

OUR STATE TICKET.

For Governor: ZEBULON B. VANCE, OF MECKLENBURG.

For Lieutenant Governor: THOMAS J. JARVIS, OF PITT.

For State Treasurer: J. M. WORTH, OF RANDOLPH.

For Secretary of State: JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD, OF NEW HANOVER.

For State Auditor: SAMUEL L. LOVE, OF HAYWOOD.

For Attorney-General: THOMAS S. KENAN, OF WILSON.

For Supt. of Pub. Instruction: J. C. SCARBROUGH, OF JOHNSTON.

For Congress: ALFRED M. WADDELL, OF NEW HANOVER.

For Congress—1st District: JOSEPH J. DAVIS, OF FRANKLIN.

For Congress—5th District: GEN. A. M. SCALES, OF HOOKINGHAM.

For Congress—8th District: COL. WALTER L. STEELE, OF RICHMOND.

For Congress—14th District: WILLIAM M. ROBBINS, OF ROWAN.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE: D. G. FOWLE, of Wake, J. M. LEACH, of Davison.

DISTRICT ELECTORS: 2d District—JOHN F. WOOLEN, 3d District—JOHN D. STANFORD, 4th District—FAB. H. BUBBEE, 5th District—E. C. ROBBINS, 6th District—R. P. WARING.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE FUTURE OF THE SENTINEL.

The undersigned having purchased the Raleigh Sentinel, with its name, good will and subscription-lists, hereby announce that, on the first day of July, they will issue a first-class morning daily and weekly democratic paper under the name of the Sentinel. They hereby invoke the support and encouragement of all the people of North Carolina, who desire to see permanently established at the capital of the state, a wide-awake, vigorous democratic newspaper, worthy of one of the noblest commonwealths in the south.

In the meantime, the Sentinel will be continued, daily, semi-weekly and weekly, as at present.

The terms of the daily and Weekly Sentinel will remain unchanged.

GEO. A. SMITH, W. P. BATCHELOR.

Now that the administration no longer has the Cincinnati convention on its hands, a little attention to business wouldn't do any harm. There is the Winslow matter. The prisoner, whose extradition was demanded by the United States government, has been released. Mr. Fish, in one or two very elaborately written diplomatic notes, has insisted that the treaty required Winslow's delivery to the United States authorities, and yet he is not delivered. Now what will Mr. Fish do about it? Believing himself to be right he cannot certainly permit the British government to snap its fingers in the face of the whole Yankee nation. If the administration has no more sense of the honor and rights of the country than that, the people have, and the popular sentiment will have to demand that treaties be enforced and justice observed. Under the circumstances it is not unexpected, but very humiliating all the same, that the United States should retreat the moment the lion begins to growl a little. The people would like to know if the whole country is to be bullied in this manner.

A semi-republican newspaper of New York, speaking of the appropriation issue between the two Houses of Congress, says that "the question seems to be trivial, a mere quarrel between two bodies, which a little yielding on both sides may compromise." Is a matter of forty or fifty millions of dollars a trivial question? Is the great issue of economy against extravagance to be compromised by a little yielding on both sides? Can either branch of Congress descend to the disgraceful plan of splitting the difference? The absorbing issue of the Centennial campaign is that of retrenchment and reform, and the people demand that the House shall stand firm.

In his speech on Hayes before the late republican convention, ex-Gov. Noyes said he had defeated successfully Thurman, Pendleton and Wm. Allen. This was true, but not a good point. If any one chooses to investigate he will find that Hayes is not a strong candidate even in his own state, and each time that he has been elected it has been by the "skin of his teeth." He first ran for Governor against Judge Thurman in 1867. The year before the republican candidate for Secretary of State had been elected by a majority of 42,696. Hayes received about 13,000 votes less, and his majority was only 2,983, while the excellent leadership of Thurman gave the democrats the Legislature for the first time in ten years. The next year the republicans carried the state by 17,383, and Grant had a majority of 41,428. The year after, 1869, Hayes was again a candidate for Governor when the republican majority dipped to 7,518, but the succeeding year, when Hayes was not on the ticket, it ran up to 13,831. Last fall when Hayes ran on the ticket against Allen he got through with the meagre majority of 5,544 in an aggregate vote of 592,683. During fifteen campaigns in Ohio, when Hayes has not been on the ticket, the average republican majority has been 28,915; in the three elections when his name headed the ticket the majority has averaged but 5,348. His majorities have been 23,567 less than the average of his party. There is nothing about such a candidate hard to beat. Under the changed condition of things it is not probable he may be beaten in his own republican state.

Grant is satisfied with the Cincinnati ticket, because it means a continuance of Grantism. The election of Hayes would insure a new series of Babcocks, Belknap, Schenck, Shepherds and Hobsons.

JUDGE KERR AT CHURCH.

[Beaufort Eagle.]

Mr. Editor:—At 4 o'clock, p. m., the bell was rung and a large congregation assembled in the Baptist Church of this place, on last Sunday, for the purpose of hearing a lecture from Judge Kerr, of Beaufort. After reading the charges of Paul to Timothy and Titus in a very emphatic manner, he then addressed himself to the congregation and said, that if he was a regular preacher, he would take a very short text. These are the words from which he quoted and from which he preached, for he did preach, "I have fought a good fight." The Judge, we believe, has both the faith and the works. He said the world in which we live is a battlefield, and the enemies with which we have to contend are many and varied in their character. Self is our greatest enemy, and the one hardest to be conquered, but when we can cry victory over self, the battle is well-nigh won. He spoke of the greatness of Paul, but says he is not a follower of him. He points out Jesus as his exemplar and bids all men to follow him. The Judge spoke for an hour and twenty-nine minutes to the edification of all who heard him. We hope our good brother will give us another call.

Beaufort, June 20, 1876.

CARL SCHURZ AND HIS INDEPENDENTS.

It is said that we are to have the liberal republican sides here as well as at Cincinnati. John Cochran, of New York, has engaged rooms here, and Carl Schurz will also be on hand ostensibly to deliver a speech to his German fellow-citizens on the evening of the 4th of July. It is well known, however, that he is to be here in the interest of Tilden. His paper, the Westliche Post, has not yet endorsed the Cincinnati ticket, but says it will wait to see the result of the Democratic deliberations here.

Appearances are that Hancock will develop very considerable strength, and if he is resolutely supported by Pennsylvania he will be very strong on the first ballot. There is much talk also about Judge Davis, and the Indiana men admit he will be perfectly satisfactory to them if it appears Hendricks can't be nominated. It looks as if the Westliche Post and Schurz will go in for the democratic ticket.—St. Louis Telegram.

There are abundant materials out of which to construct a glorious platform at St. Louis. Reform leads, for it is the aim and mission of the democratic party to root out Grantism from the land and to restore the constitutional law which has been repealed by usurpation, corruption and abuse of the military power under the sway of Grantism.—Mobile Register.

Congressman Colburn, of the second district, Texas, will probably be renominated.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

And now the New York republicans are grouching over the lost opportunity to name the next President of the United States. But the New York delegation went to Cincinnati with its hands tied, and came away without glory. Neither New York nor Pennsylvania will be able to look back upon that occasion with much pride.—Philadelphia North American (Rep.)

Every vote thrown for Hayes and Wheeler outside the disciplined party ranks must be hardly earned, and if the St. Louis convention makes the most of its opportunities, there is no reason, either in politics or patriotism, to prevent the return of the democracy to power on the 4th of next March. But we cannot afford to make a mistake.—Boston Courier (Dem.)

It would be folly to say that it will not be a difficult task to defeat Hayes. His strength as a candidate consists in his weakness. It would not be easy to find flaws in the record of a man who has no national record. But it will be a pleasant thing to be able to eliminate personalities from the canvass, and to conduct the campaign upon a square issue between the parties.—St. Louis Times (Dem.)

Governor Hayes' chances for election are but meagre. If the convention at St. Louis acts wisely and nominates Governor Hendricks. Such action on its part is most probable, and to us seems a necessity, since the republican nominee is a western man. With Mr. Hendricks as our candidate, Indiana will go democratic without a doubt, and the chance of his carrying Ohio is good.—Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.)

There is abundant evidence that by those who advanced Hayes he was no more intended to be a candidate than Don Pedro. His qualifications as a dummy were, however, those fitting such a compromise as amounted to a general har-kari of every man in the republican party with a public record. An infamous administration hides behind a private gentleman. But if he is in the way he will get hurt.—Milwaukee News (Dem.)

The only difficulty that will be experienced in the coming campaign for Hayes is a lack of personal interest in the man, however unexceptionable he may be as a candidate. What the party needed was a great leader, full of personal magnetism, who could win the people. Popular enthusiasm is flat. The only hope we see is for Blaine to still bear the burden and lead the people in the campaign by his personal magnetism.—Troy Whig (Rep.)

Our latest advices show that Governor Tilden will have, in the beginning, New England almost solid, New York, the Pacific States and the Northwest. In addition to this, he will carry a large vote in the south. His chances at this time are undoubtedly much the best for the nomination. But there's many a slip, &c. The decision of a political convention, like that of a petty jury, is one of the things sceptical people doubt if even God Almighty can foretell.—Dayton (O.) Democrat (Dem.)

We are reliably informed that it is the programme of the radical party to carry at least five of the southern states at all hazards, viz: North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and they propose to give up the other states and devote their entire strength to this purpose. We should therefore leave nothing undone, and if we do more than is actually necessary we can rejoice that their defeat is the more crushing.—Vicksburg Herald (Dem.)

The battle of 1876 is toward the setting sun. It may be humiliating to Pennsylvania, hitherto the moulder of presidential struggles, and against whose October verdict no President has been chosen since Harrison; and it may keenly wound the pride of the Empire State, whose thirty-five votes it regards as certain to be omnipotent in the electoral college; but it is the truth that both will float to republicanism or to democracy as Ohio and Indiana shall stultifiedly create the tidal wave in October. Theorize as men may, there is the picture of the battle-field of 1876.—Philadelphia Times (Ind.)

The southern delegates will come to St. Louis prepared to offer assurances that 116 electoral votes will be given the nominee of the convention, and they propose to allow the representatives of the party who are only required to assure its success by carrying enough states to cast sixty-nine votes to name the candidates and construct the platform upon which the contest must be fought out. The southern democrats are in earnest this time, and they propose to make any sacrifice of their own predilections in order that victory may be assured.—Little Rock Herald (Dem.)

Mrs. Tilton poor and in need.—Mrs. Tilton sews for a living now. She seems to be the only one of the entire set that is trodden down and stoned. Theodore earns a respectable competency and is somewhat lionized by his lectures. Henry Ward B. scoops in cash by the ten and hundred thousand dollars at a time. The poor woman is turned out to live the best way she can. None seem to have any decency in the matter. If Beecher be innocent why is Mrs. Tilton slighted and snubbed by the Pharisees of wicked Brooklyn? None of the lot have the manhood to stand by the woman who, whether innocent or guilty, merits their assistance.

There are men in the democratic party who would sell it out for a small sum, and it is well that these men should be watched. They are spies from the republican party, who work their way in for the purpose of making a disturbance. If such an element shows itself at St. Louis, the best thing to do with it is to elect its representatives from the hall.—Troy Press.

General James L. English, of this city, has been mentioned as a suitable person for President of the National Democratic Convention. Democrats east, west, north and south, could agree upon no one who would fill that important position more creditably or impartially.—Sacramento Ledger.

Peter Cooper writes that he regards his possible election to the presidency with positive alarm.

SKETCH OF SECRETARY MORRILL.

Senator Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, whose name was sent to the Senate Wednesday as the successor of Mr. Bristol in the office of Secretary of the Treasury, has given much attention during a long service in the Senate to the questions of finance which will constantly come before him in his new office. He was born at Bangor, Me., on May 3, 1813, and at 21 years of age entered Waterville College, where, however, he remained only a short time. In 1834 he began to study law, and five years afterward was admitted to the bar. During the 14 years which followed he acquired a lucrative practice, and also became a prominent leader of the democratic party in the state. In the year 1854 he accepted a nomination for representative in the state Legislature and was elected. He there gained such reputation that upon his election to the state Senate in 1856 he was elected President of that body. The discussion of the slavery question grew fiercer throughout the country during 1855, in view of the approaching contest for the presidency in 1856, and many democrats, dissatisfied with the course of their party on this question, entered the republican party. Mr. Morrill had never defended slavery, had long disliked the institution, and therefore when his party seemed to favor the introduction of slavery into Kansas, he denounced his course and severed his connection with it. The republicans welcomed him to their ranks, nominated him for Governor in 1857, and elected him by a majority of over 15,000 votes. His administration was so successful that he was twice re-elected Governor, serving in that office in 1858, 1859 and 1860.

With the year 1860 came the election of one of the United States Senators from the state, Hannibal Hamlin, as Vice-President, and Mr. Morrill was chosen by the state Legislature to serve out the remainder of Mr. Hamlin's term. He took his seat as Senator on Jan. 17, 1861, and was appointed a member of the committee on commerce, District of Columbia, and claims. In 1861 he attended the ineffectual "peace conference." During the stormy two years which followed he supported the government in every measure leading to a vigorous prosecution of the war. His course was so warmly approved by his party in his native state that in the year 1863 he was re-elected to the Senate for a term ending in 1869. During this term he served as chairman of the committee on expenses, of the committee on the District of Columbia, of the committee on appropriations, and of the committee on Indian affairs. In a contest for the following term with Mr. Hamlin he was defeated in the republican caucus by one vote, and the latter was accordingly elected by the Legislature. Upon the death of Senator Fessenden in 1869, Mr. Morrill was appointed to serve out the former's unexpired term. In the year 1871 he was again elected United States Senator by the state Legislature, his term to expire on March 3, 1877. He has always favored hard-money measures, voting against the inflation bill which the President vetoed, and in favor of the resumption act. He recently delivered a speech in the Senate advocating the resumption of specie payments.

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