MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1865.

GUR 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 - - -" two months Our terms are invariably in advance. The

searcity of money however, obliges us to say to. our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who dealer the Sentinet 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 Ruil Road Conductors or the Express

OUR PRIENDS TO WHOM the Sentinel has been sent, in town or country, will please inform us at once whether they desire it or not.

THE PROSPECTIVE CONDITION of our colored population is one which should excite the most intense interest among us. No white person in the South is uninterested in the future of the colored population. The fact that the government has committed their interests to the special keeping of the Freedmen's Bureau, does not re-Have the Southern people from the obligation to care for them. Gen. Howard and his authordinates will do for them what they deem best, but they need the co-operation and support of the Southern people in what may be wisest and best

They are henceforth and forever a free people No wise, considerate man will seek again to entangle them in the yoke of bondage. But their freedom should not by any means cut them off from our sympathies, and from the disposition to treat them generously and justly. They are free to labor where they please, and they are entitled to just compensation. More than this, they have a claim of more, than simple justice. They are entitled to our pity and our care, not only as heman beings, but as persons raised among us, grown up with us, and who in former days felt a common sympathy with us. Their long involuntary servitude, their doellity, their meekness un' der provocation, their strong local attachments, in many cases their devotion to their former owners. all give them a special claim upon us.

The almost universal docility, quietude and devotion of the Southern slaves, to their owners during the war-a war which many of them knew, was prosecuted by some for the purpose of efferding their freedom, if nothing else, ought to excite the universal admiration of the Southernpeople. The entire North and Europe looked for nothing else but all the horrors of a servile insurrection as soon as the Union armire entered the Bouth, but no where were there any manifestations of this feeling: God seemed to hold them back from all violent excitement.

Their freedom was not of their seeking. They took no part in effecting it. When therefore, it came to them so suddenly, was it surprising that they should be frantic with joy-that they, should tear away from their former owners and their former employments and rush to their deliverers? Was it strange that many of them should think and feel that they had "wed their last row out!"-that for a time at least, work was to be set aside and they must enjoy their jubflee? And what more natural.

We admit that the colored race are not strong ly infused with the grace of gratitude-that they easily forget past favors and kindnesses. Moreover, they are passionate, quick in their resentments, when there is no danger, but kind conduct towards them, pity in their distresses will win them back speedily. Some under the extraordinary circumstances which have surrounded them have been ungrateful-oblivious of their past pledges and obligations-insulting in their demeanor-indolent and indisposed to work, but before we judge them too harshly, let us put ourselves in their position do to them what we would in likethireumstances have done toons, Would we not have done far worse ! Let us be charitable and kind and just to them, rememberng their idiosyncrasies, their peculiar subjection to passion, and their ignorance.

The idea has been suggested, that they should be colonized, and sometimes in the spirit of retaliation, we talk of spreading them over New England, but both of these i leas are Quixotic. There is much force in the views taken by Gens Sherman and Cox It might be far better for the whites and blacks, were they comfortably colonized some where, or placed in a State by themselves. A centory must clapse before negro suffrage for the entire male colored population could work well in the South, if ever, If the exercise of the elective tranchise is the greatest boon Northern philanthrophy desires for the blacks, the sooner they are colonized in one State, the better. But it falls far short of what is the greatest good for them. Their education, mentally, morally and be taught to be provident, industrious and will in the United States is Miss Heater Robinson, a line to perform for proper remuneration, regular, but now a resident of New York city. Her systematic and productive labor to the employer. These are far more important to their present and future happiness and usefulness as good citi-

shen it is too doubtful an experiment. The present debt of the United States, as well as the inment and progress in that condition, are exceed. the public is not yet informed.

ingly dubious. Their improvement is far more rapid, mingling with the white race. They possess the faculty of imitation in a Femarkable degree Set a high mark before them, and offer them indecements to attain it, and they will try They are among us -- placed here by Divine Providence, so far as we can see, forever. What is best for them and the white race as we are now situated, is the great question. And this shall be the subject of future consideration.

THE ATLANTIC CASLS Question excites great interest in the Northern cities. Indeed it is a matter of interest to the whole country. The connection of the Eastern and Western world by electric wires is a great ides, one in which the commercial communities of both countries are deoply concerned. The failure so for, and the probable atter failure of the enterprise, occasions much disappointment. The strangements for complete success in this instance, were, on the largest and most perfect scale. Nothing was omitted to insure it, and yet is the midst of the highest hopes and the most encouraging prospects, the wire snapped and the work is suspended. The Great Eastern and Terrible were lying near the spot where the disaster occurred, perhaps fishing for the end but with no success. Is it, possible that any wire can be constructed, which will bear the immense pressure which it must experience, at a depth of 14000 feet below the surface of the sea, held tightly at both ends? The real causes of the failure we are not prepared to determine, but they are sefficient doubtless, to defeat if not en- vote for the admission of these Representatives?" tirely, yet for some time to come, the ingenuity of

THE PANIC IN NEW YORK occasioned by the failure of two or three strong houses, looks very much as if it were but the beginning of financial troubles. The unprecedented prosperity of New England and New York during the war, excites the wonder of all who have been permitted to look into it. That this state of things can continue, when the exports of the country now and for several years to come, must be greatly less' than its imports, causing a large demand for gold to make up the deficit, together with an immense circulation of depreciated paper currency at home, is not to be expected. Should the currency coutinue to decline in value, as it must do, if the foreign demand for gold renders it scarce at home, the financial difficulties of the country must in-

EMIGRATION TO NORTH CAROLINA .- Newborn August 12 - Northern emigration to North Caroline bee already set in. People are arriving in the State by thousands from all quarters.

The health of Newbern and the rest of the

State was never better than at present. The above is another item way udge from the correspondent of some Northern press. We had much rather see than hear, that the right kind of emigrants are pouring into North Carolina, but we have no evidence that the above is the truth. We have merchants in abundance, too many we fear for the small trade this State can afford, but we hear of no mechanics, no farmers. no laborers who have yet arrived."

EDITOR DAILY SENTINEL,

Dear Sir :- Give me leave to felicitate both you and the public on the successful debut of your paper into the political world. Its patriotic, liberal and conservative tone has already inspired the encomiums of all whom I have heard speak

You have truly represented the Union sentiment of North Carolina-it is the one and only party of the State, and but for our geographical position, and Mr. Lincoln's unqualified call for troops to course the Gulf States, she would not have seconded, un was clearly demonstrated by the overwhelming vote which our people cast in 1860 against the doctrine of recession, and as we did not recognize his election to the presidency. an overt act of sufficient importance to justify such a revolutionary idea.

We therefore most cordially embrace the earliest opportunity to return to the Union; and as soon as mail facilities shall have been to established, I have no doubt but that our grateful peo- boundary of the Rhine, giving Austria and Prosple will abundantly patronize your paper, as a remuneration for the hudable efforts which you are making for the accomplishment of this desirable end. and for the disinterested and liberal support which you are giving to those efforts of President Johnson and Gov. Holden in the same

I concur with you most heartily, in your opposition to the unqualified repudiation of all State and individual indebtedness. Such an act would be a burning shame, and leave an indelible stain upon the fair escutcheon of the good old honest State and people of North Carolina.

WARREN. Aug. 18th, 1865.

Contradiction.

The following note puts a quietus upon the

statement of the correspondent of the Associated CHARLOTTE N. C. August 17, 1865.

Rev. W. E. Pell Editor of Sentinel: Dean Sin: - I have noticed a paragraph the "New York Herald" and in your paper, that other citizens of Newbern, and myself, were about erecting in that town the largest Hotel in the United States-which is untrue

My peganiary situation is such, that I could not enter upon such an undertaking. Please have the kindness to have it corrected.

Very Respectfully W. P. MOORE, by J. W. J.

father died recently, having her one million out-right and the income during her life of about four millions more. Her sunt, Miss S. A. Howland, who was a Virginia Tory dur of New Bedford, who deceased about the 1st of Rie wrote to her as follows: mens, than the exercise of the elective franchise.

But we segard colonization any where out of the question at present. It is too expensive, and persons who were not her blood relations; among and if this was the case, I respect the caudor of the question at present. the rest, giving to her physician a hundred and, the measure though I do not his wisdom. A right fifty thousand dollars. Miss Robinson is dissatisto to take the side which every man's conscience and field with the will and has employed five of the provos in a civil contest is too precious a right and debtedness of the people, forbids any early admost eminent counsel in Massachusetts to en-too favorable to the preservation of liberty, not to, rance in that direction. Besides their improve-deavor to have it set aside, though on what grounds be protected by its well-informed trien is -- Ras-

The President's Opinions.

As to the fears which have been entertained a to the President's determination to pursue his present policy, some remarks made last night by a conspicuous Cabinet officer on the subject go right to the bottom of the Natrast referred to. had been speaking of it and finally said:

"What the sufforters of the Administration rant to be assured of is that she President has no mention of paraging the provisional governmen policy, if between this and the meeting of Con-

grean it should be found to work bally." 'On that score," replied the Cabinet officer, there need be, I am considered, no fear what-

Will the President then give his influence in

favor of seero suffrage?"
"Personally, the President is at least not hos-tile to negro soffrage. You know what he said to Chase, and subsequently to Summer, I do not believe he has In this or any other aspect of the re-organization question changed his opinions an of since be first expressed them. But he bay lieves now as then, that the general Government cannot interfere in determining who shall be voters in a State. If, therefore, the States should me up next December, unobjectionably re-organized in every-particular save that of negro suffrage, that alone will not be sufficient to keep the Administration from giving its influence to the admission of their Senators and Representatives." "So much is generally understood. But if the

present aspect of affairs in the Rebel States should continue -if it should be evident that the Late Rebels were still practically at the head of the government, would the almost powerful Exec-ntive influence then go into the lobbles of the House to force, this or that obstinate member to Not unless they had definitely accepted the el solute abolition of slavery and adopted the Con-stitutional Amendment. These things are a sine

qua non" But suppose that the pendiug elections in the South should result so as to indicate that under some other name, State control, contract system, or something of the sort, slavery is certain to be re-established. Would the President urge Congress to admit Senators and Bepresentatives from the Southern States under such auspices, no matter what fair promises they made?"

"No, sit, he would not. I do not believe there need be the alightest apprehension on the subject." The opinion is only an opinion, but it is that of one of the President's constitutional advisers and intimate counsellors; and I am sure the public will be glad to have it.—Correspondence Cincin-

" A Congress of a War,"

The New York Herald slevotes large space to landations of the skill with which England and France have each evaded a number of threatened wars, and urges upon those powers that the present is a time for the exercise of their best diplomatic manoauvring. It says:

The United States have no great love for England, and no desire whatever to bamiliate France We cannot allow Napoleon to slav in Mexico. since that would yield the Monroe doctrine; but we do not want to rject him by force, and we are willing to make his withdrawal as easy and graceful as possible. The idea of an international Congress presents the very means to accomplish this result. If we take part in that congress, Napoleon can put his retirement from Mexico in the form of a triendly concession, and as such we will accept it. So long as we secure the substance we shall not quarrel about the form .. We sist that France shall leave Mexico, Spain, Cuba, and England, Canada, and we are willing to give such gustanters and compensation as shall admit of no dispute. France will not be humiliased if she leave this continent in company with England and Spain. England ought to be ready to accept in full for the Alabama damages, as the price of her withdrawal from Canada. Spain will be paid a round sum for Cubs. This being agreed to, the United States will offer guarantees in reand to the annexation question, about which Europeans understand very little. We do not ere to annex Canada or Mexico. They are more suctions to be annexed that we are to have them. But we will not permit Europe to take charge of tiem and array them against this Republic. Let ie Emperor Napoleon consider these sugges tions, and he will find that they point him to a plain path by which he may escape from Mexico without the loss of honor, and may actually in-excesse his fame by the proceeding. Let him conaider, too, that the United States are in favor of a re visal of the map of Europe, allowing France the sia ad the German empire, uniting Spain and Portugal under one government, creening a new etapire from the Oriental States, locating the Italian capital at Rome, and restricting the Pope to his spiritual kingdom. Has this hint no meaning to Napoleon ? Does he see in it no compen-sation for Mexico? If not we can only echo his oven oracle, "a congress or a war;" and this he cannot miguderstand.

Slavery in Brazil and Cuba.

Strong efforts are being made to ipangurate a system of gradual emancipation in Brazil and Cuba. The following are extracts from a proposed law now before the Brazilian Senate: Artigle 4. At the expiration of ten years from

the date of the promulgation of this law all claves over twenty-five years of ageshall be free. The government shall previously order the proceeding with the respective census; the notary and other public officers of justice, who are in exercise of their office when the sales of such slaves are realized, shall annul jsuch sales, remiting the documents to the Secretary of State. or Minister of Justice, who, on sight of such papers, shall been the letters of entranchisement. Article 5. Filteen years after the promulga-

tion of this act civil slavery shall be abolished in Brazil. The slaves then existing shall be sub-just to the decrees of the government. The number of slaves proposed to be thus manufacted is about 3,000,000, or one-third of the population. The slave trade has already been effectually abolished.

Mr. Jefferson upon Torles. A strong argument in President Johnson's favor may be drawn from Mr. Jefferson's reply to a holy who appealed to him in behalf of her son, who was a Virginia Tory during the Revolution.

dall's Life of Jefferson, vol. 1, page 480.

LATEST NEWS.

The following items of news are glouned from the latest papers received by Express. Richmond is still disturbed by bugines,

Charles S. Venable of Virginia has been elected Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia.

Accounts from linvons represent the yellow fever as raging to an sunusual extent. Appre-

ensions are fait in New York in regard to it. The statement that England and France had come to a mutual understanding in regard to questions growing out of American affairs, which was doubted at first, is said to be correct.

Gon. Jos. F. Johnson and lady reached Rishmond on the 17th

Applications for pardons are pouring in by the thousands; the President has had prepared a stamp with which to affix a fac simile of his signature to all pardons granted.

Gold at last accounts ruled in New York at L401. N. C. old 6's 74.

Tobacco was dull in Petersburg and prices ruled lower on Saturday

Wall Street Frauds and Porgerles. In commercial circles yesterday everything was unsettled by the exciting news in Wall street .-The reports of bank robberies, forgeries, failures, &c., followed each other in [quick succession, and each svinced great excitement, which seemed to grow more and more intense as the extent of the disasters became more generally known. Business was nearly upset, everybody being on the lookout for a gold panic and large fluct uations in prices of gold and merchandise. Prices of nearly every kind of merchandise-foreign and domestic sawere nearly sominal .- New York Herald of the

(North Carolina Mail Service. The Postmaster General on the 16th ordered the

Accept offer of Nathaniel Boyden, President of the Central North Carolina Railroad Company, to convey mails from Goldsborough by Boon Hill, Pine Level, Smithfield Station, Clayton, Auburn, Raleigh, Carey, Morrisville, Cedar Fork, Brassfield, Ducham, University Station, Hillsboro', Mebanesville, Haw River, Graham, Company's Shop, Alamance, Gibsonville, McLeansville, Greensboro', Jamestown, High Point, Thomasville, Lexington, Holtsburg, Salisbury, China Grove, Geneord, Harris Depot, and Query's, to Charlotte 223 miles and back, daily, or as much oftner es trains may run, at the rate of \$50 per mile per annum.

Substantial Sympathy for Mrs. Davis. The sympathy of the Washingtonians for Mrs. Davis is decidedly substantial in its character -The amount subscribed in her behalf foots up to the handsome sum of \$6,510. The lowest contribution to the fund was \$10, and the highest

Maine Democratic Convention .- The President and State Sovereignty.

The Maine Democratic State Convention met in Portland on the 15th. There were present five hundred and seventy-four delegates. Mr. E. F. Pillsoury, the temporary chairman, in his address said that an attempt is being made to destroy State sovereignty, which the Demogratic, party must frustrate. He also said that but for Presis dent Johason its destruction would have been accomplished at all hazards. The latter expression was received with great applause. The resolutions adopted were in consenance with the spirit of these remarks: '

The Next Session of Congress.

The apastion of the admission of members to the next Congress from the Southern States is now agitating the public mind. With a law of Conress prohibiting any one from holding a seal in that body who had been engaged in the rebellion, it is difficult to solve the question who the South can send; for there is no prominent man alive in the Southern States who has not directly or indirectly, been concerned in the war. matter to be considered, then, is manifestly, the repeal of the law, so as to relieve the South of the disability of being represented in the National

Will the Radicals consent to do this? That is, the question. We have no doubt there will be an intense struggle to keep the South out, but the people of the North are more auxious for the South to come back than the South herself is to return. Hence if the majority insist upon carrying out their plans, and closing the doors of Congrees upon the South, the Northern people will arouse them solves to the necessity of puthing down the Radicals and opening the portals of the Union to every wayward sater who comes back, casting her the clock of charity and forgiveness. with complete obliteration of the post. The South has been restored to her political rights by the amnesty proclamation and by the oblits of allegiance taken by heacitizens. No further tests can be required unless it be the test of probation, and that is, of course, out of the question; men of the South who have conformed to the requirements of the Government are entitled to the power to select their own representatives; and it is a still greater absurdity to my that those reresentatives shall not be received when elected

No such locteine can stand before the American people. When a Southerner takes the oath of allegiance he must be regarded as being restored to his former political rights. He is as rood as any other citizen in the eye of the law. The government must recognize this fact, else why administer the oath at all? No doubt President Johnson understands this matter, and if the Radicula do not wish to go before the people in the pen-ding State elections in a post ion inimical to the administration, they will handle this subject with fairness and moderation. The President regards it to be as much an act of disloyalty to prevent a resuscant State from coming into the Union as it is for one to go out; and if the Northam States oppose the restoration of the seconded States they as criminal as the original secessionista-New York Herald.

The Epstha says the recognition of the hiegdom i Greece will follow that of Italy by Spain.

To the Members of the Approaching Con ention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention. which is called to most in haleigh on the 3nd day of October next. Respectfully, JAMES H. MOORE. Aug. 18-td

DISSOLUTION

PRE from of COMEN & BURNELAM is this day dissolved by mutual consult

JOHN C. WILLIAMS & CO.,

PRALTERALW GOLD AND SILVER COIN, BANK NOTES

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SWEDES AND ENGLISH IRON, English Island MOLASSES, Old Government JAVA COFFEE, A. C. and CRUSHED SUGAR, BABBITT'S READY SOAP MAKER-get a box

of this and astonish yourself at the quantity of Soap it will make-only 50 cents. THERMOMETER CHURNS, COORING STOVES, &c.

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GENTLEWENS SUMMER CLOTHING over shipped to North Cavolina, which was purchased directly from the manufacturers, and he is therefore

able to sell thom at Rates as Low as New York Prices This is no fistion. Dive him a call.