The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL,

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

We lay before the readers of the *Intelligencer*, this morning, the following significant article of the New York *World*. We are convinced that the Democratic party seek only the restoration of the Constitution of 1789. In putting forward a ticket in the present temper of the country, we have always maintained, they should have kept in view the fact that the Republicans were divided in sentiment upon the measures of reconstruction as well as upon finance. It is unquestionable that the Republicans, before the adoption of these measures, constituted a majority of the Northern people. In putting up a ticket, wise policy and patriotism combined, that the Democrats should distinctly recognize in addition the pale of their organization all who regarded the measures, to which we have referred. The New York Convention thought otherwise, and nominated Horatio Seymour and General Blair. Those nominations, we admit, were judicious enough, if the object alone was to maintain the integrity of the Democratic party. But we have again and again declared that the preservation of the Union, under the authority of its organic law, was the grand purpose we had in view in entering upon the canvass of 1868. As a minority could avail little in such a work, policy and sound principles demanded nominations which would draw largely from Conservative men of all parties. That demand was not heeded, and it is in full force, and now is the time to obey it.

To those upon whom the Convention of the party conferred the great honor of its confidence due to the height of the great occasion; and thus imitating their exalted patriotism, let the National Executive Committee execute the trust reposed in them by the people without fear, and with no other sentiment than devotion to the country and the Constitution. *Nat. Intelligencer.*

There may be much propriety and force in what the *Intelligencer* says, as to the duty of the National Democratic Convention at New York. In view of the situation, it would have been wise for the Convention to have constructed its platform and to have nominated its candidates, looking to the large number of moderate men in the North, who had been recently acting with the Republican party, but who were evidently worried with and opposed to its Radicalism, if it could honestly have done so, having regard, first, to the salvation of the country, and, through that, the restoration of the Democratic party to power.—But it must be remembered the Convention did not act hastily. It took time for deliberation. Whether the influences and the efforts made in favor of particular men and interests, which surrounded the Convention, were favorable to a cool judgment, may well be doubted. In view of that state of things, it might have been best, after the Convention laid down its platform, for it to have adjourned and called the Convention together at a later day, at Cincinnati, to have made the nominations, composed of a sub-delegation or committee appointed by the body. We say, now that a boggle has been produced by the course taken by so-called Democrats and moderate Republicans at the North, it might have been best to have adopted some such policy. But the Convention *did not* so elect. After a full and careful consideration of the whole matter, it adopted its platform and selected its candidates, by a clear and decided majority, of the delegates. No one can call in question that it was a fair nomination; none can doubt, dare doubt, that Seymour and Blair will stand fairly and firmly upon the platform, and that they are both eminently qualified for the positions for which they have been selected. That every man, and every shade of party, and every section, represented in that Convention, were bound not only to acquiesce in, but in all fidelity and honesty to support, the platform and nominees, after they were made, with all their means and efforts, no one can doubt. If there was a man or section represented in that Convention, who did not intend to do so, they ought to have withdrawn from the body and announced their purpose, at once.

Upon the announcement of the platform and nominees, the enthusiasm was general—the endorsement was almost unanimous. The *World*, and all of those papers now ready to trail their banners in the dust, endorsed them, and, as far as the country knew for two months after, at least, all the elements in the country against Radicalism were enthusiastically combining to elect them triumphantly.

If the *World*, and the *Intelligencer*, and others, felt *confident* at an early day, that those elements opposed to Radicalism could not be combined upon the nominees, why did they not urge a call of the Convention to reconsider its action? It might have been done in August or September, or even as late as the first of October, with safety. Did not the *World* know, at an early day, that the bondholding, and manufacturing interests of New England, of New York, and of Pennsylvania, who were Democrats and moderate Republicans, would not support the platform or the nominees? Did it not know that while the Radicals were pouring their money into Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, to carry the elections, and while money-bags among old Northern Democrats and moderate Republicans were doing the same to aid the Radicals, that many of them were doing scarcely anything to aid Seymour and Blair?—Did it not know, that Mr. Belmont, the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, could not be seen in New York by the friends of the party, who visited that city for the purpose of consultation, for the last three months? Did it not know that the large bond of letters written to him at New York, by active, working and leading men of the party, were either *never* noticed, or, at so late a period by some one else, as to be of no avail? Did it not know that while the Radical Committees were flooding the country with printed documents by the million, from Washington City, both North and South, the Democrats of the country have never so much as heard, in many sections, from the Democratic Committee, in the way of documents?

If the Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana elections are so fatal to the prospects of Seymour and Blair, and not fatal to the *platform*, by what means has it been ascertained? By what course of reasoning can it be shown, that the result would have been otherwise, if we had put up other candidates? We have seen nothing that touches the merits of the question. The reasonings of the *World* amount simply to special pleading, and furnish an apology for our defeat, but no proof that our defeat is the result of the unpopularity of the platform or its nominees. So far from this, the declarations of the Democratic press, at the North, and the *World* is among the number, go to show that our defeat is owing mainly and chiefly to the large amount of money employed in the election by the Radicals, and the meagre amount used by the Democrats.

We honestly believe that we would do as well with Seymour and Blair, (say infinitely better, at this late day,) on our present platform, as with any others that could be named. The elections, though discouraging, *are not positive evidences of defeat.* The course of the *World*, and the press which sympathizes with it, have done more harm to the success of the Democratic party, than the elections. A little pluck, a little manly fortitude, a rallying of our forces, and the application of the proper energy, effort and means, even now, would INSURE THE ELECTION OF SEYMOUR AND BLAIR!

A change of front, now, would be disastrous. Let our friends rally for one more united, vigorous effort, and success will perch upon our banners, unless God, in His wisdom, has written down the doom of the Republic!

A WORD TO THE PEOPLE.

We have, heretofore, intimated, upon the strength of common rumor, that the State authorities had instructed the Registrars, Poll-keepers, &c., to have the tickets printed on one ballot for Electors, Members of Congress and Members of the Legislature, all to be voted in one box. *This plan is contrary to law*, and we now learn, from good authority, that the State authorities have issued no such order, and will not do so.

The following opinion, from several legal gentlemen in this city, ought to satisfy *every one*, that it is illegal to put all the names in one box, and that such a course will vitiate the election. We therefore call upon the people, Registrars, Poll-holders, &c., to hold the election according to law. No body has a right to order any other course than the law points out. There should be a box for Electoral tickets, one for members of Congress, and one for members of Legislature.

For convenience, the printers may print them together and they will cost less, but every voter can easily cut them apart.—Read the following:

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct 13th 1868.

In our view there is nothing in the Ordinances of the late Convention, or in the acts of the last session of the General Assembly, that repeals the provisions of law heretofore in force as regards the number of boxes required in case candidates for different offices are voted for at the same place and on the same day.

We are therefore of opinion that at the approaching election the candidates for Congress, for Electors of President, and for such vacancies in the General Assembly as may exist, should be voted for in separate boxes,—one box or one set of boxes for each office.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
DANIEL G. FOWLE,
SAML. F. PHILLIPS,
B. F. MOORE,
THOMAS BRAGG.

(Correspondence of the Sentinel.)

THE GREAT MASS MEETING AT HALIFAX—A GLORIOUS OCCASION.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have just returned from our grand and glorious mass meeting at Halifax, on the 15th., which was a complete success in every sense.

The unfavorable weather, which was threatening and blustering throughout the day, and the unfavorable election news from the North, seemed to encourage, rather than dampen, the enthusiastic ardor of the thousands who thronged the speakers' stand, from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 5 in the afternoon.

It is not my purpose, in this note, to give you an account of the meeting, but for fear that you may not be furnished the details, I will simply give you the leading points, which you can fix up in presentable shape, if you are not favored with a fuller detail.

There was an immense concourse of the true men of old Halifax—fully *two thousand*—estimated by some at twenty-five hundred.

There was a magnificent Brass Band, one of the best I have ever listened to.

There was a splendid Barbecue—plenty for all and to spare.

The speakers were Judge Biggs, Colonels Cowan and Jenkins, S. T. Williams, Esq., Maj. J. A. Engelhard and Gen. M. W. Ransom, respectively, who were enthusiastically applauded.

Numbers of ladies of Halifax were present.

It was, on the whole, a grand and glorious affair. The cause of Seymour and Blair received a fresh impetus.

The old Senator from Halifax, Mason L. Wiggins, presided. W.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The Goldsboro *Messenger* of Friday states that the following disposition of the garrison (40th. Infantry) now stationed at Goldsboro,' has been directed in accordance with a recent order of Gen. Meade, commanding this department: Companies B and I will garrison Raleigh; Co. H, Weldon; Co. F, Plymouth; Co. A, Fayetteville; Co. G, Salisbury; Co. C, Charlotte; Co. K, Greensboro'—several of them to march on foot to their respective destinations. Companies E and D remain at Goldsboro.'

The above mentioned order will be in force for thirty days.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION AT NORFOLK.

The Associate Editor of this paper had the pleasure of meeting one of the large number of delegates who were in attendance last week upon the great Commercial Convention at Norfolk. The organization of the Convention has been already noticed in our columns, with such of its proceedings as had then transpired, and we have heretofore detailed the great objects of its assemblage.

The number of delegates present has been variously estimated at between 2,500 and 3,000, representing Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Maryland and Kentucky, with, perhaps, an occasional delegate from some other State. Among them were many men of mark—men who have long been figured prominently in commercial and political circles. The spirit which pervaded the body was of the most enthusiastic character,—augurring, unmistakably, the ultimate success of the important enterprise which it had assembled to promote, viz: the establishment of direct trade and communication between the great interior, South, and Liverpool, with Norfolk as a great outlet of Commerce, a thoroughfare for which it is eminently suited by the grandest natural advantages, and by the energy and public spirit of its merchants and people, generally. To employ a term which grates harshly, from its abuse, on Southern ears, it was a great work of reconstruction in which the Convention, embodying so much of the intelligence and wealth of the Southern people, was engaged,—not a reconstruction designed to oppress any man or class of men, not a reconstruction based on the narrow schemes of faction or grounded in the malignant and mercenary purposes of party, but that *practical* reconstruction which looks to the development of our resources, the reparation of our waste places, and the bringing to the notice of the world the wonderful capabilities of the South.—We are gratified to be able to state that much was done, though much yet remains to be done, towards the accomplishment of the purposes of the Convention. It was deemed necessary to the successful *inauguration* of the immediate enterprise of having a line of first class Steamships to ply between Norfolk and Liverpool, (leaving the accomodation of inferior routes to that grand object to be developed by time and circumstances,) that $300,000 should be pledged, with the guarantee of the payment, at once, of 10 per cent. of that amount.—The sum of $189,000, or thereabouts, was subscribed by various individuals and corporations; and though no one was authorized, on the part of North Carolina delegations present, to make a subscription, we hope that the matter will be promptly taken in hand by men of capital and enterprise in our midst. And in this connection, we would remark that if Prof. Emmons, or some of the other eloquent and efficient advocates of the great scheme, would visit and address our people, after the elections are over, they might do much for the promotion of the vast interest at stake.

We found Norfolk vastly grown since our last visit to that city, some twelve years ago. The evidences of recuperation, thrift and energy are visible in every direction, and it is most gratifying to witness the unmistakable germ of a great City in the general appearance of enterprise, industry and improvement which greets the eye on all sides. New and elegant private residences abound, and private stores, filled with everything elegant, useful or substantial, have been erected. The Commission Houses along the wharves are evidently doing a good business, and the wharves themselves are the scene of busy life. The people, though true as steel to the great political issues of the hour, in their exclusion from the political contest are devoting themselves nobly and wisely to the building up their material interests.

If we should attempt to speak of the hospitality, public and private, of the citizens, we should come far short of being able to do justice to the subject. The recipient, ourselves, of the most elegant and refined private hospitality, we had, at the same time, an opportunity of witnessing and participating in the various arrangements, which were made, at unlimited expense, for the entertainment of the large crowds that were present. Each day, a bountiful and elegant collation was spread in a Hall rented for the occasion, at which every luxury that money could command was provided. On the night of the first day of the Convention, there was a magnificent display of fireworks; on the night of the second day, a brilliant Ball in Portsmouth, (than which there is no more hospitable place under the sun,) in honor of the Convention, at which there was an array of beauty and the most generous festivity; and on the night of the third day, a brilliant torch-light procession in Norfolk, in which numbers of business houses were represented with various emblems and samples of their trade. On Thursday, there was a magnificent parade of the Fire organizations of the two "Cities by the Sea," which was decidedly one of most imposing features of the whole festival, and which indicated a vigorous efficiency in the Department most commendable to either community. On Friday, there was an excursion, participated in by, perhaps, twenty-five hundred ladies and gentlemen, to Fortress Moore and the Capes, which afforded the *islanders* an opportunity of seeing what an harbor Norfolk really has and of enjoying the luxury of the invigorating sea air. Stopping at Fortress Monroe, the excursionists were invited within its frowning walls by Gen. Barry, Commandant of the Fortress, where they were entertained by a variety of military evolutions, an inspection of the ponderous ordnance, the delightful performances of the magnificent Band, and in other agreeable ways. The courtesy was gracefully rendered and gratefully accepted.

We have no space to detail more particularly the many charming incidents of this carnival,—for such it was in its uninterrupted succession of pleasurable surprises and enjoyments. We intend to speak in detail of what was not full of praises of Norfolk,—the hospitality and enterprise of its people, the beauty of its women,—and more impressed than ever before with the immense advantages which it possesses as a great *entrepot* of Commerce and Trade.—That it has a brilliant future before it, when our national troubles shall be composed, is a logical sequence of the spirit which moves its people and which animated the Commercial Convention.

The Raleigh and Gaston and Seaboard and Roanoke Roads, over which our delegation was passed free of charge, are in splendid running order and managed, throughout, by gentlemanly and efficient officers. The latter Road, in conjunction with the Bay Line, is doing a splendid business, and controlling a vast amount of travel and trade.

REGISTRATION.

Registration in this City has been progressing four days,—resulting, so far, in the enrollment of about 800 negroes and between 250 and 300 whites. Many of the whites are not registering, until the crowd of negroes have gotten through, and yet many others who, at the last election, registered in Raleigh, are now registering, very properly, in the country. Many negroes are coming from various parts of the county to register here, and many, both of the City and county, have been prevented from fraudulently registering, by the vigilance of our challengers.

Surely, we need not urge the duty of registration upon our white people. We repeat, what we have heretofore said, that it is hardly of secondary importance to national success that we shall carry North Carolina. We will certainly carry North Carolina, if we do our duty—REGISTER AND VOTE! To the work, then, gallant men of North Carolina, and victory will crown your efforts!

MASS MEETING AND BARBECUE.—THE HOGAN SCHOOL.—There will be a grand Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Auburn, in this County, on Tuesday next, 27th inst.—A large crowd is anticipated, as several of the Clubs in this and Johnston Counties have signified their intention to be present *en masse*. A number of prominent speakers will be in attendance. Hurrah for Auburn, say we! Her gallant Democrats and Conservatives know no such word as fail.—Unawed by recent reverses, they are resolved to do all in their power to redeem North Carolina. *It will be done*—and if our friends throughout the Union will work, with spirit and with a will, the national battle *may yet be won!*

NORFOLK EDITORS.—During the recent visit of the Associate Editor to Norfolk, he had the pleasure of meeting Col. Lewellyn of the Norfolk *Journal*, and Maj. James Barron Hope, of the *Virginian*, with whom he spent some pleasant moments. Both of these gentlemen are gallant and able representatives of the craft, and we are pleased to learn that the excellent journals, over which they preside, are doing well. We failed to see Mr. Hathaway, of the *Day Book*, but were gratified to meet our old friend of the quill, C. C. Raboteau, Esq., formerly of this City, who is engaged on that paper.

There will be a grand Democratic and Conservative Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Leaksville, Rockingham Co., on the 24th. Hons. Wm. A. Graham, Bedford Brown and J. M. Leach, Dr. Thos. W. Keen, Gen. A. M. Scales, Col. Livingston Brown, P. F. Duffy, Esquire, and other speakers, will probably be present. The Greensboro Brass Band will be in attendance.

SENTENCED.—Alexander Willis, a negro soldier, it will be recollected, murdered a colored man named Anderson Selby, in this City, last winter. Willis was convicted at the Spring Term of the Superior Court.—He prayed an appeal to the Supreme Court, which refused to grant a new trial. Willis was accordingly sentenced, on Saturday last, by "Judge" Watts, to be hanged in this City, on Friday, the 6th of November. We hear that the execution is to be a private one, and to be conducted in the jail-yard.

Grant says he will have, if elected, no policy to interfere with the will of the people. But how does he mean to ascertain that will? Evidently in the same way as he found out in his letter of August 17, 1867, that "it is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command," whereas in the elections of the October following, the people showed that they were rather happy than otherwise to have that officer taken away from tramping on a desolate people, and sent to perform his celebrated ride on the Indians of the plain. But let us have peace.—*N. Y. World.*

Indiana, as a State, is lost, if lost at all, by from 1000 to 3,000 votes only, and by fraudulent votes. The people of the United States are most patient in the face of such outrages. The majority of white men of the country are largely Democratic, but are compelled to submit to despotic civil power and to a military rule of the most expensive army, for its numbers, in the world.—*N. Y. Express.*

STATE MATTERS.

Another evidence of the intentions of the Radicals, relative to the negro, has transpired. Jas. M. Tarney, the Radical member of the Convention from Hertford, following the example of Holden and Howe, has declared himself in favor of colonizing the negroes in Africa. He declared, at Lillington, some days ago, in the presence of a number of persons, that "the negro was gone up, and that the best one of them would go to Africa." The expression in quotations was his language, we hear.

The great Mass Meeting in Tarboro', on the 24th, promises to be a great success. The grandest arrangements are being made for the occasion. The fine Regimental Band of the 24th. U. S. Infantry, stationed at Petersburg, will be present.

A large mass meeting is to come off at Oxford, on the 28th inst. We are glad to see this continued effort on the part of our people, to carry the State for the Democracy, and do not entertain a doubt but that these efforts will meet with the success they deserve.

The zeal of our friends in Northampton is not abated by the unfavorable result of the late elections. A mass meeting will come off at Gaston, on Thursday next, and a mammoth one at Jackson, on the 30th.

The Weldon News says that "an immense amount of freight is now pouring over all the roads running into that place—the trains loaded North carrying an immense quantity of naval stores, cotton, produce, lumber, &c., while those coming South are bringing full goods for the North Carolina and more Southern markets. The quantity of goods being brought through the country this Fall is quite large, and a proportionate quantity of business can be expected over that of last Fall."

The beautiful little steamer *Steve Ware*—the pioneer on the line of water communication between Norfolk and Weldon,—is now running regularly upon its trips, arriving at and leaving each place three times a week. Workmen are now engaged upon building the wharf at Weldon, and a short time will fill all things in readiness for the easy transit of freight to and from the boat. One of the Editors of this paper had the pleasure of seeing this elegant little Steamer, a few days since, at her landing at Weldon. We learn that it is the design of the planters on the river to build tram roads to the wharf, for the purpose of more easy communication. This is a most desirable and important enterprise and promises the best results.

The *Messenger*, at Goldsboro, has a strong leader in denunciation of the outrages committed by the negro troops at that place.—It says:

"We know that the commissioned officers at this military Post feel that they are outraged and humbled by society, and while they cannot, decupying the position they do, expect anything better from a people whom they are the instruments of humiliating, outraging and insulting; and while we understand enough of human nature to fully appreciate the fact that it is not unnatural for them to experience some feelings of pique at the treatment they receive at the hands of our citizens, yet we are compelled to declare that the manner in which they encourage the bad behavior of these negroes is something more than revenge for social slights—it is demoniacal, infamous, mean and cowardly.

Outrage upon outrage has been reported through the local press, yet the half has not been told. Women, the first ladies of the land, have been insulted, and their modesty shocked by language and conduct that would not be tolerated toward the chief prostitute, any where in the world, by any man having the slightest regard for the name of woman.

Our sacred places of worship are not more secure from the insults of this demoralized soldiery, than our streets, private enclosures or family firesides. We cannot engage in the worship of God, with out having this rabble standing about the door, indulging in boisterous, indecent and profane language; and our ladies cannot walk the streets without the fear of insult or the humiliation of being crawded off the side walks into the gutter. Our merchants are constantly annoyed by this brave soldiery entering their places of business and obtaining goods for which they refuse to pay, and, when remonstrated with, they are cursed, abused, and in some instances violently assaulted, as was the case a day or two ago. All this comes from that sentiment, imbibed by the negroes, that white men have no rights that they are bound to respect." Every important radical leader imprtasses this upon the negroes, and the soldiers are led to believe it, because of the loose discipline which allows them to run riot without the fear of punishment or of official remonstrance even."

The Milton *Chronicle* furnishes the following instance of "rebel pluck!":

"John True, an ex rebel soldier of this section, has'nt an arm on his body. Both were shaved off in the smoke of battle before this cruel war was over. And yet to-day—we saw John True driving a two horse wagon with the reins thrown over the stump of his right shoulder, and he was guiding the horses with his mouth."

THE MISSOURI DISFRANCHISEMENT.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers, copied, we believe, from the Missouri *Democrat*, a Radical sheet, stating the number disfranchised in Missouri are some 25,000. From whatever source taken, this is a down-less falsehood. The actual number disfranchised is notoriously from eighty to ninety thousand persons. The Radicals show no disposition whatever to relax this proscription, but, by means of their registration, have resolved to keep the power of the State in their own hands. The war ceased over three years ago, and to day we have 80,000 disfranchised in Missouri; 80,000 more in Tennessee, and not less than 25,000 or 30,000 in West Virginia. This is the promised "peace" of Ulysses Grant. Any true lover of order and peace can judge whether such a policy will promote these objects or, on the contrary, keep alive irritation, bad blood and collision.—*Nat. Int.*

GREENBACKS FOR ELECTIONS.

The $20,000 checks won so easily and spent so freely, did their work in the October elections. The Pennsylvania and other manufacturers received the $70,000,000, by taking off so much of the Internal Revenue tax as procured that result. If Congress would take off the tax then these selfish men promised to buy a result which nothing but money could accomplish. But what a commentary upon free Government, when Elections are thus bought, and when the wealth of rich men is thus used to buy the poor!

"Sil fates the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

It was just such misconduct, just such use of wealth and luxury, and just such abuse of place and power that destroyed the old Republics of the Jews, the Republics of Greece and Rome, and the Dutch Republic. Ex-Judges and eminent merchants, whose example should be pure, should pause long enough to count the cost of elections won by violence and bribes. The money cankers the heart, corrupts the mind, and destroys the State. All that a Radical Destructive Party wins by such efforts the State loses.

The rich capitalists and manufacturers who spend their tens of thousands so openly to buy up the ballot box, of course, will but nerve men of less means to work all the harder. Already the $20,000 of Judge Pierrepont has been doubled by one, perhaps, less able to pay so large a sum; but when one, once an honored Judge, forgets the stringent State laws respecting elections, and that it is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, for any person, by—

"any corrupt means or device whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, to attempt to influence any elector in this State in giving his vote," "to provide or furnish entertainment" for the purpose of promoting a candidate's election, or "to pay for, procure, or engage to pay for any entertainment," or "to contribute money *for any other purpose intended to promote an election of any particular person or ticket*, except for defraying the expenses or printing and the circulation of votes, handbills and other papers previous to such election, or for conveying sick, poor or infirm electors to the polls." (1 R. S., p. 368.)—

the pernicious example will, in self-defence, find men of spirit who will do their best on the other side.

To the British Parliament, no man not rich can be elected, and by public men of standing, we are making what is so bad in Great Britain a great deal worse in the United States.

Behold, when rich merchants, rich manufacturers, and rich lawyers that pour out their money—made during the country's peril and from its blood—to carry the elections, such an act will but stir the poor merchants, manufacturers, and men of the professions and of labor, to resist this open use of money to crush them. The war has made the rich richer, and the poor poorer. The Bondholder demands equal to 15 per cent. interest in Government paper for all his investments in Government bonds, and this without a tax on his bonds—and then has the effrontery to talk of repudiation, even when offered full gold interest for all his paper investments. Like the horse leech, he cries, "give, *give*."—and is not content to give anything in return. It is patriotism to grind down the tax payer, and even when the rich man is receiving his fifteen per cent of blood money he charges repudiation upon Democrats who don't think this is quite the fair thing for the Government.—*N. Y. Express.*

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—In addition to the series of changes which have been already noticed as proposed by the Spanish Junta in the existing institutions of that country, it is now announced that, having proclaimed religious liberty, the junta have seized the property of the Jesuits and peremptorily abolished the order in Spain, and have also taken ground in favor of the suppression of all religious corporations. This order originated in Spain three centuries ago, but it has been repeatedly suppressed in that country, as in other nations of Europe. During the Spanish revolution of 1820 they were banished, but were restored with Ferdinand in 1823. Queen Christina suppressed the order in Spain in 1835, and in 1840 its last house was dissolved by order of the provisional regency, but they again succeeded in establishing themselves in 1844. The rivalry of other orders, and charges of political interference, have heretofore been among the alleged causes of their suppression in Europe, but we are not aware that their abolition has been before considered an exemplification of the principles of religious liberty.

The principle, as we understand and practice it in the United States, is toleration of all and favor of none; so that there would seem to be some confusion of ideas either in the Junta or in those who report their action, as to what religious liberty is. It would be consistent to segregate the State from all religious denominations, and to deprive one and all of the power of interfering with political affairs, but to single out one order or denomination for abolition, in the name of freedom of conscience, is difficult to understand in the United States, where we place all on the same platform of isolation from the State, and, by removing all capacity in say for secular aggrandizement, find it safe to tolerate all orders and all creeds. It is to be hoped that the provisional government of Spain, in its zeal for reform and progress, may not be led by a want of comprehension of the true principles of religious freedom to introduce elements of discord which may impede the great work of political and material regeneration which they now have it in their power by wise and judicious counsels to advance.

THE TRIAL OF MR. DAVIS.—The New York *Sun*, edited by Mr. Charles A. Dana, formerly Assistant Secretary of War, argues that Mr. Davis will not be tried at the approaching session of the United States Circuit Court in Richmond, and never will be tried. The *Sun* says:

"The indictments against Jefferson Davis might as well be sold to the paper makers for three cents a pound. They will never be tried. The eloquence of Mr. Evarts will not be wasted on the trying situation of a defunct Confederacy, with a strong probability of a disagreement of the jury, and a pardon virtually promised beforehand in case of conviction."

50 bbls Bullets to arrive at W. G. STRONACH & CO'S

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COFFEE Baggings, Rope and Ties At W. G. STRONACH & CO'S

10 Kegs Dupont's FFF Powder. G. P. STRONACH.

For the Sentinel.

The Mass Meeting at Concord—Great Enthusiasm—Speeches, Fire-Works, &c., &c., &c.

CONCORD, Oct. 16, 1868.

Messrs Editors:—I hasten to write you an account of the great doings in our town, on yesterday, in honor of Seymour and Blair and Constitutional Liberty. It does not lie in the province of my pen to do justice to the occasion, however; I can only undertake to describe what was done. I will not attempt to portray the deep feeling and wild enthusiasm that seemed to pervade the entire assembly.

The procession was formed under the direction of Chief Marshal Henderson and his assistants, in the Public Square, and was about half a mile in length. It then proceeded up to the stand, which was most beautifully and tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers. Above it were inscribed, in the form of a triangle, in broad green letters, the words "Peace, Union and Liberty," and these enclosed a picture of the father of his country, which, it seemed to me, looked down with a smile of sad tenderness on this effort of his children to save the country he established. Everything around the stand bore the impress of woman's hands,—*they* know who are their friends. When all had been seated, (and their name was legion,) Chief Marshal Henderson introduced

Gov. GRAHAM, who arose and proceeded to address the audience. It was the first time I had ever seen him, and my emotions were deep and powerful, when I saw that venerable statesman, who had been the pride of our Republic in its palmier days, stand there and lift his voice in behalf of his country. I will not give you a sketch of his speech. I would do him injustice if I were to attempt it. It was the most powerful speech I think I ever listened to, and fell with crushing weight on Radicalism and its supporters. In his own happy and peculiar style, and as he alone *could* do it, he portrayed the reckless extravagance and waste of the Radical party in its administration of government, National, State and County. He pointed the condition of our land, if these things were suffered to continue, till our hearts grew sick within us. He held up that party to our view and showed us its hideous monstrosity till our souls turned with loathing from it. He told us of our prosperity in former days and pointed out to us how that prosperity might be restored. His speech was argumentative, eloquent and convincing; every word was trenchant as a two-edged sword, and every sentence had the weight of a ton.—He spoke for two hours, being frequently applauded, and I don't think a man left that stand without being more fully determined than ever to do all in his power to save his country.

The Chief Marshal next introduced Mr. Shober, our candidate for Congress, who, in a long and eloquent speech, set forth "the mysteries and miseries" of Radicalism. He showed up our quondam friend Nat. Boyden, Esq., in his true colors and remarked that, on account of his absence, he would not say half that he might have said. His speech was also logical and learned, and he convinced every one that no more worthy standard bearer than himself could have been selected for the 6th Congressional District.

After this we all proceeded down to the barbecue, which was gotten up in magnificent style and reflected great credit on those who did it. It was truly a grand old feast in honor of Seymour and Blair.

At night, another procession was formed, bearing transparencies inscribed with pithy and pointed mottoes, which presented a most beautiful and imposing appearance, as it marched up and down the streets. The wildest enthusiasm animated the crowd.—Cheer on cheer rent the air and old Cabarrus was thoroughly waked up. It again proceeded to the stand where our intelligent and unassuming townsman, Major W. J. Montgomery, was loudly called for and addressed the audience in a peculiarly well-timed speech abounding in wit and humor. He was constantly interrupted with bursts of the most rapturous applause.

After him, Col. Long was called for, and made a very pungent, powerful speech. Then Shober, who excused himself,—being, as he said, "pumped dry"—after which the whole heavens were lighted up with the brilliant pyrotechnic display which our friend, Mr. Grimes, had prepared for the occasion.

Altogether, it was a day long to be remembered in Cabarrus. There was no disturbance—everything passed off peacefully, (with the exception of a few niggers, headed by a scallawag, who kept crying Grant and Colfax, but whom no one noticed,) although there were over 4,000 people present. We are all right up here, and will roll up a thundering majority in November, for Seymour and Blair and Shober.

I must not forget to say that the result of the Northern elections, which we heard that morning, did not dampen the ardor of the people at all. Compare this outpouring with the miserable Radical fizzle on the 24th ult., at which about 200 niggers were present, and you can form some idea of the state of feeling among us! J.

BISHOP ATKINSON, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 15, 1868.

To the Editors Enquirer and Examiner:

The *Enquirer and Examiner* of the 10th instant contains the following statement:

"The late Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, a deceased Ritualist, was the leader of the party. Since his death it has been led by Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina; Potter, of New York; McCloskey, of Michigan; Whitehouse, of Illinois; Williams, of Connecticut; Whittingham, of Maryland, and Kip, of California."

While I think you are mistaken as to the opinions of several of the Bishops above named, knowing the views of Bishop Atkinson, and feeling at liberty to speak for him, I have no hesitation in saying you have fallen into error in classing him as a Ritualist.

The extravagances marking that small party in the church, known as Ritualists, have no attractions for Bishop Atkinson, and things he declared to vote in his "Declaration" condemnatory of them, his refusal to do so was caused by his sense of the inexpediency of that publication, and not because of sympathy with the Ritualistic movement.

J. W. A.

20 Bags shot, G. P. STRONACH.

4 Boxes Concentrated Lye, G. P. STRONACH.

CLOTHING! A lot of nice Clothing, cheap, G. P. STRONACH, Oct 16-tf Commission Merchant.