

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 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 us 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.

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS.—Those who find it inconvenient to send the Cash for the Sentinel, can oblige us and themselves, perhaps, by sending us Bacon, Flour, Butter, Fowls, Eggs &c. Perhaps clubs in neighborhoods could unite and send us provisions. They will be allowed the market price here.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON FULLY recognizes the fact, that the war made by the Southern States against the National authority, did not destroy the vitality and being of those States—that how much sorer they desired dissolution, and however ardently and wickedly they sought it by their violent proceedings, that nevertheless, their acts being unauthorized by the laws or the Constitution, they were never out of the Union, and since they could not effect a severance by the sword, they are still sisters of the conforming and peaceable States, but prodigal and erring members of the great family of States, who must be brought back by the discipline of the head and father of the family, the President of the United States. Those inherent rights which are essential to and which constituted them States, they still hold, but those which adhered to them by virtue of their union with the Federal States, were put in jeopardy by their conduct, and can only be restored to them, by their future good conduct. In order to their safe return and welcome to the bosom of the family, he, the father, demands that they shall give full proof of their penitence and of their future fidelity, first, by abolishing by their own act, involuntary slavery or servitude, and secondly, that only those shall take part in the work of reconstruction, whom he acknowledges to be sound and loyal men.

Here is a nutshell, reader, of what we understand to be President Johnson's programme. So far as we have been able to judge of public sentiment at the North, the President's policy will be sustained by the people. There is danger, however, that the Chase and Sumner faction have such influence over the present Congress, as to present a very stout opposition to the recognition of the Southern States next winter. How shall this be prevented by the Southern States? We take it for granted that every Southern State and every Southern citizen desires an early recognition. If there are those who do not, they are pariahs. They doubtless prefer recognition under President Johnson's programme to that of the Chase and Sumner faction. What course, then, shall we pursue to effect it? Let the Southern press and Southern people counsel quiet submission and a ready acquiescence in all that is done by the proper authority. If evils are inflicted, and they cannot be corrected by a recourse to prudent measures, bear them for the present, for the sake of obtaining a greater good in future. Above all, let all hasty, imprudent words and acts be avoided. Give a hearty support to the President and his subordinates in carrying out those plans and measures which he endorses. Give no room for your enemies to charge you with infidelity to the Union, with disaffection to the government, or with hypocritical remonstrance or concealment of your real designs, to break out afresh after the danger is passed. Let us act in good faith to the government and its authority, if we expect to receive from it favor and forbearance for the past.

TASTE IS A QUERER THING. Every body says, "there is no accounting for tastes." They are good, bad or indifferent, but who can tell why? The latest and newest taste which strikes a printer especially, is the insertion of Howes & Macy's, Banker's notice, between two black dead lines, in the New York papers. Of course the first impression on seeing it, is, "some body's dead." But there is a cuteness about this, as well as taste. Howes & Macy know that every body reads the deaths and marriages in a newspaper. They want their brokerage notice read, and hence they induce the printer, much to the degrading of his paper, to put the death marks around it. It is a regular Yankee trick.

GOOD INVESTMENT.—Our neighbor of the Standard, thus commends to its readers the card of lawyers from the Northwest who do business at Washington city. "A good investment." How? Investments are not always certainly good when put into the shape of fees. People must be careful about the case, and know they are right before they go ahead.

ROOTS DIRECT.—The route through from Raleigh to New York is now direct, and may be accomplished with the dispatch of former days. The Raleigh and Gaston train leaves here at 5 o'clock in the morning, and meets the Petersburg train at 12 o'clock at Gaston.

"HE THAT SWEARETH TO HIS OWN HURT and cheapeth not," was one of the Psalmist's requisites of a sound, true man. The Psalmist most have been an Old Whig—a conservative of the true type. And such is our standard of a true man, a man who can be relied upon—the man needed for the times. We have an utter condemnation of what the world calls a policy man—a face for every eye and an opinion to suit the ever changing sentiments of the popular voice.

We have great charity for those who differ with us, great respect for men who are as true as the needle to the pole to their cherished sentiments, no matter what those sentiments are, but a shifty, twisty changeling, who stands ready to hold with the hare and run with the hounds, we can dispense with, without a sigh. Hence it is we have commiseration, charity, confidence in those original secessionists, who were honest in their convictions, and who tested their honesty to the last, by employing their utmost exertions in support of their principles—who held up their flags when the waters were gathering over them and went down, when a struggle could no longer be made, with their flags still flying. They were mistaken—miserable—committed the most egregious blunder ever known in history—but it was a blunder of the head, which may and ought to be forgiven. They have however, shown themselves unshifty pilots in a stormy sea, and hence must be content for a while to go before the mast. They swore to their own hurt but changed not.

Hence we have great confidence in those few who cling to the old Union—whom we adhere to it steadily, even amidst the storm, while the rough billows dashed against the Old Ship, but who avoided all unnecessary collision with the new ship, the Confederates. They felt they were right, but lest they might be wrong, they kept on the even tenor of their way, allowing others to think and act as their judgment prompted. They can be trusted still.

So with those, who as long as there was hope, bled for the Old Union, but when forced to the dreaded alternative, joined hands with the South. They knew the hazard—had predicted the consequences, yet the balance leaned to the weaker side, but to the side of interest and kindred feeling, and they cut the knot. Hopeful at times, yet faithless, they held on to the part they had chosen with a death-grasp, resolved to go down with their faces to the foe. Such were traitors to their trust and such can always be trusted.

Whatever may be said now of loyal men, truth is not hazarded when we say, that all these classes, may be trusted on board the Old Ship. All further danger of mutiny we believe, is forever over. Whatever part is assigned them, they will perform it well. What they promise, they will perform, for these are the men who swear to their own hurt and change not.

We desire to harmonize, to unite the Union party upon three loyal, able and acceptable men. We appeal to all Union men to work for the same object. Hold your district meetings, choose your delegates, and nominate your ticket. Keep the ball rolling.—Standard.

Our friends, like old Ephraim, "is joined to his idols." The Standard must have a County Convention. What for? "To unite the Union party upon three loyal, able and acceptable men." Well, we thought the Union men were united. So far as we know we have none others but Union men in the County. If there are any Disunion men we have yet to hear of the first one. If then there are none but Union men, and none but loyal Union men will be candidates, are not the people just as competent to decide who are "able and acceptable men," as well without a Convention as with one? Must they wait until the leaders and wig-waggers, put forth whom they conceive to be "loyal, able and acceptable men," because forsooth they want to unite the party? But suppose the loyal Union men differ with the Convention, does the Standard hold that they are nevertheless bound to vote for those who are the candidates of the Convention?—What is this but the old Democratic regime revived? Are we again to be put into party traces, to be dragged again as the people have been, into new difficulties? Now we pledge ourselves to vote for the Convention candidates if they are loyal, able and acceptable men to us, but not otherwise. We will vote for none but truly loyal, able and acceptable Union men.

THE TABLES OF MOSES, like the Proverbs of Solomon, contain each within itself, lessons of profound moral significance. There is one of them so apropos to the efforts that are being made by the radicals of the country, to invest the negro with the right of suffrage, and so illustrative of the injury which those efforts must necessarily do that class, in a variety of ways which it is needless to specify, that we cannot refrain from its reproduction. Verily Esop seems to have been gifted with a species of precience.

A certain man, having bought a Blackamoor, was so simple as to think that the color of his skin was only dirt and filth, which he had contracted for want of due care under his former master. This fault, he imagined, might easily be removed. So he ordered the poor Black to be put into a tub, and was at considerable charge in providing soap, soap and scrubbing-brushes for the operation. To work they went, rubbing and scouring his skin all over, but to no manner of purpose, for when they had repeated their washings several times, and were grown quite weary, all that they got by it was that the wretched Blackamoor caught cold and died!

The Paris correspondent of the London Star says the popular subscription of ten centimes for a gold medal for Mrs. Lincoln is still progressing. There were 35,000 subscribers, and a committee appointed to raise the number to 100,000.

From the Columbia Phoenix.

We give a series of "test questions," which we had submitted to candidates in the Alabama newspapers. These questions may or may not be of importance to the people. But the question first is, whether there be a people or not. We are told that the elections are provisionally held in Virginia by the military authorities, because men who were old secessionists have been elected. How have they been elected? Were they not pardoned—did not they become loyal citizens by the oath—have they not been granted terms of citizenship, and what does citizenship imply? Is not amnesty a wiping out of old scores? If denied the rights of citizenship, after taking the oath, of what import is the oath, and what does citizenship mean, and what does it confer of privilege? And if the military may supersede the ballot box what is suffrage? And if the resumption of civil authority is still subordinate to the *ipso dicto* martial law, of what use is a Provisional Governor? And if the President of the United States confers a power which the military authorities will not respect—where are the people to look for authority? We ask these questions in a perfect state of bewilderment. Let us know who to obey. Let us know where the authority lies. We are prepared to be submissive, but really, in this conflict of authority, one knows not where to turn. We do not complain. We only ask to know. Obeying one authority may offend another. Altho' it is the authority! What is law? We have the freedom of the ballot box, the Governor tells us. "Go and vote," says Democracy.

Well, we go and vote. We vote for Dick Smith. Dick Smith is the famous fellow, that swallowed the broad axe. Is Dick Smith ineligible to office? Not a bit of it. He was an secessionist, was Dick, Poor Dick! He voted, once upon a time, for Jeff Davis, for Mr. Foote. Well, he repented of his sin, "if you repent," says the proclamation, "you are saved." You have put yourself right in court. You can come to the communion table as before. And so Dick votes or is voted for, "but," says Capt. Martineau, "you were a persistent secessionist some time ago, and you shot at me with a Minnie bullet at Georgetown, or you voted for Dick Smith who did the shooting." Your vote is null and void. The election is null and void. Your repentance is not worth a dash! Your oath is a farce. You must do this election business over again, and see that you vote according to your consciences—for the person whom we please. Let us have all this matter adjusted one way or another. Either Governor Perry has authority or not, from the President of the United States, for calling upon the people to give their untrammeled votes, according to the terms of Republicanism, or he has not. Gov. Perry must duly ascertain for us what our privileges are, and whether we are to have the ballot or not. If not, we do not complain. We are still submissive. We really care not a straw for the privilege, or about the denial of it. We only desire to know what is expected at our hands and what is allowed us. We simply wish to escape error, and our demand of Gov. Perry to ascertain his status and our own season, that we may waste no unnecessary time or temper on the subject.

The above rhapsody is from the pen of a South Carolina editor. It is characteristic of the dignity, tenacious temperament of our neighbors. It is time they had cooled down. And yet, the train of thought indulged in, bears a striking resemblance to the ten thousand thoughts which are constantly struggling through the brains of thousands of Southerners. "If peace has come, why yet these enigmas of war?" "If we have peace why not reconstruction?" "If we have civil government why not civil law?" "If we have a Governor, and Judges and Courts why should military law be still uppermost?" Now it is just such thoughts and words, and acts as the above questions indicate, which creates and keeps up the impression in the minds of the military authorities, and gives occasion to the letter-writers for the Northern press, for the repeated assumption that "the Southerners are still unabsolved and that they only desire the removal of the military in order to do as they please."

The charge is an unauthorized one. The above and other similar inquiries only go to show how really tired our people are of war and military power and rule, and how anxious they are for the return of peace and civil order. That is all that is meant. Moreover it exhibits too, the fact, that our people do not take time to consider maturely our real condition.

The appointment of a Provisional Governor, of Courts, Magistrates and Judges, is simply to prepare us for reconstruction and recognition. Hence they are all Provisional—all authorized not by law, by the civil power of the President, but by the military authority placed in his hands by the Constitution. Until the States are fully reconstructed and recognized by the Congress, no long military authority and rule will predominate over the civil in the Southern States. And it is high time that all the Southern people had fully learned this, fully appreciated the real condition of things, and were acting accordingly.

Augusta Georgia.

Augusta has presented a very lively business appearance for the past two weeks, but more so the present week than we recollect of for years. Cotton has come in freely by wagon and rail, and found good demand. It is being repacked and shipped as fast as transportation can be procured. The great sale of government stock and wagons attracted a very large number of farmers and freedmen. The hotels have been crowded and the streets thronged from early morn till dewy eve. In addition to the two steamers Union and R. H. May, built here, and lying at the wharf Sunday, the Amazon and Helen arrived that day from Savannah, with heavy cargoes of freight.

Our old merchants, the solid men of Augusta, are rousing up, and getting ready to vie in the race for prosperity, with those who came in the wake of events, to turn a thirty penny on the wing, or who have come to make Augusta their home, and identify their interests with hers.—Constitutionalists.

"Wife," said a married man, looking for the boot jack, after she was in bed, "I have a place for all things and you ought to know it by this time." "Yes," replied she, "I ought to know where you keep your late hours, but I don't."

Contemplated Withdrawal of the French Troops from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1865.

I believe I am warranted in saying that in a few days from the public anxiety in relation to the Mexican question will be set at rest by a semi-official announcement of the fact that the Mexican imbroglio has been settled in a manner consistent with the honor of the American people, and in accordance with the principles of the Monroe Doctrine. The reported settlement is said to be the result of Mr. Seward's diplomatic labors for some months past. It is said that immediately after the surrender of the rebel army under General Lee, Mr. Seward caused the Emperor of France to be informed, through the proper channel, that the Government of the United States was then, or soon would be, in a position to maintain the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, that owing to the difficulty which had been experienced in suppressing the rebellion, and the length of time which the work occupied, the United States had been compelled to stand and look on, and in fact consent to some things which were entirely opposed to the spirit of our institutions; that among those was the establishment of a foreign monarchy in Mexico on the ruins of the Mexican Republic; that the United States Government is now able to devote the proper degree of attention to its foreign relations; that the Monroe Doctrine constitutes one of the most cherished principles of our Government, and that the President is determined to enforce it; that in a few weeks we would have a veteran army of half a million of men, who could be thrown into Mexico in a few days; and that, if it became necessary, this great force would be employed in the expulsion of Maximilian and the French troops from Mexico, and in the restoration of the Republic there.

These, of course, were not the words, but it is said that this was the tenor and effect of the dispatch, and that it has had the intended effect; and that the government has recently received from France the assurance that the French troops shall all be withdrawn from Mexico, and that Maximilian himself will soon abdicate his throne and return to Austria. It is only since the receipt of this most gratifying intelligence from France that orders have been given for the gradual disembarkment of the United States troops in Texas. They were sent there because it was not yet known what the decision of Napoleon would be; and there was a prospect at one time that their services would be actually needed for the expulsion of Maximilian by force. Now, however, it is known that the Monroe Doctrine will be respected by Napoleon, and therefore, the necessity which existed for their being sent to the Rio Grande had passed away. The Monroe Doctrine, therefore, will be established on a firmer basis than ever before; and the friends of Mr. Seward declare that this is entirely the work of the Secretary of State. The abdication of Maximilian, and the re-establishment of the republican form of government in Mexico, must not be looked for immediately. But that these events will take place within a reasonable time, it is said, there is no doubt whatever. It is intimated, some time ago, that if Maximilian did finally abdicate, the Secretary of State would claim the credit for having brought about that result; and if what is stated above is founded on facts, it will be evident that the Secretary can make out a pretty fair case.

We take the above from the correspondence of the New York Times. We do not know what reliance can be placed in it, but if it be true, we are likely to have fair weather with the world and a long season of peace; a consummation devoutly to be wished.

THE VALUE OF TURP.—Very few farmers are aware of the quantity of actual decomposable vegetable matter contained in a square yard of turf taken from the surface of a well swarded land. Accurate experiments have shown that not less than thirty tons exist in an acre, most of which are roots and stems, a small portion only of the mass is above the surface. It will hence be seen that by inverting the sward of upland meadows, and allowing the sward to decompose undisturbed, a most important addition to the *humus* of the soil will be secured, and at small expense. This, even were there no dressing used, would of itself be an invaluable acquisition to the fertility of any soil, and as it is replete with juices and other principles that not only favor, but insure a speedy decomposition, the advantages resulting to a farmer from frequent inverting his sward lands—where circumstances require it—are far greater than we should be induced to suppose.

In Henderson county, Tennessee, on the 8th ult., a barbecue was had to reconcile the Union and Secesh elements of its population. During the dancing a young Secesh lady refused to dance with a Union man named White, and made some improper remarks. The result was a general fight took place. Winton and Wyland were killed and several wounded of the lady's friends; Whites was wounded, Markham killed and several wounded of the Union party. Altogether, three were killed and seven wounded, growing out of a young lady's imprudent speech.

BON BIRDWAY.—There is nothing cringing or abject about the editor of the Richmond Whig.—He is an old Virginian, and a proud and independent one. We have seen his editorial scried where knives flashed, and pistols opened their black mouths. He would fight a whole gang of bandits if necessary.

So writes Prentice, of our friend of many years, Robt. Ridgway, Esq., as "mild mannered a gentleman as ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship." We suspect that when Prentice was in Richmond last winter he and his confederate must have been "out on a lark."—Petersburg Index.

Postmaster General Dennison on Monday ordered the following:

Route No. 5362, Salisbury, N. C., to Morganton. Accept offer of Samuel M. D. Tate, President of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, to convey mails from Salisbury, by Rowan Mills, Enola, Statesville, Rock Cut, Catawba Station, Bunker Hill, Newton, Hickory Tavern, Drowning Creek, and Leeds Station to Morganton, seventy eight miles, and back six times a week, daily 10 o'clock, at the rate of \$30 per mile per annum.

Ex-Governor Todd, of Ohio, objects to having the freed negroes settle in that State. He also objects to negro suffrage, on the ground that it may induce many negroes to migrate thither from the South. He would prefer, above all, he says, that the black, "should seek a climate where slavery does not exist—a climate, and a country more congenial to his tastes and more profitable in his labor than the Northern States and Northern climates can be."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Headquarters District of Raleigh, Raleigh, N. C., August 25, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 14.

[Extract.]

IV CAPTAIN JOHN E. McLELL, 23th Michigan Infantry, Provost Marshal, District of Raleigh, is hereby appointed Commandant of the Post of Raleigh, and will perform the duties of Provost Marshal in addition to the duties of Post Commandant.

By command of Brig. Genl. M. D. HARDY, HENRY C. HALL, Capt. & A. A. G. Aug. 25, 1865.

BOOTS & SHOES, Wholesale.

BALL, BEALL & CO., 106 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE special attention of Merchants is invited to our New and Complete Assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, Styles and Varieties—Ladies, Misses, Childrens, Mens, Boys and Youths. The Retail Trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock before going elsewhere to purchase.

Aug. 25-1865.

NOTICE.

ON Thursday night, 4th May inst. I was robbed of thirty N. C. State Bonds of \$1,000 each, by three or more persons, one of whom was a black man and two were white. Ten numbered from one to ten inclusive and were payable on 1st July 1864. (Of these No. 6 has been recovered on 1st July 1865, to the amount of \$1,000 inclusive, payable 1st July 1865, to the amount of \$1,000 inclusive, dated 1st January 1865, and issued under an Act authorizing the Public Treasurer to sell the bonds of the State, for certain purposes, ratified 16th February 1865, chapter 49. Said bonds were payable to Seth Jones or bearer; but were registered, and therefore, not transferable in delivery; see Act of 1866 chapter 16. A few Copies only were attached to the first twenty. I was robbed also of two certificates of Bank Stock—viz of Bank of North Carolina for 200 shares, No. 58. The other of the Bank of Cape Fear for 200 shares. I will give a reward of \$500 for recovery of said Bonds, or a proportional sum for any one or more of them.

SETH JONES, Wake Co., N. C., Aug. 25-1865 [m]

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS Celebrated Watering Place will be opened as an Institution of Learning on the first Wednesday in October next, with a full and complete Board of Instructors.

This new Institution furnishes advantages such as are to be found at no other school in the South. The buildings are all new, within a half mile at Kittrell's Depot, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, and sufficient to accommodate three hundred boarders, besides abundant room for school purposes.

The character of the mineral water found here is far well known to the whole country to need a remark. It has been pronounced by the best scholars and physicians to be equal in its analysis and effects to any in North Carolina or Virginia.

It will be our object to perpetuate here an Institution for the education of females that shall be an ornament to the South; and we have the most gratifying assurances to this effect from every part of the country.

Terms moderate, (cheap as any school of similar grade payable one-half in advance, in U. S. currency, or provisions at market rates. Bank notes taken at their market value.

Each young lady will bring with her one pair sheets and towels with her name marked on them.

C. B. RIDGICK, President, (Formerly President of Wesleyan Female College, Greenville, N. C.) Aug. 25-1865.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE APPROACHING CONVENTION: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully.

Aug. 18-1865 JAMES H. MOORE.

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H. JONES. BAKER, COWPER & CO. AUCTION AND COMMISSION Merchants.

And Attors at Law—Brokers and Collectors generally.

Aug. 22-31.

FOR SALE.

2 FINE Double Case Gold WATCHES. 1 doz. large size Silver Forks 1 " small size 1 " large Silver Spoons 1 " small 1 " heavy Silver Ladle 2 " fine heavy Silver Bowls—all solid Silver.—BAKER, COWPER & CO. Aug. 24-26.

FOR SALE GREEN TEA, Mustard, Black Pepper, Hop, Starch and Chocolate.

Aug. 22-31. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

FOR SALE SHEET Tin, Tobacco, Flour, Leather, Kerolis Oil, Kif Salmon and Starch.

Aug. 22-31. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

FOR SALE SARDINES, Pickled Onions, and Herrings by the box or barrel.

Aug. 22-31. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

FOR SALE THREE fine family Carriages and Harness, a good Iron Safe, a fine Sewing Machine.

Aug. 22-31. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

FOR SALE HANDSOME MEDICINE CHEST with medicine for family use or a physician. Also a complete travelling bag.

Aug. 22-31. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

FOR SALE CRUS and Brown Sugar.

Aug. 22-31. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

LADY TEACHER WANTED! LADY thoroughly qualified to teach French and Music. Best references required. Apply at once to C. B. RIDGICK, Kittrell's Depot, N. C.

Aug. 24-100.