

# The Daily Sentinel.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867.

VOL. II.

## THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PEEL, PROPRIETOR.

**PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.**

The National Intelligence, that able defender of the Constitution, in an elaborate article upon the above caption, expresses the same views upon the reconstruction bills before Congress:

"The bills abolish the Executive office.

It is no answer to say that the President of the United States still exercises the Executive function in other States. The power to supplement it in any State is the power to supersede it in any other, and it may, then, all. If this bill becomes a law, Mr. Johnson will be himself bound to execute, he must become the Executive of his own dismemberment. As the enemies of the Cockneys abominated the condemned to mount the tree, slit the rope, put it round his own neck, and, at the word from the sheriff, launch himself into eternity, officially, as it were, it can be no less than the removal of the President, with reference to a territorial jurisdiction, for certain persons now holding commissions as officers of the army are to be erected into civil agents, with legislative, executive and judicial powers, responsible neither to the people nor to the Executive and Commander-in-chief of the United States, but solely to Congress, viz. to the revolutionary legislature who have virtually superseded the Congress of the United States. If the people of any Northern State endorse this, what is to prevent Congress, from passing, next session, or next year, for any one of them, an act precisely similar? For example, what is to prevent Congress from enacting that in the State of Massachusetts there shall be absolutely no government except what is subject to a commanding officer, who shall not be removed without the consent of the Senate. It would be scarcely a step beyond to name the agent in these. Thus, that people are at the mercy of Congress that they might to-morrow ordain that that brilliant and powerful State should be delivered over to the personal will of General Butler. Does a Massachusetts citizen smile to see how surely the accord between the South and these oppressors will protect him? Alas, that a treason should sink so low as to substitute the stay assurance of transient party adhesion for the adamantine security of eternal ethical principle. Your liberty is not worth a fire-cracker if you are content to hold it at the will of anybody. It could not last you through your own days, much less through the lives of your children, and if it did last duration that this, it was not worth the seeking, and your patriotic fathers were fools—your Bonker Hill monument is a satire, and your historical boasts a gross affront."

From time to time, as these revolutionary bills came up for analysis, for discussion, and for expostulation, we have elaborately examined them. The contempt with which arguments drawn from the Constitution of the country, the jurisprudence, the habits of mind, manners, and above all, the profoundly fixed political ideas of American people, have been treated, until now it is scarcely with the decency of irony that the Constitution is ridiculed and contumely, have rendered that treatment of such topics almost as useless; it would be to the clash of arms! Indeed, the only argument befitting these desperate issues is the argument which civil order makes against anarchy, and that argument, never yet prevailed without the omnipresent majesty of law to typify it to the popular mind. But the robes of this majesty—the traitors who have already virtually abolished the legislative branch are about to abolish the executive branch, and must then soon abolish the most timid of all, the judicial branch of the National Government—are employed to dignify their own bad work, in so that the masses are fain to believe, by bare presumption, that Congress is acting all the time within the legitimate sphere prescribed by the Constitution.

In a bill to exonerate generals from obedience to the Commander-in-chief, to erect public agents, and charge them in so many words with the "execution of an act" or acts of the Congress of the United States, and to declare in positive terms that no State whatever shall exist, except during his pleasure, in his district, is, to our mind, a bill dissolving the Republic, exonerating all who choose to accept it as a common law from all obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, removing the principal military officer at the seat of Government, and sundry subordinates at other points. Such is a bill of the kind reported yesterday, if it be taken at its full import. Those who, as we do, regard it as no more capable of becoming a statute of the United States than a resolution dissolving the marriage relation in all the United States will sustain the Constitution, but how long this revolution can be stayed by mere argument, a confounding, but law-loving people's early answer must tell.

If liberty is to be preserved here, something must be done to show that such is the public opinion, notwithstanding the comparative popularity of the workers of these monstrous engines of subversion. Let the people speak out. The old or the new Government?

Translated for the "Sentinel" from the "Civilità" of New York.

A very singular and amusing suit has been determined in one of the courts of Milwaukee. A young lady received and accepted the attentions of a gentleman for some time, and afterwards married another. The disappointment was great, but money is a balsam that heals the deepest wounds. Consequently, the husband never sued the young lady, and fixed her damages at the sum of \$2000. At first, the lady appeared extraordinarily—not being a sound sum, but the reader will not be surprised when he learns that she had a large account which the gentleman presented, in which are enumerated, with their respective values, the number of times he had carried the lady, fast to the theater, for concerts, rural excursions, buggy rides, ice cream, &c. As this had the appearance of a running account, it was proper that credit should be allowed; so the lady was credited with various sums received by the lover, and which were valued at \$16,671. Various expenses of the hand to the amount of \$2,275, a ring and a diamond-type set were returned, making a sum total of \$17,776. The Judge decided in favor of the defendant, deducting the losses and other expenses at the price which had been put upon them. The plaintiff gallantly received his damages and marched off ready to form new, and it is to be hoped, more lasting friendships.

C. DEWEY.

JULY 9-1867.

Agree.

## DRY GOODS.

**TO THE LADIES.**

Another lot of T. MILES & SONS Kid and Moccasins.

**ALSO, LACED AND CONGRESS LAST-ING SHOES.**

Also a beautiful assortment for Misses and Children.

Call and you will return to your homes, saying,

"I was lucky in stopping at Cooke's and getting a pair of Miles' Shoes."

JULY 9-1867.

GEO. T. COOKE.

**CHILD WRAPPERS.**

A beautiful lot SILK WRAPPERS, which will be sold at cost and no human.

A very large assortment of Ladies' Spring and Summer Dress Goods, which will be sold for a small amount on Cost.

JULY 9-1867.

GEO. T. COOKE.

**ARRIVED AT LATE.**

T. Miles' Sons' fine French Calf Boots.

Fine French Calf Gauntlets.

Lacing.

Ladies' Gloves and Bonnets.

Children's, Mince and Boys' shoes and gaiters.

APRIL 22-1867.

GEO. T. COOKE.

**DARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.**

A beautiful stock of Parasols.

Umbrellas, small and large sizes.

APRIL 22-1867.

GEO. T. COOKE.

**50 DOZ. LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HAND-LINCHETS, for sale cheap at**

JULY 9-1867.

GEO. T. COOKE.

**DINTON'S PRINTS!!**

A new lot of pretty PRINTS and MOZAMBIQUES, very cheap, at

JULY 9-1867.

GEO. T. COOKE.

**NOW IS YOUR CHANCE!**

**AT COST!!**

**FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY!!**

In consequence of the daily decline of Goods, I have resolved to offer to the Public,

**AT COST.**

all of my fine and well selected stock of

**DRY GOODS,**

of every description.

**PRINTS** of the newest patterns,

**SHUTTERS AND SHEETINGS,**

**HATS AND PINCHETS,**

**RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, &c.,**

in every variety.

**SILK SATINES AND MARLIES,**

**HOSE, GLOVES, HOOD and BALMORAL SHOES,**

together with a full and complete stock of

**Ladies', Misses' and Children's SHOES,**

of the best make,

**TRUNKS AND VALENTINES,**

for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Remember this is no tumult, as the above Goods will be sold.

**AT COST.**

For thirty days only;

And you will have another chance very soon to buy your goods, as cheap.

Come in and sit, and look at the prices for yourself.

M. ROSENBAUM,

Raleigh, July 2-1867.

**BOOK STORE.**

ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. W. LARSON,

**WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,**

No. 40 Fayetteville St. Raleigh, N. C.

Book Sellers and Stationers,

**DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF SCHOOL BOOKS,**

**STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS,**

**MASONIC BOOKS, JEWELS, REGALIA,**

**BOOKS ON STOCK AND AGRICUL-**

**TURE, STATIONERY, PRINT-**

**ING AND WRAPPING PAPER; PRINTERS;**

**SUPPLIES;**

**SCHOOL AND OFFICE REQUIREMENTS;**

**ALBUMS;**

**PERFUMERY,**

**FANCY ARTICLES, &c.**

We are now receiving new supplies, and will be soon ready to furnish every addition to our Stock as we receive them. We will furnish every article neatly packed and in boxes, and will forward to any part of the country.

For thirty days only;

And you will have another chance very soon to buy your goods, as cheap.

Come in and sit, and look at the prices for yourself.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,

Raleigh, April 9-1867.

**BLUE AND GOLD POETS:**

GOULDING, TOWNSEND, LONGFELLOW,

HOOD, COOPER,

HALLÉ, &c., &c.

MCARLIN, MISS MULOCK,

WILLIS, FREDERICK,

HAWTHORNE, CARPENTER,

All just received at our new Store, next to Tuck's new Hall.

BLANSON, FAHRAR & CO.

May 22-1867.

**MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS,**

EXTRAORDINARY PRICES,

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES-BOOKS,

CHILDREN'S ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,

EDUCATIONAL CRIMES, &c.

Just to hand down now from next to Tuck's new Hall.

BLANSON, FAHRAR & CO.

June 12-1867.

**FOR SALE.**

**THE BANKING HOUSE AND LOT BELONGING**

**TO THE BANK OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH,**

**AND THE CITY BANK,**

**ARE TO BE SOLD.**

At present, the Bank of the City of Raleigh is the only Bank in the city.

The City Bank is the only Bank in the city.

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