

THE SENTINEL



W. E. PELL, BRATON GALES, EDITORS

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET:

FOR PRESIDENT, HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, FRANCIS P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE, JAMES C. HOLLIDAY, OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

DISTRICTS: 1st, Thomas J. Jarvis, of Tyrone; 2d, John Hughes, of Cleveland; 3d, James C. Holliday, of Charleston; 4th, Warren J. Green, of Warren; 5th, Nathaniel S. Patten, of Randolph; 6th, William M. Robbins, of Norwich; 7th, Lewis M. McLean, of Cleveland.

FOR CONGRESS, HON. SEON H. ROGERS, OF WAKE.

TO-MORROW.

Tuesday, the 3rd day of November, 1868, and its results, will form a momentous era in the history of the United States. It is, perhaps the most important election ever held since the organization of the government, and the choice which the American people will make, will either prove the turning point in the arrest of usurpation and the restoration of the Constitution, or must accelerate greatly the advancement of Radical ideas and the ultimate overthrow of the Republic.

We confess that the bare thought of the destruction and final overthrow of liberty in this our happy land, is most bitter and distressing to us. We have been anxious to put off that evil day—to defer it to a long, long period from the present, if it must come, but, with the utmost charity for the hopeful prognostications of our opponents, we cannot, however anxious we are to put a bright side upon the future, discern, in our thoughts and convictions, the downfall of the Republic with the success of Radicals. These forebodings are not based upon any uncharitable view of character and intentions in the present of Gen. Grant, should he be elected, but in the system of Radicalism itself, of which he must be in that event the leader and promoter, or share the fate of his predecessor, Andrew Johnson. The history of the Radical party proves it to be an implacable, persistent and ever-active proponent of its designs, never turning aside to listen to the pleadings of patriotism or humanity or statesmanship, but bent upon its aim, ever facile in its expedients, yet never changing its purpose, it goes steadily forward, to do its work, trampling under its feet or throwing off the track any impediments which lie in its way. If in this contest, the Democracy, the only conservative, constitutional party in the country, cannot check its progress, we may hope for the best, believing that God still rules, but with fearful anticipations that free government and constitutional liberty have fled the country, never to return.

But we are far from being hopeless of the results of the effort which must be made to-morrow by the Democracy for the salvation of the Republic. The energy, the hopeful spirit and the activity which animate the friends of freedom in all parts of the country, bid us to work and labor and hope for a glorious result. It has not been infrequent in the history of our elections, that the triumphant party, just before the first contest, had discouragement and gloom. The Democracy never before had such unpardonable reasons for the exertion of all their powers as at present. The prize of success was never so tempting and the consequences of defeat were never so dangerous and demoralizing. Let them do their utmost, and with a hearty good will, let them labor and look for the breaking of the day!

THE ISRAELITES—Large numbers of persons of the Israelitic faith have settled in this country, and have shown great sobriety and enterprise, and the disposition to become permanent settlers in the country by the purchase and improvement of real estate or lands. It is stated that large numbers of Israelites who were voters in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, refused to take any part in the State and local elections of those States recently, but they have resolved to be at the polls in the Presidential election and will vote against Grant and Colfax. The Israelites are not known, and therefore will not vote for Colfax, nor can they vote for Grant because of his manifest opposition to them on religious grounds, as plainly evinced by his military order during the war, expelling them from their homes and by his reply to his superior, when he was ordered to re-instate the order. They will rebuke the fanatic and the injustice at the polls.

COLFAX was put on the radical ticket to secure the electoral vote of Indiana. The reflection that he lost in his party 13,000 or 14,000 votes, must be highly mortifying to him.

22 ON THE ALBANY, friends of Seymour and Blair, who had our friends REGISTER and SENTINEL.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

According to law a foreign born citizen, on his arrival in this country, intending to make it his home, applies to the proper authorities his intention to become a citizen of the United States and five years after obtains from the Court his papers of naturalization. At that moment, of course, he becomes a citizen and is as entitled, by law, to all the rights and privileges of the most favored citizen. A short time previous to the election in Pennsylvania, a large number of foreign born citizens, who had formally signified their intention to become citizens, but who had deferred taking out naturalization papers, became anxious to vote in the pending election, applied to the proper Court and took out the evidence of their citizenship. When the election came on, the votes of thousands of these German and Irish citizens, were thrown out by the Radical inspectors, upon the plea that they were fraudulent voters or had not been naturalized long enough before the election.

This caused to some extent the defeat of the Democracy in Pennsylvania. It has since been shown that the charge of fraud was a ruse of the Radicals, and that their own agents had imposed upon an intoxicated man, and put into his pocket, without his knowledge, a batch of fraudulent naturalization papers.

It has now been made apparent, that the same game will be sought to be played in New York. More than this, several of the leading Radical journals are beginning to revive Know Nothingness and are contending that the law must be changed, so as to require a residence for some time after they have taken out their naturalization papers, before foreign born citizens shall be allowed to vote. Every naturalized foreigner in the country should check this movement in the bud, and resolve to put it down, by voting for Seymour and Blair.

These very papers, and the Radical party, sustain the Reconstruction acts of Congress, which make every colored man in the South a citizen and a voter, however ignorant or depraved, who are totally incapable of government, but are ready to prevent the voting of foreign born whites, however intelligent, even after they have become naturalized citizens. They left the despotisms of Europe to enjoy the liberty of a free country; will they despise the freedom of the Republic by voting against Seymour and Blair, the leaders of the Democratic party, the only party pledged to the maintenance of civil liberty, the Constitution and the Union, in this contest? We hope not.

BE CAUTIOUS—BE PRUDENT.

While the important issue of to-morrow demands the utmost activity and exertion on the part of every Democrat and Conservative in the State, yet we cannot be too careful in what each one says and does, in order to avoid unnecessary excitement and to prevent disturbance at the polls. We would ignore our principles or professions were we to attempt to throw any impediment, while we are exercising the right of freemen ourselves, in the way of others. If we cannot persuade by the force of our appeals, others to vote with us, it is plainly our duty to leave every one to his own convictions of duty and to the exercise of a free choice in the election. While we assert our right to vote as we please and should maintain and exercise it, we would exhibit a very poor appreciation of that right, were we to endeavor to prevent its exercise in others.

While therefore it will be necessary to have near the polls, our most active and energetic men to instruct and to furnish tickets to our friends and those who desire to vote with us, and to prevent them from being misled by others, yet it is all important that the same privileges should be accorded to others which we claim for ourselves. In a word, let us be calm, considerate and polite from morning till night, avoiding all good grounds for complaint on the part of our opponents. Let us steel them in zeal, in propriety, in working energy, in forbearance, and in those proofs of honesty and good citizenship, which correspond with the intelligence, the virtue and the worth which we may claim without ostentation, as belonging to the Conservative and law-abiding character of the Democratic organization.

BE ON THE ALERT—VOTE EARLY.

The arrangements settled upon by those who have the management of the election in this City, to hold the polls in four boxes at the front door and windows of the Court House, will, we think, afford ample opportunity to every voter to cast his vote without difficulty or molestation. It will be necessary of course that those having charge of the election, should prevent the crowd from obstructing the avenues to the boxes, and in no instance to allow privileges to members of one party which are not granted to the other. The manifestation of fairness, on the part of those who conduct the election, will at once check any disposition to outrage improperly upon the regulations. A fair election is all that we seek, and this will not interfere with any proper efforts which may be made to secure the votes of those who are believed to be ready or inclined to vote with us.

Let our friends then be at the polls early and exert themselves to secure the full vote of our friends, seeking a full, but a fair and peaceable election.

ORDER OF GENERAL MILLS.

We take pleasure in publishing the following order from Gen. Miles, the military Commandant of this District, because it breathes the proper spirit, and assures the public that the troops under his command will be confined to the object of placing them here, i. e. the preservation of order and only after the civil authorities are unable to suppress any disorder which may arise. So far as our counsel and influence can effect it, we will exert them in aid both of the civil and military authorities, in the preservation of order. The complaints bestowed by Gen. Miles upon the people of North Carolina are well deserved. We have anticipated no disorder at the election. None can occur, unless members of the Radical party provoke it. Ignorant and vicious passions contribute to disorder, by hastily circulating rumors, or by acts indicating a purpose, on the part of Leagues and Clubs, to produce it. Democrats and Conservatives will not provoke it. They desire nothing but peace and a fair election, and it only remains with the Radical party to provoke order, by setting in a generous and kindly spirit. Read the order, and let every citizen resolve that there shall be no disorder.

NO. 10.

The distribution of troops being now complete in this District, occasion is taken to remind all officers commanding posts and stations, of the necessity of careful compliance with existing instructions, and orders, and especially to fix attention to the object of their presence, in the different localities, which is solely for the preservation of peace, and the rendering of assistance in case of disturbance or riotous proceedings, which the civil authorities may be unable to suppress.

Under no circumstances will officers or soldiers fraternize with political parties, or in any manner interfere with the peaceable exercise, by all citizens, of their rights and privileges as such. The conduct of the troops has so far been satisfactory, and with proper judgment on the part of officers, no cause for complaint need be occasioned.

To the citizens of the State, it is only necessary to remark that the political climate has so far progressed with a degree of calmness and good order, creditable to all concerned, and it is to be hoped that such may be the case until its conclusion. The record of North Carolina is as yet unmarred by acts of lawlessness, which have in some instances so injuriously affected other communities, and the present exercises of moderation and wisdom, will hereafter be the source of much satisfaction to the citizens. The credit which will be conferred to all parties should such a gratifying result be attained, cannot but be productive of good results.

The dispositions of troops are such as to warrant the belief that with the assistance of law-abiding citizens the civil authorities will be enabled to preserve the peace and bring to justice those who may be inconsiderate and thoughtless as to attempt its violation. If lawless men should appear, where it has been heretofore, beyond the limits of the State, the interests, happiness and future prosperity of our citizens will be promoted by discouraging and preventing acts of violence. The laws are ample to maintain and preserve the rights of all classes.

GOV. GRAHAM AND MR. BOYDEN.

Partisan feeling and violent, intemperate language is becoming common wherever may be their convictions of duty. Men are too apt at such times to attribute improper motives to those who oppose to them. We confess we have not been surprised so much at anything during the canvass in this State, as at the following remark attributed to Mr. Boyden in regard to Gov. Graham, by the Concord Press. It is as follows: "Graham has got an interest at stake—he'll get 30,000 dollars if Frank Blair is cast out his revolutionary measures, and that is the reason he is working for their election. But they can't buy him off. All their money will go to buy Boyden. In honest, but William A. Graham is not."

There surely must be some mistake about this. Gov. Graham has certainly not just fled such a slenderly anything as he has said or done. He has certainly not given Mr. Boyden any cause for such an attack on him. Hence, we can hardly think that Mr. Boyden was understood.

It is stated that the radical Mayor of Washington has dismissed the white city physician, and has put a negro citizen in his place. White women, who in sickness are compelled by poverty to resort to the public provision for relief, have to admit this negro citizen to their bedside as their medical attendant.

Gen. Reynolds was appointed to the Military District of Texas, it is generally believed in well informed circles that such an order will be issued, and that very speedily. Gen. Buchanan will probably be appointed his successor.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette the President had some days ago fully determined to make this change in the command of Gen. Reynolds' military district, and that the Presidential election in this State; but the late order of this military strap assuming to dictate decisions for the civil courts of Texas will precipitate the President's action in removing him from position the power of which he has so grossly abused. The command of this military district was properly due to Gen. Buchanan, as he is the commanding officer of the district, and it is as the time in consequence of being seized only by brevet. Wash. Express.

A Radical newspaper in this city is very much concerned about the importation, by the "rebels" of "evolutionary" weapons. Perhaps they want them as so-called "volunteers" the markets have been going South for the last three years, for the arming of negroes. A serious shortage is going thing to have when a man is surrounded by savage negroes, who are organized, armed, and drilled by radical incendiaries. It is to be most sincerely hoped that the use of these seventeen shotguns will never be necessary; but, if they shall become so, it is equally to be hoped that they will first be employed on those who are inciting the blacks to disturbances, and who are making the whites South rebel, in any manner, to any amount of extortion. —Chicago Times.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIGHT BETWEEN WHITES AND NEGROES—THE NEGROES PROVED IT.

The following plainly truthful account of the recent fight in New Orleans is from the Florence. It shows how false are all the Radical stories concerning that unfortunate affair: "About 10 o'clock last night, as the Workingmen's Club were serenading at the residence of Mr. Thomas Hara, 185 Poydras Street, they were passed by the Grand Central Club, marching down St. Charles St. As soon as the Workingmen's Club had serenade they resumed their march down St. Charles, about forty paces in the rear of the negroes. From there to the corner of Canal the negroes constantly assailed them with offensive and insulting epithets. Anxious to avoid a difficulty, the white men bore their taunts in silence, and preserved a demeanor which utterly precluded the possibility of any further disturbance. Reaching the corner of Canal street, the colored Club divided, a part going on each side of the neutral ground, so as to keep the Workingmen constantly in their rear. This result, too, was put up with, until Carondelet street was reached and passed. About half way between Carondelet and Baronne streets the negroes halted, and a part of them turned back, and thus brought their march to a close. At this juncture a negro broke from the ranks of his own club and rushed into the center of the white club, shouting at the top of his voice, "Come on, let's clean them out!"

It was not in human nature to endure all this; certainly not in the nature of men smarting under recent outrages and taunts borne in silence for an hour. A shot was fired by a negro from the ranks of the retreating party, which cut through the cap of a gentleman named Richardson. It was then that the white men returned the fire, and a general engagement ensued. There was a wild rush, a fearful mingling in a death struggle of the white and black elements, and a quick and rapid discharge of fire-arms all along the line. The angry throb bent and swayed in the mad struggle, and men were seen at the passionate embraces which held the issues of life and death. Above the moan and shout of the angry combatants the sharp report of pistols sounded like the echoes of a skirmish line before the continuous roar of battle breaks on the ear. It was scarcely a minute, and yet blood ran red on the streets, and dead negroes lay stretched on the ground. It was scarcely a second's time before a ray of light on the street, and a man was seen to fall. The negroes fought wildly, and were evidently in mortal dread at the terrible retribution they had provoked. The white men, on the contrary, were skilled in the use of arms, and most of them had before kept step and line in the fury of the battle. They were not alarmed at the shout of the colored foe, for they had seen hostile parties bend and shoot in a similar manner, and they knew that the time had come to teach a lesson, and the least show of timidity would stimulate the negroes and their cowardly associates to drench the city in blood. There was, therefore, no giving back and no wavering from the conflict.

While the head of the column of the Workingmen were engaged, the rear formation was broken, and they were scattered in all directions. They were not armed with any weapons, and they were not in any way prepared for the assault. They were not armed with any weapons, and they were not in any way prepared for the assault. They were not armed with any weapons, and they were not in any way prepared for the assault.

Also, an undivided one-fourth interest in a tract of land about 8 miles from Morehead, on the railroad and Sound, of about 100 acres, known as Ocoosa.

Also, an undivided one-fifth interest in the McVior Copper Mine and Lick in Chatham County, Georgia, by and through J. M. Morehead, Esq.

Also, an undivided one-tenth interest in the Chalmers Plantation.

Also, an undivided one-fourth interest in a tract of land known as Evans Mills, which are now in operation. The supply of water is constant, and the Mills are admirably fitted for an extensive manufacturing establishment.

Mr. Everett, in 1855, described the Southern States, after travelling over them as holding "a population of millions, as progress, and more, as religious, as any to be found on the surface of the globe."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRASS BRUSHES OIL. Call and see us. J. BROWN, Raleigh, Nov. 2-4.

COLONEL from my farm near Wilson, on the 15th inst. one YOUNG OXEN, one hind and one bullock and white. Ear marks, etc. in description. — JAMES BOUTWELL, Raleigh, Nov. 2-4.

SOUTHERN INVENTION. BAYNE'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER SCREWS. Price 75 cents.

WARRANTED to last from eight months to two years, and a child ten years of age can use a house nearly in a short time, requiring all grease spots and stains of every description. Cleans, brightens, soap of soda, No sand or hot water required, besides drying it thoroughly at the same time. A liberal discount given to the trade. No. 2-4. T. H. BINGGS.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF GUILFORD Superior Court, we will expose to public sale, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, M., on Thursday, the 26th day of November, on a credit of six and twelve months, with interest, the valuable plantation of the late Col. P. G. Evans, lying on the Yadkin River, in Holcomb, in Davidson County, containing about 160 acres, more or less, and in a fine state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a number of plank houses formerly used as negro houses, barns, &c. Also, a building lot of 8 acres with (well situated) buildings and barns. Also, an undivided one-third interest in about 700 acres, more or less, of land on the Yadkin River, known as the Yadkin River, upon which is a fine Water Power, inestimable as the Yadkin itself.

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Table with columns: AGE, Ordinary Life Rate, Ten Payments Rate, and Ordinary Life Ten Payments Rate. Rows for ages 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50.

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CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS. Price Low, Quality and Make Unsurpassed.

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