

The Weekly Sentinel is published every Monday morning.

Next Weekly on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

Table with 2 columns: Terms and Price. Includes rates for weekly, semi-weekly, and daily subscriptions for one year, six months, and three months.

Much censure is bestowed in all quarters, by a certain class of politicians, on the Senior Editor of this paper. Our motives are impeached, and we are called very hard names.

Does not Mr. Holden believe that he merits censure? Does not his whole editorial career, as well as his conversations, until within the last twelve months, utter against his present course the most withering censure and condemnation?

He says, "Our motives are impeached, and we are called very hard names." O! fie! Men must judge of motives by acts; if so, who can avoid impeaching yours.

Mr. Holden says, "Our great and sole object is to restore the Union." His former friend and benefactor, President Johnson, says this has already been done.

The Slander Finally Disposed of. We have heretofore alluded to, and denounced as false and malicious, the statement published at the North, upon the authority of some official connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, that negroes were being extensively whipped in this State, without reference to guilt.

HARPER'S WEEKLY. The current number of this vile publication contains an illustration (so called) of the whipping of a negro in Raleigh, at the time of the recent conflict between the military and civil authorities.

TEMPERANCE. The new Temperance organization known as the "Friends of Temperance," we are glad to see, is rapidly spreading in this State.

Radicalism. It is reported by the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette that Thad. Stevens took \$200,000 with him to Harrisburg for the purpose of securing his election to the United States Senate.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

Republican Government.

Our Radical friends are hard pressed for terms to express their ideas. Our vocabulary must undergo a transformation as to the meaning of words, or our nomenclature must receive large additions, to correspond with new terms and significations put to them by the Radicals.

First, they propose, in reconstructing the Southern States, to give them Republican forms of government, as Congress is pledged to guarantee such to them. What is a Republican form of government? Our best lexicographers define it to be "a State in which the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people."

Loyalty.

It is now plain, that, in the vocabulary of the Radicals, North and South, loyalty means a full endorsement of the political opinions, motives and designs of the Radical party, without regard to the Constitution of the United States and the time-honored constructions of that instrument.

Our Radical friends are evidently mistaken. The rule which they wish to enforce for loyalty is nothing less than the Divine rule of charity, which begetteth all things and is kind; but which, unfortunately, they know nothing of themselves.

N. C. COMMISSIONERS.—The Standard is not a little bothered at the recent appointment of Commissioners to Washington. It is strongly of opinion that Col. Bedford Brown will not accept of the position.

All the gentlemen appointed by Gov. Worth have doubtless accepted the position, except Hon. Jas. A. Gilmer, who would gladly have served the State in that capacity, but who felt obliged to decline, yielding to the earnest exhortations of his physician in view of his health.

THE SENATORS and Representatives to Congress from Texas, after ineffectually knocking at the door of Congress, being about to return home, have issued a most able and timely address to Congress and the people of the United States, in which the history of Texas, her part in the war and her present views and feelings, are presented with great force.

PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.—The Goldsboro News notices the significant fact that the Standard does not publish the President's Veto Message on the negro suffrage bill for the District of Columbia.

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The Paris Exhibition—Splendid Contribution from North Carolina.

Messrs. Editors.—One good, at least, will result from the mission of the "amistakables" to Washington City. All must be appropriately paid for their personal sacrifices in the great act of State slaughter, James Fontenoy Taylor is to have his, as well as the rest.

What genius but James's could have hit on a scheme so well calculated to exhibit to an admiring world the great capabilities of a State which he loves so well, that he is willing to devote his best energies to the task of lifting her up from being a simple State into a magnificent Judicial District!

Vol. 1. His scheme: He proposes, having induced our precious X. P. G. in the same old way, turned again with the same old coin, all buttoned up before with large brass buttons, trowsers of same color, very amputations to be sure against mortifying accidents, a cocked lever, pinched together at the top and surmounted, a gaiter, with a black ostrich plume; thus accoutred, to box him in a latticed cage of significant brass and carry him over the water.

As everything in Paris is sought without a coterie, James has secured the heraldic services of Beau Hickman, who has consented to act in this capacity, and to exhibit our X. P. G. to the best possible advantage.

Success to our gentle James, to the exquisite Beau, and, above all, to the astonishing man whom they go to exhibit! May they find plenty of fish over the water, achieve multitudinous honors, and return at last in safety to the be-reaved hearts and expectant arms of this great people, having escaped the lamentable fate of the three lost babes in the wood! Selah!

Delegation from North Carolina. A delegation from North Carolina, appointed by the Governor in obedience to a joint resolution of the General Assembly, consisting of Hon. Bedford Brown, formerly United States Senator, Gen. Leach and John A. Gilmer, formerly members of Congress, Judge Merrimon and P. H. Winston, have taken rooms at Willard's Hotel.

The primary object of their mission is to investigate the regular and offensive collection of the United States tax for 1867. They have, however, confined to their care the general interest of the State. Liberal provision has been made for their irregular representatives by North Carolina, and the delegation will remain as long as the interest of the State demands.

Colonel Brown, who is the leader of the delegation, was United States Senator from 1829 to 1840. Of his fellow Senators of 1829 only himself and Judge Sprague, now of Massachusetts, but then Senator from Maine, are alive.

THAD. STEVENS LOBING GROUND IN THE HOUSE. The passage of arms between Messrs. Thad. Stevens and Judge Spaulding on the subject of the Constitutional amendment, excited much comment to-day, and much admiration of the tone and temper of Judge Spaulding on the occasion is manifested. The opinion gains ground that the distasteful way of the old Pennsylvanian will not be submitted to much longer.

DIRECT TRADE.—W. D. Reynolds & Brother, the agents of the line of English steamers, between this port and Liverpool, are determined to make direct trade a fixed fact. It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the steamship Peruvian, about 2,000 tons burden, is expected to arrive here about the 20th instant, with Sir Joseph Glover, a real live nobleman, as her Captain.

RESOLUTIONS DECLARING THE LOYALTY OF NORTH CAROLINA, ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS LAST SESSION.

We re-publish, by request, the following Resolutions, which were adopted by the Legislature at its last sitting, together with the Report of the Committee:

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the engrossed resolutions of the House of Commons vindicating the loyalty of the people of North Carolina, and also a series of resolutions from the Senator from Wake, in reference to the same subject matter, respectfully ask leave to report back said resolutions, and unanimously recommend another series of resolutions, and also recommend that the said series so recommended be transmitted to the President of the United States with a request that he lay them before Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina, That we, the representatives of the people of North Carolina, feel it to be an imperative duty, to those we represent, under existing circumstances when grave and important questions are pending in reference to the restoration of the State to the Federal Union, to vindicate the loyalty and good faith of the people of North Carolina, and to solemnly declare, that on accepting the issue of the late conflict of arms, and in submitting to the authority of the government of the United States, they did so in entire candor and good faith, which have been made manifest in the character and conduct of our people in relation to the Federal Government, and they also declare, that all imputations or doubts, as to the loyalty and good faith of the people of North Carolina, are alike unjust to the people of the State and injurious to their true interests.

Resolved, That it is the most ardent wish of the people of North Carolina to be restored to all their constitutional rights and relations under the Federal Government, and that no honorable exertions shall be wanting on their part, or that of their constituted authorities, to accomplish that great end, which they believe to be identified with the permanent peace and prosperity of our whole country.

Resolved, That it is also the ardent wish of the people of North Carolina to be restored, not only to their constitutional relations to the Federal Government, but to relations of peace and cordiality with all the people of the United States, that the differences of the past may be buried in oblivion, and that the good and patriotic of all sections of our country may unite in the restoration of our noble and excellent form of government, as the lasting pledge of peace and union in the future, as it has been in the past.

[From our Telegram of yesterday] Letter from Forney in 1865.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. The Republican, of this morning, publishes the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7th, 1865. His Excellency, ANDREW JOHNSON:

My Dear Governor.—I cannot too heartily thank you for your letter, dated Nashville, Dec. 30th, 1864, received Wednesday evening. There is not a word or sentence in the article from the Nashville Times, which you enclose, that does not meet my warmest approbation. I have read and re-read your letter and it, and have soon been able to endorse both in my two newspapers, the Chronicle and the Press.

After a pretty thorough canvass, I think the Senators and Representatives from Louisiana will be admitted. And if this is so, it is easy to anticipate that those of Tennessee will also be received. The only person that I find opposed to your theory, and who is now hesitating as to the true course to be pursued, in reference to the admission of Louisiana, is Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts. He may probably be followed by Wm. Wilkison, Chandler and a few more.

The attempt to embarrass the admission of such States as Tennessee, after having gone through such suffering as yours, and after having reorganized their States from the very foundation of principle and law, would be a sad proceeding.

The fact is, my dear Governor, we cannot resist peace, should the Southern people lay down their arms, and demand to come back into the Union, under the terms of the amnesty proclamation, agreeing to the abolition of slavery, by the amendment of the Constitution, and consenting to the restoration of the old Union.

I feel in high hope that the course of the people of Savannah, which you have by this time seen, in coming forward voluntarily and heartily agreeing to the terms offered by the government, will be followed in other quarters, and that we are, in fact, about to realize the beginning of the end of the rebellion.

We are looking for you here with much interest. Your presence and your counsel are needed. Yours truly, J. W. FORNEY.

An impression has gained possession of the minds of Congressmen that the President is frightened at the clamor about impeachment, and that by keeping it up they will ultimately force him to adopt their views. But in this they are mistaken. There is no scare in the President. He is simply satisfied that Congress cannot impeach him if they would, and would not, for any existing cause, that they could, or desire them to the effort.—Wash. Cor. N. Herald.

One Thousand Dollars Reward!!!

"CONFEDERATE LOAN.—We learn, from the Commissioners, that the amount thus far subscribed to the Confederate loan in this City is \$30,800. This does very well for a beginning; but the books here should be made to foot up at least \$100,000. Let every citizen who has \$50, or \$100, or \$500, or \$1000, or \$10,000, which he or she can spare, at once invest in these bonds.

The subscriber could not resist this stirring appeal, and being well stricken in years, and lame of a leg, so that he "could not go to the field," he determined to stir himself up, and do what he could. To gratify at once his love for his country, and for the almighty dollar too, he patriotically sold two horses, one mule, a sow, eight shoats, a two horse wagon, and some other plunder, and invested proceeds in two \$500 eight per cent bonds of the Confederate Government, (so called) at which purchase his soul greatly rejoiced within him; first, because the government needed the money, and, second, because it was said to be a good investment, drawing eight per cent per annum! These precious bonds were carefully laid away and locked up in the drawer, and have been drawing, and ripening and maturing, ever since, so that, by this time, they must be very mellow and delicious. No scissiors have profaned them.

The subscriber offers these two bonds as a reward to any one who will show him, or his accredited agent, Bernard Snipes, Esq., a single authentic anonymous letter written by dogs, threatening our beloved X. P. G. with assassination. Exhibit the papers, and take the reward! But let all be done on the square, honor bright, none of your tricks, no forgery, or other rogery. It is also stipulated that the statute of limitations shall bar those old anonymous letters of 1864, which the naughty and mischievous schoolboys used to scare him with, so that they might amuse themselves with his dark wanderings. These old schoolboy jokes have had their day. They are of course excepted. But, bating these, and similar boyish pranks, show the letters, and take your thousand dollars.

JOHN SMITH, Senior. For the Sentinel.

Messrs. Editors.—That misbegotten imp, that was presented to the Radical Church, with damning faint praise, by the crazy old fellow from Pennsylvania, who acted as Godfather, was really the child of three fathers, viz: John Pool, Pont. Taylor (James Fontenoy Taylor, for short), and William W. Holden, (middle name not known). You have done one of the paternal trio previous injustice, unwittingly, I have no doubt. You have dubbed their offspring, the child of their united labors, permissively, as the Pool-Holder boy and the Holden-Pool boy. Now there ought to be great knowledge in these matters, that posterity may know who's who. Poor Font, has been shamefully slighted and ignored in this business. He claims that his intrinsicality was fully as great as that of either of his collaborators. And his admiring friends do affirm that, from the inherent crackbrained folly of the concern, it was even greater. Let justice be done, Messrs. Editors. Let the bantling be re-baptized, and let it be known as the Font-Holder-Pool Bill, or the Pool-Holder-Pont Bill, or what is perhaps still more dactylic and euphonious, the Holden-Font-Pool Bill. By all means, let its triangularity be distinctly asserted, so as to denote unmistakably its illustrious joint parentage.

The amiable Font, in an awful passion about it, and swears vehemently that he will stand this injustice no longer. If right is not done, and that speedily, he threatens to inflict on this scourged and persecuted people a poem, worse, if possible, than his last, or do some other horrible thing, that will make their knees smite together. Save this poor people!

Holden, Font, Pool! Tres juncti vos! United we stand, and so forth! How suggestive the name of periodical piety, unwholesome ambition and abundant fish!

The New York Post (Radical) rebukes the indecency of Saturday's debates as follows: SHAME! For the honor of the country we trust that the debate on Saturday will be struck out of the journal of the House of Representatives, and that the House will take some measures for preserving itself and the country from the degradation of again listening to such language as Messrs. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Spaulding, of Ohio, indulged themselves in on that day.

A parcel of sailors in a ship's fore-castle would have hissed down, with disgust, such indecency coming from two old men, and would have demanded that they should be decent, at least out of respect to their own gray hairs. But it seems the National House of Representatives, less decorous than a fore-castle full of sailors, encouraged the ribaldry of these two old men with roars of laughter which the "Speaker vainly endeavored to repress."

MULTITUDE EPISCOPAL CHURCH. THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE DISCIPLINE. The footing of the vote shows: For change of name, 1,049; against change of name, 418; for lay delegation, 1,061; against lay delegation, 400.

Lay delegation lacks 331 votes to make it a law, and there are 303 votes to be overcome to change the name of the church.

The Baltimore Conference is the only one now to vote, and it is not probable that the result will be materially altered by the vote of that Conference. Both measures therefore may be considered as lost.—Rich. Christian Advocate.

A farmer saw an advertised receipt to purchase wells and cistern from freezing. He sent money and received this for an answer: "Lay in your well or cistern on cold nights, and let it by the fire."

The circulation of the Sentinel makes it one of the most desirable mediums of advertising in the State.

Advertisements, occupying the space of 10 lines of common type or less, which we call a square, we charge as follows for insertion in the weekly:

Table with 2 columns: For one insertion, For two insertions, For one month, For two months, For six months, For one year. Prices range from \$1.00 to \$10.00.

New Year's Day at the South.

It is difficult to believe that any person can honestly go with the Radical leaders in their thousand times reiterated assertion, that the Southern States are not fit to receive their rights under the Constitution, because they are filled with hatred both against the Union and against the "freedmen."

The telegrams which yesterday reached us from all parts of the South, in regard to the celebration of New Year's day, must, of themselves suffice, to make every really candid person every person who frankly seeks to know the truth, pause and think twice before he accepts such statements as that the lives of the freedmen would not be safe in the South were the South represented in Congress under the forms of the Constitution. These telegrams describe to us a series of negro festivals held in all the leading cities of the South on New Year's day. In Richmond, in Louisville, in New Orleans, in Charleston, in Augusta, the emancipated negroes paraded the public streets in organized bodies, often accompanied with military music, and in some cases under the leadership of armed men brandishing swords. At Richmond, one of these processions brought up in the Capitol square, where it was harangued for an hour by one of the stendipary Torch and Turpentine Tramp-Hunnicut.

This individual filled his mouth with tar and set it on fire with his tongue. He vomited forth volleying flame and pitchy smoke, invoking a servile war against the whites of the South, denouncing the President of the United States as a traitor to liberty, and generally stirring up all that is worst and meanest in the passions of his hearers. It is impossible that there should be two opinions among reasonable men as to the indecency and positive scandal of such performances. That the negroes should desire to celebrate the anniversary of their emancipation is natural enough. No one can blame them for so doing. But to celebrate this anniversary with a simulated pomp of war, and to make it the occasion of hot and incendiary addresses, directly designed to array the black race against the white, is a public crime. Nobody who understands anything of human nature could have been astonished if such demonstrations had provoked counter-demonstrations on the part of the whites; and, if there had been the slightest vestige of truth in the representations which the Radicals are perpetually making of the condition and the temper of the South, such counter-demonstrations must infallibly have occurred. But nothing of the sort came to pass. The sons of Africa went through with their jubilee unassailed and undisturbed. Hunnicutt roared himself hoarse from the steps of the Capitol at Richmond, without receiving so much as a single egg to clear his voice withal. If the celebration of New Year's day at the South proves anything at all, it proves that freedom of incendiary speech is more absolute in the rebel State of South Carolina to-day than is freedom to worship God in the loyal State of Missouri. In Missouri, under a Radical Governor, ministers of the gospel who essay to break the bread of life to their people without permission of the powers that be, are daily seized, fined, imprisoned, or driven into exile. In South Carolina, the men who three years ago were slaveholders and rebels can so the streets filled with defiant processions of liberated slaves, under the flag of the Union, without lifting a finger or uttering a word, so far as appears, an angry word. And yet, we are assiduously invited to treat the despotic Radicals of Missouri as the elect of liberty, and the abiding ex-rebels of South Carolina as unworthy of self government.—N. Y. World.

[From the Vicksburg Herald.] The letter of Gov. Swain, of North Carolina, to Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, which we published yesterday, has attracted attention both North and South, not less on account of the solidity of its reasoning, than the classical finish of its style. The New Orleans Times says it is the production of one of the great men of a State, which, though it has never been solicited of notoriety, has produced some of the very best statements in the Union, and which is not deficient in men of equal calibre and brilliancy at the present time, though rather restive, it must be confessed, under the pressure of political troubles which have lately embarrassed the free action of each and all of our Southern States.

Says the Times: North Carolina, it seems, embracing high-minded gentlemen of all parties, is indignant at the proposition, and regards it as tantamount to an application made by Congress to degrade and make themselves outcasts—to dishonor themselves deliberately by their own acts. If the amendment prevails, and is ratified by the State, Gov. Swain insists, that not only will all her trust-worthy citizens be disfranchised, but it will be impossible for her to find, within her entire borders, any decent man to send to Congress, or to fill any office of trust or profit. Congress, in its intolerable severity, would put all good men, all respectable, influential representatives of the popular will, throughout the Southern States, under the ban. They are quite indisposed, it seems, to acknowledge, as such, many men of the most incorruptible principles and highest sense of honor in these States. They wish, themselves, to monopolize all the virtue, integrity, honor, and patriotism, that are to be found in the country. We are not surprised that so much arrogance and pretension should draw down upon them the bitter sarcasm of our most gifted men, who, though they may have differed with them on questions of national right and policy, are not yet thoroughly bereft of reason and a knowledge of gentlemanly decorum.

A crazy old fool named A. Wilson, from Illinois, became so excited against a fellow passenger named Brown, on a steamboat at Memphis on Saturday, because Brown wore a suit of gray clothes, that he got a gun and shot at him, the ball missing Brown, however, and taking the life in the head of A. M. Lankford, of Arkansas, killing him instantly. Several shots were fired at the mad man, and he was finally mortally wounded. Lankford proved in the Federal army.

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