

The Daily Sentinel

VOL. III.

RALEIGH, N. C.—TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1868.

NO. 2292

DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
THE GEORGIA ELECTION—A CURIOUS STATE OF THINGS.

The election in Georgia commenced on Monday. The condition of things throughout the State is so remarkable, so curiously different from that which many good people suppose it to be, who derive their impressions from one-sided reports, that we think it worth while to make a statement of facts obtained from sources at once well informed and impartial. From this it will be seen that some of the prevalent notions about the South are entirely erroneous; for example, that it is not the freedom, but the whites, who are humbly seeking protection against injustice and tyranny; that it is not the Ku-Klux Klan (which General Meade believes to be a myth) but Loyal Leagues against which security is sought; and, strangest of all, that the Conservative whites are begging for the colored people who are their friends, the free exercise of the right of suffrage. Our authority for this statement is the Columbus *Sax* of the 14th inst., which is filled with reports of citizens' committees of investigation, of conferences with Gen. Meade, and of Gen. Meade's orders issued upon the basis of the complaints with a view to the removal of the grievances named.

It seems, from the report of a committee of citizens, that in Columbus (and this they say was general throughout the State), during the five days when the registry lists were open for correction, no public revision was actually made. Persons could not learn on application whether their names were on or off; but were told that the changes were made at Atlanta. After the closing of the registration, however, the directors of the business frankly admitted that the names of 277 persons, registered voters had been stricken from the list, without previous notification. But they would not tell who these "stricken" voters were, (with a few exceptions) thus leaving each Conservative, white or black, (for only one political description of voter was ostracized,) in doubt whether he was deprived of the right of suffrage or not. The committee also made note of the fact that several of the registry officers, who had custody and free manipulation of the lists, were candidates for office. One of them, the chief of registration, and connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, was up for the State Senate, and, of course, his conservative opponent is among the names rubbed out—as the other candidate, with charming ingenueness, has confessed. The expanded gentleman was therefore compelled to withdraw from the canvass at almost the last hour, and another was nominated, who may, or may not, prove to be eligible, when election day has brought the electoral lists to light. But the gravest complaint against the radicals is this: that they are trying to frighten negroes from voting the Conservative ticket. The committee say that "the negroes are, many of them, intimidated by Loyal Leagues, and threatened from the rostrum by candidates for office, with certain death if they dare to vote against the radical ticket." Therefore the committee asked Gen. Meade to issue an order, "giving assurance to the colored people that they will be protected in the free exercise of the right of suffrage." Is another column we find a card from J. L. Mustian, the obliterated candidate for State Senator, in which he says—"To the colored voters (of whom many are my friends) I would return my thanks for the manifestation of their friendship and support, but for which my name might not have been stricken from the list of voters." In other words, he was declared disqualified because he was popular with the freedmen of the county, and stood some chance of being elected! That the colored Conservatives have some strength in the State is apparent from the report that on Monday 180 freedmen at Milledgeville formed in line and voted for Gordon, the Conservative candidate for Governor.

Gen. Meade examined the evidence submitted, and appears to have found it satisfactory. The action which he took would have been taken with better grace at an earlier day, and without waiting for such elaborate proofs of such enormous frauds. The orders which he issued could hardly be disseminated to every part of the State before the election came off; and even if obeyed by the registry officers to whose knowledge they may be brought, they will probably fail to cause an honest election throughout the State. The orders in brief are these: Persons are forbidden to use improper means to compel laborers to leave their work to go to political meetings; laborers are authorized to meet at night in peaceful assembly to discuss political questions; the carrying of arms in the vicinity of polling places is strictly prohibited; men who have been stricken from the lists will still be allowed to vote, separately; and the ballots, with the names of such voters indorsed thereon, will be sent to headquarters for examination into the merits of each case. The General, however, declined to remove the officers guilty of the wrongs complained of, though he did "rebuke" one of them. The Conservatives are thankful for whatever show of fairness they can get, and their gratitude is quite copiously expressed in the *Columbus Sax*.

Honorable men of all parties, in every portion of the country, will regret that Gen. Meade had not adopted the measures—and juster and more effective ones than those of his own accord, at least a month before the election. All but political knaves are interested in knowing the exact strength of conservatism and radicalism in the South, with a view to the best future policy. But until commanding Generals are more decided in the avowal of their impartiality, we shall continue to be deceived on that important point.

A CASE FOR THE AUTHORITIES.

General Brown issued an order recently cautioning his Bureau agents against taking part in the present political interests in Virginia. But General Brown himself did not hesitate to introduce to a crowd of negroes at the African church, Thursday night, a Burnside man, (General Whittlesey,) who not only told the negroes that they should vote on the question of the constitution, but uttered language for which he should be arrested by the military as indicted by the Grand Jury. As reported in the *Disposer*, Gen. Whittlesey said:

"He acknowledged to have been writing there years ago in regard to a war of races, but his whole life had been based by their grand conduct. There was no fear on this score now," said he. "If war of races comes, it must come from the other side. I can, therefore, assure you that

should it come, all the resources of the Government will be exerted in your defense, not yours."

Could language more incendiary—better calculated to engender dangerous ideas among the negroes and encourage an outbreak—be used than this pronoun, while they take to be offering and rebuking, that a war of races comes, all the resources of the government will be employed on their side? Who is this great General Whittlesey, that he can speak for the Government and can pledge it to a certain class of actions? And what is to be thought of General Brown, who, after issuing the first order, himself goes upon the meeting to speak up a partisan sing-whisper, and then flings, perhaps approvingly, to such language as quoted? We hope General Sherman will give his attention to the matter. Richmond Way.

600,000

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS

1868. SPRING STOCK. 1868.

ROOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS,

AT WHOLESALE ONLY!

We have received a large stock

BOOTS AND SHOES.

From the Manufacturers, which we will sell as good as the same quality can be bought in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, &c.

WYCHE & PARKER,

No. 3 Iron Front, up stairs,

Petersburg.

Those buying for cash shall be given a discount.

RICHMOND, APRIL 1.

DRUGS.

JORDAN & CARR,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

(Successors to Geo. B. Jones & Co.)

Scymore, corner Washington Street,

PETERSBURG, VA.

INVITE THE MERCHANTS, Physicians and Planters of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee to examine our sample books.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window

Glasses, Brushes, Combs, Fancy and

Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Soaps,

&c., &c., &c.

WALSH & JORDAN, JOSEPH CARR,

April 17—18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL SOCIETY

OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fifteenth Annual meeting of the Medical Society of North Carolina will take place in Warrington, N. C., on Wednesday, the 8th day of May, 1868.

Delegates will be permitted to pass over the Railroads for one fare.

W. W. COOPER, of Edenton, will deliver the Annual Oration.

By order of the President,

THOMAS N. WOOD, Secretary.

April 17—18.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

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April 17—18.

FIGHT! FIGHT!

75 SACKS N. C. FLOUR,

50 bbls. N. C. and Palermo Family Flour.

For sale by UPHURCH & DODD,

3,000 LBS. BEEF SIDES,

April 21—22 DOUGLAS BELL.

SPRING TRADE.

1868.

12 KEGS ten penny mills and other sizes.

Blasting and Rifle Powder.

Best Keroseen Oil, by the barrel or retail.

J. BROWN,

Raleigh, April 20—21 WITH HART & LEWIS.

BUCK-EYE BULKY PLOW, REEP-

ER and HOVERS!

On exhibition at the Farmer's Hall, the Buck-Eye PLOW, in which the attention of our Farmers has been called.

I am also special Agent for the sale of the celebrated Buck-Eye Reep and Hover, at Manufacture's prices with freight added.

The sooner we commence the sale the more labor saving machinery this better for all concerns.

JAMES M. TOWLES,

Agent.

March 21—22.

The Last of the Season.

20 BARRELS POTATOES.

JACKSON WHITE!

MERCERS!

EARLY GOODRICH!

For sale by April 24—25 DOUGLAS BELL.

UNION COTTON MILLS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The Union Manufacturing Company will expose to public sale on Tuesday the 21st of May, 1868.

VALUABLE COTTON MILLS,

estimated on Deep River, in the County of Robeson, 10 miles North of Aberdeen, and 16 miles south-east of High Point. The building contains 10,000 square feet of floor space, and 1,000 square feet of overhead, containing all the necessary machinery, and two sets of spinning and weaving machinery, with a power of 1,000 spindles. The machinery is in excellent condition, and will be sold in its entirety. The machinery is in good working order, and will be sold in its entirety.

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