

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 union type or less, which we call a square, we charge as follows for insertion in the weekly:

Public Schools. We are pleased to see, that the discontinuance of our public or common schools, creates very general anxiety for their renewal. They are now left, after years of experience, to be a necessity, one which cannot be dispensed with.

The General Assembly, coming fresh from the people, ought to be able readily to determine whether or not the public people of the State can bear that additional tax, as we presume, until an educational system, for the special benefit of the colored race, has been established, no tax for educational purposes will be assessed upon the colored people.

CHATHAM RAILROAD BILL.—Without being advised fully of the objects of the bill, or the grounds of its rejection, we can but regret the defeat of the bill to-day in the Senate, in aid of the Chatham Railroad, if it should work the destruction of the Road. The State is not prepared at present to extend its credit on any work of heavy expenditure, but we have always regarded that Road as a necessity, not a *voluptuary* necessity, but one called for by the necessities of the section immediately connected with it, and designed to develop the resources of that region. The city of Raleigh certainly embarked in it, with no view of design or looking to any other object, but its own improvement and convenience and the development of the minerals of that region.

THE QUESTION OF LABOR.—Several gentlemen from Georgia and Texas were on the streets yesterday, endeavoring to make contracts with negroes to accompany them to those States and engage in agriculture during the year. For good field hands they offered terms which struck us as being quite liberal, viz: twelve dollars per month, in cash, and house room, food, and three suits of good clothing per year. Up to noon they had met with very little success, although there were enough idle negroes congregated around them to have produced several hundred bales of cotton. This question of labor is becoming a very serious one, for, from present prospects, planters will find it even more difficult to procure labor this year than it was last.

Would not a rigid vagrant law, strictly enforced, have a beneficial effect in compelling this class of population to contribute to the general welfare of the country, while they advanced their own condition? It is a subject well deserving the grave consideration of our present Legislature.—*Wid. Dispatch.*

Emigration. The reader will find a bill in to-day's issue recently passed by the South Carolina Legislature to encourage foreign emigration. There are two sides to the question of foreign emigration. Many of the experiments which have been made have been total failures. The utmost care should be taken in the selection of emigrants. Sober, industrious mechanics, and actual farmers, with families, as a general rule, are alone worthy to be sought. Street loungers and idlers, picked up in the streets of the Northern or European cities, have proven utterly worthless. The following item, from the *Wilmington Dispatch*, is in point:

We understand the *Means* Juno brings out about thirty white laborers for a planter in a neighboring section of this State. They are mostly foreigners. We trust the recent bitter experience of a gentleman of this city in a similar experiment, may not be enacted in this instance, but that its success may encourage others to adopt this plan for rejuvenating the agricultural pursuits, and developing the rich resources of our State.

For the Sentinel. MESSRS. EDITORS.—A marked and decided improvement in the editorials of your cotemporary of the *Standard*, has been noticed by our heretofore most abused and insulted citizens, with great satisfaction. Heaven knows they are glad enough yet in other respects, but they have ceased to labor and malign the character of our most cherished citizens with that bitterness and cruel injustice which have excited such deep and universal disgust. The overwhelming indignation that was poured upon the political course of the *Senior Editor*, furnished no excuse for his personal vituperation. That reproaches and execrations should pursue a native North Carolinian, who seemed to have turned his back upon his own people, and to indulge a diabolical pleasure in invoking vengeance upon their loved and naked heads, from a Government in which they had no share, except in its execution, was to be expected. When his political machine was disintegrated, and ineffectiveness such as mortal man never heard of before, were spread before the public, if the subject of this strange history had doubled and dodged like the timid hare, to escape his pursuers, we might have admired his ingenuity, and perhaps pitied his weakness. Had he bravely stood as by like the lion, and defied the hunters, we might have been awed into silence, at least by his intrepidity. But when he neither doubled nor stood at bay, but defended himself in the manner of a fool animal, which needs not to be named, by the loathsomeness of which it taints the atmosphere around it, and hopes to escape by disgusting those whom it could neither weary nor subdue, he must have expected to be treated in the only safe and practical way of encountering the hostility of that species of animated nature. It happened as was to be expected. The press and the people, with the exception of a few *unmistakables*, have, with one consent, affluently placed themselves at a respectful distance on the windward side, and poured colds and broadsides without much mercy into the lurch where he was half concealed. We know had our sport, such as it is, been our factories have been saluted by other gales than those of Araby the Blest.—Others not of ripe peaches have sometimes brought us to a halt, or a change of position. There was ever and anon a small somewhat ancient and *dhaklike*, sometimes even worse than that. But, Messrs. Editors, has there not been about enough of this? Has not the good-natured, long enduring public, become at last a little tired of them? Has there not been sufficient ammunition wasted already? *Carl Bova*, to keep up the firing, when the object seems to our greatest and best? Or, in the language of animated nature, since the zoological specimen aforesaid has left the bush and crawled into his hole, should he not be allowed to stay there quietly and luxuriate at the end of his burrow, (as he has done) until he has spent his elegant leisure in softening the stings of an unquiet conscience as best he may? Let him indulge in his Radical ravings, without let or hindrance. They deserve no one at home. Abroad they are laughed to scorn. Even the unsophisticated negroes among us cannot be fooled. They know his object and aim, and only wish him to accomplish it as soon as possible, as he is deluded by the belief that he is using them to accomplish his. Let him rave on in peace, let his tongue wag, and his pen go on, so long as he avoids offensive aspersions on the good names of men so much better, and of patriots so infinitely purer than himself. They have already done all the harm they can. Should he creep out of his hole again, and renew his old offensive practices, why then let slip the dogs of war, but until then, why not let him rest in the shade, unwept, unnumbered and unwept? (*Wid. Dispatch*)

POSTSCRIPT.—The above was written for your paper, Messrs. Editors, a week ago, when the writer with others was rejoicing in the fact that the three members of the *Standard* had appeared that were comparatively decent in their spirit and tone. The people hailed the improvement with unaffected delight, and hoped we were to have a young millennium. But "ye animal" has come out again, and smells if possible worse than ever. He seems in his temporary retirement to have concocted a new supply of villainous compounds, and laid in a stock of odiferous smells, more offensive than even before, which he scatters fore and aft, with merciless energy on the innocent air. What has your Vance done to "ye animal" to provoke him so? Only beaten him once for Governor by 35,000 votes. Can that never be forgiven—nor forgotten? And what is the unpardonable sin of our modest, and staid, and Quaker like Jonathan? He only beat him some seven or eight thousand, and might have hoped for a little mercy by this time. And what has your venerable Senior done, whose character is too well known to be written up—or written down by anybody, to provoke such foaming wrath? Why, forsooth, he has the public printing, for which ye animal's mouth waters, and which he had enjoyed so long that he seems to think it belonged to him by birthright or at least a perpetual lease. He is not satisfied with the whole net full of fish furnished by the Federal Government—but he must forsooth, cram into his insatiable maw, the two small fishes, upon which the semi military, semi-territorial, and semi civil government of North Carolina allows "Bro. Pell" to nibble, by way of greasing the few Yankee crackers he may be able to purchase from the attenuated net profits of a daily print. The abdominal capacity of "ye animal" is admitted to be immense, and it is true there is no limit? Does the whole world belong to him, and the ocean too? Does he consider himself a veritable whale? and is he so desperately bent on sucking in these two small fishes that he cannot live without them?

It is a cunning animal. It works well for its masters. It cares little for the contempt that overwhelms it, throughout this poor little Territory. It has a mania elsewhere—not in the skies, aliehhah! It scoffs at this pent-up Ulick. It has in its eye a "noble old Roman"—and a "glorious old patriot,"—precious examples! "Some people there be,"—(and such people) "who achieve greatness" (and such greatness!) Caribba was once a Governor—so called, and when he was beaten, abjectly kissed the foot of a drunken sailor who had given him brandy, and other comforts, and promised

him honors! and worshipped him! and rolled at his feet! and called him—a god! That paper is not meant for this market. Ye animal that perfumes it three times a week does not design it for our olfactories. It is incense offered to "noble old Romans" elsewhere—and if they do not turn up their "noble old Roman" noses with scorn at the mean servility displayed by the worshipper, they are greatly belied. Does "ye animal" remember an audience asked of a certain Republican member of Congress from Pennsylvania named Kelly, and what Mr. Kelly said to the "Southern Loyalists," so called?

Our beloved Ex. P. G. must forgive us for poking a little fun at him, now while it is safe. These may seem to him rather grim jokes, but from them he may learn a valuable lesson. He may learn what the people really think of him. When he becomes Governor again, backed by those ten thousand bayonets, he will be treated with all becoming respect. It will be due to the office; though he will probably consider it *fawning*—as he did before. But whatever outward respect may be shown him let him be assured that the amount really felt will be precisely that which is now expressed. "Dum vielmus vicimus." X.

Constitutional Amendment. The following preamble and resolutions were presented in the House on yesterday, by Col. Waugh, of Surry, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, and others, have urged, that as the South is opposed to the constitutional amendment proposed by Congress, that the South should make a proposition. The Southern people do not feel that they are in a condition to propose terms. The government has proposed terms and the South has accepted them in good faith, and is willing to stand by them to the end. But while excluded from Congress, they have no disposition, nor is it their right, to offer additional terms. But the following preamble and resolutions, in good faith, ask of Congress to call a constitutional National Convention, where the South can either legitimately consider the propositions of the Northern States, or propose changes in the Constitution themselves, and where all parties can exert themselves, and honestly and fairly work together, for the promotion of reconciliation and harmony. We think the proposition before the Legislature, under the circumstances, such a step as propriety dictates.

By the fire at New York on Friday night over four thousand bales of cotton were burned. The loss is estimated at \$600,000.

What is the Use? What is the use of removing your hat? If you do not intend to carry it? What is the use of wearing a top hat, if you never intend to marry? What is the use of your buying a coat, if you never intend to wear it? What is the use of a dwelling for two, if you never intend to share it? What is the use of your buying a book, if you never intend to read it? And what is the use of a cradle to rock, if you never intend to need it?

Mine Pipe and Cup. Vengence are black stores. And mind is black below. The den that doth lo. A cloud of smoke to blow I take mine merschman down. I take mine layer up. And cares not who do know I put mine pipe and cup. Mine frow, she scolds a bat. When mine old pipe is soon because sometimes I spit upon her floor and away. Its down I hat she. She soon get pleased again. And no I shall be away.

Butler. Brick Poncey publishes the following for the edification of his readers. "I would like to be a General. To search those wealthy rascals. And like all General Butler. I would like to be a General. Covered over with brilliant blue. To insult those Southern women. As Butler used to do."

WASHINGTON MATTERS. Reconstruction Laid on the Shelf.—The Agricultural Department.—Reports on the New Orleans Riots, &c., &c. WASHINGTON, January 28. There is now no talk whatever, either of impeachment or of terminating the session. Events have taken quite another shape within the past few days, and so far as this session is concerned, there will be no change. Both Houses erince a disposition to go right away at the legitimate business before it, and seem to have concluded to leave all the side issues for the next Congress to manipulate. The Senate works away with steadiness on the tariff bill, although not so incessantly as Senator Fessenden wishes, and the House has given a rest to reconstruction, and worked to-day on the General and Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

There is still a strong disposition to oust the present Commissioner of the Agricultural Department, and bills are periodically presented in Congress with that end in view. Mr. Bidwell, who is chairman of the committee on Agriculture, gave notice to-day that he would at an early period introduce a bill to re-organize that department; and this looks as if something is to be done in the matter. The applicants for Mr. Newton's position are not few in number. The President, to-day, sent to the House all the information in his possession respecting the New Orleans riots, including telegraphic dispatches, which had not previously been communicated. They were called for by a resolution from Mr. Elliott yesterday, and were referred to the select Committee on the New Orleans Riots.

There is no certainty when a vote will be taken on the bill to admit Colorado and Nebraska. The friends thereof are anxious not to have it until a full Congress is in session. TIMON. The Meaning of the Vote on the Reference of Stevens' Bill. The New York Times, Raymond's paper, has the following interesting statement: "Mr. Bingham made the motion to refer some day ago, declaring that he did it because he was for adhering to the amendment, and he desired to test the sense of the House on that point. Mr. Stevens has done everything in his power to prevent this result. He has modified his bill to suit the demand of the extreme men, and has accepted all the amendments offered by members which he thought likely to give the bill additional votes. He accepted Spaulding's amendment to declare martial law, changed the preamble to the bill, modified it still further at the suggestion of Mr. Paine, and finally accepted a long amendment which Mr. Shellabarger had prepared after consultation, and which was, in fact, a substitute for the whole bill. He finally made an urgent appeal to Mr. Bingham to withdraw his motion to refer, and allow the bill to be amended in the House, before sending it to the committee. Mr. Bingham refused, because he wished to know directly whether the House would adhere to the constitutional amendment or not. The affirmative vote was composed of fifty one Republicans and thirty seven Democrats. The nay were all Republicans, mostly the extreme men in the House. The vote gives a pretty good test of the division of the House. The committee will probably try to put the bill in shape for future action, but the committee itself is divided on the subject, and the reference is generally regarded as a defeat of the entire Radical project of reconstruction for the present session.

The National Intelligencer says: Every Southern vote that can be kept out of Congress is a vote in the interests of the manufacturing monopolists, the operation of which, as above described by the *Post*, literally drive the people of the West to the wall. It grinds the South. It clips the wings of commerce, which has already fallen off by a million or two at ones. It takes bread from the mouth of the poor. Meantime colossal fortunes are rising mountain high in the Eastern cities. They rise, indeed, "like mountain peaks above the low table-land" of crippled millions of poverty and distress, that expands far and wide at their base. The West, through some of its Senators, is now protesting, with great earnestness, against not simply a continuance of the present tariff, which has operated as we have described, but against the passage of a still vastly enlarging the grinding exactions of the former upon the

masses. In view of the stupendous exertions of the millionaire manufacturers and affiliated interests here to procure the passage of that measure, those Senators in their hearts cannot but feel that all is in no great danger that they could now wish to be reinforced in Congress by votes from the excluded Southern States.

IMPEACHMENT PROSPECTS.—We do not believe the impeachment will be ordered. The prudent and well informed members of both Houses of Congress disapprove the scheme with great unanimity. They credit the labors of the New York Herald in its favor to the motives charged upon that journal with great unanimity by the business men of New York city identified with the Republicans—viz., to a desire to break down Republican party ascendancy.—*Washington Star.*

The University of Va. is still encumbered with a debt, which may be sent down, in round numbers, at \$40,000. Apart from this indebtedness, the future of the University wears a cheerful aspect. A leading dry goods merchant of New York said to us yesterday: "I would willingly draw my check for a hundred thousand dollars as a bonus to any benevolent institution if the House would to-morrow dismiss the subject of impeachment."—*Albany Journal (Radical)* 26th.

COTTON.—We note the arrival at this port yesterday of 1,294 bales of cotton. Of that quantity, 853 bales reached us by rail, and 441 bales came through the Canal. Over 900 bales of yesterday's receipts are from North Carolina.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

Governor Cox, of Ohio, has declined to be a candidate for renomination to that office.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET. CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C. PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of N. C. (Gold 25) (Silver 26) G. B. 37	
Cape Fear	26
Charlotte	24
Lexington at Graham	20
Roxborough	40
Wadesboro	24
Thomasville	50
Wilmington	21
Commerce	15
Washington	6
Fayetteville	10
Clarendon	4
Yanceyville	7
Miners' and Planters' Bank	30
Farmers' Bank, Greensboro	26
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	21
Merchants' Bank, Newbern	46
Greensboro Mutual	5
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina	22
Georgia	133
Gold	128
Silver	125
Old Coupons	45
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	98
Old Sixes	70
Exchange on New York	1

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA. BUYING RATES.—N. C. BANK NOTES.

Bank of Cape Fear	26
Charlotte	24
Commerce	15
Clarendon	8
Fayetteville	10
Lexington	10
Lexington at Graham	20
North Carolina	37
Roxboro	35
Thomasville	35
Wilmington	24
Washington	25
Yanceyville	5
Commercial Wilmington	21
Farmers' Greensboro (Old)	26
Merchants' Newbern	45
Miners' and Planters'	25
Virginia Bank notes, average	25
South Carolina	21
Georgia	132
Gold	132
Silver	125
Old North Carolina Coupons	45
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	98
North Carolina 6's, eleven Coupons on	70
Exchange on New York	1

ADVERTISEMENTS. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, NINTH TERM, 1866. E. G. Mangum, Attachment. Jefferson Horner, Jr., Attachment. E. G. Mangum & Co., Attachment. Jefferson Horner, Jr., Attachment. Motze & Mangum, Attachment. Jefferson Horner, Jr., Attachment.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, PITTS COUNTY. COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, NINTH TERM, 1866. G. W. Bevelly, Clerk of said Court, at office the fourth Mo day of September 1866. Dec 19-66 A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

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