

# The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. III.

RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1867.

NO. 46.

## THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

From the New York Herald.  
WHAT THE RADICALS DESPOSED  
WHAT THEY HAVE FOUND.

They supposed that they were the nation; that they owned in fee simple all the magnificent vote on which they carried the country; that they could do what they pleased, and owed no respect whatever to the people. So each leader fell to scolding the party with some vanity of his own—one with prohibitory tariff, another with compulsory temperance, a third with suffrage for women, while all the old abolition, nigger-worshipping clique clamored that the only thing wanting for the millennium was to give votes to the Southern negroes, and take them away from the Southern white men.

Just as each leader was trying to fasten his own great "idea" to the party principles, the party began to hear from the people again. There came an election in Connecticut, in which the Republican voters stayed at home and permitted their ticket to be beaten. There came another in Vermont, in which the victory was far from inspiring; another in Maine, showing a great decrease in Republican majorities; while far away California matched Connecticut with positive victory for that same time in regard of thing, an opposition. Maryland showed the case even more clearly. Her people voted on a constitution made in a spirit very distinctly hostile to all this negro suffrage tendency, and it was seen that her Republican voters would not declare against that constitution, but permitted it to be carried by a very large majority.

All these warnings have begun to open the eyes of the Radicals who supported them—now the country—and no one with natural alarm. Their degradation is most apparent in Albany. Radical leaders there held in their hands the constitution made this summer before their eyes were opened—the constitution containing the whole Radical scheme, negro suffrage and all. It is a white elephant that they know not what to do with—an infernal machine that may at any moment blow them all to pieces. They have made this constitution, and they dare not submit it to the people; for it is a dead certainty that to go before the people now with such a programme would be certain destruction; that it would revolutionize the State; and that the last vestige of Radicalism would be swept away in a whirlwind of popular vengeance. Worse than all, it is impossible for them to hide or even disguise their dilemma. To Burke this constitution, as some proposed, would be as bad as to present it; and to present it would be evident ruin. In their flight, in their consternation, in the general demoralization that has seized upon these crazy leaders, is seen the certainty of the triumph of popular ideas by a tremendous majority in our next election. The people will not go before the accepted amendment to the national Constitution, and the party that asks their vote on that basis will win.

## A NIGGER IN THE FENCE.

The State Constitutional Convention has adjourned until one week after the State election; thus openly telling the public that it is afraid at present to go before the people on such points as are put in that instrument, especially the point of negro suffrage. This is an attempt to dodge popular indignation; but the people will have to give such a majority against the Republicans party, even to bare tickets, that the leaders will be startled out of their wild notions into something like political decency, and then we may have a constitution presented eventually with something in it that the people want there.—*N. Y. Herald.*

## VOTING POWER OF THE TWO RACES IN THE SOUTH.

Except as to the final opening and revision of the registration lists, which it is not thought will materially alter results, complete returns have been received from Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia. These returns show the following results: In Alabama the total number of voters registered is 160,985, of whom 72,737 are whites and 88,248 blacks—a colored majority of 15,511. In Georgia the total registration is 188,729, of whom 95,365 are whites and 93,417 blacks—a white majority of 1,886. In Louisiana the total is 127,588, the whites numbering 44,728 and the blacks 52,250—a colored majority of 37,422. In Mississippi the total is 121,172, of whom 51,154 are whites and 70,018 blacks—a colored majority of 17,865. In Virginia the total is 268,247, of whom 115,137 are whites and 101,190 blacks—a white majority of 13,667. In Florida, Arkansas, the Carolinas and Texas registration still continues. In Florida, at least accounts, 4,733 whites and 9,339 blacks had registered—a colored majority of 4,605. In North Carolina 54,605 whites and 40,005 blacks—a white majority of 3,500. In South Carolina 21,176 whites and 46,019 blacks—a colored majority of 24,843. Estimates are made of Arkansas and Texas of 40,000 whites and 35,000 negroes—a white majority of 5,000 for the former; and 40,000 whites and 50,000 blacks—a colored majority of 10,000 for the latter. The grand total of the registry throughout the south, as far as it has been made, foots up 533,080 whites and 617,313 blacks—a colored majority of 92,235, and a total registry of 1,152,396 voters of both colors.

## ILLEGAL MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

We referred to the fact, some weeks since, that in many counties where the organizations of the Radical party have established secret, oath-bound negro societies, the negroes, in flagrant violation of an act of Congress, have organized and are secretly drilling, military companies and regiments. The investigation of a commission of magistrates in Hanesville has collected indisputable proof of such an organization in that county.

We learn that at the last county court of King William, the justice appointed one of their number to deliver in person to General Scholfield, their complaint of similar illegal and insurrectionary organizations in that county. The negroes in this county, although admonished by the agent of the Bureau to disband, have contemptuously disregarded his orders and are in the habit of drilling publicly and privately. They have a militia organization, with field and company officers, and are violating a law which the military are required to enforce.

There is upon the part of General Scholfield a firm and inflexible determination to quell these illegal organizations, and stamp

them, we doubt not, be immediately taken to collect evidence, which if it establishes the existence of these negro companies and regiments, will be followed by the arrest and trial of the ring-leaders. It is a singular fact that a law of Congress, which was enacted by the Radicals to prevent the organization of white-militia companies, has been repeatedly violated by the freemen, and in no instance by the whites!—*Richmond Examiner.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**DRY GOODS.**  
FALL, 1867.  
HULL, ATKINSON & CO.  
258 Baltimore Street.

BALTIMORE.

AS MERCHANTS visiting Baltimore, to examine their large and elegant stock of Barrier, Flannel and American DRY GOODS.

Robert Hull, Wm. W. Atkinson, Orders promptly executed.

Sam'l Hunter, J. H. Hull, HULL, ATKINSON & CO.

S. Harris Hopkins, September 1—28—29<sup>th</sup>.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION

1867.

**RIBBONS,**  
**MILITARY and STRAW GOODS,**  
**ARMSTRONG, GATOR & CO.**

IMPORTERS AND JOBERS OF:

BONNET, TRIMMING and VELVET RIBBONS,

BONNET SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS,

BLONDES, NETTS, CRAPES, RUCHES,

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS,

STRAW BONNETS & LADIES' HATS

THIMMED and ENTRETTED,

**SHAKER HOODS, &c.,**

237 and 239 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, competing the finest Parisian novelties.

Orders prompt and prompt attention given.

Sept. 2—22<sup>nd</sup>.

BEARD'S PATENT LOCK TIE,

ALSO,

**BEARD'S**

Patent Self-Adjusting Tie,

THE MOST SIMPLE AND GREATEST

IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE FOR

BALING COTTON.

MUCH SAFER FROM FIRE, AND CHEAPER

THAN ROPE.

HAVING SOLD LARGELY LAST SEASON

THE PATENT LOCK TIE.

WE have secured them to give entire satisfaction.

We have taken the Agency for the State, and will continue to keep a large supply on hand.

Forums Ton, and upwards, dealers, a liberal discount will be allowed.

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Washington, D. C.

Aug. 16—22<sup>nd</sup> Standard copy.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the name of H. C. H. COWAN & CO., for the purpose of carrying on a general Import and Export business, and Supply Business at the City of Wilmington, N. C.

The office for the present, is on the corner of Chestnut and Water Streets, up stairs, where they will be happy to find friends and serve their friends.

In the list of Officers, will be fully made known to the survivor on the death of either.

Each dividend, January 1st, 1868, was 45 per cent.

Other Officers given the assured a guarantee of this character or anything equivalent.

Thirty days of grace are allowed on all new premiums, and the policy remains valid and in full force during that time.

For the first year, the premium is reduced at each successive renewal.

Joint policy, including man and wife, are issued by this Company, and the amount insured payable to the survivor on the death of either, divided, January 1st, 1868, was 45 per cent.

Policies incontestable from any cause except on account of fraud.

For insurance in this Company, apply to:

E. H. CAMERON, Agent for State of North Carolina, Wilmington.

JAMES HILL, SEATON GATES, Agent for Raleigh.

July 4—20<sup>th</sup>.

BOOK OF LEXINGTON.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER, N. C., Sept. 14, 1867.

In compliance with instructions contained in Special Order, No. 131, issued by Major General D. E. Birches, at Headquarters, Federal Military District, Charleston, S. C., I, the undersigned, having been thereto appointed Receiver of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, do hereby give notice to all persons doing business with said Bank, that they must forthwith forward to said Bank, so far as possible, all their books, accounts, and records, and that they must do so without delay, and within ten days from the date of this notice, or they will be liable to imprisonment for contempt of court.

Any person who fails to obey this order, will be liable to imprisonment for contempt of court.

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