

THE SENTINEL

WILLIAM E. PHELPS, SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1868

THE INFAMOUS OUTRAGE OF THE STANDARD - WE DEMAND THE NAME OF THE INFAMOUS AUTHOR.

The base infidelity and lying of the Standard are outraging public sentiment. Our people have borne in silence, its mean, petty, calumnious, and malicious attacks... We have had before, in the private murders of our Southern women...

We have had before, in the private murders of our Southern women certain shameless, filthy, lecherous carpet-baggers and scoundrels. Knowing them to be false and as destitute of honor, as the vilest of the vile, we have not noticed them. We have heard of Dovesee's cowardly, mean, secret attacks on our ladies, in his private conversations. We have heard of the filthy orgies and of the demoralization which...

But whether you work, don't forget to work among the women. The Confederacy would have lasted a year if it hadn't been for them. One good rebel woman is worth a dozen rebel men. Go after the women then. They will make their husbands and their lovers shut their mouths and their hands. They will make you realize that you are not a man if you don't love a woman. They will make you realize that you are not a man if you don't love a woman.

We have been advised, who it is responsible for the article. Why, every printer, every editor of the paper is responsible. If we lived in a land of law, every proprietor and editor of that paper is liable for its contents, as a nuisance, and a common defamer of the fair sex. How can any honest, true North Carolina printer, or clerk, or employee, in the Standard office, remain there a day after such a publication? Come out from the miserable cess pool, if you would be respected by any decent man in the community.

Two and Two Make Four. - On our Friday night, Mrs. C. Hinson's smoke house, in Wadesboro, was broken open, and 100 lbs. of bacon, some lard and four steaks.

On Saturday morning, Henry Chilton, with a mob of negroes, started for the late Camp near this city. A very strict search failed to reveal, in the neighborhood, any of the missing property.

THE RADICAL SCHEME OF WAR AND TREASON

We call attention again to the alarming and insidious scheme, and the dangerous act proposed by the Radical Legislature at its late session, entitled "An Act to organize a Militia of North Carolina." This act contains such startling and extraordinary provisions, that we shall refer to them hereafter, in detail, to give them their true character.

It will be observed that the provisions of this Act are very general and comprehensive and all tend to the centralization of power in the hands of the Executive. The members of this State. They are so shaped as to give this Executive all the necessary power to execute in all the proposed military revolts. In fact, all the powers of the Executive are conferred to this end.

The Act, as we have said, shows the spirit of hostility and fraud, and the purpose to entrain a complete legislation. This will be manifest on the examination of the law. Let us see what the Act contains and what it proposes to do. It is entitled "An Act to organize a Militia of North Carolina." Whereas, in fact and truth, it does not provide in terms for the organization of a regular army composed of all the arms of the regular military service, and a militia, another and of military organization, which shall be legislatively organized, armed and equipped, but which, except by any means, be drawn into a militia, or into the militia of the State. And it will be seen, hereafter, that this police organization may be taken from the militia, and used as the Governor directs.

We here insert the official circular from the office of the Adjutant General of the State, for the information of the people of North Carolina. STATE OF N. C., EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. Raleigh, August 28, 1868.

The act entitled "An Act to organize a Militia of North Carolina," is hereby published for the information of all concerned. The General Assembly of North Carolina has passed an Act to organize a Militia of North Carolina, which shall be legislatively organized, armed and equipped, but which, except by any means, be drawn into a militia, or into the militia of the State.

Now when for this strange and extraordinary piece of legislation? What cause has given birth to it, and what necessity is there for it? There is no state of warfare; there is no war threatened on the part of the white people of the State; the people never were in a greater state of indignation at law, and they would not be driven into a conflict with the Federal Government.

The leaders of this party are desperate men, innovators, such men as spring up in the wake of all civil wars; these men are not to be trusted; they are men of a power, and they have made a desperate attempt to present this, if possible. Every conceivable means to this end has been used since the close of the late war, and one of the principal means employed was the organization of a militia.

for this large military force, is in the interests of this covert Radical movement throughout the land. Its history and aims are plain. At first, the Radical Legislature received the proposition with manifest distaste; it was debated warmly, in caucus and out of caucus, and finally, as was supposed and hoped, it was defeated in the Senate by the adoption of a substitute.

It was little more than an affirmation of the law as it existed without this Act. (Let Mr. John Pool, Mr. Joseph C. Abbott, two members of Congress from this State and the former a member of the Senate, and the latter a member of the House of Representatives, returned from Washington, having conferred fully with the Radicals there, and Mr. Pool prepared the bill which passed the Legislature. After he prepared the bill it was brought before the Radical caucus, and there debated. The party then was divided into two camps, the one agreed to the bill, and the other to a substitute.

What will this scheme accomplish? Under the Government in 1862, one hundred and fifty, with such soldiers as may be drawn from this State and about half that number from the other States. This is unusual and extraordinary in organizing the militia and in the ordinary practice in this State. It is in fact a law which is not in the ordinary practice of the State.

This Governor may receive and organize the militia, and equip six regiments of infantry, three battalions of artillery, and one battery of artillery. The usual number of regiments is two and a half, but in the present emergency, it is increased to six. The militia are to be drawn from the whole State, and to be organized in such manner as the Governor may direct.

Now this army and war movement is in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution of this State, and we call upon the authorities at Washington to exercise all legal means to stop these dangerous and treasonable proceedings. We warn all people of this State of the danger of joining any of these Radical organizations; they are for the purpose of war upon the Constitution of the United States, and after a man has once joined them, it is more difficult to cut loose from them than many suppose. This militia is a lawless and a treasonable organization.

It will thus be seen that the object of this Act, as general and vague in its terms, is not to organize the militia, but to organize a militia of a different character, and to use it as a means to the destruction of the present Government. It is intended to organize the white Radicals, in such way as to compel them to go into the war when it comes.

It was one of the largest, most intelligent and respectable audiences ever collected in this city, that assembled at Tacker Hall, on Friday night, to hear the speech of Colonel George Haywood, on the issues of the day. A number of ladies graced the occasion by their presence, and our friends of the Eastern and Western War Clubs were there in force, under the leadership of their patriotic President, W. D. Haywood, Esq., marching to the Hall in procession.

THE FLAG PRESENTATION

As we highly enjoyed our previous notice of the presentation of the flag, we are pleased to see that it has been presented to the Union League, on Friday evening last, and that the flag is now in the possession of the Union League.

The presentation of the flag to the Union League was a most interesting and patriotic affair. The flag was presented by the members of the Union League, and it was received with great honor and respect by the members of the Union League.

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TELEGRAPHIC

FROM WASHINGTON. Washington, Sept. 19, P. M. Little hope of a speedy result in the regard that they have the power to take a certain course. Their theory, however, may be tested in an annual session, which is held in the city of Washington, Sept. 15, of October.

FROM WASHINGTON. Washington, Sept. 19, P. M. Ex-President Fremont, Sept. 19, P. M. Judge Chase is in Congress. A bill for the relief of the Union League, which was passed by the House of Representatives, is now pending in the Senate.

FROM NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, Sept. 19, P. M. The Senate has passed the bill for the relief of the Union League, which was passed by the House of Representatives, and it is now pending in the Senate.

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