

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 receipt 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 short notes. The money may be sent by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

THE SCARCITY OF MONEY leads us to suggest to our friends who find it inconvenient to remit the cash for the Sentinel, to send us Bacon, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, &c., for which we can always obtain the cash here.

WE OBSERVE THAT Hon. J. A. Gilmer's recent letter is made the text for very severe comments, by that portion of the Northern press, which represents the radical faction which is now rallying its forces to defeat the reconstruction policy of President Johnson and the early restoration of the Southern States to the Union. It was to have been expected that such fanatics who could in 1860 advance a policy intentionally designed to force the Southern States into rebellion, would now employ every possible means to prevent the restoration of harmony and concord, and the early adjustment of reconstruction, until their wicked purposes could all be accomplished. They have not yet compassed all their evil designs, and hence they recast all attempts at conciliation and concession which Southern men make in order to reconciliation. Placing themselves upon a stand point from which Southern men could not view the question, they take advantage of technical obstacles to triaduce them.

With the old government proper, Mr. Gilmer and the old Union men, such as he, never had a controversy. Northern fanaticism and that only, was the object of their quarrel, and not until the administration of the government seemed to endorse the principles and to seek to accomplish the ends of Northern fanaticism, and force upon the country a sectional contest, which the old Union men so long and faithfully labored to avoid, could they be forced into it. That Mr. Gilmer and those who acted with him, followed their convictions of duty to their interest and section, no one can doubt. They did precisely what nine out of ten, of those very men who assult them, would have done under the same circumstances; and though in so doing they incurred the guilt of rebellion, yet it was vastly mitigated by those circumstances. The New York Times and Tribune and kindred prints, are not expected to be satisfied with the concessions of Southern men. Such papers have been the ruin of the South, and because they have ruined our people, they hate them still.

The conduct of Southern papers which play the piety and the venturers of their abuse and censure, deserve the scorn of all honorable men. At one time more deeply involved in the guilt of rebellion themselves than such men as Mr. Gilmer could be, they now join in their retraction in order to ingratiate themselves into the affections of those who can better provide for them. The true men of the South have always been opposed to this fanatical faction, and they will now stand up shoulder to shoulder, to defeat their nefarious schemes to effect the overthrow of President Johnson and his reconstruction policy.

Mr. Gilmer and his coadjutors were in no way responsible for the origin of the rebellion. He and they stood in the breach against disunion to the last, while these very revilers were plotting the ruin of the Republic. When the attack broke loose, they were compelled to yield to its force, and because the controversy was made sectional by the party in power, they ranged themselves upon the side of interest and those natural feelings which unite men to their kindred. This act may be legally and technically wrong—a crime in one sense—but who that has the feelings of a man, does not feel in his heart that they could not have done otherwise.

THE WASHINGTON Herald insists upon it, that the Raleigh papers have been laboring for two or three months, defending and apologizing for Gov. Holden, and that therefore, they have put him in an equivocal position before the people. The Herald is rather mysterious. We are not aware that the Raleigh press have been apologizing for or defending the Governor against assailants. The Governor has been getting on quite swimmingly, except that he has been overworked. His health has now been reported.

THE PETERSBURG Inquirer in allusion to the following, says, that they have a lunatic in Matamoras editing the Ranchero (a paper that properly belongs on the Texas side of the Rio Grande) who discourses as follows. Some lunatics are rather keener when demented than when sane. We however have good hope that in this case he is only indulging his fancy. He says: We advise the New Orleans Phœnix and Galveston Citizen to dream on in the hope of that good time coming, when the lamb and the lion shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them; when our precious liberties shall have returned. Before that time, however, we expect to take a Rip Van Winkle sleep. And be up again in good time for an 11th of July celebration. The absence of terrorism in the United States and the judgment day will happen about the same time, and we intend to be there.

ARE THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA disaffected towards the government? Are they disloyal, or are they impotent in their professions of loyalty? To all these inquiries we answer, No! emphatically, No! A disaffected, grumbling, growling sheet in North Carolina, pandering to the vicious purposes of speculators, without principle or influence at home, is used by interested parties to keep alive in the North the impression that great disaffection prevails here,—that our people are adverse to the government,—that secessionists and factionists are seeking to get into the State Convention,—that strong opposition to the abolition of slavery prevails, and that it is the purpose of this class of disaffected people to reverse the old order of things as soon as the military is removed and the State is restored.

That our people are as well contented and happy as they were before the war,—that they prefer military to civil rule,—that they believe the sudden abolition of slavery is best for the negro or the white people,—that they believe that it is just and right to them that the negro should be freed without compensation to their owners,—that they are entirely contented with the prospect of free labor before them, or that they can look into the future and see clearly a bright prospect of happiness and prosperity, we do not pretend to affirm. So far from it, the reverse of this is true. But that the people of North Carolina are insincere in their professions of loyalty to the government, is not true. That they are dissatisfied with President Johnson's plan of reconstruction, is not true. That secessionists or disaffected persons are seeking to control the State Convention, is not true. That they are so much opposed to the abolition of slavery, they intend to defeat that object, either now or in future, is not true. In a word, that our people are not ready and willing to accept the plans and purposes of President Johnson and to make the best of their condition, is not true.

Every man in the State is not what would be called by the Northern faction opposed to President Johnson or their plan, in this State, a truly loyal man. Some men, mostly young, inconsiderate men, do sometimes speak hastily, imprudently. Some who are ignorant of the real character of the situation, do sometimes talk of the restoration of slavery—do sometimes complain of military rule and so on. But we speak of the great masses of our people—the intelligent and ignorant, the rich and poor, all speaking in general terms, are a loyal people—are sincere in their professions of loyalty—are submissive under military rule—appreciate the wise and considerate course which has been adopted by the military commanders in the State, and are more than anxious for the speedy return of the good old days of civil rule under the Constitution of the United States.

If any one doubts these affirmations, let him give us the evidence to the contrary. Let us have chapter and verse—the names of persons—where they reside and what they do. Until the person or persons who reiterate these charges against the people of North Carolina, will make them good, by a definite and specific statement of facts, let them be branded as libelers and defamers of our good old State.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION, the reader is aware, has been in session for some days. The various propositions already laid before that body, indicate strongly that there are persons composing it who had better have been left at home. It is impossible to secure a Convention entirely free from objectionable men. But the action of the body so far as we have heard, has been such and only such, as the President and the country must approve. See the account from it in this day's issue. Hundreds of propositions are usually made and referred to committees upon which no favorable action is expected. This is precisely the character of those objectionable propositions above referred to. No one expects the Mississippi Convention to stultify itself intentionally, and defeat the objects of its session. Some license must be allowed for free discussion—for the consideration of even ridiculous and hurtful propositions—but the Congress and the President and the country must judge of the real opinions of the people of Mississippi, not by the discussions of the Convention, but by what is actually done and perfected by that body.

The introduction of those objectionable propositions into that body has given rise to severe and acrimonious remarks. Gov. Sharkey also is twitted and ridiculed, on account of his supposed haste.

Gov. Sharkey is an able and undoubtedly sound and loyal man. We have had some doubts about the judiciousness of his policy. We have been more favorable to the general policy adopted by Gov. Holden, and his greater caution and slower movements. But we repeat, the Mississippi Convention cannot be fairly judged by what its imprudent men may do. It can only be justly judged by its final action. We are inclined to think that that action will be salutary and proper. It is also unfair to judge of the wisdom and propriety of Gov. Sharkey's policy, until it has been fully tested.

Deacon K. McKee and John Minor Botte were at the Presidential Mansion on the 18th.

The above paragraph furnishes a practical illustration of the truth of the paradox, "Extremes meet."

W. W. Curran, of Washington, D. C., has presented to the corporation of Columbia College his own building, situated on H Street, between H and I streets and Fourteenth streets, now occupied by the United States Government as a surgical museum. The property is valued at \$30,000. It was originally erected as a library and lecture-room for working men.

THOUGHTS FOR THE TIMES. The Rights of the Negro.

There is a good deal being said and written both North and South about the social and political rights and privileges of the negroes in the South, but it is a little remarkable we find nothing said or written about the social and political rights of the negroes in the North. Why this invidious distinction between the blacks North and South? Are the negroes of the South better than those North? Are they more intelligent—more of more culture and better morals than their northern brethren? Are they a more elevated race intellectually, socially and morally? Are they better qualified to understand, appreciate and enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizenship? If they are, then the education and training of slavery is better than that of freedom? If they are not, then why are no political parties being formed to advocate negro equality North as well as South? Why do men move heaven and earth and co-operate to make negro suffrage a necessary condition of reconstruction and reunion for the Southern States, when they refuse to grant the franchise to the negroes in the Northern States? If they are the special friends of the negroes as they claim to be, why do they desire and expect the people of the South to give to the vast numbers that have just been liberated from slavery, and who are still suffering from the darkness and ignorance it entailed, rights and privileges which they withhold from the favored few in their midst, who have enjoyed the superior advantages of freedom for years? Do they love the negro so well that they want the whole population to emigrate South, by forcing us to give him political and social privileges which they withhold from him?

The people of the South are willing to do as much for the negro as the people of the North do. If they will consent to divide the negro population of the United States equally among the respective States according to a extent of territory and in proportion to white population, the Southern States will take their proportion, and do as much for them as any State north. We will give them as many social and political privileges, and expend as much money in their education.

To ask us to do more is both selfish and unjust. To demand that the South in her poverty shall bear the whole burden of caring for, educating and elevating, to all the rights and privileges of American citizenship the vast negro population in our midst, while the strong, wealthy and benevolent North is unwilling to do anything more than abolition philanthropy should ask.

PHILO.

Rules to be Observed by Applicants for Pardon. A rule was adopted this morning by Mr. Pleasant, pardon clerk in the Attorney General's office, limiting the hours of receiving personal applications on business connected with pardons from nine to eleven in the forenoon. Mr. Speed will receive visitors from eleven to one. After these hours all persons will be denied admission. The crowds that daily congregate in the rooms and ante rooms of the Attorney General's office are increasing instead of diminishing, and, without some such restriction, bid fair to monopolize business hours with long and unnecessary explanations. Hereafter the clerical work of the Pardon Bureau can be completed in business hours, free from the annoyance and solicitations that have constantly embarrassed it.

A new leaf has been turned over at the White House. A certain feminine habitue of the East Room and lobbies, who is generally understood to have been engaged in the pardon brokerage business, was to-day refused permission to ascend the stairway or further importune the President. Visitors to the Presidential mansion have not missed the familiar features of the fair literature a single day for many weeks. The rule that gives every one daily access to the White House will, in her case, be more honored in the breach than the observance.—Washington Correspondent of N. Y. Herald.

Confiscated Lands.

The following extract from a circular recently issued by the appropriate bureau will be read with interest:

"All confiscated and abandoned lands, and other confiscated and abandoned lands that now are, or that may hereafter come under the control of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, by virtue of said acts and sections of acts, and orders of the President, are, and shall be, set apart for the use of loyal refugees and freedmen, and so much as may be necessary assigned to them, as provided in section 4 of the act establishing the bureau, viz: 'To every male citizen, whether a refugee or freedman, as aforesaid, there shall be assigned not more than fifty acres of such land, and the person to whom it was so assigned shall be protected in the use and enjoyment of the land for the term of three years, at an annual rent not exceeding six per cent upon the value of such land, as it was appraised by the State authorities in the year eighteen hundred and thirty (1830) for the purpose of taxation, and in case no such appraisal can be found, then the rental shall be based upon the estimated value of the land in said year as ascertained in such manner as the commissioner may by regulation prescribe. At the end of said term, or during any part of said term, the occupant of any parcel so assigned may purchase the land, and receive such title thereto as the United States may convey, upon paying therefor the value of the land as ascertained and fixed for the purpose of ascertaining the annual rent's rent.'"

General Wheeler Assaulted in Bed. A telegram from New York, dated August 22, says:

A special dispatch to the World, dated Nashville, August 22, says the rebel Gen. Wheeler was badly beaten to-day by Col. Blackburn and Captain Quinn, in consequence of a threat made during the war by Wheeler that he would kill Blackburn if he ever took him prisoner, as he was a "d—d home-made Yankee." Wheeler was in bed when attacked, and was severely beaten.

MANUFACTURE OF SILK COONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The extent of the manufacture of silk goods in Massachusetts is thus exhibited by the last census.—Number of establishments, one; capital invested, \$25,000, value of material used, \$7,450; employes, three males and 107 females; cost of labor, \$12,103, value of product, \$119,600.

Forty thousand dollars have been offered for the wreck of the old Congress, at Norfolk, Va., by a company of enterprising gentlemen, for the purpose of monopolizing the sale of her relics.

LATE NEWS.

JACKSON, Aug. 22.—The State Convention today passed an ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of secession, and repealing all ordinances enacted by the Convention of 1861, except the revenue ordinance, which is left for the action of the Legislature. No other business of importance was transacted.

A Family Poisoned.—A Clerk Commits Suicide.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 23d, writes: The family of Dr. Newman, one of the commissioners of the city asylum for the poor, consisting of himself, wife, and several children, were badly poisoned this morning. At last accounts two of the children were lying in a supposed hopeless condition, and all others were very ill. A negro dome is employed in the family is said to have poisoned the food which the family partook of at breakfast.

George A. Clifford, of Illinois, clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, killed himself this morning about daylight, by jumping from a high window in the rear of the Metropolitan hotel to the pavement of Calvert. The body was discovered by the police and carried to the station house, where a jury of inquest was held. The body was taken in charge by his friends, who will, after embalming, forward it to Illinois. He leaves a wife and five children in Illinois.

Arrest of a Supposed Accomplice of Booth.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 23.—A man named Lemos, the supposed accomplice of the assassin Booth, and a woman, believed to be Jane Lipping, were arrested at Fort Wayne, Indiana, yesterday, by order of General Hovey, military commander of Indiana. Both are now in the military prison here. Lemos is the man who was recently arrested at New Haven for robbery, but subsequently escaped.

All Colored Troops to be Mustered Out.

There is good authority for stating that all the colored troops now in the service are soon to be mustered out. The idea that they would be retained as a part of the regular army is erroneous. They form simply a provisional corps, which will be discontinued within a few months. The number of white troops retained to constitute the regular army will number 125,000 men.

Another Railroad Disaster.

CHICAGO, August 23.—The night express train from Iowa, on the Dixon and Fulton branch of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad ran into a culvert which had been washed away by a storm last night. The engineer, fireman, express messenger and one passenger were killed, and three passengers were injured, but not seriously.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The steamship Pera, from Liverpool on the 12th, via Queenstown, arrived this morning. The Africa arrived at Liverpool on the 11th. Nothing had up to that time, been heard of the Great Eastern or her consort, and there is nothing new in regard to the cable.

Lord Lyons is to succeed Sir Henry Bulwer, as Ambassador to Constantinople. Consuls closed at 89½, 68¾, U. S. 52½ closed at 67½.

LONDON, Aug. 12, Evening.—Advices from Vienna say that the difference between Austria and Prussia may be regarded as adjusted. The Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia will meet at Gastein soon.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

An Amendment to the Constitution Abolishing Slavery Adopted by the Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 21, 1865. The following constitutional amendment has just passed the Convention, by a vote of eighty-six to eleven:

The institution of slavery having been destroyed in the State of Mississippi, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall hereafter exist in this State; and the Legislature, at its next session, shall provide by law for the protection and security of the persons and property of the freedmen of the State, and guard them and the State against any evil may arise from their sudden emancipation.

The above is taken from the correspondent of the New York Herald, and is the only thing yet done to indicate the spirit of the body. So far it is well done.

The Destitution of the South.

The Chronicle of this morning says:—From the special Provost Marshal of the War Department, who has just returned from a brief trip through some of the Southern States, where he went on official business, we have full confirmation of the reports which have recently come from these localities of the utter destitution of the South, and of the desire of the people at large to submit cheerfully to the government of the United States. From all accounts it appears that it is a fair expression of public opinion can be obtained at the coming elections in the South there will be little difficulty in the way of reorganization.

Week. Cor. of N. Y. Herald.

The Constitutional Amendment Abolishing Slavery.

A Virginia State Convention, which assembled at Alexandria some months ago, adopted the proposed anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It appears, however, from newspaper articles and other indications that there is total ignorance on that subject in the vicinity of Richmond, else there would not be such earnest advocacy of a convention to do what has already been done. As Governor Pleasant and the Legislature which assembled at Alexandria are recognized by the leading men of Virginia as legal, it occasions much comment here that they should ignore the State Convention which assembled there under the same Executive authority. Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.

Virginia Candidate.

Hon. John S. Millson is proposed for Congress in the Norfolk District by Many Voters of Petersburg.

Hon. Robert B. Miller states in a card in the Petersburg Index that should his "abilities be removed" he will serve in any capacity his fellow citizens wish.

We understand that Gov. Holden has written to the Postmaster General, urging the appointment of Mr. C. S. Brown as Route Agent on the Western N. C. Railroad.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cotton Bagging, Sugar, Coffee, &c., For Sale. A LOT of nice Sugar, Coffee, No. 1 Mackerel, Cotton Bagging, Iron, Adhesive Candles, Glass, Glasses, Curry Combs, and Sole Leathers. BAKER, COWPER & CO. August 28, 1865. 11-11

LOST! LOST! LOST!!! A LADY'S SATCHEL, containing two dresses, and other articles; supposed to have been dropped either at the N. O. depot, or between there and the Yarrowburgh House, on the night of the 23d. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning said Satchel at the Yarrowburgh House, and no questions asked. August 25, 1865. 11-11

W. G. ANDREWS, GUNZ, H. HARRIS. N. C. COMMISSION HOUSE.

ANDREWS & BARDIN.

WINNIMON, N. C. THE undersigned have established a Commission and Forwarding House in Wilmington, and offer their services for the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Tobacco, Bacon, Flour, &c., and to purchase for merchants or others, any goods sold in this market. Office No. 2, South Water Street, up stairs. August 28, 1865. 15-24

Farriss' Column.

I. X. L.

C. M. FARRISS.

Has just returned from the North with a new Stock of

FALL GOODS.

Selected expressly for this market, consisting in part of

BEAVER CLOTHS, BROADCLOTHS, ENGLISH AND BOUCH CASSIMERE, SILK MIXED CASSIMERE, TRICOT CASSIMERE, BLUE CLOTHS, CASSIMERE OF ALL COLORS, CORDUROY, BLACK SILK VELVETS, GLOVES AND SCARFS, SHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

ARMY HATS, NAVY CAPS, HALF HOSE, SUSPENDERS, HANDBKERCHIEFS, WORK TIES, LINEN AND PAPEE COLLARS, SHOULDER STRAPS, MILITARY BUTTONS, WOOLLEN SCARF PINS, SHOES OF ALL KINDS, TRUNKS AND VAL.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Done in the very best style by C. M. FARRISS and his superb Cutter, MR. GRIFFITH.

Suits of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in the very best manner. What you do not see in my Store, order and you shall have it in the quickest possible time. C. M. FARRISS. Raleigh, August 28, 1865. 15-11

Fine Hogs For Sale.

On the 9th of September next, [Saturday] I will sell at public auction, at the North Carolina Lunatic Asylum, TWENTY FIVE FINE HOGS, comprising both sexes and ages. The sale to take place at 11 o'clock A. M. R. K. FERRELL, Steward. August 28 1865.

For Sale.

A LOT of No. 1 Bacon Hams, Middlemeals and Shoulders, Cotton Cards, (saws) by the wholesale; Borax by the barrel; Lead Pencils by the wholesale; Sheet Tin by the whole sale and retail; Kerosene Oil, Salt, Sugar Fish, three Family Candles and Harness; Leather, Flour, Mustard, Pepper, Hops, Chocolate, Sardines, &c.; Medicines Chest with medicines, and a nice Travelling Bag; Pistation Bitters by the case. BAKER, COWPER & CO. Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865. 31

A FINE LOT OF FURNITURE FOR SALE.

ONE nice Mahogany Sofa, One Office Desk, very superior; One Invalid's Chair; Half Dozen Case Seat Chairs; One Black Walnut Bedstead; One small Bedstead for children, with Sheet and Hair Mattress; One large Hair Mattress; One set small Table, and Two Quartz Tables. A very nice set of White French China, (Dinner and Tea) Washing Bowls, and Pitchers, with a variety of other Crockery. Also a lot of fine old Glass, consisting of Goblets, Jolly and Wine Glasses, Glass Bowls, Celery Glasses and Preserver Dishes, Desserters, &c., &c. A variety of Tin Ware, several neat Stoves and other Hardware. One very nice Guller. An excellent lot of Carpeting, Brags, Andirons, Shovel and Tong and Tongs. One Right Day Clock. BAKER, COWPER & CO. Raleigh, August 26, 1865. 31

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, FOR THE SALE OF Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores. 75 Pearl Street, New York.

Robert R. Swopton, New York City. Samuel R. Murphy, New York City. C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't. Farmers' Bank, Greensboro, N. C. D. G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C. G. W. Swopton, New River, P. O., N. C. as it