

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

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We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

EXTRACT
FROM THE SPEECH OF
Hon. Montgomery Blair, Frederick, Md.,
June 16th, 1860.

"Another characteristic trait in this attainer (Howard amendment) marks its origin. It comes from a body of legislators who exclude the representation from the States entitled to sit with them—who are most affected by it, and for whom it provides continued exclusion, that they may themselves establish a party monopoly in the legislation of the country over which they have extended monopolies of trade and manufactures, which this scheme of conquest over the South, in its political aspect, is designed to perpetuate; and to effect if they offer an immense bribe to the mass of the people of the South to assist in putting on their fetters. If the Southern people will make a hexagon of all the men who have ever been honored with their confidence, or who have been honored by the confidence of the National Government, by being called to office, high or low, from the South, and give in adhesion to the article proposed in Congress, excluding them from their rights of eligibility under the Government, then Congress will postpone a levy of taxes on the respective States, consenting to the immolation of that great body of citizens who have in all past time been and are now most favored with their love and confidence. It is really a very little sacrifice these Radicals make in surrendering the right of taxing these States for ten years, if, at the same time, they get a riddance of all the statesmen, orators, and experienced public men who live in the south, in the halls of Congress."

They might well consider this as a guaranty of all the privileges, bounties, drawbacks, and indirect taxation which they may maintain or impose hereafter on a people who surrender their strength and submit to be bound for a bribe! Besides, they know that if the South should refuse to take the bribe, and vote against the bribe tendered, it will keep them without representation in Congress, which is the main desideratum they have in view; and in this case they cannot hope to extort taxes from a people not represented, and from among whom they exclude tax-gatherers, by the imposition of an oath they have contrived on purpose to exclude every Southern man from assuming the duty. Do they expect to send citizens from Northern States to perform this function? New England must then follow the example of Old England, and send an army with her tax-gatherers into the South to assist in this duty—Does she suppose that Pennsylvania and New York will join in the scheme of enforcing taxation without representation? Will the great Northwest, whose people pour their productions down their streams through the channel of the Mississippi to the South, and carry with their intercourse their kindred affections, generated by race and interest, enter into a conspiracy to oppress and ostracize those in whose prosperity they are morally concerned?—They know that the highly-gifted representative men of the South—whom the constitutional article of attainder is proposed to disfranchise, and, as a consequence, to suffer banishment and confiscation—for they live where they are to be disgraced—have been, until the late frenzied outbreak, in union, heart and hand, in every crisis, with the tier of great States between the Hudson and the Mississippi, which constitutes the heart of the Union. At the birth of that New England party that made the English monarchy its prototype, the South, with Jefferson at its head, stood with the Central States against the Essex Junto aristocracy, which, with its counterpoise of twelve Senators, outweighed the political importance of the middle region and sought to dictate to it. In the war of 1812 the South was still its support, and in all its struggles for the extension of empire South and West. In the Jackson era, and in subsequent political conflicts, the South was the unswerving ally of the popular party of the middle region, which held the balance of the Republic. It was not until the negro question, so deeply involved the pride as well as the interests of the South, that it parted from its political moorings. And was it altogether the fault of the South that it was brought to the alternative which led to its departure from liberal principles? It was the cupidity of Old England and New England that forced slavery upon the reluctant South, and which, united in urging on the catastrophe which has ultimately crowned it with ruin. Providence has visited on its head a retribution which, in some degree at least, should redeem it from its sins; and since the trial to which it appealed, upon the political principle on which it relied for vindication, has gone against it, has not the South complied with all requirements for which the war was urged? And has it violated a single stipulation on which the armies surrendered in the field and the peace was made? Neither the great Northwest, nor Pennsylvania, nor New York requires negro equality, nor negro, the negro Bureau, or anything but negro emancipation, under the protection it has always had of the laws and Constitution of the States and of the United States.

Nor is it fanaticism. It is ambition and avarice combined in the monopolies of New England which reign in the Rump Congress, and assumes a dictatorship in its caucus committee that has made these issues, and has concentrated them all in the conditions imposed on the South in the so-called constitutional amendment, which means nothing but the exclusion of the South from the Union, until the authors of it can be re-elected to Congress, and bring about the election of a President under a nullified minority Government, to enforce all the schemes to which the caucus has given birth, with a new progeny of guarantees to perpetuate the rule which the minority States have established in the shape of a Constitution against the will of the majority.

But will not the whole nation insist upon its right to vote on these issues in the elections which are to fix its destiny forever? Will there not be candidates for Congress in every election district in the United States? Will there not be candidates for President and Vice President in all the States to test the will of the whole people on these issues? There will certainly be a candidate for the Chief Magistracy in all the States, North and South, pledged to maintain the rights of every State to representation in Congress. If a majority of the people should vote for such candidate, and a minority of the people should vote for a candidate to give effect to the will of the exclusivists pronounced by this Congress, to which would the reins of the Government be committed? Mrs.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I.

RALEIGH, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1860.

NO. 275.

Stevens and his Caucus Junto would insist that their law prevailed over the Constitution, and so we should have two Presidents and enter on the Mexican career.

The nation must perceive that our Rump Congress is hatching an embryo revolution, and by bringing in the national debt as a stake in their constitutional amendment, seek to embolden the capitalists in their cause. The capitalists will, if they are wise, rely on the Constitution as it is, the laws as they are, and the public faith as it is plighted, rather than on the tinkering of Thaddeus Stevens and his revolutionary coadjutors, for the safety of their investments."

HIT THE NAIL ON THE HEAD AGAIN.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HAVE JUST PURCHASED ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF LADIES, GENTS, MISSES AND BOYS DRESS GOODS, HATS, SHOES, &c.

At the very LOWEST prices before the LATE and in Gold and Cotton. These Goods have BEEN RECEIVED, and the same articles cannot be bought now in New York within [20.] Twenty per cent. of the COST of ours.

All Goods by the yard have advanced within the LAST WEEK from 3 to 10 cent per yard. We bought them when they were DOWN and much LESS than those that were bought early in the spring and we are determined that the public SHALL HAVE the advantage of our purchase. We can AFFORD to sell you

GOOD GOODS CHEAP AND WE WILL DO IT AS WE BUY AND SELL FOR CASH.

WE OFFER 10,000 Yds. beautiful English and American Calicoes 15 to 25c.

3,000 " French Organies and printed Jacobins 15c to 25c.

2,000 " Men's and boys' Summer Cambrics, Nankinets and Cottons.

1,000 Ladies and Misses White and Black Derby and Sundown Hats.

5,000 Pair-shoos Ladies and Misses, Men's and Boys. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

May 30-ff

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS IN THE PIONEER CO. OF THE SOUTH, THE SOUTHERN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA.

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

INSURES AGAINST ALL ACCIDENTS.

Giving the holder an annual Policy for the full amount Insured in case of death, and compensation each week if disabled for a period.

NOT EXCEEDING TWENTY-SIX WEEKS.

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The Stock of this Company is exclusively in South ern hands, and represented by a Diversity widely and favorably known; we therefore appeal with confidence to the good will and patronage of the Southern public.

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Raleigh, N. C.

June 13-ff

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY.

FRANKLIN COUNTY N. C.

The Fall Session will begin on the second Monday in July 1860.

Charges per session of 24 weeks payable in U. S.

Bank with the Principal, (twelve and a half percent.)

Eighteen Dollars, Tuition.

15.00

Less and Grace each extra.

Boarders must pay half in advance.

M. S. DAVIS, H. E. SHEPHERD, Principals.

June 27-ff

THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY & FINANCIAL AGENT

Authorized September 12th, 1860.

DIRECTORS:

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This Bank is now open for the transaction of Banking business.

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Current money discounted on the most favorable terms. Deposits received and careful attention paid to the accounts of business men and firms.

On letters made at all points in the State of North Carolina.

15c.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. LACY proposes to open a school for young ladies on the 1st of July, at her residence, North of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

Competent teachers have been procured in the different departments.

Instruction will be given in the usual English

Brassicas, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Natural Science, Ancient and Modern Languages and Music on the Piano.

Terms, per session of twenty weeks.

Payable in currency, half in advance. Music and Modern Languages, extra.

Raleigh, N. C. June 22-62w.

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JUST RECEIVED.

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DAVIS & JONES.

JUST RECEIVED.

Crushed, Powdered and Coffee Sugar.

May 14-ff DAVIS & JONES.

JUST RECEIVED.

Carter and Fresh Bloom Potatoes.

May 14-ff DAVIS & JONES.

JUST RECEIVED.

Golden Syrup, Portland Syrup, Sugar House Molasses.

May 14-ff DAVIS & JONES.

MASONIC SCHOOL.

Franklin Academy which has been in successful operation for twelve years will open its next session on 9th July 1860. To place ourselves in health and moral condition. It is situated on R. & G. Railroad, Board from \$10.00 to \$15.00 with board and washing. Tuition from \$12.50 to \$20. Schoolroom rent \$1.00.

Students will have the benefit of Philosophical Apparatus with course of Lectures, and be prepared for any class in College.

GEORGE W. NEAL, A. M., Principal.

June 12-ff.

SIGN R. ROGERS, JOSEPH R. BATCHELOR,

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Raleigh, N. C.

June 4-ff Standard and Progress copy.

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STILL THEY COME!!

JUT RECEIVED, BY EXPRESS.

ANOTHER LOT OF MOZAMBIQUE,

THE HANDSOMEST OF THE

SEASON, AT

A. CREECH'S.

Raleigh, June 25-ff.

WHITE CORN.

A LARGE LOT of White Corn in Store, and to arrive.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.