

# GRENADA SENTINEL.

J. A. SIGNAIGO, Proprietor.

The White Man's Government of Our Fathers.

Terms—\$3 per year in advance.

VOLUME XIV.

GRENADA, MISSISSIPPI, AUGUST 22, 1868.

NO. 7.

## Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements inserted at \$1.50 per square (ten lines of 100) for the first and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion.

No. Squares	1 WEEK	2 WEEKS	3 WEEKS	1 MONTH	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	1 YEAR
One Square	\$1.50	2.75	4.00	7.00	18.00	32.00	55.00
Two Squares	2.75	5.00	7.25	13.00	33.00	59.00	100.00
Three Squares	4.00	7.25	10.50	18.00	45.00	81.00	140.00
Four Squares	5.25	9.50	13.75	24.00	60.00	108.00	190.00
Five Squares	6.50	11.75	16.00	28.00	70.00	126.00	220.00
Six Squares	7.75	14.00	18.25	32.00	80.00	144.00	250.00
7 Columns	9.00	16.25	20.50	36.00	90.00	162.00	280.00
8 Columns	10.25	18.50	22.75	40.00	100.00	180.00	310.00
9 Columns	11.50	20.75	25.00	44.00	110.00	198.00	340.00
10 Columns	12.75	23.00	27.25	48.00	120.00	216.00	370.00

Transient advertisements must be paid in advance. All bills for advertisements for any length of time not exceeding three months, considered as for the first insertion. Advertisements inserted for a longer period than three months must be paid for quarterly in advance. Ordinary notices over ten lines, charged for as advertisements. No continued articles published. Fifty per cent, additional for double column advertisements. Job Work of every description done neatly at reasonable prices, on short notice. Letters on business connected with this office should be addressed to J. A. SIGNAIGO, Grenada, Miss.

## PUBLIC LEDGER,

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, Except Sunday.

BY E. Whitmore and F. A. Tylor,

Under the firm and style of WHITMORE & CO.

AT 13 MADISON STREET, MEMPHIS.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER is served to city subscribers by faithful carriers at Fifteen Cents per week, payable weekly to the carriers. By mail, Eight Dollars per annum, or Seventy Five Cents per month, in advance.

The Public Ledger has the Largest Daily Circulation

Of any paper published in the State of Tennessee.

## OUR JOB DEPARTMENT

Is complete, and is the largest establishment of the kind in the Southwest. We employ none but capable workmen, and turn out the best of work at the most reasonable prices.

WHITMORE & CO.

## New Stock OF DRY GOODS!

A TEST SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.

E. CAHN,

AST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE, Grenada, Miss.

Has just received a large and well assorted stock of every description, spring and summer goods, clothing, shoes, &c., and all of the very latest patterns, such as:

SPRING NOHAIR, JAPANESE CLOTH, MELANGE MIXTURES, NOHAIR MIXTURES, PINE APPLE BERAGE, BROCHE BERAGE, PRINTED LAWNS, JACONET LAWNS.

And a complete stock of ladies' misses' and children's Hosiery.

WHITE SWISS, CROSS BAND JACONET, PLAIN JACONETS, NAINSOOK, BRILLIANTINES, PARASOLS, FANS, &c.

Also, a complete stock of

STAPLE AND DOMESTIC GOODS, CALICOES, BLEACHED MUSLINS, BROWN MUSLINS,

and every description of goods generally kept in all first-class dry goods stores.

Also every variety of

Spring and Summer Clothing,

FURNISHING GOODS,

Ladies' Kid Gloves, Cloth Congress Gaiters, Cloth Lace Gaiters, Kid Slippers, &c.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

I am prepared to sell goods of all kinds at wholesale at prices which

DEFY COMPETITION, In any market.

M. WILE, Agent.

R. D. McLEAN, Attorney at Law, GRENADA, MISS.

Prompt attention given to collections in the counties of Yazoo, Carroll, Choctaw, Calhoun and Tallapoosa; also in the United States Court at Oxford.

J. C. GRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, GRENADA, MISS.

A. S. PASS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, GRENADA, MISS.

W. P. BRYAN, J. S. PAYN, BRYAN & PAYNE, SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS, GRENADA, MISS.

Particular attention given to laying out Ditches, Levees and making Plantations and Open Maps.

A. P. SANDERS, AT his Old Stand, on Cox's Corner.

FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER, AND

COFFINS

ON HAND at all times.

Money is what I work for, and shall expect it on delivery.

BUFFINGTON & CO

Wholesale and Retail GROCERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

East side Public Square, GRENADA, MISS.

We take pleasure in announcing to the public that we have just received another large stock of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

ROPE, BAGGING

IRON TIES,

WESTERN PRODUCE,

and everything the planter wants, which is usually kept in similar establishments; all of which we are offering at unusually low prices.

We also have a large "Brick Warehouse" for the purpose of storing cotton, being situated on a lot remote from any other building we think it the only safe place in town to store cotton, which is to remain any length of time.

We are now in our large Warehouse at the Railroad depot, where we will store and ship cotton, and receive and store all freight which may be shipped to our care.

We are prepared to buy cotton, or advance liberally on the same, when stored with us, or turned over to us for shipment.

Appliances necessary to overcome all difficulties will be furnished with the Auger. I keep a specimen Auger at Grenada, ready for inspection. Those wishing to purchase can see me at Grenada or address me by mail at this place. Mr. Heath the patentee conducts a large foundry in Memphis and will furnish and repair Augers at short notice.

JOHN GEORGE, (West side of the Square.)

Boot and Shoe Maker.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED

CASH PAID FOR HIDES

CARPETS!

CARPETS!!

CARPETS

ALLEN & MACKAY

89 South Clark Street, Chicago.

Have open for inspection the Most Extensive and Complete stock

Ever offered in Chicago. of CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

CURTAIN GOODS, PAPER HANGINGS,

BEDDING, FEATHERS.

Prices Guaranteed as Low

as in any similar establishment in the United States.

It will be for the interest of Buyers to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BRYAN HALL, No. 89 South Clark Street. n51 ft

J. BAUER & CO.

Sole Agents for the Gold Medal

W.M. KNABE & CO'S

GRAND SQUARE & UPRIGHT

PIANOS.

Also, for the

A. H. GALE & CO.

EMIL GABLER,

And Other First Class Instruments.

Wholesale Agents for

CARHART & NEEDHAM'S

CELEBRATED

ORGANS AND MELODEONS,

BRASS AND GERMAN SILVER

BAND INSTRUMENTS,

And All Kinds of Musical Merchandise.

650 Broadway, New York, AND

No. 69 Washington Street, CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE, Chicago, Illinois.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

## DIVINE COMPASSION.

Long since a dream of Heaven I had, And still the vision haunts me oft; I see the saints in white robes clad, But hearing still in middle song, The ceaseless dissonance of wrong; And shrieking, with hid faces, from the strain Of sad, beseeching eyes, full of remorse and pain.

The glad song falters to a wail, The harp sinks to low lament; Before the still unlifted veil, I see the crowned foreheads bent, Making more sweet the heavenly air With breathings of unselfish prayer; And a voice saith: "O pity which is pain, O Love that weeps, fill up my sufferings which remain!"

Shall souls redeemed by me refuse To share my sorrows in their turn? Or, sin forgiven, my gift abuse Of peace with selfish unconcern? His saintly ease no pitying care? Has faith no work and love no prayer? While sin remains and souls in darkness dwell, Can Heaven itself be Heaven, and look unmoved on hell?

Then through the gates of pain I dream A wind of Heaven blows coolly in; Painter the awful discord cease, The smoke or torment grows more thin, Let's quench the burning soil, and thence Spring sweet pale flowers of penitence; And through the dreary realm of man's despair, Star-crowned an angel walks, and, lo! God's hope is there.

Is it a dream? Is Heaven so high That pity cannot breathe its air; Its happy eyes forever dry? Its holy lips without a prayer? My God! My God! if thither led By thy free grace unmerited, No crown nor palm be mine, but let me keep A heart that still can feel and eyes that still can weep.

## The Terrible Counter-Revolution Approaching.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Aug. 8.]

The figures, as they come in from Kentucky, are mounting up for the Democratic majority. The last returns, which we published yesterday, set down eighty thousand majority for Stevenson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and these returns represent the country districts from which they come in slowly, and will probably show larger gains, according as they are received. The result of the June election in Oregon was quite as remarkable an evidence that the people are awake to the multifarious mischief which the Radical party has wrought in its administration of the Government. We cannot, therefore, shut our eyes to the direction of these straws which show how the wind blows. The Republican majority in Oregon in 1866 was 327; the Democratic majority for member of Congress (the young State) was, at the election of the first Monday in June, 1868, 1209. Here was a gain of the anti-Radical party of over fifteen hundred votes in a voting population of about twenty thousand.

Taking these two States as an example, we will find that the people are not abandoning their hostility to the wanton and dangerous policy of the ruling faction, which during three years of peace has increased the national debt and kept up war prices and war taxation. The Kentucky election has taken place since the Presidential nominations of both parties were made; and yet so far from the nomination of the Radical Convention strengthening the backbone of the faction, or the nomination of Seymour and Blair weakening the spinal column of the Democracy in that State, they have turned events the other way. These results are but the early indications (the skirmish fire as it were) of the great revolutionary battle which is about to open. If the other State elections which are to come off between this and the Presidential contest in November should happen to give like indications of popular hostility to the Radical usurpations and corruptions, who can tell but that the nominees of the Chicago Convention may be overwhelmed by the weight of Radical maladministration since the rebellion was wound up by Gen. Grant that they have to carry on their shoulders? If we look at the facts which confront the people when they come to vote, we find that taxes to the amount of three thousand millions of dollars have been imposed upon us. We find that the national debt has been increased to the tune of three thousand millions more.

And this, when the country is at peace and the people had a right to hope for a reduction of taxes and the national obligation as the fruit of victory won, God knows with what terrible sacrifices to every home and hearth in the country. But instead of the load being lightened, we are called on to bear further exactions, to submit to increased expenditures. In order to keep a portion of the country in subjection, more troops are called for. Men fisted into Congress from the Southern States, and Governors who really represent little more than a mock constituency, demand from the Government an expensive army to assist in carrying out schemes and ambitions which are purely partisan, and are positively destructive of the peace and good of the country. It is facts like these which meet intelligent men of all parties when they come to cast their votes, and we cannot be surprised that majorities are found to protest emphatically against a continuance of this kind of Government.

## Moderation.

We clip the following from our venerable yet ever vigorous contemporary, the *Macon (Ga.) Journal and Messenger*. These manly sentiments—expressed with such terse force—receive our heartiest endorsement:

We are having a surfeit, just now, of appeals for "moderation" on the part of Southern writers and speakers. We say surfeit because we mean it, because it expresses a fact, and because no other word does. We have no objection to moderation. On the contrary, we have been an admirer of it all our life. But we like moderation that says "Hush!" to Southern tongues when honest indignation moves them to sharp speaking, but not a word for the torrent of Jacobin filth and falsehood that daily pours upon our devoted heads. We did not commence this style of warfare. After the war closed and we had laid down our arms, what was the method adopted at the North by the dominant party towards us? Were we not fiends, barbarians, murderers—at the very mildest "rebels" and "traitors" who ought to be banished and confiscated, at least? Has that style ever been changed? If so, when? Read the Southern correspondence of such purveyors of hate and calumny as the *New York Tribune*, *Forney's Post*, and *Cincinnati Gazette*. How then, O Southern men, being only human as they are, refrain from occasionally retorting in kind?

As to negro rows and riots gotten up by Radicals, it seems to be expected by the advocates of this so-called "moderation," that white men must not only run right away and leave the negroes the field, but that they must not even speak out their indignation at a policy and a party that makes such things possible. If a white man kills or assaults a negro, what a torrent of passion, and curses, and inflammatory appeals break out all over the North. If a negro kills a white man though, or a riot is commenced by negroes, they ignore it and we are expected to follow suit. Don't condemn it, don't denounce the authors and actors in it, say these so-called moderados, because it will stir up the negroes and give a handle to radical stump orators and writers. We think this about a fair statement of the case.

Now what shall be our policy? We say a happy medium between the extremes of rant violence, on the one hand, and an unmanly, disgraceful and senseless reticence on the other. Don't advise that which you know cannot be safely carried out. Don't stir up strife. Don't appeal to passions, and invoke memories that should be buried with the glories of the past. Don't talk rebellion when you know resistance is hopeless. But neither lie down in the dirt, and with hands to your mouths invite the insults and kicks of your enemies. Don't cry "peace" and "moderation" when moderation means a disregard of every instinct of honor and manhood, yes, even self-preservation. Keep the peace and obey the law, but see that others do so too. If the law does not protect yourselves, we would make almost any sacrifice to see Seymour and Blair elected, and the country saved, but if it is necessary to secure that end, that the Southern people should become, under the goadings of their adversaries, even as Hindoos under the domination of their English oppressors, it becomes a question for grave consideration whether "the game is worth the candle."

TO GET RID OF CARPET-BAGGERS.—The *Washington Gazette*, writing on the 7th inst., says: A highly important question has been mooted, and is now being discussed in political circles here, as to whether the Southern States can by any constitutional or legal means rid themselves of the carpet-baggers who have succeeded in creeping into the United States Senate, without a constituency to represent the people of the States from which they pretend to hail.—Prominent legal gentlemen have given an opinion that it could be done by means of the writ of *quo warranto*, to be taken out by the Governor of each State, and thus bring the question into the Supreme Court, where the legality of the Southern elections could be thoroughly tested and determined.

Dean Swift the severest satirist of his time was one day dining with a company of gentlemen, one of whom he had made the butt of his ridicule with repeated sallies. At last the Dean poured upon a piece of duck gravy intended to be eaten with a roasted goose. The unfortunate gentleman seeing this, immediately said: "My good Dean, you surprise me, you eat duck like a goose." The company roared, and the poor Dean was so confused and mortified that he flew into a rage and left the table.

Those who preach against sin and serve Satan are but very little better than those who denounce intemperance and go for grant.

## Club Rates.

The SENTINEL will be furnished to clubs at the following low rates:

5 Copies to one address, one year	\$12
10 " " " " " "	22
15 " " " " " "	32
20 " " " " " "	40

No order will be taken unless accompanied with the Cash.

## Gen. Blair in St. Joseph.

The Rule of the Bayonet Must be Checked.

Gen. Blair was serenaded at St. Joseph, Mo., on the evening of the 1st inst., and responded by the following speech:

*Gentlemen of St. Joseph:* In addressing the large and enthusiastic audience before me I shall not insult you by calling you "fellows," or by advising you to throw a man into the river who happens to differ in opinion regarding the sentiments expressed, as I learn has been done by a distinguished military gentleman of this place upon a recent occasion. I believe this to be a free country, and that the people will treat those with respect who respect the people. Our objection to the principles of our adversaries in this great political campaign is that they assume too dictatorial a tone towards the people.—They denounce me as a revolutionist, say that I wish to inaugurate another rebellion, because I say it is time for the rule of the bayonet to be checked. The people of the State of Missouri and of the whole country are tired of being bound to obey the dictates of their military commanders. We believe it is time for the will of the people to be carried out. This will be done. [A voice—"We'll fix that in November."] Yes, we will settle that in November, and we will do it peaceably by the ballot. The people are now fully aroused and none of these men will dare to defy the will of the people. Those who attempt it will come to grief, and it is time they should come to grief. Unless checked they will go on until they establish negro suffrage over this State and the Northern States as they already have done in ten States of this Union. They will extend a military despotism over all the States, and negro supremacy as far as the people will allow it. This fragmentary Congress and the carpet baggers that have got into the Senate under the auspices of this rump have already attempted to degrade the white men of all the States to a condition of inferiority to the negro. This is the main issue. The people have decided in all those States, where they have enjoyed the privilege of a free vote, that this thing cannot be; and I tell you that the will of the people shall be carried out in spite of the designs of these ambitious men who have trampled the constitution under their feet, and a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to the people of the Southern as well as the Northern States. But we are told that even if the Democratic party elect their President and a majority of the House of Representatives, these carpet-baggers who assume to constitute a majority of the Senate, will defeat legislation and will impose this ignorant and semi-barbarous race of negroes upon the country as a superior of the white man. Let them dare to do it, and they will find that the more than one million majority of voters who are opposed to this scheme will make it impossible for them to perpetuate such a continuing outrage upon American citizens.—The people have risen in their night everywhere, from Maine to California, and have by their votes said they would not have this negro supremacy kept up in this country. They will not be shaken in this purpose to turn aside the bayonet that is still kept pointed at the throats of the white men of the South. Neither will the Radical party in its hopeless minority be able to defeat the will of the people. I feel an abiding confidence in the Democratic party to day, because it is right. Thanking you, gentlemen, for your very kind and attentive audience, I bid you farewell.

It was Joseph E. Brown, and not Bradley, as the types have it in our telegraphic columns, that has been elected Chief Justice by the Georgia Legislature. Bradley is the escaped negro convict, from Sing Sing, whose expulsion the Senate is considering; Brown is the ex-Governor, the "rebel renegade," who, in the utterly irredeemable depth of his political apostasy and ingratitude, stands to-day without a rival throughout the South, thank God. Brown was defeated for the United States Senate by the votes of the Conservative members. He could also have been rejected in this last canvass, and that he was not proves a good deal of rotteness about the Conservative body. We deeply sympathize with Georgia. It is a terrible misfortune for a people to have such a man as Joe Brown as chief exponent of the law and dispenser of justice; but to think that the bench made illustrious by the learning and virtues of Nashit, Jenkins, and Lumpkin should be occupied by this man, is the very crucifixion of the soul for every Georgian deservng of the name.—N. O. Picayune.

Mrs. Burdell Cunningham is a clairvoyant physician at Manhattan.

To make a nice lawn, mow the grass as often as there is any to cut.

Charles Francis Adams will probably succeed Sumner in the United States Senate.