

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates: From the present to the 1st of January \$4.00 For one month 1.00 For two months 2.00 Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to pay to our friends that responsible 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 Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

OUR FRIENDS to whom the Sentinel has been sent, in town or country, will please inform us at once whether they desire it or not.

WE earnestly invite correspondence from all parts of the State. Especially do we desire to spread before our readers, what is transpiring in the State, all local news and whatever reflects the temper of our people. We are anxious that all correspondence shall be as "rich, rare and real" as possible; but each correspondent will please observe one thing as a sine qua non to the publication of any article. It is this: That all statements of facts must be literally true and capable of proof, if need be. Secondly, all allusions to others, whether of dignitaries civil or military or the people, shall be couched in most respectful language, not offending the most delicate and refined. Thirdly, that every thing shall be in good temper, not necessarily offending any one, unless truth offends. Fourthly, the name of every correspondent must be furnished us.

It matters not whether our correspondents differ with us or not, their articles shall find space, if they comply with the above requisites. We do not publish for any party or sect, but for all. Men of various opinions shall not be cut off from a hearing. Whatever correspondents write they are alone responsible for.

FEMALE POSTMASTERS, rather a misnomer however, are allowed in the mail service of the United States. We regard this as an excellent regulation. Old Dr. Adam Clark used to say, that in all benevolent enterprises, one woman was worth seven men and a half, and we are inclined to think, that in all public offices, which the modesty and prudence belonging to the sex will allow them to fill, that one woman is equal to two men. Women, and we use that term in its best sense, who are true and reliable, are more capable of fatigue and endurance than men; can bear the loss of sleep better, which is often required in large Post Offices; are more particular; are greater sticklers for law and rule; are more accommodating, when they are not cross and crusty; have generally a more tender conscience and a higher sense of moral obligation; are more afraid of official censure, and of the consequences of delinquency.

We are therefore in favor of changing the law and practice, and instead of having postmasters, let us have postmistresses, except when it is unavoidable. We are in favor of conferring the office of Postmaster upon the right kind of women, or when necessary upon men of long established integrity and business habits. Old men, indeed superannuated men are preferred to young men. The habit of the country in this regard should be changed. Young men should never apply, except as a deserv report, for public offices which bind them down to sedentary habits and small pay. It blunts a young man's energies, induces habits of indolence, and after being some time in office, when turned out, he is scarcely fit for any other business. None ever grew rich at it who were honest. It cabins, crabs their thoughts, their enterprise, as it does their bodies, and makes them fit for little else. We advise our young male friends never seek an office on little pay, as a source of living. Never thus place yourself so completely at the beck of a party, or make yourself the butt of a neighborhood. Seek an independent employment, that will make a community as dependent upon you as you are upon it; and that you can change, when interest and duty demand it.

WE ARE MUCH OBLIGED to our correspondent, "Now and Then" for his racy letter, as I shall hold him to his pledge to continue his favors, although it is likely we shall differ in our views in some cases. It is probable in this case, our judgment would place us along side of our friends Judge Gilliam and Dr. Grison, rather than with our friends Mr. Lyons and "Now and Then." The subject is one of great importance and one about which we may honestly differ. We hope the intimation that Judge Gilliam and Dr. Grison talked of backing down, is not serious. The most sober and important principles are involved in the question of "repudiation." They should be thoroughly and calmly discussed by the minds of the State, that the people may act cautiously and wisely. A failure to pay arising from inability, or from the pressure of national authority, or the necessary provisions of constitutions and laws in our circumstances, may be allowable and proper, but it would be a dark and melancholy day to us, when North Carolina or North Carolinians would repudiate the payment of a just debt, simply because they had the disposition or the opportunity to do so.

In regard to the "Courts," it is a question for the lawyers, Gov. Holden and "Now and Then" to settle. Mrs. Jeff Davis has applied for permission to see her husband at Fortress Monroe, and has been refused. A subscription is being raised in Washington in Secession circles for the benefit of Mrs. Davis. We clip the above from an exchange. The refusal of the government to allow Mrs. Davis to see her husband, may be strictly proper. We are not prepared to judge in such cases, perhaps, but the purpose of the article to make it appear that Mrs. Davis meets with no sympathy, except in secession circles, is absurd, and is not creditable to the head or heart of the writer. From allusion Mrs. Davis and her children are suddenly reduced to poverty. It was caused by her husband's fault perhaps; but it is certainly only her misfortune. We did not sympathize with Mr. Davis' administration, never believed him, after he was elected by the people of the South, to be a fit man for his position, and was decidedly opposed to his measures, yet his suffering wife and children touch a cord in our heart, as we believe it does the heart of thousands of Northern people and Southerners too, who have had no sympathy with secession. Her condition ought to be considered and provided for by those who are able to help, and we doubt not many good Union people will contribute to her necessities. She is a helpless woman and so are her children, and she is a true woman to her husband, and that is enough to elicit the sympathy of all.

It is becoming every day more and more apparent, that the reconstruction policy of President Johnson does not suit the ultra Sumner faction of the Black Republican party. The President it is understood stands firmly upon his platform, and will not be moved. It is believed that the Cabinet is not a unit in his support. Secretary Stanton, whose blood has not yet become cool, but still desires to keep up the war, opposes stoutly his policy, and a rupture of the Cabinet is looked for. President Johnson plants himself upon the Constitution—insists that the States are still States—that they have never been out of the Union, and that the question of suffrage being left by the Constitution with the States, he will not interfere with it. The consequence is, the dogs of the kennel are let loose upon him, and without a reconciliation, the party will be divided. ROBT. RIDGWAY ESQ., editor of the Richmond Whig, publishes a card defining his position as a candidate for the Federal Congress. He says: Not another drop of blood, North or South, should be shed in consequence of the late revolution—not another dollar's worth of property should be confiscated—the inmates of every prison, from the highest to the humblest in such misfortune, should be instantly set free. Such is my deliberate judgment, and such the fervent aspiration of my heart. And is he not right? Who wants another drop of blood shed, after so much has been spilled? Why not let the nation have a jubilee, when every man's bonds shall be unlocked and all go free? But there are those who do not rise to this height. Their cry is still "gold! gold!" "blood! blood!" President Johnson has said: "He that will keep a State out of the Union is just as great a secessionist as the person who would take a State out." True as preaching, and quite a good hit at the President's quondam friends, the ultra abolitionists and advocates of negro suffrage. They were the responsible authors of secession in the first instance—advocated separation on account of slavery, forced the rebellion upon the Southern people, and now would keep the States out because of negro suffrage. What should be done with them? Are they better than Jeff Davis? Shall they be tried and condemned as traitors too, or shall they go free because they live within the lines? EXCHANGES.—We were pleased to greet on yesterday our old cotemporary the Petersburg Express. Its familiar face is pleasant and we are glad to find it is doing well. We are obliged also to the Express Agents for the Petersburg Index, and the Richmond Times and Republic. The three latter are new papers and they are in all respects highly creditable to their proprietors. We are glad also to place the Newbern Times on our exchange list. Its advertising columns look as if Newbern might be a city some day.

THE NEWS is what the people want. But we cannot manufacture it. We hope in a few days that the daily press of this city will be able to make such arrangements with the telegraph office, as will secure us regular daily dispatches in advance of the mails. THE PAPERS RECEIVED by the mail and Express up to yesterday, were exceedingly destitute of news. The glaring headings of the New York press, often deceive the searcher for really useful, interesting news. The New York papers of the past week have been barren of interest. For this reason our outside pages are occupied with miscellaneous matter. It will however be found by the curious, worth reading. IN THE ABSENCE of news matter, we occupy much space with "Mississippi matters," which will be found of interest. The sober, sensible views of Judge Johnson, Judge Yeager and Judge Robb, will strike the thoughtful reader as far more consonant with sound statesmanship and wisdom, than those of Mr. Anderson. THE SEABOARD and Weldon Rail Road will be open for travel next week from Weldon to Franklin, (Blackwater) with a line of coaches to Suffolk. So says the Petersburg Index. This arrangement will afford much accommodation to our people residing in the Northeastern Counties.

Bennett says the rebel journals are bad enough but they are not half so dangerous in the present crisis of affairs as the miscegenation organs. President Johnson has positive information that the abolition radicals such as Wendell Phillips and other agitators of the miscegenation are trying to stir up insurrection in the South. Bennett is generally about half right. No rebel journal was ever half so infidel or half so dangerous to the peace and liberties of this nation, as these miserable "organs" are. They would uproot society, destroy all social and moral distinctions, and dethrone reason and right and religion. Why does not the President proceed against Wendell Phillips and his co-laborers if he has the evidence? We doubt the truth of Bennett in this case. We apprehend the President would if once proceed summarily against any man, who would stir up insurrection in the South. We have some hope that so wicked a plot would not succeed, for we have more confidence in the great bulk of the colored people, than we have in the miscegenationists. We are opposed to the mixture of white and black blood either North or South. It has been the crime and the curse of the South; but it would be worse to sanction by law what God has forbidden. For the Sentinel. Reputation—Delphi Papers—Gov. Holden—His Courts, etc. Accidentally straying into the Court House at Oxford, during the sitting of the so-called "Court of Quarter Sessions," for the purpose of hearing the "Oracles" declare and "make known their political sentiments, I found Mr. Lyons of Tar River notorious had the floor, and was unprofitably rapping Dr. Grison and Judge Gilliam pretty roundly, because they declined to make "Repudiation" a part of their platform. Lyons, it seems, laid a trap for these gentlemen, by getting them to avow their course, should they be elected to the Convention—contending he had a right to demand an explicit declaration upon this delicate subject. Judge Gilliam and Dr. Grison winced under this terrible fire, and finally, if I caught aright the confused ideas that floated from their trembling lips, broke down under the terrible blows which was being inflicted upon them, taking a sort of middle, evasive course policy, "repudiate in part and pay in part"—admitting the country was utterly insolvent, and begged, that if these questions were to be sternly enforced upon them, the people had better hold another Convention and make other nominations. Lyons, seeing the advantage he had obtained, knowing he was backed by the masses in the Tar River territory, and by four-fifths of the voters of his county—interpreting too aright the spirit of the people—pressed his advantage, like a skillful General, most vigorously, in the face too of the fact that Gov. Holden has summed up his platform and given repudiation the cold shoulder. Now what Mr. Lyons meant by repudiation is the annulling, utter nipping out of all debts, private and public; and to this I am satisfied the people not only in the county but other counties, are thoroughly committed. Mr. Richard Cowper of Hertford and others, have long since committed themselves to this policy, and the doctrine only needs a little ventilation to find able advocates everywhere. Objections have been raised upon the score of the Constitution; but this is a mere flimsy pretext, and will vanish before the touch of critical inquiry and logical argument. By the by, can you let us down here, know what was the object of Gov. Holden in instituting what he very unwise like, calls "courts"? Has he any power to appoint those judges? The county courts are not clothed even with the power to grant Licenses—or to do any other official act; and certainly the judges would be guilty of official murder, to try a case of homicide, and execute the party for the supposed or actual murder. I venture the prediction, that none of them would be guilty of so foolish an act. We are under martial law—civil rule is abolished—we have neither constitution nor laws in force. We are at the mercy of a power, which despite of President Johnson's good feelings toward us, whose aim is to keep us in vassalage and utter subjection. Delphi, whose only motive seems to be to cover up his own obscure origin, is endeavoring to propagate a mischievous heresy. God himself, with infinite power did not choose, and in the plenitude of his infinite mercy did give and does now give talents to one,—talents of strength—physical, mental, moral, which he, or wise reasons, denies to others; and, as with men, so with races—races who have distinct origins. It is this atrocious teaching, which inaugurated this terrible war through which we have just passed, and which in every county and every age has been productive of infinite mischief. The socialistic theory is its legitimate child, miscegenation finds here its bitter root, and demagogues in every age have vilely pandered to this frailty of humanity. NOW AND THEN.

The annual meeting of the Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, appointed to be held on the second Wednesday in June last, but which was postponed, will be held on the second Wednesday in September, in Christ Church, Raleigh. The punctual attendance of the Clergy and Laity is earnestly requested, as business of importance will probably come before the Council. THOMAS ATKINSON, Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, Charlotte, August 3rd, 1865.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments. Thursday, August 24, Morganton. Sunday, " 27, Salisbury. Tuesday, " 29, Hillsboro. Thursday, " 31, Chapel Hill. Sunday, September 3, Warrenton. Tuesday, " 5, Henderson. Wednesday, " 6, Williamsboro. Friday, " 8, Oxford. Sunday, " 10, Louisa. Other State papers copy.

Further important facts and circumstances connected with the extensive defalcation in the Phoenix Bank were brought to light in New York on the 11th. It has already led to a very tragic episode. James H. Esrie, formerly a bookkeeper in the institution, who was arrested on Thursday night on charge of being implicated in the matter, was on the 11th, found dead in his cell in the Treasury vault, propped against a wall, having cut his throat with his pocket knife, which he had managed to keep out of sight of the officer who searched him.

GENERAL ITEMS.

On the 1st of June last the Government owed its soldiers over two hundred and sixty million dollars. The Herald advocates the release of Mr. Davis on the ground that "to punish him would be to dignify his career." "Didn't you suppose, sir, that I kept a Bible?" "No, I didn't think that you kept God's word, as I know that you never kept your own."

The Washington Union is a great and the gentleman from Lowell. It says, "If Ben Butler had been in Heaven during the rebellion there, he would have stolen all the gold of the new Jerusalem, and run away with the silver of the Ark of the Covenant."

A long Cabinet session was held on the 11th, and report says a rather stormy one. The President's Reconstruction policy is understood to have been discussed in all its length and breadth, and his determination to adhere to it and to carry it out regardless of all opposition or consequences, emphatically announced.

Mostly arrived at Alexandria on Wednesday afternoon, on the railroad from Warrenton, and was immediately arrested and held to await the orders of General Augur, Commanding the Department of Washington.

The cholera continues to spread in Constantinople. The daily average of deaths is forty-five. The abatement of the disease in Alexandria is confirmed by the latest accounts.

John Janney, Esq., of Loudoun co., Va., is named as a candidate for Congress. Mr. J. was President of the Convention that passed the Ordinance of Secession.

Dr. A. T. Bell has been chosen by the Common Council of Norfolk, Physician to the City Alms House of that place.

Victoria Bank.—The Portsmouth branch of this old and time-honored institution re-organized Wednesday, by the election of James Murchugh, Esq., as President, and an efficient Board of Directors.

Herschel V. Johnson was pardoned on Wednesday. Mrs. Douglas' appeal was irretrievable. The success of Mrs. Douglas in H. V. Johnson's case will doubtless cause anxious ones to "take stock" in the female persuasion.

Steam Boat Collision.—The steamer Dictator, of the New James River Line, collided with the steamer Portsmouth on Wednesday, at Portsmouth, by which the latter was seriously injured. It will require some time to repair the damage. The steamer Portsmouth is one of the line of ferry steamers that ply during the day between the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes: "You can say to the refractory bishops South, that the President has no idea of 'ruining the churches' in Dixie, and they can, therefore, go ahead, and pray for whom they please. The feeling toward the Northern churches remains pretty much as it did before the war, and though some doubts are to be held for the purpose of considering the 'state of the Church,' it is not believed that there will be any change from the relations at present existing."

The Wilmington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer strongly urges the substitution of white for black troops in North Carolina. He says: "Those who have read my former letters from the South will not suspect me of a disposition to combat with diabolical feeling, or to pet Southern prejudices, but all reasonable people will agree with me that everything which can be done without a sacrifice of principle to restore harmony of feeling, should be done promptly and cheerfully."

Mosby, the Partisan Leader. Richmond Correspondence of Philadelphia Inquirer. The famous guerrilla chief was visible on the streets of Richmond yesterday. Somebody has described Mosby as a handsome man in personal appearance; but he is nothing of the sort. Of ordinary height, his build is good enough, and his features and expressions would impress you as those of a man of resolution and cunning. I suspect that in the stories of his cruelty he has been somewhat belied. When the life of John Singleton Mosby comes to be written, it will show a succession of startling personal adventures—unsurpassed by those of any partisan chief on record. That Mosby was always hanging on the outskirts of our armies, cutting off our trains, capturing our stragglers and harassing us in every possible way, the people generally know; but they do not know that he went in and out of our camps at his own pleasure, and was never once detected. It is said (and undoubtedly truly) that while Burnside lay opposite Fredericksburg, in the winter of 1862, Mosby dined with him in the character of a Union farmer from across the river, and gathered, with his shrewd cunning, from the general talk, such valuable information.

Burnside, that winter, was literally badgered by Mosby. He seemed ubiquitous, and at last it became dangerous to go from camp at all, as the least rattle was sure to result in capture. At last Burnside became wearied out, and determined to capture the partisan, and sent detachments of cavalry to bring him in dead or alive. One day one of these detachments, led by a lieutenant colonel, was going up the Dumfries road, when, from a house in sight of the Federal lines, a man emerged, dressed in the uniform of a Federal captain, and attended by one orderly dressed in our cavalry blue. At the gate were two horses, marked "U. S.," and furnished with our regulation saddles and bridles, and mounting, the captain rode up and accosted the colonel, who was still marching up the road. The colonel informed his new companion that he was in search of this man Mosby, and asked if he had heard any thing of him. The Captain had heard and knew to a certainty, that an hour before, Mosby had been at Jones' four miles up the road. Victims of promotion and newspaper paragraphs dancing before him, the Colonel ordered "Trot, March," while the Captain dashed across a field to a farm house to get some milk, he said before returning to camp. Arrived at Jones', the Colonel found that Mosby had been there, but also found that he had departed in the direction of Burnside's camp. Back the Colonel bent in haste, making enquiries every where, but finding no trace. Arrived again at the house from which the communicative Captain had appeared, the woman accosted him and this colloquy ensued: Woman—"Kernal, who was that ere Yankee Captain nut ye bear as ye was gwine tother way?" Colonel—"I don't know his name, but he belongs to a Massachusetts regiment." Woman—"Yess, well know sinst you sold that ere was John Mosby." Colonel—"H—!" And he rode back to camp and said nothing whatever about his morning's work.

WANTED. 10,000 DOLLARS REWARD. Search warrants issued in South Carolina and Georgia Bank Notes. JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO. au 14-117

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SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!!! A FINE assortment for Children, Ladies and Gentlemen. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!! CHOICE lot of Family Groceries, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Soap, Salt, Pepper, Candies, Yeast, Spices, Pickles, Cans, Fruit, Sauces, Baking Powder, Boston Butter, Lemons, Fox's Crackers, Wine and Liquors. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

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WOOD AND WILLOW WARE. BAGGING, Rope and Tarpaulin. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. CALL AT TUCKER'S. For anything you want and you can get it cheaply. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. au 14 17

W. ROBERT ANDREWS, FAMILY GROCER. FAYETTEVILLE STREET. Raleigh, N. C. HAVING resumed business next door to his old stand, has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of Goods, which he offers to his old customers and the public on the best terms for CASH. His stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES. is not surpassed, if equalled, in the City: COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR, MEAL, PICKLES, RAMS, CRACKERS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, BUFFALO TONGUES &c., &c., &c. will be kept constantly on hand.

ALSO. FURNISHING GOODS FOR DWELLINGS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, HOLLOW WARE, TIN WARE, &c., &c. We invite an inspection of his stock. au 14 17

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ALSO. HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS. Chemisettes, Skirts, plain and Embroidered, and most every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe. New styles and very desirable. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. au 14 17