THE SENTINEL

FOR STATE CONVENTION FROM WAKE COUNTY.

RICHARD H. BATTLE, Jr.,
MAJ. BRAXTON CRAIG,
BUTLER H. JONES,
D. R. HOLLAND.

WHITE MEN OF WAKE COUNTY REGISTER AT ONCE.

The following is a correct list of the Registrars for the various townships in Wake county, including the city of Raleigh:

Barton's Creek—J D Allen
Beck Horse—L B Seagraves
Casey—J R Page
Cedar Fork—J M Pugh
House's Creek—B A Perry
Little River—B T Strickland
Mark's Creek—H G Todd
Middle Creek—G H Alford
New Light—J P Beck
Oak Grove—H W Michols
Panther Branch—J H Adams
Saint Mary's—J G Andrews
Saint Mathew's—W B Williams
Swift Creek—J B Strickland
Forestville (Wake Forest)—T C Smith
Rolesville—J M Flemming
White Oak—A N Betts
Raleigh, outside of city—W D Haywood.
City Raleigh, 1st Ward—M B Barbee
" " 2n Ward—D A Wetter
" " 3d Ward—J J Lewis
" " 4th Ward—J P Prairie
" " 5th Ward—R W Best

WAKE COUNTY CANVASS.

The Chairman of the County Executive Committees of the Democratic and Republican Parties have arranged the following route to be pursued by the Candidates for delegates to the Convention. The speaking as to time will be arranged by Candidates:

Middle Creek, Thursday July 15th at Utley's.

Buckhorn, Friday July 16th Lashley's

Swift Creek, Saturday July 17, Franklin's.

Cary, Monday July 19th Casey.

White Oak, Tuesday July 20th Apex.

Cedar Fork, Wednesday July 21st Pollard's.

Oak Grove, Thursday July 22d Oak Grove.

New Light, Friday July 23d Law's.

Barton's Creek, Saturday July 22d Hutchison.

House's Creek, Monday July 26th King's Store.

Forestville, Tuesday July 27th Forestville.

Rolesville, Wednesday July 28th Rolesville.

Little River, Thursday July 29th W. C. Moore.

Mark's Creek, Friday 30th Hood's Store.

St. Matthew's, Saturday July 31st Powell's Store.

St. Mary's, Monday August 2d Andrew's Store.

Panther Branch, Tuesday August 3d J. H. Adams.

Raleigh, Wednesday August 4th Lovejoy's Grove.

W. W. JONES, Ch'n Dem. Ex. Com.
W. W. WHITE, " Rep. "

AN ADDRESS TO THE CONSERVATIVE AND DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF WAKE COUNTY.

At a meeting of your Executive Committe in the city of Raleigh, on the 10th instant, we the Central Committee, were instructed to suggest the following plan of organization for each township in the county during the present campaign:

1st. That where any township has not already been organized by the election of an Executive Committee, &c., they meet at the earliest and most convenient day possible to be named by the chairman of executive committee appointed last year, and complete their organization by the election of a chairman of their executive committee and as many committeemen as the people of any township should think proper.

2d. That they appoint at the same time two active, intelligent and discreet citizens to act as challengers at each polling place in their township, to see that no man, not entitled by law, shall be permitted to vote unchallenged.

3d. That at the same time they appoint not less than five active, intelligent and good men to supervise the registration, and see that all white men in their township register and vote.

4th. That they report at once the completion of their organization to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the county with the names of their officers.

Your committee further suggest the propriety of every white man's registering at once. The books for the registration of voters are now open in each township, and, as required by law, will be closed the day before the day of election, which occurs on the 5th day of August. *No man will be permitted to vote unless his name appears upon the registration books.* We have a white majority of seven hundred in the county of Wake, and if the white people will only do their full duty now all will be well. The white people now have control of the affairs of the county by reason of their noble conduct last summer. Our County Commissioners have nearly paid off the debt imposed upon us by the fraudulent and reckless administration of the Radical party. The city of Raleigh has been redeemed and placed in the hands of white men, upon an honest and economical basis. Already we have cheering news from other parts of our glorious old State, admonishing us that the white men of North Carolina will forever wipe out the corrupt Radical rule and ruin which have paralyzed for so many years the industries of our State.

White men of Wake county, now is the time to *Register and Vote.* Your candidates are known and tried men. Let us all do our duty and we will elect them.

W. W. JONES,
J. H. SEPARK,
R. H. DUNN

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA:

Below will be found this document upon the subject of the Constitutional Convention to which we invite the earnest attention of our readers.

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE CENT'L. EX. COM.,
RALEIGH, June 1, 1876.

To the People of North Carolina:

The General Assembly at its recent session called a Convention of the people to meet at Raleigh on the 6th day of September next, for the purpose of suggesting such alterations in our organic law as may be deemed wise and expedient.

NECESSITY FOR CHANGE.

The necessity for changing many of the provisions of the existing Constitution is generally admitted, and is too apparent to require extended argument. It is true that some of our prominent men at one time opposed the call for a Convention; but their action was based on prudential consideration, and not on an indisposition to have the Constitution thoroughly revised. They feared that our purpose in seeking to reform our Fundamental Law, might be construed by the violent and ill-informed men then controlling Congress, and the prosperity of our people checked, and the peace of the State jeopardized by some harsh and unconstitutional action on the part of the United States authorities. That fear no longer exists. We now have every assurance that the Constitution of the United States will be observed by the officers of the government, and feel a satisfaction in announcing to you that the time has at last arrived when the officials at Washington City concede that the people of North Carolina have the same right to manage their local concerns which the citizens of other States enjoy. We can proceed without apprehension to perfect our Constitution and remodel it in the interests of our people.

THE CONSTITUTION THE CREATURE OF MILITARY LAW.

This Constitution, the creature of military dictation, was born in the throes of a military reconstruction. Its authors were mainly Scalliats and adventurers, who had lived among us without preferment, or possessed of qualifications entitling them to it; others were our recent slaves, who had known no law save the will of their masters, and others still were carpet-baggers, both black and white—alien in feeling and radical in education—who sought positions here that were denied them where known—to despoil and humiliate us. And when their work was submitted to the people at the polls, thousands of our best citizens were deprived of the right of voting upon it, and over eighty thousand ignorant negroes were given the ballot to secure its adoption. It is no exaggeration to say that not one person in ten who voted for it could read the instrument, and not one in fifty had read it or was even moderately familiar with its provisions, and many gave it their support believing it would be merely temporary, and to escape further agitation and revolution. It is natural therefore that a Constitution thus formed and adopted should be found unsuited to our condition, and that we should embrace the earliest opportunity consistent with reason and prudence to secure such changes as time and experience have shown to be necessary. Our organic law should be expressed in language clear, simple and perspicuous, so that nothing may be left to inference or construction; our rights so precisely defined as to be comprehended by all men of ordinary intelligence; and each department of the government should be so restricted, that while left free to discharge its appropriate duties, it cannot by unwarranted encroachments embarrass the proper action of the others.

THE CONSTITUTION UNSUITED TO OUR CONDITION.

That the Constitution contains some good provisions no one denies; it would be singular if it did not, but its abominable characteristics were so manifest that not a single Conservative member of the Convention that passed it could be induced to affix his signature to it, as a fit instrument to be submitted to the people. Indeed its provisions are so loosely worded and so badly arranged as to constitute but a medley of inconsistencies that defies the successful construction of the courts; in fact, to reconcile the difficulties arising from its practical workings, the court has in some instances been driven to supply omissions, and in others to introduce a new principle, hitherto unknown in the judicial history of our State, distinguished as "*Judicial legislation*," an innovation anti-republican in character and invasive of the rights and duties of a separate department. Its provisions are so obscure that within the brief space of its existence many more decisions on constitutional questions have been demanded than in the entire previous history of the State—and of late we have witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of two sets of Judges in both the 2nd and 8th Judicial Districts, contending for the same position, one of which claiming to hold by an appointment from the Governor for a period of ten years, an office that the Constitution seems to say is to be filled by the people at the polls, and whose term is expressed to be only eight years.

In many counties, there is a practical denial of justice, the courts are inadequate to the public demands, and time

AMENDMENTS TO THE CRIMINAL LAW NECESSARY.

It is also hoped that a greater incentive to honesty and a justification of the ballot-box might result from depriving those who have committed infamous crimes of the elective franchise.

MODES TO CHANGE.

Of the two methods prescribed for changing the Constitution, that by legislative enactment is expensive, uncertain and dangerous; the several amendments recently established to and ratified by the people encountered the greatest difficulties in their passage, and even after they were taken to vote to repeal laws which are expensive and unsatisfactory, and persons accused of criminal offences are often confined for months without trial. We need a speedier justice and a less expensive judiciary system. We should abolish every useless office, which is now filled by a mere constituent; for only by a rigid and prudent economy in our public as well as private affairs, can we hope to restore the State to prosperity. It is believed that the laws will be more impartially administered by a return to the old practice of a rotation of the Judges.

Will of the people was declared in their favor by over 40,000 maj rity, serious apprehensions were entertained as to whether they were properly adopted; again, legislators when presented of qualifications for such duties, are encumbered with numerous matters, and cannot bring that attention to each provision presented for consideration, without meeting such criticism as may impeil their labors.

The Convention method is speedy and economical, the body is composed only of the same number of members as comprise the House of Representatives, and their minds are directed alone to constitutional reform and their work may be completed and ratified, if necessary, in six months. As to the expenses that may be incurred, it is believed they will be more than defrayed, in a short time by the reforms that will be inaugurated.

The restrictions imposed by the Legislature, fully and amply secure the Homestead, Manufacturing Act, Rights of Married Women and Personal Liberty, and should any other rights, in the mind, they are entitled to binding efficacy and are clearly secured by the terms of the original act. Indeed they were incorporated in the bill mainly to remove prejudices, and anticipate unscrupulous agitation. They are not the property of a mere party, but had their origin in the convictions of civilized society and were found among the records of various State parties to the war.

NECESSITY OF ORGANIZATION.

The friends of Constitution should at once perfect their organization and bring into their best form in every township in the State. The leaders of the Republican party know that by their reckless violations of the Constitution and efforts to centralize all power in the hands of the Federal Government, they have justly forfeited the confidence and support of the people; they therefore trust not to their own strength but to our apathy, and will endeavor to secure our defeat by divisions and false leaders. We therefore respectfully invite your attention to the following resolution adopted and successfully followed in our last campaign:

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the members of the Democratic Conservative party to discourage independent candidates and all other disorganizers, that all support be promptly withdrawn from every aspirant for office who shall oppose the regular nominees of our Conventions. Let your primary and county Conventions be duly advertised and see that the people have a full opportunity of attending and expressing their wishes. The contest is important not only in its immediate effects but in subsequent results. The Republican party, under the leadership of carpet-baggers still remaining among us, will advocate the election of delegates, who will agree to meet and adjourn without holding a Convention, and this in violation of the wishes of the people, expressed through a two-thirds majority of their chosen Representatives, and after a considerable part of the expenses for mileage and per diem is secured. We believe, however, the promises to be a delusion and snare, for should they ascertain they have a majority in the body, it will be an easy matter for them to evade their promise by the refusal of a few to concur; as they do not acknowledge the "restrictions" as binding, they will resort to the most revolutionary measures to sustain their desperate fortunes, and in the end fail to submit their work to the people for ratification or rejection.

Let us, therefore, present a united front, and with a general advance along our lines Radicalism will not only be routed but overwhelmed, and a victory for Civil Liberty assured for 1876.

WM. R. COX, Chairman,
R. H. BATTLE, Jr.,
C. M. BRAXTON,
R. B. HAYWOOD,
J. J. DAVIS,
W. H. JONES,
W. N. H. SMITH,
S. A. ASH,
O. P. MEARS,
Committee.
J. J. LITCHFORD, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

J. A. McHannon's Celebrated IMPROVED SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

Three thousand five hundred of these Machines are now running in N. C. and the adjoining States and after a THIRTY YEARS TRIAL is pronounced by the best mill wrights and millers in the State to be *Superior* to any that has been yet offered to the public, as I am being also represented by parties offering Machines in imitation of mine, I now offer them, made of the very best material and warranted for five years for $75.

For the next twelve months persons wishing to purchase machines or have old ones will find it to their interest in every case to address me before they part elsewhere. I challenge all other machines, especially the Eureka.

JOHN A. McHANNON,
Apr 24 tf Durham, N. C.

OAK, PINE AND POPLAR.

Delivered anywhere in the city in any lot not exceeding Cords filled at once.

RAND & BARBER.

Dec. 16 w3m.

STATE EXPENSES, CONSERVATIVE VS. RADICAL—LET THE PEOPLE READ.

Proper care and economy in handling the people's money is a great virtue in any political party. Extravagance, waste and peculation should crush it in the eyes of all good citizens. North Carolina is poor, and the party that practices economy in her administration seeks her greatest good. The following carefully prepared table shows who are the political friends of our Commonwealth:

	For the year ending Sept. 1870.	For two years ending September 30th, 1871.	For year ending September 30th, 1872.	For the year ending September 30th, 1873.	For the year end- ing September 1874	For year ending Sept. 1875	Total 4 years Conservative rule
	Radical rule.						
Ordinary expenses,	161,431.70	430,044.60	317,840.17	87,960.26	81,436.60		368,624.77
Interest on public debt,		69,185.40	222,222.01	10,204.95	13,196.14		60,291.31
Public Printing,		134,301.28	98,274.78	26,816.50	30,267.14		117,428.67
Sec. Constitution,		270,324.84	94,808.06	97,890.20	100,000.00		365,058.14
Other ordinary expenses,		76,607.61	18,098.36				13,006.00
Railroads,							
Public Buildings,							
Interest on Railroad Bonds,							
Sinking Fund,							
Public Debt,							
Total,	$161,431.70	$1,080,463.73	$751,243.60	$222,931.30	$224,899.88		$946,381.90
General Assembly, 1868	191,102.12						
Judicial Sal.	70,110.80						
Public Printing,	34,682.06						
Sec. Constitution,	76,806.54						
Other ordinary expenses,	123,444.32						
Railroads,	1,864.91						
Public Buildings,							
Interest on Railroad Bonds,							
Sinking Fund,							
Public Debt,							
Total,	$606,710.83						

It will be seen from the above statement that the last four years when the administration of the State affairs has been to some extent controlled by conservatives, the public expenses have been less by $35,775.81 than that spent by the radicals in two, a difference sufficient in itself to defray the entire cost of a Constitutional Convention. By an amendment already made to the Constitution the General Assembly meets only once in two years, (an amendment passed by Conservative effort) so that the expense of the last Legislature, $108,168.80, should be divided by two, to show a proper per annum expense.

Now let us estimate the probable cost of the Constitutional Convention:

120 delegates at $5.00 per diem,	$600.00
2 Doorkeepers, $5.00 per diem,	10.00
2 Clerks, at $5.00 per diem,	10.00
2 Pages, at $2.50 per diem,	5.00
Contingent,	10.00
Total,	$635.00
Estimate the duration of the Convention at 30 days and we have	18,050.00
Mileage,	8,000.00
Printing, &c.,	5,000.00
Total cost of Convention,	$30,050.00

The voting population is about 200,000, so that the cost of Convention will be *fifteen cents to the voter.* The property however pays the tax, and estimating the taxable value of the property of the State at $150,000,000, we find the cost of Convention but 20 *cents on the thousand dollars.*

In alluding to the four years of Conservative rule we say "to some extent" because they have not had the entire control of the State. If so much is saved when only the Legislative branch is conservative what would be the result if all were in their hands? Much of this expense also could be saved were it not forced on us by our ill-advised Constitution.

It is hard to give figures a party bias. They are inflexible, but stand out a stern truth, a rigid fact, and if the people of North Carolina are wise they will heed the lesson they teach.

X.

THE CANDY CONVENTION.

List of the Delegates to the Convention of 1868.

The following is a correct list of the members of the Radical Constitutional Convention of 1868:

Burke and McDowell—John S. Parks, W. A. B. Murphy.
Rutherford and Polk—W. H. Logan, James Rhodes.
Yancey and Mitchell—Julius S. Garland.
Madison, Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania—Jos. W. Gallagher, S. H. Buchanan, Thos. J. Candler.
Haywood and Swain—W. G. W. Gatewood.
Macon, Clay and Cherokee—Mark May, Geo. W. Dixon.
Alleghany, Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Wilkes—Jesse Foster, Jesse Bowyer, Geo. W. Bentley, Edwin G. Bartlett.
Caldwell, Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander—Calvin J. Cowles, Calvin G. Jones, Wesley H. George, John G. A. Bryan, Jerry Smith.
Davie and Rowan—Allen Ross, Dr. Milton Hobbs, James M. Shaw.
Cleveland—Tyson Dickson.
Catawba—Jos. R. Miller.
Lincoln—Joseph H. King.
Gaston—Miles P. Aydlett.
Mecklenburg—Edward Kullage, Silas W. Salmon.
Union—Wm. Newson.
Cabarrus—W. T. Hamer.
Stanly—Levi C. Morton.
Anson—George Tucker, Henry Chilson.
Stokes—R. F. Reeves.
Forsyth—S. B. Teague.
Davidson—Isaac Kinney, S. Mullican.
Randolph—T. L. L. Cox, R. F. Trodgen.
Guilford—G. W. Welker, Ac. M. Dunnigan.
Rockingham—H. Barnes, John French.
Caswell—Wilson Carey, F. Hodnett.
Alamance—Henry M. Ray.
Person—William Morstop.
Orange—E. M. Holt, J. W. Graham*.
Chatham—J. A. McDonald, W. T. Gunter.
Wake—S. D. Franklin, J. P. Andrews, B. S. D. Williams, Jos. H. Harris.
Granville—A. W. Raghland, J. J. Moore, C. Mays.
Warren—Eli Mangum, John Read.
Franklin—John H. Williams, Jos. T. Harris.
Cumberland—W. A. Mash, J. W. Rook.
Harnett—J. K. Turner.
Moore—S. S. McDonald.
Montgomery—Geo. A. Graham.
Richmond—S. T. Laney, [illegible]
Wayne—H. J. Grantham, S. McDowell.
Johnston—Dr. James Hay, Nathan Gulley.
Greene—[illegible]
Wilson—W. Daniel.
Nash—Jacob Ing.
Halifax—Henry Ayer, J. H. Bridgers, W. J. T. Jones.
Northampton—R. C. Parker, H. T. Gunn.
Bertie—J. H. Baker, Melvin A. Dowtie.
Hertford—C. Chavis.
Lenoir—R. W. King.
Brunswick—Edward Lewis.
Columbus—Reynolds Chadwick.
Robeson—Henry L. Stanton, G. S. Harris.
Richmond—A. W. Tolar, J. J. Shaw.
New Hanover—Alex. C. Lippitt, [illegible]
Ashley, A. H. Galloway.
Duplin—[illegible]
Sampson—Sylvester Devane.
Wayne—[illegible]
Tyrrell and Washington—E. W. Jones.
Martin—Samuel W. Watts.
Bertie—[illegible]
Hertford—[illegible]
Gates—Thomas L. Hoffler.
Chowan—John R. French.
Pasquotank—Dr. Wm. Nicholson.
Pasquotank and Camden—C. C. Pool, M. Taylor.
Currituck—Thomas Sanderlin.
Craven—David Heaton, W. H. Singletary.
D. Pender.
Onslow—James Rhodes.
Carteret—Alexander Congleton.
Jones—David P. Colgrove.
Beaufort—[illegible]
Pitt—Byron Laflin, D. F. Sheppard.
Hyde—Andrew J. Gibbs.
N. B. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are Democrats. Those printed in Italics, are negroes.

TO ALL MEN A SPEEDY CURE.

Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Stricture, Affection of the Kidneys or Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembling, Diseases of Sight or Giddiness, Diseases of the Head, Throat, Nose, or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—these terrible Diseases arising from Solitary Habits of Youth, result in all to many practices more fatal to the Victims than the song of the Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes of not destroying marriage, rendering impossible, destroying both Body and Mind.

Marriage.

Married persons, or young men contemplating marriage, suffering from Organic or Physical Weakness, Loss of Procreative Power, Impotency, Pustules, Exhausted Vitality, Involuntary Discharges, Bad Complexion, Nervous Irritability, Dizzy Emotions, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Excitement, Decay of the Physical and Mental Powers, Derangement of all the Vital Forces and Functions, Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood, General Weakness of the Organs, and every other unhappy disqualification, speedily removed, and full Manly vigor restored.

To Young Men.

There are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, etc.

MENTALLY. The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, etc., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and dispirited, having a sunken appearance, about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

A Speedy Cure Warranted.

To young Men Throughout the Land, who have been victims of the Pernicious Practices of Young Boys, or those Sinning in their Youth, Wasting Their Vitality, Ignorant Pretenders and Impostor Practitioners, Driving Disease into the System by the Destructive Drugs, Mercury, causing Pain in the Bones, Pimples on the Face, Blotches on the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Limbs, Joints, Stomach or Bowels, Speedily Cured. Let no Delicacy prevent apply immediately.

Address Dr. Johnston, No. 7 South Frederick Street, Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Johnston,
OF THE BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL, OFFICE, NO. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND SECOND STREETS, BALTIMORE, MD.

June 21-1y.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Wake County, to me described as Commissioner. I will on Monday the last day of August next, at 12 o'clock m., sell at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh the following described property, to wit: House and lot in the City of Raleigh, bounded as follows, Beginning at the South West corner of Hargett and West Streets running thence 181 feet South with West Street, thence West to the R. & G. R. R.; thence North with Railroad to the extension of Hargett Street, thence East with Hargett Street to the beginning. Containing one-half acre more or less, being the present residence of E. G. Haley.

Terms of Sale: One half Cash, balance payable twelve months after day of sale with interest from day of sale.

J. J. HOWELL,
Commissioner.

july 2-4ds

JOB OFFICE.

JOB WORK

Having refitted our Job Office, And secured the services of a FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER, We are now prepared to execute all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY Job Work.

All persons having Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Business Cards, Visiting Cards, Wedding Cards, Posters, &c., To print, will have their work executed in the very best style by sending it to the Sentinel Office.

We are also prepared to do all kinds of Book Work In the very best style, at All work sent to us will be done as quickly and cheaply as at any other PRINTING HOUSE IN THE SOUTH

CARPETINGS!

The largest stock of Carpetings, Rugs, &c., in the City at lowest Cash prices. All new and bought since January.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MELVIN R. CARTER, AUGUSTUS L. CARTER.

CARTER & CARTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Practice in the Supreme Court at Raleigh, and in the State and Federal Courts of Western North Carolina.

Claims collected on any county of the State.