that right to be divested? Suppose that the vote of a State, thus attempted to be excluded, should be sufficient to determine the result of the Presidential election. Would not the Radical candidate, declared elected by such exclusion, be a President of force? Would the white masses of the North submit to this? Would it not bring about civil war? Where would all this end?

Edmunds' resolution, while it is significant of the desperation of Radicalism and of its consciousness of approaching dissolution, is, at the same time, one of the most heinous evidences yet presented of its crazy, revolutionary and diabolical designs upon the Constitution and the liberties of the country.

DEATH OF MR. BUCHANAN.—PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.—Washington, June 3, 1868.—The President, with deep regret, announces to the people of the United States the death, at Wheatland, Pennsylvania, on the 1st instant, of his honored predecessor, James Buchanan.

### THEIR POWER TO REGULATE SUFFRAGE.

When the Arkansas Bill was up before the Senate, a few days since, the Hon. Rev. John Johnson in a few logical sentences, completely disipated the modern and unoriginal idea that Congress has any power to regulate the franchise in the States.—Senator Morton, of Indiana, voted Radical, followed him, taking the same view, and even employing much stronger language in condemnation of the attempt to impose conditions upon the States.

The following is the text of Senator Johnson's argument, and it is conclusive.

"Mr. J. went on to argue against the amendment of Mr. Drake, contending that the right of regulating the suffrage was vested solely in the States. It cannot be found that any such power has ever been delegated to the general government, and hence it is no longer necessary to the States.

The following is the text of Senator Johnson's argument, and it is conclusive.

THE COMIC CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Now, then, ladies and gentlemen, we will have the great "pigeon trick," or Section No. 2. Here it is:

"2. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all legal men at the South, was annulled by the 'pigeon trick,' and must be maintained, while the right of suffrage in all the legal States properly belongs to the people of these States."

So, you see, we cut off the heads of the two pigeons. We don't pluck them now. A word in your ear.—We postpone that until after the election. But we cut off their heads. There are put them in this bag, and shake them up, and out they fly the white pigeon with the black pigeon's head on, and the black pigeon with the white pigeon's head on. You don't see through the trick, eh? Very likely. (Stop. It may be as well to explain that Mr. H. Greeley is supposed to be delivering this lecture.)

### OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FAILURE OF IMPROVEMENT ON THE TENDENCY CAMPAIGN CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1868.

As we have already stated, the Republican party has been divided into two camps, the ultra and the moderate. The ultra party has been the more successful in the present campaign, but it is not probable that it will be able to carry out its programme.

As the ultra party has been the more successful in the present campaign, it is not probable that it will be able to carry out its programme.

As the ultra party has been the more successful in the present campaign, it is not probable that it will be able to carry out its programme.

As the ultra party has been the more successful in the present campaign, it is not probable that it will be able to carry out its programme.

As the ultra party has been the more successful in the present campaign, it is not probable that it will be able to carry out its programme.

As the ultra party has been the more successful in the present campaign, it is not probable that it will be able to carry out its programme.

### COLFAX BACKS OUT FROM THE CRIMINAL OBJECTS OF THE GUANO IMPROVEMENT.

From the National Intelligencer.

Mr. Colfax, on Saturday, promptly refused to act in the base and dishonourable office Butler sought to impose upon him. It was well that he did so. His refusal was not alone from a sense of the obligations of the common decency and proprieties of life, but from a keen appreciation of the applicability to him of the criminal law of the United States.

Mr. Colfax, on Saturday, promptly refused to act in the base and dishonourable office Butler sought to impose upon him. It was well that he did so. His refusal was not alone from a sense of the obligations of the common decency and proprieties of life, but from a keen appreciation of the applicability to him of the criminal law of the United States.

Mr. Colfax, on Saturday, promptly refused to act in the base and dishonourable office Butler sought to impose upon him. It was well that he did so. His refusal was not alone from a sense of the obligations of the common decency and proprieties of life, but from a keen appreciation of the applicability to him of the criminal law of the United States.

Mr. Colfax, on Saturday, promptly refused to act in the base and dishonourable office Butler sought to impose upon him. It was well that he did so. His refusal was not alone from a sense of the obligations of the common decency and proprieties of life, but from a keen appreciation of the applicability to him of the criminal law of the United States.

Mr. Colfax, on Saturday, promptly refused to act in the base and dishonourable office Butler sought to impose upon him. It was well that he did so. His refusal was not alone from a sense of the obligations of the common decency and proprieties of life, but from a keen appreciation of the applicability to him of the criminal law of the United States.

Mr. Colfax, on Saturday, promptly refused to act in the base and dishonourable office Butler sought to impose upon him. It was well that he did so. His refusal was not alone from a sense of the obligations of the common decency and proprieties of life, but from a keen appreciation of the applicability to him of the criminal law of the United States.

Mr. Colfax, on Saturday, promptly refused to act in the base and dishonourable office Butler sought to impose upon him. It was well that he did so. His refusal was not alone from a sense of the obligations of the common decency and proprieties of life, but from a keen appreciation of the applicability to him of the criminal law of the United States.

### GRANT'S CAPABILITIES.

General Grant has become, of length, only the subject of political attacks, and his name can be interpreted by his public acts. His name is the general point to which all eyes are turned, and it is only by a study of his public acts that we can form a correct opinion of his capabilities.

General Grant has become, of length, only the subject of political attacks, and his name can be interpreted by his public acts. His name is the general point to which all eyes are turned, and it is only by a study of his public acts that we can form a correct opinion of his capabilities.

General Grant has become, of length, only the subject of political attacks, and his name can be interpreted by his public acts. His name is the general point to which all eyes are turned, and it is only by a study of his public acts that we can form a correct opinion of his capabilities.

General Grant has become, of length, only the subject of political attacks, and his name can be interpreted by his public acts. His name is the general point to which all eyes are turned, and it is only by a study of his public acts that we can form a correct opinion of his capabilities.

General Grant has become, of length, only the subject of political attacks, and his name can be interpreted by his public acts. His name is the general point to which all eyes are turned, and it is only by a study of his public acts that we can form a correct opinion of his capabilities.

General Grant has become, of length, only the subject of political attacks, and his name can be interpreted by his public acts. His name is the general point to which all eyes are turned, and it is only by a study of his public acts that we can form a correct opinion of his capabilities.

General Grant has become, of length, only the subject of political attacks, and his name can be interpreted by his public acts. His name is the general point to which all eyes are turned, and it is only by a study of his public acts that we can form a correct opinion of his capabilities.

General Grant has become, of length, only the subject of political attacks, and his name can be interpreted by his public acts. His name is the general point to which all eyes are turned, and it is only by a study of his public acts that we can form a correct opinion of his capabilities.

### THE IRISH NATIONAL PLATFORM.

The Irish National platform adopted by the Radicals is the other day in Chicago, and the whole of it is so full of contradictions, that it is not possible to find a single principle that is not contradicted by another.

The Irish National platform adopted by the Radicals is the other day in Chicago, and the whole of it is so full of contradictions, that it is not possible to find a single principle that is not contradicted by another.

The Irish National platform adopted by the Radicals is the other day in Chicago, and the whole of it is so full of contradictions, that it is not possible to find a single principle that is not contradicted by another.

The Irish National platform adopted by the Radicals is the other day in Chicago, and the whole of it is so full of contradictions, that it is not possible to find a single principle that is not contradicted by another.

The Irish National platform adopted by the Radicals is the other day in Chicago, and the whole of it is so full of contradictions, that it is not possible to find a single principle that is not contradicted by another.

The Irish National platform adopted by the Radicals is the other day in Chicago, and the whole of it is so full of contradictions, that it is not possible to find a single principle that is not contradicted by another.

The Irish National platform adopted by the Radicals is the other day in Chicago, and the whole of it is so full of contradictions, that it is not possible to find a single principle that is not contradicted by another.

The Irish National platform adopted by the Radicals is the other day in Chicago, and the whole of it is so full of contradictions, that it is not possible to find a single principle that is not contradicted by another.