

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor.

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OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sun day excepted) at the following rates: From the present to the 1st of January \$4.00 For one month 1.00 For six months 2.00 Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that reasonable and prompt persons who desire the Sentinel need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the Cash in a short time. The money may be sent by the Railroad Conductors or the Express Company.

OUR readers to whom the Sentinel has been sent, in town or country, will please inform us at once whether they desire it or not. Cash can be sent us from the country, by the Railroad Conductors or by the Express.

THE MORAL EFFECT OF CONFISCATION upon the popular feeling and interests of the South, however justly deserved by offenders against the Government, cannot be wholesome and profitable, for various reasons:

1. The confiscation of a man's property after the loss of the best part of his estate, and the case with nearly all of this class, could not we think make him a better citizen. While he might never raise his hostile arm against the government, he could hardly be expected to love it as a kind, beneficent government. But what would be his feelings and that of his friends and his children after him, towards those who became the purchasers of his property—who perhaps, would obtain his all, for a nominal consideration? Would it tend to the peace and harmony of society? We think not.

2. It would not most likely produce the impression that the Government was strictly just and impartial. Nothing is more common than for men to reason by comparison and contrast. Very many whose course has been exceedingly offensive to the Government are worth nothing comparatively. Would the man who had been punished by confiscation feel that justice had taken place, when he sees others more deeply involved in the guilt, left in the quiet possession of their comfortable homes while he himself was homeless?

3. Its effect would be damaging to the innocent. Every man of means is apt to be surrounded by many who lean upon him. Not only his wife and children, but his poor neighbors, look to him for help; and if he is deprived of his means by the Government, because of his conduct, who is to care for them?

4. It will seriously affect Southern enterprise and recuperation. Already it produces stagnation to enterprise. This might have been the design of the law-makers when the act passed. We were then in a state of war. But now that peace has come is it desirable?

We have conversed with a number of intelligent officers of the Union army, none of whom have believed that the Confiscation law would be enforced. All of them regard it as purely a war measure, adopted to intimidate and embarrass the rebellion, and would be repealed as soon as peace and union were restored. None of those either officers or private, who have borne the brunt of the war, and bear honorable marks of their self-sacrifice and fidelity to the Union cause, have expressed to us a desire to see the law enforced. On the contrary, they have scouted the idea. That there are persons however, who would rejoice to see the "leading rebels," say all the rebels stripped of every thing and reduced to abject poverty, we cannot doubt. They are generally, of the class of bitter, violent politicians, both North and South, who gloat over the ruin of those who have offended them, who rejoice at the downfall of "property holders and aristocrats," while they are among the most eager and sharp after making property with which to strut the aristocrat themselves. They are of the genus land-sharks, whose eyes are always skinned for the purpose of skinning others; who prated much during the war about patriotism, loyalty and "the cause," but who took very good care to keep out of the way of danger—mere hangers on to make a good job of it. There may be exceptions, but we speak of them as a class. Such persons deprecate the close of the war, and it is from this class that proceed the misrepresentations of the Southern people in the Northern papers.

The government and the authorities have no sympathy with this feeling. They regret the existence of a state of things in any individual case, which renders necessary the employment of severe and apparently vindictive measures, to maintain the authority of the government. If harsh measures are forced upon them, while they administer them, they deprecate the necessity for them. We are not willing to believe, that the executors of the law of confiscation or any other severe measure, take delight in it.

We are therefore, hopeful, that the people of North Carolina who are obnoxious to the penalties of that law, will not by word or act, precipitate its execution. Heaven knows our people are sufficiently poor to gratify the most inveterate enemy to "property holders and aristocrats." The confiscation of what is left us would be a punishment but little less than death itself, and in its consequences might be far worse. The government may feel obliged to vindicate its honor and integrity by demanding the sacrifice in some few cases. Let not our people force it to open the last veil of its wrath.

We cannot however conceive that in the con-

diction of our people, so much of a reaction and rebellion, as whipped by their tenacity, that the execution of the law, would work a good or wholesome influence.

Gen. SHERMAN'S SPEECH, though daily rendered by the message reports which we give in another column, indicates such a knowledge of the peculiarities of the white and colored races, as could only be obtained by actual residence among them. We not only regard Gen. Sherman, as a General but a statesman, and his observations upon the characteristics of the black race while he resided in the South, make his suggestions the more valuable.

While the South must understand that the colored race is free and can no more be involved in involuntary servitude, it is equally important for the North to learn that the governing race in this Republic must be the white race. The attempt to give them social and political elevation equal with the whites will only tend to embarrass and retard the more necessary and desirable promotion of education among them and their property encouragement to labor and to acquire property. The day has passed when the minds of the colored race should be filled with extravagant fancies of their future social and political elevation. The present calls for work—work, at the right time and the right place.

It is a common remark among the colored people of Raleigh that they have suffered more from the abuse of Union soldiers than they ever did during the whole period of the Rebellion.

The above paragraph is taken from the correspondence of "E. S." of the New York Tribune. It is perhaps true that some of the colored people about here have fared badly at the hands of the Union soldiers, but the reason why they have fared worse at their hands than they did before, among their own people, is very obvious. During the war they were universally docile, humble and respectful to all persons. Since the Union soldiers have tread them, some of them have put on airs and have been impatient even to their deliverers, and in some cases they have paid dearly for it, as they deserved. Excepting when Union soldiers have been out hawking, we have heard of no instance of ill-treatment to a well-behaved colored person, by them or any one else. Correspondents from the South at this period, would do well and would merit our commendation, if when they tell the truth, they would tell the whole truth.

SUCH FACTS AS THE FOLLOWING are so indicative of the mad spirit which rules the Northern Churches, and especially the M. E. Church North, that we blush to record them. Northern Methodist preachers must be lost to all sense of propriety and courtesy it seems to us, when they will avail themselves of the power of the authorities to take possession of a Baptist Church and especially one over which an excellent man as Rev. Mr. Ryland had been pastor for fifteen years. Had a Northern Baptist preacher done this without the expressed wishes and desire of the congregation, it would have been bad enough, but for Methodist preachers to assume the control of a Baptist Church, is too bad. Yet the mad spirit of ultra abolitionism stops at nothing.

A correspondent of the New York Sun from Richmond thus states the case: The African church of this city, for fifteen years under the pastoral control of the Rev. Mr. Ryland, has been taken by the authorities, and is now used by ministers of the Methodist Church North, representing the interests of a few members of the M. E. Church, South, who have not gone over to the M. E. Church, North. The Rev. Mr. Ryland expects to apply to the State to make an effort to get the church again.

"The Governor of Arkansas has written to President Johnson, requesting the revocation of a large number of pardons granted to wealthy rebels of that State."

We clip the above paragraph simply to remark that if the Governor of Arkansas has made such a request of the President an alleged above, he must be a green one. When the President has granted a pardon we presume he nor any other power but the pardoned offender can revoke it or make it null. The pardoned person may violate his oath and thus render null his pardon, but the President we judge could not.

The story however, we apprehend is manufactured of the whole cloth, for the same reason that certain parties as in this State are anxious to create the impression that "leading rebels" are still very rebellious. We presume the Governor of Arkansas has made no such request.

North Carolina Feeling. The pardoned Rebels of North Carolina are more defiant and defiant than before. The negroes and Union men are the special objects of their hatred, whose protection depends entirely upon the enforcement of the confiscation law, which disarms only the disloyal, who will be beyond the reach of the Federal authorities as soon as the new State Government is inaugurated. It is understood that this element, who hold State securities for upwards of \$40,000,000, contracted since the Rebellion for war purposes, will make a strong effort to have the same assumed, by not providing against it in the new Constitution, but leaving it to future legislation. Owing to this unexpected exhibition of disloyalty and vindictive arrogance, the Union men are endeavoring to have the call for a State Convention delayed until after Congress meets. J. P. Hunt, who recently received a Federal appointment, says if he had the power he would re-enslave every slave now free. The Hon. Wm. A. Graham, ex-Rebel Senator, who is to be a delegate to the coming State Convention, says that under no circumstances will he consent to the return of North Carolina into the Union if the negro suffrage question is made a condition.

The above is from the N. Y. Tribune. There is so much of falsehood in the above, it is hard to detect the truth in it. Gov. Holden and the Standard have flatly contradicted most of it. What is said of Gov. Graham is doubtless equally untrue. The attempt to class Gov. Graham or Gov. Vance with secessionists or with any movement which spurn at disloyal conduct is too palpably ridiculous to require notice.

A Letter for the Times.

My Dear Sir—The blow which has fallen upon the people of the South is stunning. The first perceptible effect is their apathy and listlessness. It is a natural and sad result of the prodigious efforts and prodigious failure of the last four years. But from this state the people must rouse themselves. Every man must gird up his loins and stir up his neighbor, North Carolina must be put upon a course of effort and career of prosperity. Our sacrifices and labors have been for the good and glory of the commonwealth. If these cannot be achieved in one way let them be accomplished in another. Here is a State remarkably situated, by God's providence, for extraordinary development. What good thing hath God done for any land and He hath not done it for this? What shall we do?

We must not let the shrewd, skillful, persevering adventurer from other lands crowd us out of the land our fathers bequeathed, and in whose soil we have planted our dead, whose graves give growth to all the sweet fruits of love and patriotism. We must hold against the land. We must invite the help of the strong, who has brain and brawn and money. But he must not take all and rule all. This he will do and should do, if we utterly fail of our duty.

We are greatly impoverished. Be it so. But we have our lands, a few articles for market, our strength, skill, and men, old men of wisdom and young men of power. We must have money, there is almost none in the country. And money makes something else besides the female quadruped of the proverb.

How shall we get money? Buy it. Money must be bought like anything else. We must send out of North Carolina everything we can spare, everything other people need, and bring the money back and circulate it, and thus produce the stimulus which will react for its own increase. Every man ought to be made to feel that it is criminal and foolish to keep our tobacco, cotton, and naval stores in North Carolina. The first of these articles is wanted, and the others absolutely needed abroad. They need cotton; we need money. We have cotton; they have money. It will benefit the whole country to make an exchange. My humble opinion is that you should ship all your cotton immediately.

"No," says a speculator, "I will keep it, it will be higher." Let us see. You have 10,000 lbs. cotton. Suppose it brings you \$5,000 in New York to-day. You keep it six, nine, twelve months. Calculate the possible destruction, the probable injury to the cotton. Calculate what you might do in turning over that \$5,000 in trade, the profit you can make upon one stock purchase of that money. Will cotton rise to figures which will equal that? Surely not. In six months or nine, with skill and energy, you will have doubled your \$5,000.

But reflect upon another thing. There is the huge national debt. Everything now must be taxed. But upon what is the main reliance to be placed? upon the taxation of luxuries? That operation can result only in two things—First, the use of luxuries will rapidly decrease. Second, the revenue will as rapidly diminish. The waters of the revenue must be drawn from fountains which do not fail, because the outflow is constant. What is an unending font of revenue? The necessary article. What is a cotton shirt? At 50 cents I may indulge in a new garment, but at 100 cents I will say no, I must make this shirt last me longer. In practice has not that been the case? Does it not sometimes seem cheaper to live when articles are higher? And is not this paradox explained by the increased economy under high prices? As my reputation as a prophet will not be seriously damaged by a mistake in this department, I venture to predict that every man in North Carolina who keeps his cotton till next Spring will rue it.

And then consider how much good you can do with this money. I know a number of young men in this State who are honest and skillful in business, but are without capital. I do believe that if I had \$50,000, without engaging directly in trade myself, I could make such arrangements as would double my money for me in a year, and start thirty young men in business.

But what shall young men do who have no capital? Well, if your North Carolina neighbors who have cotton and tobacco will not sell and let you have money or take you in with them, I know that you can go to Baltimore or New York and find shrewd men glad enough to pay you for your brains and time. Rather than that you should be loafing about the streets, idling in front of hotels, wasting your time, acquiring bad habits, while "the Yankees" you have so hated and despised crowd into every place of profit, and work at every mine, and cultivate every field, I would have you woo the Yankee capital, (a maiden most uncoveted) and marry it to North Carolina traders, and build up your own State, by your own energies. I know that thus much of the profit must go to the Northern capitalists, I prefer that it should stay with North Carolina capitalists. But if these will not have it, you are not to blame. You must not be idle. Whenever man or woman sees you standing apparently idle for the space of five minutes, feel yourselves bound to explain or excusate.

Let the whole State throw its energies into the work of developing North Carolina by the arts of peace, and God will bless us, and our land shall come to blossom and to bloom like the Garden of the Lord.

"Not slothful in business," "Fervent in spirit," "Serving the Lord."

Can any man find a better motto for us in these times than those words of the holy Apostle? Very truly your friend, CHARLES F. DEEMS.

To Mr. N. B. G. Wade Hampton on Emigration. To the Editor of the Phoenix: Six or seven communications have been addressed to me proposing to form a colony to emigrate. My advice to all of my fellow-citizens is, that they should devote their whole energies to the restoration of law and order, the re-establishment of agriculture and commerce, the promotion of education and the rebuilding of our cities and villages, which have been laid in ashes. To accomplish these objects—the highest that patriotism can conceive—I recommend that all who can do so should take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, so that they may participate in the restoration of civil government to our State. My intention is to pursue the course I recommended to others.

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