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THE SENTINEL.

W. E. PEIJL, Proprietor.

MR. WEED'S INTRODUCTION.

From the New York Times.

Mr. Thurlow Weed announces his purpose to assume editorial control of the *Commercial Advertiser* in Tuesday's issue of that paper. His "introductory" fits four and a half of its ample columns. It is a most able and interesting statement of the condition and dangers of the country, as Mr. Weed views them, and of the successive steps by which we have been led into them, accompanied by a resume of the leading acts and incidents of his own political life given for the purpose of showing more clearly the political principles he has always advocated, and which he intends to advocate still.

Mr. Weed says:

"When, in 1862, I retired from editorial life, the circumstances which now prompt a return to the duties of journalism were neither foreseen nor anticipated. The vital questions now in issue awaken deep emotion, creating a desire to participate in their discussion. The habit of political communion with the people, originating early, continued through half a century, and the temptation returns with every rising sun. The ordeal through which our country is passing is trying the fortitude of the people and testing the strength of the Government. Like the ocean, upheaved by tempests, the country is surging and seething under the influence of excited passion. The strain of angry elements upon the shivering timbers, groaning masts, and torn canvas of the ship of State, causes intense solicitude among the passengers, and imposes stern duties upon the officers and crew. We are in the second phase of rebellion—a phase, in some of its aspects, more alarming than the first; for the dangers are insidious and plausible, rather than open and defiant. Then we encountered enemies in the field. Now we are dealing with internal animosities and ambitions."

I resume duties from which I had intended a permanent withdrawal, with great diffidence and distrust. Though reasonably familiar with journalism when in the harness, things have several years, the start of me now, and whether, considering the disadvantage in years, I can catch up with events, and assist in giving shape to them, remains to be seen. While in the field, I had my share of readers; but two generations have passed away, and a third is rising to manhood since I commenced editorial life. I know that in all respects the world goes faster, and requires warmer blood and fresher thoughts than were needed before rails and wires, invested with attributes supposed to belong only to omnipotent power and wisdom, trifle and toy with time and distance. But age, if moderately benefited by experience and observation, may impart something of interest and usefulness to the columns of a newspaper.

And inspired with a desire to do what is about to try and do a little good in helping the people and the country out of their complications—complications unnecessarily aggravated by passion and ambition. Wars, in other times and countries, have been succeeded by pestilence and famine. But we are providentially exempted from these visitations.

The nation's health and happiness have been perfect and beautiful. Our evils are self-caused. We are scouring ourselves. The problem for solution is: How long will the people permit representatives to practice and speculate upon their confidence and patriotism?

"Truth is mighty" and will ultimately prevail. But time is precious. Every lost day and hour adds sadly to the ruin and wrongs that misrule entails upon the people and country.

But enough of this. My excuse for indulging in such reminiscences is, that those who impugn my fidelity to principle may see that they must present a formidable list of political delinquencies before they will be able, in adjusting the account, to find a balance against me.

I was hard at work on the weak but the right side, against strength and wrong, years before secret "Loyal Leagues," or those who manipulate them, were invented—an invention which bodes no good to the country, for from the time Washington, at the close of the Revolutionary war, warned his countrymen against political "secret societies," nothing but mischief and evil has come of them. Republicanism is open and frank, seeking by directness and honesty to win its way. Those who have sinister and selfish purposes to accomplish prefer dark and devious ways.

The journals with which I have heretofore been connected have commanded themselves to the homes and hearts of the people. In selections, as in editorials, my study was to amuse and interest, to instruct and improve. Of humble origin, my sympathies have been and are with the laboring classes. Though a leveler, my desire is to raise the poor up instead of bringing the rich down. The feature of the *Commercial*, therefore, in its general aspects, will reflect its past, with perhaps, a single qualification. I have ever held the opinion, which is still cherished, that while capital takes care of itself, labor needs reasonable protection.

Thurlow Weed.

MARYLAND RADICAL MOVE-
MENTS—MR. BROOKS SPEECH.

The committee of the Maryland Radical Convention called on Speaker Colfax and Vice-President Wade on Thursday, and were encouraged to proceed in their opposition to the legal authorities of the State. A. Mr. Brooks has prepared a bill of injunction to prevent the proper officers from holding an election for a Convention. Mr. Colfax was severely handled by several members for having such stuff as the proceedings of a Radical meeting read to the House.

Mr. Brooks remarked that if he had not, long since, adopted the Horatian maxim of *ad alios ad alios*, he would have been astonished at the extraordinary ingenuity of a paroxysm memorial in this House, and at the still more extraordinary speech of the members from Maryland against his own State constitution. Mr. B. proceeded to show that the same inequality of representation existed in the States of Maine and Connecticut; that by the proportional voting process in Pennsylvania and other States the majority was cheated of its representation; and that real republican forms of government existed in no State. As to Tennessee and Missouri, there was no more republicanism there than there existed under the Pasha of Egypt or the Sultan of Turkey. There was no representative representation even in the Senate of the Federal States. It was a body existing in utter disregard of all republican forms of government; and he expected the gentlemen from Maryland, (Mr. Thomas,) when he had succeeded in reforming the affairs of his own State, to introduce a proposition to abolish the United States.

Senate. The State of Nebraska, with a population not one-fifth the number that we send every day under ground in the First Ward of the city of New York, attending to their daily business, had an equal representation in the Senate with Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. The position of the gentleman from Maryland would amount to an overtly and subversive overthrow of the whole structure of the government, a consolidation and despotism of the worst kind, utterly repugnant to the whole of the founders of the Republic.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Members of the Legislature of North Carolina—Session 1866-67.

SENATE.

First district—Fayetteville and Perquimans—Dr. Rufus K. Ripley.

Second district—Carteret and Currituck—Wilson D. Fennell.

Third district—Gates and Chowan—H. Wiley.

Fourth district—Wayne—W. P. Spencer.

Fifth district—New Hanover—James Barnes.

Sixth district—Bertie—David Outlaw.

Seventh district—Martin and Washington—J. E. Moore.

Eighth district—Halifax—Moses J. Wiggins.

Ninth district—Edgecombe and Wilson—Henry T. Jones.

Tenth district—Cumberland and Harnett—Archibald McLean.

Eleventh district—Duplin and Robeson—John Williams.

Twelfth district—Wayne—W. A. Thompson.

Thirteenth district—Johnson—Thomas D. Sosed.

Fourteenth district—W. L. White—D. Jones.

Fifteenth district—Franklin—Washington Harris.

Sixteenth district—Warren—F. A. Thornton.

Seventeenth district—Granville—John Bullock.

Eighteenth district—Orange and Randolph—M. S. Robins.

Nineteenth district—Chatham—R. B. Paschal.

Twenty-first district—Moore and Montgomery—W. B. Gresham.

Twenty-second district—Richmond and Robeson—M. Mollas.

Twenty-third district—Anson and Union—D. Covington.

Twenty-fourth district—Guilford—Peter Adams.

Twenty-fifth district—Caswell—Luther Brown.

Twenty-sixth district—Mecklenburg—J. H. Wilson.

Twenty-seventh district—Stanley and Cabarrus—Mr. Marshall.

Twenty-eighth district—Rowan and Davie—Robert F. Johnson.

Twenty-ninth district—Davidson—J. M. Leach.

Thirty-first district—Stokes and Forsyth—J. E. Matthews.

Thirty-second district—A. C. Givens.

Thirty-third district—Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—J. H. Hill.

Thirty-fourth district—Burke, etc.—A. C. Avery.

Thirty-fifth district—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—J. C. Correll.

Thirty-sixth district—Ingersoll, Polk and Cleveland—C. L. Harris.

Thirty-seventh district—Buncombe, Henderson, etc., L. S. Cash.

Thirty-eighth district—Haywood, Macon, etc., J. H. Lowry, Jr.

BOARDS OF CHAMBERS.

Anson—A. J. Dargan, W. P. Kendall.

Bladen—A. S. Allardice, Robert Gouinot.

Caroline—B. Y. McLean, and H. Boyd.

Campbell—H. W. Harboe.

Carteret—J. P. Henry.

Caswell—J. A. Morrison.

Catawba—C. A. Givens.

Chowan—R. D. Simpson and P. Durham.

Craven—Dr. J. M. McGowan.

Dare—J. D. Clegg.

Edgecombe and Wilson—Dr. J. H. Baker and J. H. Woodburn.

Gaston—Capt. Joseph J. Davis.

Graham—P. A. Wilson and E. B. Teague.

Gates—Dr. W. H. Lee.

Hanover—T. M. Purdie.

Henderson and Transylvania—Jas. Birney.

Hickory—J. C. Lovell and J. H. Stevenson.

Haywood—Peter Goodwin and B. R. Hinman.

Jackson—Jacob S. Scott.

Jasper—Thaddeus D. Bryson.

Lenoir—R. F. Bright.

Mecklenburg—J. C. Clark and W. A. Daniel.

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