The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

The Reception of the Delegations Last Night!

MAGNIFICENT DEMONSTRATION!!

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!!

Telegrams received during the day, on yesterday, informed our people that large delegations from glorious old New Hanover, and the counties on the line of the various Railroads, were en route for Raleigh, via Weldon and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

About 7 o'clock, P. M., the city Young Men's Seymour and Blair Club formed in front of the Court House, and a cavalcade of thirty-seven mounted men wheeled into line at the same place. This organization was gotten up under the immediate auspices of our public-spirited young townsman, Thos G Jenkins, Esq. Each horseman wore an appropriate scarf of red, white and blue, and each horse's head was decorated with a flag bearing the inscription of each one of the States. At the head of the cavalcade the United States flag was carried by W. C. Parker, former color bearer of the 14th. N. C. Troops. The whole presented a highly imposing appearance.

The cortege moved to the Depot, accompanied by torch-bearers and a large concourse of citizens. About 9½ o'clock, the whistle of the approaching engine set the crowd all ablaze with enthusiasm.—Soon the cannon from a flat-car on the nearing train thundered forth, music aboard sent forth its thrilling strains, and cheer on cheer from hundreds of throats rent the air.

The various delegates were welcomed, in a stirring and appropriate address, by C. M. Busbee, Esq., President of our Young Men's Club, which was most handsomely and eloquently replied to by Col. A. M. Waddell, of the New Hanover Delegation.

A procession was then formed, which marched through several of the streets to the Club room prepared for the New Hanoverian legation.—At every stage of its progress, loud and enthusiastic were the shouts and huzzas.

The New Hanover delegation was accompanied by a detachment of the colored Club of Wilmington, two bands of music, martial and instrumental, several minor transparencies, and one grand pyramidal transparency, carried on a wagon, exhibiting full size likenesses of Seymour and Blair and beautiful and patriotic mottoes.

But of all these things, we must defer notice. We write this hasty paragraph at the hour of midnight, and cannot pretend, of course, to do justice to the inspiring occasion.

We should estimate that between five and six hundred delegates arrived on the trains last night. Every prospect indicates a grand and glorious Convention of patriotic freemen! NORTH CAROLINA IS AROUSED! *The ball is fully in motion!!*

We regret to state that, at the Depot, while awaiting the arrival of the trains, a serious riot was, at one time, imminent, which was only prevented by wonderful forbearance on the part of the white men. A difficulty having occurred between a white man and a negro, it was made the pretext for a turbulent and riotous demonstration on the part of certain negroes—Stones were thrown by them—one of which struck a young gentleman of the city, painfully, though slightly, wounding him—The number of white men present was sufficient, had a collision taken place, to have annihilated the disturbers of the peace, which makes their prudence and forbearance the more commendable and remarkable. A. H. Galloway, of New Hanover, deserves great credit for his prompt rebuke to the disorderly men of his color, and his efforts to restrain their violent and insulting exhibitions. This demonstration, taken in connection with a threatening letter, leads to the certainty that it was, in a measure, premeditated. But, from prudential reasons, and, on account of the lateness of the hour, we stop here.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The anxiety of our Reporters to participate in the proceedings of the Convention will account for the non-appearance of the proceedings of the Legislature, on yesterday.

The Senate was engaged, most of the day, in the consideration of bills of little interest. The most important measure, which engaged attention, was the bill establishing a Penitentiary, which was defeated.

In the House, several important bills were postponed until to-morrow. The bill against horse or mule stealing, imposing a penalty of imprisonment for life or for twenty years, at the discretion of the Judge, passed its several readings.

GOING WEST.—Our enterprising friend, J. B. Hunter, Esq., of Portsmouth, Va., is on his way to the Western part of the State, with a view of looking into the Dried Fruit trade, &c. We commend him to our people in that section as an energetic and liberal Merchant.

HON. D. L. SWAIN.—We are much pained to learn that the Hon. D. L. Swain was thrown from a carriage in Chapel Hill, or its vicinity, on Tuesday, and seriously hurt. We have not heard the extent of his injuries, but sincerely trust that they are not so great as current report has here represented. Prof. Fetter, who was riding in the same vehicle, was also hurt, but not seriously.

THE WAR MEASURES OF THE RADICALS.

The following bill, said to have been drawn by John Pool, of Pasquotank—passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday. The temper of the General Assembly indicates that the Radicals of North Carolina are close imitators of their leaders in Congress of the worst stripe. They have just made a Constitution to suit them, and yet we believe not a bill has been presented by them in the Legislature which has the slightest political bearing, that does not violate the letter and spirit of that instrument. Let the reader compare the following bill with the first article of the new Constitution or the Bill of Rights. Are they mad? Have the gods marked them for political destruction? Read this bill and see how utterly they ignore and violate the personal liberties of the people.

We are utterly opposed to corruption and bribery in elections. We would have every man punished for corruption and bribery. But who are so liable to the punishments of this bill as the Radicals themselves? Who proscribed men for their political opinions but the Radicals? Who remove men and women from office for opinion's sake but the Radicals?

Are the people of North Carolina free? Have they not the right to do what they will with their own? Are men to be arrested because they hire who they please, trade with whom they please, buy from whom they please? What mean these mad caps by such laws as these? Are the old blue light laws to be enacted among us? Verily, these obnoxious laws only hasten the doom of a party, which has lost all sense of justice, all regard for the rights and liberties of the people. Read the bill:

A BILL TO PUNISH BRIBERY AND COERCION IN ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That it shall be unlawful or any person to offer any bribe to any of the qualified voters of this State, with intent to influence his vote in any election.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person to attempt to influence the vote of any of the qualified voters of this State, in any election, by any threat to discharge such voter from employment or to withdraw from him patronage, or to discharge from employment, or refuse patronage to any member of such voter's family, or any other person in whose welfare such voter is, or is supposed to be, interested.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person to give a pecuniary or other consideration whatever to any of the qualified voters of this State because of the vote which such voter may cast or may have cast in any election.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to discharge from employment, withdraw patronage from, or otherwise injure, threaten, oppress or attempt to intimidate any of the qualified voters of this State, because of the vote such voter may cast in any election.

SEC. 5. That any person violating any provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to indictment for the same, and on conviction of having violated the provisions of section one, shall be fined not less that twenty dollars or imprisonment not less than ten days. And on conviction of having violated the provision of section two, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars or imprisoned not less than twenty dollars, and also imprisoned not less than ten days. And on conviction of having violated section four, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, and also imprisoned not less than twenty days.

SEC. 6. That every magistrate or peace officer of this State, or of the municipal corporations in the State who shall know of his own knowledge, or to whom information shall in any way come, that any person has violated any of the provisions of this act, shall immediately arrest or by warrant cause to be arrested such person so offending, and upon sufficient evidence, shall cause him to enter into bond and sufficient security in the sum of not less than two hundred dollars, for his appearance before the next term of the Superior Court of the County in which the offence may have been committed, then and there to answer to the law, and in the meantime to keep the peace, and in default of giving such bond and security, such person so offending shall be committed to prison until he shall have complied with the aforesaid provisions.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That any justice of the peace or other officer charged with the execution of this act who shall fail or neglect to carry out the provisions of said act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall be subject to the same penalties provided for in this act.

SEC. 8. This Act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

FROM TENNESSEE—THE GOVERNOR TO CONTROL THE MILITIA.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 8.

In the House a bill has been submitted by the military committee giving Governor Brownlow absolute power to arm and equip as many regiments as he pleases. The bill is certain to pass, and it is equally certain that the regiments will be in part made up of negroes. Hundreds of the latter are now arriving here, waiting for a chance to be mustered in, while a number of whites are busy trying to secure positions as officers.

Petitions are pouring in by the dozen earnestly imploring the Legislature not to call out the militia. It is not impossible that the Conservatives in the State will en masse withdraw from the canvass.

If a decision is arrived at that the canvass will go on with the militia in the field, it will be an impossibility to prevent riot and bloodshed. There is a division of sentiment in the democratic ranks as to what course to pursue.

A rumor having gained considerable currency that a number of persons were loaded torches to burn the city, some of the prominent citizens met yesterday to make an investigation. Nothing could be discovered to implicate any one except a half-witted white man, who has been threatening her fiery vengeance against the city.

The Press and Times yesterday morning contained details of terrible outrages in Williamson county, by the Ku Klux, on a lot of negroes, wherein one was shot dead and a number badly wounded. The grand jury of the county made an investigation to-day, in which it was found that the story was false.

THE GREAT BARBECUE AT SELMA.

We learn that the Conservative gathering at Selma, the new and flourishing town in the county of Johnston, on the N. C. R. R., was the largest political meeting ever assembled in that county. From about sunrise, until near eleven o'clock, on the morning of the 11th, every avenue leading to the place presented a spectacle forcibly reminding one of the great outpouring of the people in 1840. The crowd present was variously estimated at from 1500 to 2000 people. The speaking commenced at 11 o'clock. Col. Sharp was appointed chairman and W. Whitaker, Esq., Sec'y. Maj Englehard of the Wilmington *Journal*, led off, in a speech of one hour, eliciting the attention and applause of the masses, followed by Sam'l T. Williams, Esq., of Granville, in a speech fraught with unanswerable arguments. At the close of Mr. W's speech, a recess of one hour was taken, when the vast multitude partook of an excellent Barbecue, prepared for the occasion.

At 2 o'clock, the crowd reassembled around the speaker's stand, when Col. Cowan, of Wilmington, being introduced by the Chairman, spoke for three quarters of an hour, in a strain peculiar to that gentleman. Cheers and applause endorsed his entire effort, from beginning to end, and he sat down amid the cries of "go on! go on!"

Col. Sharp was then loudly called for.—He came forward and delivered one of those practical speeches, for which he is noted. His appeals to the good sense, the sober second thought of the people, brought the entire crowd to their feet, enthusiasm reached its highest pitch, and much good is doubtless the result. The 11th of August was a great day for old Johnston.

At the close of the afternoon speaking a proposition was made to form a Seymour and Blair Club, when a rush was made for the Secretary's table, to see who should be first up head the list. Several hundred names were registered, among them *fifteen colored men*.

The work goes bravely on, and if persisted in, up to the day of election, the State will be safe for the Conservative candidates by forty thousand majority. So mote it be.

COL. E. H. TOWNLEY, of Indiana, lately a prominent Radical of that State, addressed a large Democratic Mass Meeting in Baltimore, a few nights since. Since the nomination of Seymour and Blair, he has left the ranks of his old political associates in disgust, and given his adherence and support to the Democratic party. In his speech on the occasion referred to, he drew the following graphic picture of the carpet-baggers:

"The representatives of the South were once of the first character of the country as statesmen and gentlemen. They received from and reflected honor on their honored ancestors. They were high minded gentlemen, and who represents them now? [The speaker here, amidst the wildest laughter, long continued, drew forth a black carpet-bag from under the table and held it up.] This, [renewed laughter,] this is a pretty thing to say who shall or who shall not vote, preside over courts, and handle the finances. Such is a fact—this is a true representation. I'll tell you the history of a carpet bagger from my part of the country. He was a Colonel in the army, and at the close of the war was appointed a captain in the regular army. He was sent to North Carolina, and was appointed a judge. He received leave of absence for one year, to fill the duties of his judgeship. At the end of the year he resigned, drawing all his pay, and was elected to Congress, and is there now by 17,000 majority. Just think of it. There he is (holding up the carpet bag.)—(Laughter.) He fined a planter when a judge $250 for whipping a negro; he kept $100, gave $100 to the negro, and said he sent the other to the government. Now it any man believes that the government received a cent, he can, just break me.

Let us look at the contents of a carpet-bagger. Let us disect him. (He unlocked a carpet bag and took from it several articles as he announced them.) What have we here? Late and adventures of that distinguished American citizen, Frederick Douglass; constitution of the secret Radical association. It is in a dead language, and none can read it but Butler, Butler, English & Co. What is in this bundle? Massachusetts crackers, harder and meaner than hard tack. We will go a little further. Here is a precious document, from its numerous wrappings, and we will unroll it. Course from the Western reserve. There, Mr. President and gentlemen, there is provision enough to last a carpet-bagger through a nine months campaign. (Laughter.) Can we live and endure such things? Will not our hearts feel and break at the contemplation of the desolation that has fallen upon the country? Never mind, our troubles will be over in November next, and Grant and Colfax will get up and get."

"ENCOURAGING.—Our Conservative friends are *rallying to our support in a handsome manner!* We are *daily* receiving subscriptions to the *Press*, and in a few days hope to be able to report several hundred new subscribers. Still room for more. Send in the names and money. The terms are very cheap."—*Concord Press.*

We are glad to hear of the success of our excellent contemporary. The best way to advance the cause, and spread correct information among the masses, is to encourage our local Democratic and Conservative papers.

"Travel upon the routes from the South appears largely on the increase. Each train from that section comes heavily laden with passengers on the wing northward, seeking a cooler latitude. The large number of carpetbags carried by these travelers is a noticeable feature. It has been suggested that, as the elections in most of the Southern States are over, the disappointed aspirants are now returning home.—*Wash. Cor. Balt. Sun.*

"There are still left" say another of the carpet-baggers, of whom we should be glad to "*git shed.*"

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, 1868.

Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

The bill to incorporate the Enterprise Manufacturing Co. passed its third reading.

Mr. Welker offered a resolution, authorizing the Principal Enrolling Clerk to employ not exceeding two assistants, at $4 per day, which was adopted.

THE SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to organize a detailed militia in this State, was taken up.

Mr. Wilson, of Forsythe, offered to amend sec. 5, as follows:

"All division and brigade commanders shall be appointed by the Governor, field officers of regiments shall be elected by the commissioned officers of the Companies comprising each regiment respectively, and the officers of each Company shall be elected by the rank and file of each Company."

The motion was lost by the following vote:

AYES.—Messrs. Barnes, Beeman, Love, Melcher, Mason, Osborne, Purdie, Robbins, Wynne and Wilson—10.

NAYS.—Messrs. Beasley, Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eppes, (negro,) Forkner, Galloway, (negro,) Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, (negro,) Jones, of Wake, Legg, Lassiter, Long, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Rich, Richardson, Smith, Shoffner, Sweet, Welker and Winstead—28.

Mr. Osborne proposed to amend the 9th section, by providing that, instead of authorizing the Governor to call out the force, by the request of five Justices of the Peace, to add the Sheriff of the county and five Justices. The motion was lost.

Mr. O. also moved to amend the 12th section, so as to authorize any office to call out this force, at the request of a Judge, five Justices, or the Sheriff, striking out deputy, county or town constable, or any County Commissioner. The motion was lost.

Mr. Osborne offered, as an additional section, the following:

"That the detailed militia, provided for in Sec. 5, is only designed to aid the Sheriff in each county in the preservation of order. That said detailed militia, while on service in each county, shall be under the control and direction of the Sheriff of said county—shall obey his orders, and be continued in service in said county only so long as he may require."

The motion was lost by the following vote:

AYES.—Messrs. Barrow, Barnes, Beeman, Lindsay, Love, Melcher, Mason, Osborne, Purdie, Robbins, Sheffner, Wynne, Winstead and Wilson—14

NAYS.—Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eppes, (negro,) Forkner, Galloway, (negro,) Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, (negro,) Jones, of Wake, Legg, Lassiter, Long, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Rich, Richardson, Smith, Sweet and Welker—25.

Mr Robbins offered an amendment to the 22d section, forbidding any organized body of the detailed Militia from being allowed to approach within one quarter of a mile of the polls, during an election, unless in case of an actual riot. Lost.

Mr. Osborne offered the following, as an additional section to the bill:

"That the provisions of this bill, contained in Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 23, shall continue six months, and no longer, unless otherwise directed by the General Assembly, by appropriate legislation." Lost.

Mr Love arose to offer an amendment, when Mr. Sweet moved the postponement of the question for five minutes, to make a motion to place the previous question second in order in the rules.

Mr. Love protested against this action, on the part of the majority, as unjust to the minority, and was proceeding to discuss the question, when the Chair called him to order.

Thereupon Mr. Colgrove called the previous question.

Mr. Love asked him to withdraw it a moment, to enable him to offer an amendment in good faith.

Mr. C. declined, and Mr. Love denounced his course as an additional evidence of the disposition of the majority to prevent free speech.

The main question was then called, and the bill passed its third reading, as follows:

AYES.—Messrs. Barrow, Beasley, Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eppes, (negro,) Forkner, Galloway, negro, Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, negro, Jones, of Wake, Legg, Lindsay, Lassiter, Long, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Richardson, Smith, Sheffner, Sweet, Welker, Wynne and Winstead—30.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barnes, Beeman, Love, Melcher, Mason, McLaughlin, Osborne, Purdie, Rich, Robbins and Wilson—11.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

The Reporter prepared copious notes of the debate in which Messrs. Osborne and Robbins most ably and forcibly, opposed the bill and Messrs. Winstead, Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Wynne and Brogden, in favor of the bill, took part. The discussion took a wide range and continued for a long hour. Our limits prevent a notice of the debate to-day, but we will endeavor to give a resume of it to-morrow.

The bill, itself, shall also appear to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[BY UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.]

House was called to order at the usual time.

Prayer by Rev. Morris, (negro,) of the House.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the rules were suspended, and the bill regulating taxation in incorporate towns was taken up.—Mr. S. offered an amendment to Sec. 2, inserting $300 in lieu of $100. The amendment was put to a vote and adopted.

Mr. Seymour objected to the whole bill and moved its reference, with the amendment, to the Judiciary Committee. The motion was put and prevailed.

By Blair: A bill to equalize the tax lists in Randolph County, known as the Convention tax. The bill passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Seymour the rules were suspended, to take up the bill entitled an act to amend an act to incorporate the Newbern Gas Light Company. The bill passed its several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

The hour arrived for the special order. A bill to amend the Charter of the Chatham Rail Road Company.

Mr Pool opposed the passage of the bill until it was better known. He wished to know what security the State would have for the investment of her funds in said road, and cautioned the House to look well to the security. Such bills should be well considered, and have mature consideration. He moved that the bill be printed and laid on the desk of each member this morrow morning.

Laffin entered into a defence of the bill, generally, and insisted that the State could lose nothing, as it was not a loan, but a mere exchange of bonds.

Harris, of Wake, (negro,) opposed the motion to print, as it would delay the passage of the bill. He moved to lay the motion to print on the table. The motion was put and carried.

Mr. Bennett said he thought that was legislating unadvisedly. Yesterday the House passed bills rapidly, involving the State to the amount of nearly six million of dollars, and were endeavoring to increase her liabilities three millions more without having any time for examination or consideration. We were following in the footsteps of Tennessee, and we would soon reach her condition. We must attach more importance to these National bills, especially as they involve our credit.

Mr. Sinclair advocated the passage of the bill.

Ku Klux Ingram wanted to put in his little "word or two." He was very honest but lacked information; however, he would raise his voice in favor of the bill, and he raised it, emphatically, slept and was heard no more.

Leffin thought the time was getting too inquisitive, and, therefore, called for the gag law. The call was backed not to and sustained by his Radical brethren, who were in the secret.

Upon the final passage the yeas and nays were called, and the bill passed its third reading, by a vote of yeas 58, nays 17.

A message was received from the Senate, asking the concurrence of the House in a resolution to employ two additional Clerks at $4 per day.

Mr Sinclair moved to concur.

Vendenhall objected. He said the present clerical force was not employed half the time.

Sweat, (negro,) also objected, saying that the difficulty was in the incompetency of the present Clerks. They should have looked to common sense at the beginning. The further consideration of the resolution was postponed.

Mr Speaker Holden took the floor and moved to take up Senate bill to incorporate the Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Co.

The bill was taken up and passed its several readings.

Laffin called up the bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. R. R. Co.

Mr. Pool moved to print the bill and make it the special order for some hour to-morrow.

Candler objected to the postponement.

Old Major Downing, having refreshed himself by a good nap, thought it was time to take a hand; he, therefore, moved to lay the motion to print on the table. The motion was adopted, and the bill passed its third reading, by a vote of yeas 70, nays 12.

Leffin called up the bill to amend the charter of the Williamston and Tarboro Railroad.

The Speaker, not thinking a quorum present, ordered the doorkeeper to hunt up the "cheese and cracker brigade" and seat them. They were accordingly marched in.

Leffin called the previous question. The call was sustained, and the bill passed its third reading, by a vote of yeas 67, nays 10.

Harris, of Wake, negro, called up the bill to punish bribery and coercion in elections, (drawn up by John Pool.)

Mr. Durham was opposed to the second section, especially. It was a matter that the Legislature had nothing to do with.—It was perfectly absurd and ridiculous for this body to attempt to pass such a bill.—Legislators would stultify themselves by passing such a law. It plainly showed the cloven foot of the Radical party. They endeavored, by all the legislation in their power, to drive the people into adopting their views and voting for their candidate. It is, in spirit and letter, an attempt to intimidate men from giving a fair expression of opinion in the next election.

Mr Sinclair said he thought the gentleman misinformed as to the intention of the bill. He put a different construction upon it. There were some objections to it.—Strike them out and he would support it.

Mr. Argo was in favor of any bill to prevent bribery or coercion, but wanted a bill that would prevent such things, drawn up in a proper and legal manner,—one that would protect the rights of all, and not infringe upon the rights of any. He moved to amend, by striking out sections 2, 3, 5 and 7.

Seymour called for the previous question. The call was sustained and the question recurred upon Mr. Argo's amendment.

The question was put, the amendment was rejected, and the bill then passed its third reading.

Old Major made a motion in regard to the bill, to which no one paid the least attention.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the House then adjourned.

AN EXPRESS GOVERNOR.—They tell this tale in Georgia: "Bullock, who writes himself Gov. ernor" of that State, was formerly the Southern Express agent at Atlanta. On the Sunday after his "inauguration" he determined to cut a sponge in the way of church going, and a fine equipage was ordered from a livery stable, but the horses not proving stylish enough to suit the fastidious taste of the "Governor," he had them taken out, and substituted a pair of fine black express horses. The equipage dash of this sign the insignia with liveried driver, and of course, a gold-mounted durable stick, in. Just as the carriage stop. was opposite the door of the church the driver called to the prominent people in the street, whom and to an instant the noble animals, true to their education and habits as "express carriers," wheeled upon the arc of a circle corresponding with the length of the pole of the carriage, and backed the vehicle with a speed and vigor into the very door and the sanctuary. The "Governor" hastily disappeared in the interior.

The Radicals are, evidently, not so much in ecstacy about the Presidential election, as somebody else, the election of Grant and Colfax as they were a short time since.—The *Tribune*, for instance, the organ of the Radicals, say: "We do not believe, nor will others to believe, Gen. Grant's election certain. We would have every one realize that the election is not yet decided, that the Republicans can win if they work, but must lose if they are heedless or apathetic."

AN ACT TO ORGANIZE A MILITIA OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The General Assembly of North Carolina.

SECTION 1. That the Militia of North Carolina shall consist of those liable to military duty, and that every person so liable shall be enrolled to serve in the same, or he shall pay to the County Treasurer a yearly contribution of two dollars, or be exempted under the certificate of some practising physician, on account of bodily infirmity.

SEC. 2. The Militia shall consist of companies, regiments, brigades and divisions as now required by law.

SEC. 3. The regulations of the United States Army shall be adhered to, as far as applicable to organizing the Militia of this State.

SEC. 4. The Governor shall appoint one Adjutant General, who shall receive a salary of one hundred dollars per month and necessary travelling expenses while organizing and superintending the Militia, and after the Militia shall have been fully organized, said salary shall be reduced to three hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall appoint and commission all officers.

SEC. 6. All officers and enrolled men in the Militia shall take and subscribe the oath required of officers by the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

SEC. 7. The white and colored Militia shall be enrolled in separate and distinct companies and shall never be compelled to serve in the same companies.

SEC. 8. The Governor is hereby authorized to accept and organize regiments of Volunteer Infantry not exceeding six, the same to be apportioned as nearly as possible through the State, or, when purpose the State shall be divided into three Divisions to be known as the Eastern, Middle and Western Divisions, which Divisions shall constitute a Major General's Department. If in the discretion of the Governor it shall be deemed advisable, he may also accept and organize volunteer battalions of cavalry not to exceed three and one volunteer battery of Artillery, the same to be equally divided, among the divisions named in this section.

SEC. 9. The Governor is hereby authorized, at the request of any five Justices of a County to direct the Colonel Commanding therein to detail, organize and equip from the men liable to military duty in his command, a sufficient force to preserve the peace and to enforce the laws, which force shall be known as the detailed militia of North Carolina.

SEC. 10. The number of said detailed militia shall not exceed 50 to each member of the House of Representatives unless the Governor shall deem said number insufficient for the preservation of the peace or the enforcement of the laws. There shall be a Captain appointed for each Company, and a Lieutenant for each platoon of 50 men, and a Sergeant for every 10 men comprising the force; but when the organization does not exceed 50 men there shall be no Lieutenant; the said detailed Militia shall be provided with proper arms and badges.

SEC. 11. No man shall be an officer, or private in the detailed Militia unless he be an elector of the State, and first take and subscribe the Constitutional oath of office.

SEC. 12. Every officer of the detailed Militia shall have power to call out the whole or any part of the force under his command to preserve the peace and enforce the law at the written request of any Justice of the Peace, Sheriff or his Deputy, Commissioner, Town Constable, or any County Commissioner, and such request shall state the reason of the call, and a copy of the same shall at once be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the State.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the Adjutant General to prepare and forward to each man appointed a member of the detailed militia, a printed copy of the rules prescribed to govern his conduct, and any wilful violation shall be a misdemeanor, punishable with fine, not exceeding $100.

SEC. 14. The said detailed militia shall be under the command of the Governor, and be subject to his orders, and may be sent to any portion of the State by him. He shall report to each session of the General Assembly the condition and efficiency of this organization, and propose any legislation he may deem proper and necessary therefor.

SEC. 15. The badge of the detailed Militia shall bear these initials, N. C. D. M.—The badge of a Captain shall be marked Co. ——, No. ——Captain; and that of Lieutenant Co. ——, No. ——, Platoon No. ——Lieut.; and that of a Sergeant, Co. ——, No. ——, Platoon No. —— Sergt., No. ——Sergeant; and no arrest shall be made or authority exercised without the same. The loan or transfer of said badge to another shall be an indictable offence punishable with imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than two years. The Adjutant General shall have power to designate the number of each company, platoon and section.

SEC. 16. Any officer of said Detailed Militia shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to use such force as may be necessary to overcome resistance in quelling riots or making arrests, and not otherwise.

SEC. 17. That the white and colored members of the Detailed Militia shall not be compelled to serve in the same sections.

SEC. 18. Each officer shall be allowed necessary travelling expenses, and postage incurred, in the discharge of his duties.

SEC. 19. Each Captain shall require monthly reports from each Sergeant in his Company, and shall make monthly reports to the Adjutant General of the State.

SEC. 20. That officers shall take ranks according to the date of their Commission, and the Adjutant General shall furnish to each officer a list of all officers according to rank.

SEC. 21. The sum necessary to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby required appropriated and ordered to be paid from any money not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 22. The detailed Militia organized under the provisions of this act shall not be used on any occasion, nor under any pretext, for any other purpose than to execute the laws and to suppress riots in the same, and it may be called upon by any peace officer for that purpose. And in case it be called into service to preserve the peace in any election the force shall be used to secure a fair and untrammelled vote of all electors, of both parties, to their political opinions, and no member of the force shall, while on active duty, be allowed to endeavor to influence the vote of any citizen, and any one offending against the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on indictment and conviction, before any Superior Court of the State, shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court, and shall forfeit any office or position that he may then hold under the laws of the State. Every Justice of the Peace or other officer shall cause all offenders against this act, to be immediately arrested and held to bail to appear before the next succeeding Superior Court of the County to answer such charge.

SEC. 23. All laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 24. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

GLORIOUS FROM OLD CHOWAN—ORGANIZATION OF A SEYMOUR AND BLAIR CLUB—THE BALL IN MOTION—THE PEOPLE DETERMINED.

EDENTON, N. C., Aug. 11th, 1868.

The citizens of Edenton, *en masse*, with a goodly number of visitors from the country, assembled at the Court House, on Thursday night last, Messrs. Editors, for the purpose of organizing themselves into a SEYMOUR AND BLAIR CLUB, which purpose was effected by the election of James E. Norfleet, Esq., as President, and H. A. Bond, Sr., Esq., Vice-President, with Wm. Brenan, Esq., as Recording, and F. W. Bond, Esq., as Corresponding Secretaries, and J. R. B. Hathaway, Esq., Treasurer.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in this first effort to convene the people, to consider their political status in this trying hour of their country's political history, and if we are to judge the future by the action of the first move of our people, we may well assure the Conservatives of other sections that, in the approaching contest, old Chowan will redeem herself from the reign of Radical terror, that has for so long been consuming her vital spark of freedom.

The Club adopted resolutions that are patriotic in their construction and unobjectionable to none other than those foul-mouthed vipers, who sail under the filthy epithet of Radical.

We have not attempted to give you a full discription of this glorious organization, Messrs. Editors, but a mere synopsis. A full account would consume too much of your valuable space, but we cannot desist, however, without noticing the able, lucid and eloquent speech of that staunch and zealous young advocate of Democratic Conservatism, Augustus M. Moore, Esq. His speech, to make short of remarks, was one of the best of the season, and let me here remark that, in the opinion of many, no better selection could be made than by making him one of our District Electors.—His style is easy,—not at all impulsive, but firm and unyielding. We truly hope to see him in a position during this campaign that will induce him to enter the field.

Major H. A. Gilliam, the old and tried wheel horse, made one of his best speeches, and we can assure all, who have never heard him, that they have missed listening to one of the most argumentative and best speakers in the State.

We have now commenced in down-right good earnest, and as the campaign progresses you shall hear from us. Preparations are now being made for the raising of a Seymour and Blair Pole, and, in fact, you can count on Chowan. We are galled and girded enough with such *carpet-bag* representatives as French, *et als*, and with the denomination of *scalleswags* in general. No effort will be wanting on our part to give them their final *quietus*. WILL.

For the Sentinel.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

ORANGE COUNTY, Aug. 10, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—Since the surrender of the Southern army our people have been governed by but one principle, viz: that of entire submission to the powers that be. We have suffered much, and are prepared to suffer more. Under all the trying circumstances through which we have been called to pass, there has been but one hope that has heretofore sustained us, and that is, that God has implanted in the human breast such a sense of justice, as will eventually right those who suffer wrong. The Almighty has also given us another principle of action, viz: that we should defend ourselves, when wrongfully assailed, and not, like vile earth-worms, suffer ourselves to be trampled in the dust. There are, however, two ways of asserting our rights: first, the resistance of wrong by force; and, secondly, an appeal to the principle of right above referred to. This last would be more in accordance with the uniform character of the people of our beloved, but down-trodden, State. The great question is constantly occurring to us, how are we ever to have justice done us under the present state of things?

Take, for instance, the remarks made by Mr. Dawes in Congress, and, also, the course pursued by Gov. Holden, and the injurious charges made in connection with his call for a militia law. All this, and much more, has been done with the view of affecting the Northern mind in the approaching election. Now shall we quietly submit to this great wrong, which so seriously affects us and our children after us? There is but one peaceable way of avoiding this. We have good and great man among us, who have a national reputation. These persons have been honored by North Carolina in the conferring of every office at her command. I would allude here, more particularly, to the Hon. Wm. A. Graham and the Hon. D. L. Swain, and there are others that might be named, but the two mentioned have been especially honored by their native State in times past, and they have our confidence still, and also the respect and confidence of the whole country. Let these gentlemen, separate and apart from all party organization, and under the sanction of their names and character, make a full and fair statement of our situation, our feelings towards the Government, and the unnecessary and harsh treatment we have been subjected to; and, my word for it, the party frauds of Dawes and Holden will fall harmlessly to the ground.

This move, in vindication of the honor of the State, ought to be made at once.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

General Preston, of Kentucky, denies that Wade Hampton or any other Southern man placed the words "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void" in the Democratic platform. If, says he, it was placed in it by a Western man, it was placed in it by a Western man, not northern.

An astute Washington observer, who has been endeavoring to ascertain how the members of the Cabinet stand in reference to the Presidential nominees, has satisfied himself that Mr. Seward is a friend of the Secretary of State and that the Secretary of State returns, with compound interest, the warm regards of Mr. Seward.