

The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. III.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1867.

DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

At the season of Christmas, when all, according to time honored custom, are making merry and rejoicing in the comfort and good cheer wherewith Providence has blessed us, it is our duty to give a thought to those for whom this occasion of general gladness is, by reason of poverty, oppression, or other calamity, an hour of trial and distress. Religion exhorts us to do what our sympathies tell us and write to the afflicted, of whatever class, degree, race, or color; and endeavor to lend, but, as far as we lie, to relieve the suffering of our neighbor. More especially is this our duty when we find large bodies of men, women, and children suffering sorely, so many, indeed, and to so great an extent, that never at any time in the history of this favored people has there been so much misery and want.

It would be matter, indeed, for no ordinary concern to note the general calamities of trade and industry, of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture which the cruelty of the dominant party exacts as the price and condition of their perpetuation in power. It is a truthful indication of how far distress extends when the great agricultural classes of the Northwest, though aided by a treacherous soil, the most wonderful mechanical aids to human industry, unboundedly facilities for market, plenteous seasons, and an energetic and economical industry, are forced to cry out for relief. Surely, when we behold the industry of man, reinforced by such unparalleled natural advantages as these, we are warranted in expecting a triumph over all the mightiest that foolish and wicked legislators can accomplish; but history and our own experience teach us our mistake. This great class of laborers whom, relying on the fruitfulness of the seasons and the more immediate gifts of Heaven, we might have deemed secure against all odds, has been prostrated and crushed by the bad men who now wield the powers of Government—men at whose up-to-touch every great industry suffers as if by some deadly blight.

Nor is signature alone that suffers. Go to the ship-yard, and you will find the mechanic idle. It is his British rival who furnishes the lead that is to vex the seas. Commerce languishes under the regime of a party which feeds and lives by agitation and anarchy. Even the manufacturers, who have had no light share in fomenting this tyranny on the suffering poor, at last are made partakers in the general distress. They, perhaps, have accumulated enough of past earnings to be able to wait for a returning season of prosperity; but how in it with the poor operatives dependent upon them for daily work and daily bread? Everywhere we hear of these by thousands being discharged, so that in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, alone, there are not less than fifty thousand men and women without work. Truly Caliban has much to answer for. The Government is theirs. They have concentrated power in their own hands to a degree heretofore unknown, by the virtual abrogation of the executive and judicial branches; they have three-fourths majorities in the two Houses of Congress, and they have used their enormous power, not to relieve, but to augment the public distress. The only relief bill they have passed, so far, is a measure which increases their own salaries to five thousand dollars per annum, exclusive of their mileage; and this sum they have gone home to enjoy, if enjoy it they can, with every soul around them a wall of distress from those whom they have made poor and miserable.

And yet this is hardly a tithe of the wretchedness they have inflicted. We have been speaking so far of the North. The Northern poor have votes, and a dread of their power at the ballot-box causes their oppressors very often to hale in their path of greed and cruelty. The North has much to bear in the way of suffering, but she has some representatives, few though they be, ready to speak for the people, to portray the iniquity of their rulers, and to hold them in some degree of check. Again, the Northern people are of a common blood; they have social order, at least; and there is some measure of protection for the earnings of their toil. These may not be taken away by the strong hand, though they may be and are depleted by the artful cunning of legislative legislation. At the North the hand of industry may work without the fear that in one night the flames of civil war may consume its fruits, or the threats of wife and children to cut by negro ruffians, and the daughters of the household given over to the worst of outrage, compassed with which, death were a privilege. For the people of the North, poor and plentiful, it may be greatly suffering, but energetic, الثرى, aided by capital, and with souls which defy the oppressor, there is a future, and the word hope has a positive meaning which braces men to struggle on.

But we have to speak of a large and terrible land where more than eight millions of people, once happy and prosperous, are now plunged into a condition of misery and ruin such history has rarely, if ever, excelled. The sufferings of the Northern poor are led along; they touch our hearts and move our indignation against the authors, but these are light indeed compared with the distresses which now beset the Southern people. Those people have been deprived of all representation in Congress; there is no one in the halls of legislation competent to state their condition, and to appeal in their behalf to the better judgment and the humanity of the North. They were deprived of this opportunity and privilege because it was determined in advance to condemn them. Yet they are of our own race and blood; we call them "our kith and kin"; how long would we of the North stand such oppression to be suffered by our own kith and kin? For them it has been decreed in the council of a party given over to the study of artificial revenge that there shall be no pity, no mercy, no truce until nothing remains to be taken. In this unhappy land the military rod is everywhere, an instrument of disgrace and punishment of rule. Here justice lies not in the hands of the law, but in the judgment of judges, but in the master's power, and this is turned, not by the master's courage, of the combatant, but by the caprice of the slaveholder or the greed of the bureau agent. Two years long living happily together, even after emancipation—thanks to the good sense and frankness with which the slaveholder recognized the logic of events—have been set and irritated against each other by the diplomatic art of intrigues, whose high quarters are in power, until now no man at any hour would be surprised to hear of a revolt in the South, surpassing in its

horror the worst atrocities of St. Domingo. In this daily and hourly well-grounded fear the white man of the South, whom we call "our brother," lives seeking in vain, under the impressions of an ideal of despotism, to make head for his family. For where once plenty reigned in a land where, before this war, scarcity was hardly known, even in a single county, a cruel famine stalks to share empire with the wants, and now we have the once peaceful and happy islands of former days, the "islands," where it is possible to make mashes of the State, rearing in flocks, armed to the teeth, robbing to open day, slaughtering horses, hogs, sheep, and even milch cows, taking whatever they want, rather than work for an honest living; not willing even to wait for the hour when, according to the promise of Biblical electing agents, they are to enter and take possession of the land of the whites. And this "organized hell" is not to come. Conventions of negroes and their base allies are sitting to make this anarchy permanent. Congress says it must go on to the end, that they may carry the Presidential election, and even enlarge the power from which came these. For people so situated as to abandon themselves to despair could sustain none. For them there is hardly even the semblance of that element of hope which at the North enables the suffering and unemployed laborer to bear up against the political malice of the hour.

Such is the condition of more than a third of our country, and of the men of our race and blood! Is it nothing to us, in this our hours, perhaps, of cheer and joy? Is there no remedy for it all? There is no hope, we fear, to be rested in the hearts or the conscience of those whose hands have wrought this desolation and suffering; but the righteous indignation of the people, promptly applied, may yet cause even these bad men to cower and start back appalled. We appeal, then, to the people of the North to more promptly in this matter, to consider the evil, and to bring to account its guilty authors. Argument on these hardened men is thrown away. By their fears only can their career of crime be arrested.

DRY GOODS.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO'S
VERY LATEST.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—Best stock we ever offered.

Dec 6-14 W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

MEN'S WEAR.—BOYS' WEAR!

Nov. 28-37 W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

A full and complete stock.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

THIMMINGS, BUTTONS, VELVETS, &c.

A new stock, and very complete.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Dec. 6-14

FLOOR OIL—CLOTHES, CARPETINGS AND Rugs. From 4-12 W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Dec. 6-14

HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

Linen, Toweling, Damask, Drapery, &c.

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PRINTS, PRINTS.

A superb stock, at exceedingly low prices.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Dec. 6-14

INSIES & BED TICKING.

Cheap at W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO'S.

Dec. 6-14

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED DOMESTIC SHEETINGS, Sheetings, Shirts and Family Linen, &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO'S.

Dec. 6-14

BOOTS AND SHOES.

70 Cases Men's Shoes and Boots.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Dec. 6-14

INDIA RUBBER HIGH-TOP BOOTS & SHOES.

For Ladies, Misses and Men. Something new in the market.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Dec. 6-14

CLOAKS, KHAKI'S, &c.

Real Cashmere, Biscuit, Plaid, &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Dec. 6-14

EXCELSIOR RESTAURANT

AND BOARDING HOUSE:

The UNDERSIGNED announces that he has fitted up a first-class Boarding House on the corner of Moore and Franklin Streets, in front of the National Bank—knows as the old WHEATON HOUSE, in a No. 1 style, and is prepared to accommodate the public, and especially, gentle-
men visiting the City, with

Board and Lodging.

Boarders will be restricted to no particular place for taking their meals. Hot meals will be served

AT ALL HOURS,

which required by guests.

The Proprietor will spare no pains to entertain his guests.

Members of the approaching Convention will find the arrangements of my House admirably suited to their convenience.

The terms will be as moderate as the times will permit.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Dec. 6-14

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

THE DAILY SENTINEL will pay 15¢ per pound each per pound, for clean mixed COTTON RAGS.

from whom, we have collected at Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 6-14 W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

WANTED SECOND-HAND LAW and Miscellaneous Libraries, on Consignment.

WE ARE NOW ABOUT MOVING INTO OUR New Store (next door to our present stand) where we have plenty of room.

There are many good Libraries in the country, that can be sold, and we are anxious to get customers and to the offers. Write them to us.

BRANSON, FARHAR & CO.

Dec. 6-14

NOTICE.

We are preparing to furnish Pipe in large quantities over the State, and do any kind of work in the Tin and Sheet-Iron line, at our manufac-

turing plant, No. 44 Fayetteville Street. Call and try our works.

DOUGLAS BELL.

Market Square.

RICH GOSHEN BUTTER.

Such as PRINTS AT 15¢ to 15-

And all DRESS GOODS in proportion.

A small stock of Goods for Boys and Men; N.

CASHMERE and JEANS, &c.

At the old stand of

S. H. YOUNG.

Nov. 27-36

NORTHERN CARRIAGE.

I am this day receiving Miss Northern Carr-

riage, DOUGLAS BELL.

Raleigh, Dec. 11-14

With Hart & Lewis.

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