# THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, State Printer.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The WEERLY SERTINEL is published every Monday SENI-WEEKLY on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

Atlins.			
Weekly, one year, in advance,	\$1	00	
Semi-weekly, one year, in advance,	5	00	
ziemi weekly, six months in advance,	2	50	
Daily, one year,	10	00	
Daily, eig months, A	5	00	
Daly, three mouths,	35	00	
Daily one month,	1	00	

#### THE RADICAL PROGRAMME.

#### Speech of Thaddeus Stevens, Delivered at Bedford, Pa. Sept. 4, 1866.

[Reported for the S Y. Tribune ]

After alluding briefly to the distracted condition of the country at the termination of hostilities, and recapitulating some of the difficulties which surrounded Congress in its legislation at the last session,-principal among which were "the unexpected apostacy" of the President and the "imbecility, impudence and vacillations shown by Cabinet ministers,"-Mr. Stevens said:

"When the war ended, the work of reconstruction would have been easy had all the Departments of Government confined themselves to their legitimate spheres. The rebels were submissive, and asked only to be allowed their forfeited lives. Having lost all by treason and the fortunes of war; having destroyed their State Governments under the Constitution, and voluntarily severed their connection with the United States, and thereby lost all claims to protection under the Constitution; having declared themselves alien enemies, and in that character having waged a war of savage ferocity against the Union; having slaughtered nearly half a million of our citizens, and inflicted cost of more than five billions of dollars; they were willing to surrender the government of their conquered territories to their conquerors, to be governed by such laws as they chose to impose; to surrender their estates to reimburse the expenses and damages of the war; to suffer such turther fines and imprisonments as their great stimes deserved. The harmonious action of the Government would have secured all these; so far as policy and justice required, and by this time the several-States would have been in the Union, with Constitutions perfectly free. A portion of the property of the great criminals would have been applied to pay our national debt, to pension our soldiers and pay the damages suffered by loyal men. Some of them would no doubt have been in the penitentiary for a term of years. A few, and but a lew, would have suffered the extreme penalty of the law, for our law is a mild one and mildly administered. The blood of half a million of our citizens would hardly have been avenged, but peace and returning good will would be now spread ever the whole land. But the ambition and folly of a few weak and dishonest men have reversed this whole picture.

All the powers of our Government are lodged in three departments, whose duties are wholly distinct from each other; neith r can encroach upon the other without disturbing the harmony of their workings and endangering the libert of the country. The Constitution says: "ALL legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." The President is the executive, but has no legislative or judicial powers. Th judiciary must adjudge all controverted legal questions which arise; that is their whole duty.

By the Constitution the power to create and admit new States and to guarantee republican torms of government belongs to Congress alone. Neither the President nor the Supreme Court can do either, or any part thereof. So are the decisions. No well informed man doubts it;

no honest man deries it. Hence it follows that to Congress alone belongs, not only the right, but the duty to re-build the States; to give them Republican governments, and to admit them into the Union ould be judged fit, to resume the priv ileges which they renounced and sought to destroy. The President, as Commander in Chief of the army, had a right, after the conquest, to appoint military Governors and hold them in military subjection until the law-making power and an opportunity to set. Instead of calling Congress together or awaiting their regular session, he usurped all the duties of the law-making power and proceeded to give constitutional and civil governments to the conquered States, directing in the most arbitrary manner the terms organic laws, and controlling the actions of their bogus conventions. Notwith-standing the change in the number of tree citizens, produced by the war and the acts of Congress, he confined the rights of crize and right Rebels, excluding all the new made loyal citi-He distinctly informed the Rebels that they had lost all the rights of citizens of the United States; but when they had adopted in convention his governments, he declared them admitted into the Union, and directed Congress admitted into the Union, and directed Congress to admit their representatives, expressly declaring that Congress had nothing to do, but that each House separately was simply to judge of the regularity of the elections and qualifications of the members who presented themselves. He said that he had admitted the States. He had declared their statements and the said that the had admitted the States. declared their relations to the Union restored. He had guaranteed republican forms of government to the disorganized States. Of their status, of their right to representation, Congress had nothing to say. When it is remembered that all these acts are merely legislative; that the constitution places all legislation in Congress; that the President forms no part of the agislative power, it must be admitted that these acts were the most high handed usurpations that lawless ambition could exercise. If submitted to by Congress this government would no longer be a republic subject to the will of the peopl but a despotism in which one tyrant would rule over a nation of slaves. A Congress elected by the people to resist armed traitors were not dis posed to cower before the usurped sceptre of a single apostate. I say a single apostate; for the scurvy, mercenary, apostate Republicans who have since joined him are so few and despicable

tion of political forces. Congress met and calmly proceeded to reconstruct the Government. It proposed amendments to the Constitution, not only abolishing slavery, but placing all men on a perfect equality before the law. Every human being is declared to have equal civil rights, and Congress is invested with power to enforce a remedy. This closes not touch social or political rights. This does not touch accurate point at Pigus.

They are left to the mature action of the people of the States, and ultimately of Congress; the proposed amendment now pending changes the basis of representation in Congress so that the vote of a white man in the North will be equal. to a vote of a white man in the South; now

that they need not be included in any enumera-

# THE SENTINEL.

WEEKLY.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RICHT THAN BE PRESIDENT" .- Heary Clay.

VOL. 1.

# RALEIGH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1866.

NO. 36.

Public Meeting.

white man's vote in the Rebel States counts nearly as much as two white men's votes in the free States. This amendment meets with the violent opposition of the President.

Congress passed a Civil Rights bill to guard the rights of all-the President vetoed it; Congress passed the Freedmen's Bureau bill-the sident vetoed it. He preferred to let the freedmen and refugees starve, and remain exposed to mobbing and murder. Congress passed law to admit Colorado - he vetoed it becaus it would give two more Senators opposed to his Congress passed an act to admit l'ennessee-he disapproved of it and sent message with his objections, but kept the bill and signed it (an unconstitutional act) because

it admitted his son-in-law as Senator, Congress passed a law liberally increasing the pensions of the wounded soldiers; the increase was not all I desired. I tried to make the last pension \$12 instead of \$8 per month. The committee thought they had done all they could afford; but I doubt not it will prevail at the next session. No disabled man can support his family on \$8 a month. Congress passed a law to equalize bounties. Not such a law as I approved of, because it was partial. But it was a beginning and so far good. It would have been better had it not been for the administration. Early in the session a bill was reported giving equality in bounties. The Secretary of the Treasury wrote a letter to the Senate saying that it would take from the Treasury \$200; 000,000 or \$300,000,000. The Provost-Marshal-General Fry wrote a still more frightful letter saying that it would cost \$680,000,000 .-The Commissioner of Internal Revenue declared it would destroy the public credit. Hence Congress was deterred from making what I considered a just arrangement of the bounty question; still some justice was slone, and complete justice will be done to our gallant soldiers when this Administration shall be removed, which now sits like an incubus on the breast of the nation. As a further enumeration of me of the acts of Congress, I would refer you to a speech of the Hon, Schuyler Colfax lately made to his constituents. No sounder patrio than Mr. Colfax exists. And I will take this occasion to say that as speaker I believe no abler officer ever presided over a deliberative

In criticising Congress I will try to be impar tial. I will not ask you to bestow unmingled praise. I feel that we omitted some important things which we ought to have done, and for which omission we deserve the censure of the people. While it was impossible, obstructed, as we were, by the President and the Copperheads, to make this a Republic of "liberty equality," we might have approached it more nearly than-we did. We might have treated the Rebel States as what they are, in fact, conquered provinces, and, through enabling acts, we could have fixed the qualifications of voters so that every loyal man could participate in the formation of their organic laws. We should thus, with entire certainty, have secured the Government to loyal Union men, have formed in every one of those States constitutions giving equal privileges to all, and which would have curbed the rising spirit of rebellion which is now rampant in every one of those States. For I assure you, from irrefutable evidence, that | These unanswerable arguments will ring in traitors are now triumphant in every Confeder | every low bar room, and be printed in every ate State. No Republican doubts the power of Congress to do what I have stated. No sound constitutional lawyer believes any one of the organizations now existing in those States to be legitimate governments. Formed by the de crees of a military conqueror, without consulting the people, they can be tolerated only as temrangements, until the law-making power provides them permanent laws and forms o government. They are so considered by the Rebels themselves. Chief Justice Ruffin, of North Carolina, one of the ablest and fairest of Secessionists, has lately given the following opinion. The Chief Justice says:

"I consider that this is no Constitution, be your Convention was not a legitimate Convention, and had no power to make a Constitution for us, or to al-ter that which we had and have; and that it cannot your Convention was not a legitimate Convention, and had no power to make a Constitution for us, or to alter that which we had and have; and that it cannot be made a Constitution, even by popular sanction. If these positions be correct, it ought to be rejected by the people as the easiest, simplest and most efficient method of setting the points at rest, and avoiding many perplexing and dangerous quosisons before the judicfary. I object to the organization of your, body as a Convention, because it was called without the tensent of the people of North Carolina by the President of the United States, or under his orders an act of clear and despotic nearpation, which could not give the body any authority to bind the State or its inhabitants. If it be said the President or his actap—his Governor of a Province—did not call or rather constituted, I deny it directly and positively. Mr. Johnson cequired a Convention to perform certain specific acts, it is amult the ordinance of Secession and tender a return to the Union, or claim its continued existence under the Constitution of the United States; to emancipate slaves and ordain that Slavery shall never hereafter exist in this State, and to repudiate the State war debt. All these wore though the for first promptly and in satisfactory terms, and the third at the last moment, under subjection and in conformity to order after having once refused to adopt the upassure. All was done, I say, that was required, and Mr. Johnson proclaimed that he had got all he wanted; that we were back as a State and might choose our Representatives in Congress in conformity to our rights as a State. All these wore though the work of all the wanted; that we were not allowed to vote for members? How dare they, then, go on to frame a Constitution, a law for all time, which is to be binding on those who elected them for the ends, and also on that large portion of the patriots and heroes—"unpardoned Rebels"—who were not allowed to vote for members? How dare they, then, go on to frame a Constitutio called on and anowed to vote; and I frust they will do so on this occasion without commotion, in support of the great principle of human liberty—that a people have the right to make their own Constitution, and not be made subject to one imposed on them, by force or frand, by an extraneous power, or by a fraction of their fellow citizens."

The Chief Justice is right. Not a Rebel State has this day a lawful government. They are merely territories conquered by our arms from the "Confederate States of America."-Why then did not Congress give them either territorial governments or enabling governments or enabling acts so that they could form State governments, and come into the Union with constitutions securing equal and impartial rights to every human being within their lim-Early in the session I introduced a bill to give them enabling acts on the true principles of republican government. It met with but

little countenance. The republican mind had not examined, and was not ready to accept so radical a proposition. And so the session was spent in inaction. You may find my proposition together with the reasons for it in the last number of The Globe ; I wish it might be copied into your excellent paper so that you may judge of it. I trust you will examine it well, so that you can inform us of its propriety. I shall renew it next session.

In my opinion, Congress was derelict in another particular. I have always held that while but few of the belligerents should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, yet that a sufficient fund should be levied out of their property to pay the expenses and damages of the Congress in July, 1862, declared all their property forfeited, and directed the President to seize it for the benefit of the United States; more than ten billions of property this became vesfed in the United States. Proceedings Proceedings against more than two billions of property, in cluding the abandoned estates, had been instithree' and were in progress. The President has restored to the traitors nearly the whole of it. Thus has he illegally given away half chough to pay the National debt. He has enriched traitors at the expense of loyal men. And yet Gongress, bold as it was, had not the courage to reverse these proceedings and compel the Executive to do his duty. I trust that our constituents will give us more courage, so that dent to do his duty and execute the laws -Those are omissions which I frankly confess and sincerely deplore. But our crowning sin was the omission to give homesteads and the right of suffrage in the Rebel States to the freedmen who had tought our battles. We have left them the victims of the Rebels who every day shoot them down in cold blood. At Memphis, 48 were murdered under the direction of the municipal authorities, and not a man prosecut-Behold the awful slaughter of white men and black of a Convention of highly respecta-ble men, peacebly assembled in Convention at New Orleans, which Gen. Sheridan pronounces more horrible than the massacre of Fort Pillow Even the clergyman who opened the proceed ings with prayer was cruelly murdered. All this was done under the sanction of Johnson and his office-hobliers. It is the legitimate

consequence of his "policy."

I admit Congress became demagogical in the last hot days, when all manhood was melted out of everybody. They did some things to seduce the Fenians into our ranks. The measures were right, and so I voted for them. I will speak plainly on this subject.

The most effective argument (it argument it it can be called) which will be issued by our opponents is the effort made by the Republicans to give equal rights to every human being even to the African. We shall hear re-peated, ten thousand times, the cry, "Negro Equality!" The Hadicals would thrust the negro into your parlors, your bedrooms, and the bosoms of your wives and daughters. They would even make your reluctant daughters marry black men. And then they will send up the grand chorus from every foul throat, "nig-ger," "nigger," "nigger!" "Down with the nigger party, we are for the white man's party." plackguard sheet thro ughout a land whose for damental maxim is "ALL MEN ARE CREATED The chief promoters of this slang EQUOL. consist of two or three different classes. unprincipled brawling demagogue, possessed of some cunning but no conscience. Among those who have an unequal mixture of rogue and dupe, are the low, ignorant, illiterate natives, as well as foreigners, who dwell about the purlieus of our towns and cities, and live by pilfering and "odd jobs,"

The Protestant will listen to a devout sermon from the text "Of one blood made he all the nations of the earth," and go forth to the next political meeting to shout "down with the ne-gro!" The Catholic will listen annually to the reading from the altar of the Pope's Bull denouncing slavery, and go forth to support the slavery party, and shout "Down with the What a shame that the countrymen of the

Declaration of Independence; what a shame that the countrymen of the immortal O'Connell should ever cast a vote on the side of human

[Here follows a disgusting tirade of invective and abuse of the President. The President and his squad (it does not deserve the name of party) contend that the war made no changes in the condition of our insti-tutions, under the Constitution. That "the rights and liabilities of all our former citizens Rebel as well as loyal, remain unchanged. This exhibits a most deplorable ignorance or culpable treachery. No great war between acknowl-\*liged belligerents ever left the condition and rights of the parties after the same as before, unless it were so stipulated by the treaty of peace. The war leaves them without compacts, without rights except the rights of war. it is ended new treaties are to be made; or if one party submits the conqueror prescribes the future relative condition of the parties without regard to their relative condition before the war. The vanquished have no rights except what the conqueror grants. This is much more so, when one of the belligerents was composed of Rebels. You are aware that a convention of traitors was lately held in Philadelphia. Most of them had actually borne arms against th United States, and helped murder half a million of our citizens. A few sympathizers from the North, who ought to have been South, met with them. They extinguished the Democratic party and blotted its name from the vocabulary of parties. No Democratic party can hencefort

They haid down an elaborate party creed or platform of principles for this conglomerate mass. Being traitors, they of course adopted the President's views.

Here is their fundamental article to which

all the others conform. Mr. Raymond's address

"The Constitution of the United States is to-day precisely what it was before the war, the supreme law of the hand, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. And to-day also as before the war all powers not conferred by the Constitution on the General Government nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the several States or the people thereof.

"The United States acquired no new power; no rights either territorial or of civil authority which it did not possess before the war broke out."

This strange, wild and wicked doctrine was unanimously adopted by the conclave. What! Six millions of Rebels who had renounced the Constitution, who had murdered five hundred thousand of our citizens, who had loaded the nation with debt and drenched it with blood. when conquered, had torfeited no right; had lost no jurisdiction or civil authority; and these conquerors had acquired none, because there was a Constitution which, while they obeyed, protected them, but which they had discarded and torn to pieces by war! Was there ever be-fore a human brain frenzied enough to engender such folly; or a human front brazen enough to utter it? No principle in national law is clearer than that when belligerents inaugurate a war which is acknowledged to be a public war, all the former obligations, treaties and compacts between the parties become null and void; and atter the war are to be renewed or repudiated as the parties agree; for as the conqueror decrees If either party is utterly subdued his life, liberty and property are at the disposal of the vic-tor. Why does not the Emperor of Austria say to the King of Prussia, "I lay down my arms, and all things will remain as before the war." The Prussian would answer, "you are as big a fool as the President of America or the traitor's league." No, Sir. The war has changed everything-old treaties and leagues have ceased. Venetia is no longer yours; Hanover and the

Duchies are mine: and beside, you must pay the expenses of the war, \$45,000,000. Who denies that this is the law of nations except the advocates of treason, who deny our right to make them pay the expenses of the war! They cry out against confiscation for crime, as if it were inhuman. God willing, I shall try it again, and see if they do not pay part of the cost and damages of the war before they help to make our laws. The constitution unchanged! Then slavery exists; then all the provisions with regard to the rendition of fugitives from labor remain then every traitor has a right to sit down he Congress, as the representative of three fifths of all the slaves beside the whites. We can easily forgive the amiable and facile author of the declaration as he is no lawyer; is totally ignorant of the law of nations or the laws of war but what shall we say of those able jurists who sat by and acquiesced; unless we put it upon the same ground that one of the ablest and best of them did when he advised to take a false

oath to get a vote and then to break it. But, fellow citizens, I am occupying too much As I said before, the great issue to be met at this election is the question of negro rights. I shall not deny, but admit, that a fundamental principle of the Republican creed is that every being possessing an immortal soul is equal be-fore the law. They are not and cannot be equal in strength, height, beauty, intellectual and moral culture, or social acquirements; these are accidents which must govern their condition according to circumstances. But in this Re public, the same laws must and shall apply to every mortal, American, Irishman, German or Turk. It is written by the floger of the Almouty Law-given, "Ye shall have one manner of laws, as well for the stranger as for one of your own country; for I am the LORD

#### +---Mr. Beecher and the Freedmen.

In his last or second letter on reconstruction Henry Ward Beecher says:

"Either the advantages of Union are fallacious or the continuous exclusion of the South from it will breed disorder, make the future reunio more difficult, and especially subject the freed man to the very worst conditions of society which can well exist. No army, no Govern ment and no earthly power can compel the South to treat four million men justly, if the inhabitants (whether rightly or wrongly) regard these men as the cause, or even the occasion, of their unhappiness and disfranchisement. But no army, or Government or power will be required when Southern society is restored, occupied and prospering in the renewed Union. Then the negro will be felt to be necessary to Southern industry, and interest will join with conscience and kindness in securing for him favorable treatment from his fellow-citizens.

We that live at a distance may think that the social reconstruction involved in the emancipa tion of 4,000,000 slaves is as simple and easy a it is to discourse about it. But such a change is itself one of the most tremendous tests which industry and society can be subjected and to its favorable issue is required every ad-vantage possible. The longer, therefore, the South is left in turmoil, the worse it will be for the negro. If there were no other reason; if the white population were not our fellow-citi-zens; if we had lost all kindness and regard for them, and all pride for the Union as in part represented by the Southern States, and confi ed our attention exclusively to the negro, the case would be strong, beyond my power of ex-pression, for an early resumption of Federal re-lations with all the States. If this is to disregard the negro, then all social and natural laws have been studied in vain."

The man who does not recognize the above utterances as the imple truth has read history and used his eyes and his ears, and studied his own inner nature, to little purpose. It is very agreeable to the arbitrary instincts to srush ugh difficulties, and to carry every thing by the strong hand. But there are problems that defy all the energies of force to control them, and which can be successfully solved only by wholly different agency. To command love is beyond the utmost power of the mightiest tyrant, and without love it is idle to expect the offices of love. Bescher speaks truly when he says: "No army, no government, no earthly power, can compel the South" to treat the ne-groes with favor, if the course of the govern-ment shall establish hostilities between the

The policy of coercion on which the Radicals are bent, cannot fail to produce all the evil which Beecher points out. We may not expect them to desist from their course for any disad-vantage it will work to the whites. We are sorry to be constrained to believe, that such re-sult would be to them an unqualified recommen dation, and an inducement to persevere. But Mr. Beecher tells them, what every sensible man unswayed by passion cannot fail to perceive, that looking only to the negro, the argument against their proceeding is "strong beyond the power of expression."—Rich. Enquirer.

One of the largest meetings we have ever seen assembled in this town, met at the Court Fouse on Tuesday, at noon, and organized by calling A. Little, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Col. Jos. White, Secretary.

After a statement from the Chair of the object of the meeting, on motion Hon. T. S. Ashe, one of the delegates from the Third District to the recent National Union Convention held in

Philadelphia, who was present, was requested to give to the meeting an account of his trip to Philadelphia, history of the Convention, and his views on matters in general. Mr. Ashe took the stand, and for about an hour fixed the attention of the audience with an interesting speech. We have not room or the opportunity to follow him in his remarks, but will give only the principal points touched upon by him.

After adverting to his appointment by the District Convention as a delegate, he stated that he accepted the office with some reluctance, anticipating that if he attended the Convention his intercourse with Northern citizens might be anything but pleasant. But he was happy to say, that as soon as he came in contact with citizens from all parts of the country-the North and Northwest especially—he had been most agreeably disappointed. Not one unpleasant

word or expression did he bear the whole time zens, and although the Convention Hall, inside and out, was literally crowded, he never saw a more orderly crowd in his life. He had met at the Convention men from the North and Northwest who were more denunciatory of the Radicals and their policy than the most extreme With these preliminary remarks he took up the Declaration of Principles and reviewed them seriatim. Before doing so, he stated that the resolutions had been adopted altogether by the Convention by acclamation, and were not voted upon separately as many seemed to sup-pose. During his review and clear exposition of them the audience evinced their appreciation

of them by applauding. In commenting upon the expression "loyal" in the fourth resolution of the Declaration, he claimed every man as loyal, notwithstanding what his antecedents may have been, who had taken the oath of al-legiance and who supported the Constitution of the United States in good faith. As to the ninth resolution, to which some exception has been taken in the South, he said he could not see how, under the circumstances, the Convention could have done otherwise than have adopted something of the kind. It was sim-ply a declaration of the duty of the government to its soldiery, the duty which every government owes to its soldiery. After reviewing the resolutions, he took up the proposed Howard amendment to the Federal Constitution, and commented severely upon it. He warned his fellow-citizens against giving it any counte-nance or support, and to jealously guard against every attempt to adopt it by the Legislature, by sending only such men to the As-sembly whose views are well known on that

Mr. Ashe was listened to with almost breathless attention by the large audience present, and was often interrupted by applause,

At the conclusion of his Hargelive offered the following resolutions, which, upon being seconded, were unanimously

Resolved, That we approve of the proceedings of the late National Union and Constitu tional Convention, at Philadelphia, because we find therein a full and clear recognition of the Constitutional rights of the Southern States in their relations to the Federal Union.

Resolved, That we approve and endorse the policy now being pursued by Andrew Johnson, President of the United Stales, and will sustain the same.

Resolved, That we will discountenance any schemes that may be designed or may tend to thwart the present plans of the Federal admin-istration in its efforts to restore the Union as it was before the late attempt to secede.

Before adjourning the proceedings were au thorized to be published. We have taken the official copy and climinated as above.

As a ratification meeting, we look upon this as one of the largest and most successful that has ever been held in this county. But little time was allowed to give notice, the thing being sprung after the Court began its morning session, and yet as soon as proclamation was made the Court House filled to overflowing.—

The President's Tour-Ingrates in Office The most interesting, as well as the most gen eral topic of conversation in official circles here is the tour of the President. The demonstrations of applause which have greeted him in most places delight and encourage his friends, while his enemies co fidently predict, from the manifestations of hostility and disrespect shown him at a few points, a rejection of his policy by the people, and that he will be impeached and ignominiously dismissed from office by the next Congress. It is a lamentable fact that among the latter class may be included the head of a least one department, and the heads of several bureaus, three fourths of whose clerks and em-ployes would, if there were to be a Presidential contest to morrow between Mr. Johnson and Thad Stevens, work and vote for the latter. one department the spectacle is almost daily presented after business hours, and sometimes during business hours, of a bery of clerks wit-nessing with delight one of their number repeat and burlesque the speeches delivered by him on his tour, in reply to addresses of welcome; and these parties I know are actuated by the spirit and semiments of their immediate patrons, one of whom has beheld their disgraceful conduct on more than one occasion, and, instead of rebu-king it, encouraged them with a hearty roar of languist. The heads of some of these ingrates will probably be included among those the President has promised to cut off.—Wash, Cor. N.

At a dinner party given to the President and his associates in St. Louis, Mr. Seward offered the following well-turned toast, "The Mayor of St. Louis-May he everbe conservative in milministration of city affairs, and radical in hospitality to his friends."

# THE SENTINEL.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The circulation of the SERVISEL makes it one of the most desirable mediums of advertising in the

Advertisements, occupying the space of 16 lines of minion type or less, which we call a square, we charge as follows for insertion in the weakly :

For one insertion, For two insertions, For one month, For two months, 1 50 3 00 5 00 12 00 For six months,

JOB WORK executed with neatness at the SERVI

The Maine Election.

The New York World, one of the most reliable and alencious journals in the country, seesno cause for discouragement in the result of the recent elections in New England. It says;

"We entertain no apprehension that the great belt of middle States will tollow the example of Maine and Vermont. The chief reason why hatred to the South is so easily stirred up in those States is found in the fact that they are so remote from the Southern people, that they retility that nations used to feel towards each other before the modern facilities of communication and intercourse existed. In Maine and Vermont not one man in ten thousand eyer sees a Southerner in the whole course of his life. Away on the Canada frontier, where what is done in the South has less effect on their prosperity than on any other part of recountry, it might be sup posed that the prople of Maine and Vermont-would be more ready to concede the right of self-government to those on the Gulf and the Rio Grande, than the people of New York or Rio Grande, than the people of New York or Illinois, who by their large commerce and intercourse are directly affected by all that touches the presperity of the South. But distance does not operate in that manner. It tends to convert into natural enemies those who know nothing of each other. It is the same illiberal feeling of blind hostility that existed between Eng-land and France when "a narrow frith inter-posed made enemies of nations;" but which has happily given way before the benign influences of increased commercial and social intercours The same reasons explain why New York, and especially that part of its citizens who are conversant with the South and have the greatest stake in its welfare, desire to treat that section with kindness and magnatimity, while Maine and Vermont are so easily excited to look askance on the Southern people, and think they do Gop service by trying to deprive them of self-government."

### Brownlow in Boston.

Boston, Sept. 12.—The "Southern Loyalists" from the Philadelphia Convention had a reception this evening.

Horace Maynard advocated the perpetual ex-clusion from political power of all who volun-tarily participated in the rebellion.

Governor Brownlow spoke of a Convention of rebels and copperheads that is to meet at Nashville to overthrow the State Government. He had notified Seward of this Convention, but he had replied in a sneering and contemptuous letter, which the speaker would shortly publish to the world. However, he would call an extra session of his Legislature, and would meet that Convention, in their efforts to overthrow his government, fully armed. He had already ap plied to a Governor of a Northern State for ten thousand arms, and backed by thirty thousand boys in blue, he had no fear of the result, unless the Federal Government sent down its troops, led by a copperhead General, if such could be found. He concluded by declaring that the hope of the South was in the elections of the North, and he conjured the citizens that if two radicals were before them as candidates, to vote for the one that was most radical.

#### Disturbance at New Orleans .- Death of John Henderson, Jr.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—A slight distur-brace took place last eving in this City, caused by the arrest of two colered women. An at tempt was made to rescue them by some color tempt was made to rescue them by some colored soldiers. The police were soon reinforced, and were met by the negroes with a volley of brickbats and an invitation to "come on." The police, assisted by several Federal officers, succeeded in restoring quiet.

John Henderson, Jr., a member of the Convention of 1864, has died from the wounds' resisted 2006, of Julie int.

ceived at 30th. of July riot.
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—The military officers are punishing severely the negro soldiers who participated in the riot on Wednesday last. Four are now hanging by their thumbs.

Among the intinerants who are gadding about Among the intinerants who are gadding about in the North as representatives of Southern Unionists are P. B. RANDOLPH, colored, of New Orleans, and J. J. Stewart, negro, of Baitimore. Both of these lesser lights shone forth on Wednesday evening, in Tremont Temple, Boston. They made their several speeches to the great edification, doubtless, of the audience assembled to do them honor. STEWART repeated, for the benefit of his auditors, that very stale and face tious remark that the South is entitled to no rights but funeral rites, and his co-laborer, who immediately followed him, amused the company by offering for sale for fifty cents what purparted to be an overdue promissory note President Jounson's.

The Radicals of Mr. Beecher's congregation, in order to neutralize the influence of his late letters, gave the Southern Radicals a reception in Beecher's church. The "travelling men in Beecher's church. The "traveling menagerie," as the papers call them, marched in, and
were greeted with wild appliause. They were
welcomed to the church "where the principles
of abolitionism and the doctrine of Sharpe's
Rifles were first sent forth into the city,"—so the orator said. Maynard was the first to reply; after which the big organ burst out into "John Brown," at which the audience grew frantic with excitement, and shouted in a manner the chorus, not forgetting the line, "we'll hang Jeff. Davis on a sour apple tree." Such scenes would be incredible, save that Satar has been loosed in this country.

The Philadelphia Press says, with exultation, that not one-tenth of the indignities which have been offered to President Johnson in his tour to the Northwest have been made known to the public. It is but little to the credit of the Re-publicans that this should be so, and a beautiiul commentary on free speech. At Indianapo-lis, where the violence was greatest, and where life was taken, the President had not opened his lips,—so that he could not be charged with provoking it.

Henry C. Lay, Missionary Bishop of Arkansas, has recovered the communion service stolen from the church at Van Buren during the war. It was discovered in possession of a discharg soldier in western New York, and he gave it for the price of old silver-\$108.