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JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

THE NEGRO MEMBER.

It now seems that the negro Meador, whom we have heretofore mentioned as being in Washington as a Representative in Congress of the Louisiana blacks, when informed of his election by Mr. Douglass, President of this school, and still holds such a distinguished position at the present time. His family, in an off-hand at his present busyness, is in October, 1862, as appears from his diplomatic correspondence, Vol. I, pp. 37, 114, 115, for 1862, this fellow was prominent in those troubles among the negro population of Jamaica which resulted about that time in those bloody massacres which the British government found necessary to repress with great severity. Being detected in the possession of speeches and letters bearing the most venomous hostility to the whites on the island, and openly instigating bloodshed by declaring himself "for black nationalities," he was, on recommendation of the clerk of the peace in the parish where his instigations to violence were most abundant, deported from the island as a malignant insidious and make-bate. On this he besieged the State Department for redress of alleged injuries, but, the facts appearing from the diplomatic correspondence on which ensued as above stated, the matter was dropped by Mr. Seward; and the next appearance of this pestilent creature was on the Louisiana reconstruction stage. In the evolution of this squalid drama, he now presents himself as a Representative in the Congress of the United States, and, in verification of his right to a seat as such, presents, under what is called the broad seal of Louisiana, a certificate of election from the sprawling white Illinois-adventurer who styles himself Governor of that State.

Such is reconstruction! We beg the reader to think for a moment of that puerile phase of it here presented. White carpet-bagging is pretty well understood; but there is no instance of that system of negro-carpet-bagging invoked, as we have several times mentioned, by Congress in its admittance of the squalid into its base and rotten design. This fellow is but a type of those Northern negroes who, put under way by Radical managers, have been sent to the South to play the role of constitution-makers, legislators, State officers, and members of Congress, under pretence of being fair representatives of the lately emancipated slaves. While observing this purpose of their masters, it is not to be supposed but that they have also, on their own account, frequently pursued the same course as was pursued by Meador in Jamaica; and in such case it will be well with it, in the train of their incitements, we are not some day called on to meet the same fate of things as Governor Eye was called on to meet in the colony, which was only by fire and sword prevented from becoming another Liberia or Hayti.—N. Y. World.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

A good deal of experience has taught us that success in the poultry yard depends as much upon good general management as upon any one thing. When the eggs of any hens indifferently are kept for the purpose of raising young chickens, and when little attention is paid to the particular hens reserved for laying, it will in general be found that the profits are small, and the quality of hens rapidly deteriorates.

In addition to the usual plan of selecting only the best formed and quietest hens for breeding purposes, we have found it of advantage to pay considerable attention to the age of the hens which we retain. For the production of eggs for domestic consumption we never keep hens beyond their second year, but for raising chickens we have found it to be poor policy to employ eggs laid by hens less than two years old. The eggs are always found that the chickens from the older hens are more easily raised, have stronger constitutions, and turn out every way better than those raised from pullets' eggs. The eggs consequently cost more, but this extra expense is but a small item on the number of eggs usually employed for hatching.

In order to have eggs during winter, besides the usual appliances of meat, lime, sand, bone, etc., we always make sure of having some very early chickens. The policies of these will commence to lay in October, November, and will lay throughout the winter. Next season we draft a few of the hens, while an ample supply of hens is always on hand. elegant dinner and suppers for parties, gotten up in the best style at short notice.

THE LAW SCHOOL IN RALEIGH.

WE UNDERSTOOD having removed to Raleigh, will resume the exercises of his I. & W. SCHOOL in this city, on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1863.

He will be assisted, occasionally, by his sons E. J. and H. B. BATTLE.

Particular attention will be given to Pleading and Practice under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Dec. 20-21. WILL. H. BATTLE.

1863. Fall and Winter Trade.

W. H. DURKE,

Raleigh, Dec. 11-12. With Hart & Lewis.

PHILLIPS & MERRIMON.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

S. F. PHILLIPS. A. S. MERRIMON.

Dec. 22-24.

USEFUL.

A FULL-SUPPLY OF WESTERN EMPIRE Cook Stoves, complete.

J. BROWN, Raleigh, Dec. 31-4. With Hart & Lewis.

SPORTING.

Superior Orange Rifle Powder.

Sporing Powder in Canisters.

J. BROWN,

Raleigh, Dec. 31-4. With Hart & Lewis.

DID YOU KNOW!

JENKINS & SKILES.

At: Thomasville, N. C.

BREEDERS AND SHIPPERS OF

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

Had the FINEST and PURTEST STOCK in the United States.

They cordially invite all those that Possess and desire Chester White Hogs to buy of them.

They will give them the best of care.

They will give them the best of care.