THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 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
" two months	2,00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say 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.

IT IS DOUBTLESS GRATIFYING to thousands in this State, to witness the disposition manifested by President Johnson, to grant pardons to such of our citizens as are included in the excepted classes.

We have already announced the pardon recently of George W. Mordecai, B. F. Moore, Jonathan Worth, and W. S. Mason of this city, of Dr. W. J. Hawkins of Warren and Col. T. B. Caldwell of Burke. We inadvertently omitted yesterday the name of Col. Wm. Johnson of Charlotte, who has been pardoned since the *Standard* contradicted the rumor.

Besides these there are many others of our best citizens, already about 1000 applicants, who have lost severely by the war, property holders, and others liable for holding office, whom our people would rejoice to see the early recipients of the President's clemency.

We believe the President and Governor may be re-assured, if indeed they have not already been made fully satisfied, that there are few, (indeed we have not heard of a single case,) if any, who apply for pardon from this State who are prompted by any bad motive or purpose towards the government. If there be a man in the State who is so purblind, as not to be willing to accept of the situation, and who will not in future maintain and support the Union and the government, such an one would not be pardoned by our consent. We would hold him in his present condition until doomsday, until he in good faith was ready to subscribe to the oath required. But we know no such man in North Carolina—no man who is looking to ulterior purposes or influenced by improper motives. There are perhaps several, whom the loyal people of several counties, desire to represent them in the approaching Convention and the next Congress. We hope in good time their pardons will be granted. Gentlemen in whom the people and the government, cannot otherwise than have confidence in their future fidelity and devotion to the Union, would not certainly be improper objects of Executive clemency.

CANDIDATES FOR THE APPROACHING State Convention are more tardy than usual, in announcing their names and taking their positions, and the people generally seem to be as backward. In this County we observe that Messrs. W. H. Hood, and J. L. Pennington have announced themselves as candidates, having in connection with C. J. Rogers, Esq., been recommended by several precinct meetings. Mr. C. J. Rogers prefers to submit his claims to a county convention, wishing no division in his party. We have heretofore stated that Messrs. B. F. Moore, Esq., Col. W. H. Harrison and Nathan Ivey, Esq., have also been suggested, and we believe the name of A. F. Page Esq., has also been recommended.

We presume no County Convention will be called. The days of caucuses and cliques have been numbered, we hope. So far as we can see, the results of the war have knocked the bottom out of all parties, and now we hear of nothing but one sentiment in regard to Union and reconstruction.

Selections for a State Convention should be free from partyism and demagoguism. The people should determine to select the most fit men for the work without regard to personal or partizan considerations. Of course a man who is not a sound, loyal man should not be named for the position, but beyond this we should look for the highest moral and mental qualifications. We want no party machinery at this juncture. Let each man who has been designated by his friends or who desires the position, announce himself in a Circular to the people, and let the people make their own selection. They will be very apt, if no improper influences are brought to bear on the election, to select the right men.

The Georgia corespondent of the Cincinnatti *Commercial* mentions a rumor that Southern planters are shipping negroes to Canada.

What will not these scribblers for the Northern papers say next? We think there are colored people in the South who would do much better for themselves to go to the Northern States or to Canada, but our people would prefer that that class of colored persons if any remain, would stay with us. So far as the masses of the blacks are concerned, if the Southern people could do so, they would take them all up in one night and distribute them before breakfast next morning, *pro rata* according to wealth and population, throughout the six New England States. Those who are in theory such advocates for negro equality, ought to have the opportunity to enjoy its full benefits. Negrophobia seems to be so strong in New England, it would require the distribution of about three million of blacks in those States, to cure the disease.

REPUDIATION SPOKE IN principle and practice, has been heretofore almost universally disapproved by the people of North Carolina. Under the most trying circumstances prior to the war, they have as by intuition, declared as one man in opposition to it. Its manifest violation of one of the most essential elements of morality, its tendency to promote both private, and public demoralization, the injury, if not the pecuniary ruin which it may bring upon the innocent, the widow and the orphan, all have impressed our people with its wickedness and crime. Her self-respect, her punctilious regard to her pledges, her purpose to maintain her integrity, have heretofore secured to North Carolina her highest encomium, "the honest Old North State."

This question is likely to be largely discussed during the remainder of the period which must elapse before North Carolina is restored to the Union. It is perhaps one of the most important subjects which she has ever contemplated. How far she is morally bound as a State in actual rebellion against the Government, to respect her contracts during this period? To what extent she is committed to her Public School Fund, her Sinking Fund, to her foreign creditors and to her own citizens, for the payment of debts contracted during the war for war purposes, and how far she is in duty bound to respect the will of the National Government in this regard and yet maintain her own integrity, are matters which demand serious investigation.

The validity of her war debt—its legality, may well be questioned, but the character of her creditors and the circumstances under which she contracted them, are all to be taken into the account. We may see during the discussion, good reasons for discarding at least a part, if not the whole of her war debt; but the repudiation of private debts, debts of citizens among themselves, contracted in good faith during the war, which we see being discussed, we doubt, if our mind can be brought to acquiesce in any such positive violation of the laws of God and man.

"There are undoubtedly bad men in the State, but we should be glad to hear the man named, who is so hostile that he cannot be permitted to vote under the Proclamations of the President and Gov. Holden," &c.—*Sentinel.*

"We should like to see in the *Sentinel*, the names of those men in the State, whom our worthy cotemporary denominates "undoubtedly bad men." We would not "be glad to hear them named," but for the safety of the commonwealth, knowing the sound judgment of our worthy cotemporary, we should like to know whom he esteems "undoubtedly bad men."—*Standard.*

The undoubted bad men to whom we alluded, neighbor, were such as are *morally* bad. Their name is *legion*—such are all liars, drunkards, Sabbath breakers, fraudulent persons, adulterers, murderers and such like. Would our neighbor have us name all these, or even a part of them? Where shall we begin?

Of the *bad men politically*, of whom so much is said, we happen not to know their names or where they reside. We have seen it intimated that there are men in the State who are still bent upon opposition, factious and dangerous opposition to the Union and the Federal Government, and we have heard that there are men in the State who for several years have been distinguished by the *soubriquet*, Buffaloes and deserters, because they took advantage of their position to steal and injure the property of their fellow-citizens and to damage their persons. Now if there are any such persons in the State, we call all such, *bad* men, both morally and politically, but we do not know them. Does the *Standard* know any such? If so, it will please name them. Such men we have no confidence in,—could not trust them in any position, for if they did such things in the green tree, what will they not do in the dry?

THE MANIFEST IMPROVEMENT of temper in the Northern papers in regard to those who have been looked upon as most chargeable with the rebellion, argues well for the future unity and concord of the Union. Those who at one time were most ferocious and violent, now talk of forgetting the past, and instead of desiring more blood, really seem disposed to close up the entire volume of the tragical contest, with a general jubilee.

Some of the papers indicate not only an unwillingness for Mr. Jeff. Davis to suffer any further corporeal punishment, but are becoming in different to his trial. The sentiment attributed to Gen. Sherman if correct, would seem to establish the position that Mr. Lincoln really preferred that Mr. Davis should effect his escape, rather than capture and punish him.

The general diffusion of such sentiments and feelings, which we apprehend will be spread more and more as the army returns home, will go farther to heal the breach which at one time was thought incurable, than anything else. Along with this feeling, we hope to see a relaxing of the disposition to enforce confiscation, as well as the release of those political offenders whose incarceration can effect no wholesome object.

THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT of the Courts by Gov. Holden, we considered a very good and proper thing. It was a step towards the return of civil functions to the State, and was needed by the exigency. The *Standard* of yesterday reads all who complain of the exercise of the power by the Governor in this respect, a very proper lecture, and we commend it to the consideration of objectors. As the lecture was doubtless specially intended for our correspondent "New and Then," we commend it to his attention. A critical, logical and legal argument in reply, couched in becoming terms, would not be inadmissible, if our correspondent deem it necessary.

Two Spanish bishops who protested against the recognition of Italy are threatened with trouble, their protests having been referred to the Council of State.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY IN RESTORING THE SOUTHERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Publications have recently been made of reports, speculations and inferences about differences of opinion between the President and his Cabinet, with regard to the policy proper to be pursued in restoring the Southern States to their former relations to the Union, and particularly involving the question of negro suffrage in the work of re-establishing civil government, the initiatory measures to secure which have already been taken through the agency of Provisional Governors.

The proceedings in the Cabinet are strictly private, and it is not known that any of the members are in the habit of revealing them. Therefore the publications professing to give reports of what takes place in Cabinet council are, to say the least, unreliable. But it may be said, with confidence, as an answer to many of the speculations that there is not now, nor is it believed there will be, any substantial or material difference between the President and his Cabinet with regard to the restoration of the Southern States.

One of the reasons for this assertion is the fact that all the proclamations appointing the Provisional Governors are in precisely the same words founded on the Tennessee arrangement, and maturely considered by the President and approved by the Cabinet, showing a carefully considered plan, the amnesty proclamation being in accord with that document.

The President, it is known from the representations of his intimate friends, is determined to pursue substantially the reconstruction programme thus laid down, having reasonable evidence from all the South that it will be successful. Many of the accounts from that section are exaggerated and misrepresent the true and real condition of public opinion.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

As the result of careful inquiry, it is believed there is an unwillingness on the part of a portion of the cabinet to have Jefferson Davis tried for treason, while there is reason for asserting that the President is persistent in having him brought before civil tribunal.

Chief Justice Chase is expected to arrive here in the course of a few days, for consultation with the President, as to the time, the manner and place which shall be designated. The ablest counsel in the United States are also being consulted upon the subject. There is a fixed determination by the Executive that there shall be an immediate and fair trial by a jury of the country for high treason.

Loyalty of North Carolina.

An impressive evidence of the becoming submission, with which the masses of our people have "accepted the situation," is presented in the promptness with which they are paying the United States direct tax, for the year 1860, to the Commissioners now in our midst, appointed for its collection. True, other motives, and particularly the apprehension of confiscation, in the event of non-compliance, impel to the summary discharge of this obligation, but we have the authority of one of the Commissioners for the statement that the tax is almost invariably paid with a ready *cheerfulness* that augurs most favorably for the loyalty of the people to the government, and their disposition to make the best of the circumstances in which they are involved.

This sentiment of loyalty, we may here remark, has always been a proverbial feature in the character of the masses of North Carolina. By which we mean, not that it has been regarded simply in the light of an *abstract* sentiment, but that it has been practically illustrated in their entire history. It is a principle of action of which they have ever been proud, and which has been celebrated alike in their native song and story. How often have old and young among them re-echoed, with honest exultation, that portion of the great and good GASTON's poetic eulogium upon their character,

"None yield to just rule a more LOYAL submission!"

—*N. C. Advertiser.*

CONFISCATION IN LOUISIANA.—There has been a good deal of movement in real estate this week, including several large secession and confiscation sales. Very good prices have been realized except in confiscated property. Many fears are entertained in regard to titles, which may be materially affected by the march of events and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The property of John Slidell, comprising 842 lots and squares of ground; with stores, dwellings houses and a banking house, were sold for $100,410. Before the war it was estimated at $800,000. Had the war not taken place, it is estimated that Mr. Slidell would have been worth $200,000. As it was, when the war broke out, he sold his Northern property pretty well to Mr. Belmont for Louisiana bonds, which afterward largely advanced, and considerable of Southern property was also well disposed of. In the case of the recent sales there were powerful intervenors, who claim under mortgages the full value of the property, and will doubtless carry their claims up to the Supreme Court. Very little, in fact, will be realized to the Government out of these confiscation sales.—They are most of them encumbered by just claims, which will be doubtless allowed. In the case of Mr. Slidell's interventors, fraud is charged, and the final review will depend upon the facts.—*New Orleans Letter.*

Richmond Sentiment.

The Richmond correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writing since the late elections, gives as the result of his observations that those of our people who during the late war were more "venomous," "now appear most earnest in bringing back for their and the benefit of those around them, the proper degree of ordered and respect to the Federal authorities. They at length appear to understand the only sure means of promoting the general good, lies in encouraging others by their own good actions, to return to their allegiance, and to lay aside all of the bitterness of feeling that has guided them in the past."

On the same subject the Richmond correspondent of the Boston *Post* says:

With every intelligent voter, who appreciated the condition of Virginia and the entire South, there was not the least under current of ill feeling towards the Administration in the selection of city officers; and any such accusation heretofore made is false to the citizens. The whole question, however, has been submitted to the President for his action, and there is a strong belief manifested by the citizens that he will yet order the election to be held valid. There is no bitterness or ill feeling towards General Turner, as he was placed in this position of antagonism with the people by designing men.

A full biography of President Lincoln is announced in Germany, and three have appeared in France, where they sell better than "Julius Cæsar."

The destructive policy of the Jacobins and sectional Radicals does not meet the approval of President Johnson. About this there is no longer a shadow of a doubt. After recent and stormy Cabinet discussions, he has determined to adhere to his own policy of reconstruction, it matters not with what opposition it meets. He proposes to rehabilitate all the States of the late Confederacy, by means of Provisional Governors, clothed with authority to order the election of delegates to Conventions, to frame State organic laws. He believes that Congress has no right to interfere with the question of the right of suffrage in the States, and he refuses, in any manner whatever, to countenance any such monstrous usurpation of power by the General Government as that proposed by the New York *Tribune* and its followers. The President is sustained by the whole Conservative and Democratic parties at the North, as well as by a considerable portion of the Republican party, in the position which he has taken. Indeed, in the State of Maine alone have the Republicans yet ventured to put negro suffrage squarely into their platform of principles. The President is not unkindly disposed towards us, but he will insist upon the most explicit manifestation of a determination upon the part of the South to treat slavery and the doctrine of secession as forever dead. He ardently desires the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery to become a portion of the Federal organic law. This he desires to be pointed to, through all time, as the great historical event of his administration. When this has been accomplished, and there are indications of a cheerful acquiescence upon the part of the South in what all rational men in Virginia now regard as inevitable, we shall find the President a most useful and faithful friend. We shall hear nothing more about confiscation and treason trials, and the whole weight of the Executive Department of the Government will then be hurled against the Radical party. We believe that, in due season, the President will relieve nearly all of those who were most prominent in the work of secession from the penalties of confiscation and treason, but he has intimated again and again that the leaders of the secession party, and those who have not yet been pardoned, should not be placed in authority at this time. Upon this subject the President, as all his speeches show, feels strongly and deeply and speaks vehemently.

Kind as the feelings of President JOHNSON are towards us as a people, and determined as he is, as soon as possible, to bring us back into the Union upon terms of State equality with the other States, he cannot at present control a Radical Congress upon the question of admitting our representatives into the two houses of that body. With that he has nothing whatever to do. The Radicals are already moving heaven and earth to compass the rejection next winter of the Southern representatives who are yet to be elected. Their leading papers and politicians, since the unfortunate hubbub about "the Richmond municipal elections," are insisting that "*just such insolent rebels as those who elected Secessionists to office in Richmond the other day intend to send only the most rampant Secessionists to Congress.*" This and other falsehoods they din into the ears of the people unceasingly day after day. They say that all of our candidates will be not only original Secessionists, but also advocates of paying the "Rebel debt" and of repudiating the "National debt." This and other calumnies they never grow weary of repeating. They do not, of course, believe these monstrous accusations themselves, but they are systematically inflaming the people of the North against our future representatives, in order that they may be rejected with impunity. They are preparing to accomplish their work of injustice by stripping the people of the South of all claim upon the sympathies of the conservative men of the North. Hence the intense delight with which the enemies of President JOHNSON and of the South repeat the late attacks upon the loyalty of the people of Richmond.—*Rich. Times.*

Grape-Culture.

The three best and chief varieties of American grapes—the Isabella, the Catawba, and Scuppernong—may all be said to be natives of North Carolina.

The first received its designation in honor of Mrs. Isabella Gibbs, of North Carolina, whose husband carried a vine from the garden of Gov. Smith, in Brunswick, to New York, and planted it on Long Island. For table use it is now, perhaps, more universally cultivated than any other grape.

We are not prepared with the evidence as to the indigenousness to this State of the Catawba, but such is the reputation of its nativity. We know the fact, only, that it abounds in certain localities, and that all the physical indications are in favor of its luxuriant and profitable culture.

The delicious Scuppernong, (or, as we find it written in the earliest records, "*es-sco per non,*") is undoubtedly native, and exists in our midst in almost incredible abundance. The first explorers of the State, Raleigh and others, found the vines stretching in all directions in the primeval woods, covered with their heavy clusters of fruit, and Lawson mentions it with an enthusiasm rather foreign to the prossaic style of his quaint historical narrative.

Though this grape, owing to the unaccountable and inexcusable apathy that has hitherto attended many of the industrial and other capabilities of the South, has not been very extensively manufactured into wine, or sufficiently so, at all events, to entitle it to any prominent place among the articles of commerce, intelligent and observing cultivators have not been blind to its preeminent superiority as a wine grape. A private letter from one of the absent members of our Agency gives some interesting particulars of a conversation with an eminent and experienced German grape-culturist, upon the subject. He expresses the conviction that the Scuppernong is the best grape known for wine making, and sustains the opinion by chemical reasons. He predicts, in connection with it, a new development in the art and business of wine-manufacture, and proposes, at an early day, to visit North Carolina for the purpose of more accurate observation of its qualities and existence.—*N. C. Advertiser.*

A MOBILE OPINION OF SUPPLY OF COTTON.—The Mobile *Tribune* says the amount of cotton in the South is greatly over-estimated in the North. Comparatively little cotton has been grown the last two years. Enough for seed and family consumption covers the whole of it. Of the large crop raised prior to the war, very little remains. When the amount destroyed by fire, deteriorated by time and exposure, consumed in domestic manufactures and run through the blockade, is considered, an estimate of one million bales for 1865 will more than cover all that will find a market.

The Philadelphia *Press* (radical) illustrates its theory of freedom of elections by saying:—"Does any one suppose that Etheridge would be allowed to enter the Capitol, as a member, no matter how great the majority that returned him. Undoubtedly not."