THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E PELL, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 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 us 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, Fowls, Eggs, &c, for which we can always obtain the cash here.

WE SHALL BE GREATLY OBLIGED to any and all acting Post Masters in the State, or any friend, to inform us at once whether the *Sentinel* forwarded to any one is not taken out. Gentlemen or ladies, to whom the *Sentinel* has been sent regularly, and who have not informed us to the contrary, after the 1st of September, will be regarded as subscribers, and expected to pay for it accordingly.

THE TERMS LOYALTY and *disloyalty* seem to have no fixed meaning in the minds of some people and presses. At one time they mean one thing, at another time quite another thing.

We are averse to calling hard names. It is an evidence of weakness, of a bad cause, when men employ them to depreciate an opponent and to break the force of his argument.

During the war we had a class of papers and men among us, that seemed to delight in charging disloyalty to the Confederacy, upon all those who did not talk as they did. They had a standard of loyalty to which every man must come up fully, or they denounced them. We then opposed the indiscriminate and general use of that term. We knew that many men were influenced more strongly by selfish and sinister considerations than others—others by fear, and others by a perverse disposition to be always in the opposition. The same spirit is now evinced by precisely those persons and papers, that a few months ago, were denounced by others. In turn they denounce everything and everybody who does not come up to their standard.

Now every body will recollect, even the school boys have not forgotten it, that a few months ago only, when these very papers and persons were charged with disloyalty to the Confederate government, they denied the charge flatly and warmly. During almost the entire period of the war, not a month elapsed that they did not positively assert their devotion to the Confederate cause and flung back angrily the charge of disloyalty to it. What persons and presses were they? Who were they who so persistently and strongly avowed that they were as true as the truest to the Confederacy, and that it was a libel upon them to charge them with disloyalty to it? Why, the very presses and persons who now claim to be the most loyal to the Federal government—who are constantly abusing others and charging them with disloyalty to the Federal government. Those very individuals who are now laboring to convince the North that there are so many disloyal people in North Carolina, that it is doubtful whether the State should be recognized by the Congress at an early day or not.

We repeat, that these identical persons and presses, who were ready to swear only a few months ago, that they were devoted friends of the Confederacy and became angry when charged with disloyalty to it, are now the very presses and persons who denounce all but their own clique as disloyal. What confidence can the people, North or South, have in such men?

THE CARD of B. F. Moore, Esq., which we published on yesterday, is before the reader. The late hour at which it came to hand, prevented any editorial notice of it.

It is marked by the clear, legal mind of its author, and commends him to the people of Wake as an able, discreet and sound representative in the Convention.

There is but one point upon which we are not fully agreed with Mr. Moore. That is the non-assumption, or as the people will have it in spite of legal discriminations, the repudiation of the war debt proper, of the State. We are not disposed to question the legal view which he takes of it, but it is a question of morals as well as law, and must be tested by an appeal to the infallible rule of the word of God.

We are, however, not disposed to discuss it at this juncture. There is in our judgment danger in the discussion, until the popular mind is quieted somewhat, after the first blush of the subject. We find in the masses a strong proclivity to extremes on this as on all subjects at the present time. If the public mind is brought readily to acquiesce in the doctrine that the State should not now assume or that it should repudiate what they have come to consider a real debt, as they do the war debt of the State, it will be difficult to prevent a much wider and more dangerous attempt to ignore every species of indebtedness.

After all, is it not best to leave this whole question to the future? Is it not safer for the Convention not to meddle with it at all?

The Treasury Department announces that all denominations of fractional currency, except of the last series, have been counterfeited; also all denominations of legal tender notes printed in New York.

OUR RAIL ROADS we are glad to learn, are all in a condition to receive the U. S. mails.—The President of the N. C., the Western, and the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads have already contracted with the Post Master General to carry the mails from Wilmington to Weldon and either has contracted or will do so in a few days. The Wil. & Char. and Lincolnton Road is also running and has or will contract in a few days. The only impediment that we know of in the way of having regular and daily mail communication and closing the contracts with the Post Master General throughout the State by Rail Road in a few days, is the fact that the N. C. and Atlantic Rail Road from Raleigh to Morehead City, is still worked and under the control of the U. S. military authorities. We learn that the Atlantic Rail Road Company is ready and anxious to enter into contracts for carrying the mails and could commence operations with a notice of 24 hours, but not having yet been put in possession of their Road can make no proposals. This Road has been absolutely necessary for the purposes of the government heretofore, but the amount of government business is becoming so inconsiderable, and as the Company will be ready to do the business of the government at small pay, we presume that in a few days, the Road will be turned over to the Company.

OUR FARMERS and planters need not, we trust, be reminded of the great importance of sowing down early as large a wheat crop as possible, this season. It is all important. The difficulty of procuring in the wheat growing portions of the State a sufficient amount of cheap, reliable labor, renders it necessary to cultivate small grain as much as possible, and especially of wheat. It is always in demand, and when carefully put in on proper soil, is perhaps as profitable as any.

The condition of our labor suggests too the necessity of greater attention to the cultivation of the grasses and hay making than heretofore. In the North, hay making is one of the most profitable crops made. Our hill country is far better adapted to grass than to corn and it is far more profitable.

The reduction of the quantity of labor also suggests the propriety of a division of crops. Few planters can attempt to make as much cotton or tobacco as formerly, yet every farmer should aim to produce the one or the other, as his soil may be adapted to it. They are the leading market crops in this State and should be cultivated as largely as possible.

The Republic has steadily advocated the reconstruction of the Union and the reorganization of the States upon a sound and durable basis. It has advised the acceptance of "the situation" as the surrender of the Southern arms left us. It has urged the election of such men to Congress, the Legislature, and all offices, as would be unobjectionable to the military authorities and the General Government.

The above is from the Richmond *Republic*. It is now above all things desirable, that the State at the earliest period should be fully restored to the Union. We believe this is the universal sentiment of our people. Hence we have inculcated the same views and plans as above suggested by the *Republic*, as the most probable means of effecting that object at the earliest moment.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO RICHMOND AND RALEIGH.—We learn that Gov. Holden has received a dispatch from President Johnson, in which he states that if he should visit Richmond he will extend his visit to Raleigh. Our people would be very glad to see him in this, his native city. We learn that the Mayor and Commissioners have extended to the President a cordial invitation to visit Raleigh.—*Standard*.

The *Sentinel* gave the first public intimation that President Johnson should be invited to extend his visit to this City, while on his visit to Richmond. The Mayor and Commissioners have invited the President to do so. After the lapse of several days our neighbor, the *Standard*, ascertains the above, but is still oblivious of the course of the *Sentinel* in the matter. Is our neighbor afraid that the *Sentinel* will steal its *thunder*? It need not—the *Sentinel* has enough and to spare.

Not so Bad After All.

After all that has been said by the lying correspondents of radical, disunion papers at the North, relative to the predominance of disaffection in North Carolina, we are in justice compelled to admit that they have had some foundation for the plying of their literary avocations. Not a foundation in fact, however, but in the careless manner in which some of the State journals have spoken of the political sentiment here. We can not deny the fact that there are journalists in North Carolina, who, probably without intending it, are doing more to injure the reconstruction prospects of the State than all the wicked rebs who engaged in rebellion against the Union.

We dislike to speak of this; but if there is not an indication of carefulness in the future, regarding this wholesale defamation, we shall demand the proof, or in default of its being furnished, shall seek whether the motive be found in personal disappointment, or lack of journalistic tact.—Sweeping vindictive allusions to those with whom we once heartily affiliated, are not recognized among thinking men as the orthodox means of establishing a reputation for our loyalty. They do very well at the first gush; but sober reason has generally proved that they may not be relied upon as genuine.

When our own sentinels upon the watch-tower lead the people into error, we ought not to blame our enemies for taking advantage of the error.—So that the Raleigh correspondents, having a basis for their reports, are not so bad, after all.—*Newbern Times*.

Hit him again, neighbor *Times*. He deserves all that can be said. We are glad to find that there is but one paper in North Carolina that countenances the lying slanders which have been circulated in regard to the disloyalty of North Carolina. Every body knows what paper that is without even naming it—so notoriously offensive has it made itself.

Mississippi Convention—Congratulations of President Johnson.

JACKSON, Miss., August 24th.—The *Times'* special dispatch says that Governor Sharkey communicated to the State Convention a telegram from President Johnson congratulating the Convention on the progress they have been making in paving the way to a re-admission to the Union. All obstacles will soon be removed, and he says he will restore the writ of *habeas corpus* and remove the troops now occupying the State at the earliest moment, when the State makes sufficient progress to have entirely returned to its allegiance. He hopes the example of Mississippi will be followed by other States.

Judge E. S. Fisher was nominated for Governor, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The above must be very gratifying to Judge Sharkey. The *Standard* some days ago said that Judge Sharkey's Mississippi plan of reconstruction was a failure—that he had run too fast. It appears that President Johnson and the *Standard* are not agreed. Our neighbor had better wait until Judge Sharkey's plan is fully tested before giving an opinion.

Progress of Reconstruction in Georgia—Negro Suffrage.

Judge Lochrane and other Georgians are in the city to-night and represent the work of reconstruction in that State to be progressing rapidly and satisfactorily to all Union men. Lochrane had made speeches in different parts of the State since the appointment of Mr. Johnson as Provisional Governor, and has everywhere taken strong grounds in favor of recognizing the abolition of slavery, the fact that the negro is a free man, instead of a free negro, the necessity and righteousness of his being admitted a competent witness in civil and criminal proceedings, the impossibility of colonizing him elsewhere against his will, and in favor of abrogating distinctions on account of color. He is confident the people of Georgia will accede to all these conditions and settle the principle of the negroes' right to vote, subject to such restrictions as are imperatively demanded.

The Southern men at present in Washington coincide in the belief that the transition from slave to free labor in their respective States will produce little trouble. There is a wide spread repugnance to conferring upon negroes the right of suffrage; but this feeling is rapidly giving way to one of broader statesmanship. It is believed to be the interest of the South to retain the negroes and to guarantee them such rights and protection as will secure their friendship and prevent antagonisms of race. It is urged that if immediate suffrage were given the blacks that several of the Southern States would have negro majorities and negro Congressmen, and thereby prevent white immigration, and compel its emigration, and thus make them essentially negro State governments. To prevent this it is argued that the negro population of the Southern States should be put on probation, white immigration encouraged, and the preponderance of white voters insured before establishing universal suffrage. Many far-seeing Southern men recognize negro suffrage as only a question of time, and desire to obviate twenty five years of fierce and needless agitation throughout the country by conceding the principle now.

The above is from the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondence. We produce it in order to express our disbelief of most of the statements made. The people of Georgia doubtless submit to the abolition of slavery, but that they are ready to take the strides suggested by the correspondent, we do not credit.

MR. JOHNSON'S VISIT.—It is rumored that the President of the United States is about to visit Richmond, Virginia. Indeed, preparations of a most positive character are being made there to give him a reception that will convince His Excellency regarding the very high esteem in which he is held by the people of the once rebel capital. We are pleased to note this fact. It proves that the loyalty of the South is not merely external, but that it is deep down in the heart.

Should the President justify the expectations of the Virginia people, and honor their principal city with a visit, we cordially endorse the proposition to invite him to Raleigh and receive the homage of his native State. To this end, we earnestly hope the citizens and officials at our capital will move in the matter, and take prompt measures to induce the chief magistrate of the nation to look in upon us. His presence here at this time would do more to satisfy him of the injustice done the people of North Carolina by itinerant scribblers and State newspapers, than all the editorials which could possibly be crowded into the Raleigh *Standard* and the *Newbern Times*.—*Newbern Times*.

THE GREAT JEWISH ORDER.—An event of great interest to the Jewish people of this country has just occurred in New York, being the annual convention of the Grand Lodge of the "Sons of the Covenant." The Philadelphia *Age* says this is the great Jewish order of this nation, and its beneficial workings are highly estimated and appreciated by the Israelites. The "Sons of the Covenant" originated some twelve years since, and its founders sought by its means to bring about a union of all Israelites, irrespective of national differences, upon the broad platform of Jewish enlightenment, benevolence and brotherly love. It was started in New York, and has now spread over the entire Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Its main objects are the foundation of colleges, schools, hospitals and kindred institutions, the encouragement of Jewish literature, and the protection of Jewish interests whenever assailed by bigoted fanatics. Its influence in these directions is very prominent, and the powerful voice of the Order has made itself heard on several occasions. While the admission to the lodges and the internal workings are secret, its objects and purposes are open and public observations and criticism courted rather than avoided.

The Order now consists of six-six lodges, located in each of the principal cities of the Union. The members number nearly ten thousand—all men of influence and irreproachable social standing. Its capital is nearly half a million of dollars. During the past year, some twenty thousand dollars have been expended for benevolent purposes. Among its doings during the past year is the foundation of a Jewish hospital in Philadelphia, the successful working of several literary associations, and a large increase to the widows' and orphans' fund, with which it is intended, at no distant day, to erect a widows' home and orphans' asylum.

Sunday last, a refreshing and general rain fell all day, which has benefited the growing crops immensely. The prospect is most flattering for a large crop of corn in this section, notwithstanding the deficiency of labor.—*Statesville Americ.*

Mr Davis and the Starvation of Union Soldiers.

The letter of the new American correspondent of the London *Times*, avowing that the evidence respecting the starvation of Union soldiers in rebel prisons is irresistible, has caused great excitement in England. Lieutenant Colonel Freemantle, of the Coldstream Guards, writes as follows to the *Times* of the 18th inst.

In the *Times* of last Friday your correspondent, writing from Saratoga, states that the public feeling in the North still craves for vengeance on Mr. Davis in consequence of the "incredible and infamous treatment which Northern captured soldiers received in Southern prisons".

As I traveled throughout the entire Southern States during the height of the war, I had many opportunities of seeing Northern prisoners under a variety of circumstances. I always observed they were treated with generosity and humanity and not with barbarity.

I can quite believe that they must have suffered dreadfully, and been often almost starved, at Andersonville—hardships which they had to endure in common with Confederate soldiers, women and children in many parts of the South; the superior number and resources of the enemy at the latter period of the war having enabled him to lay waste the crops and destroy the means of sustenance, as well as railway communication. The cruelty of keeping vast numbers of men confined in places where they could only be fed with much difficulty *must remain with Mr. Lincoln*, and not with Mr. Davis; for it is notorious that all objections to exchange prisoners came from the North, and not from the South. Mr. Davis would have been delighted to exchange the fifteen thousand starving Federals at Andersonville for a similar number of Confederates who were at the same time *rotting at Johnson's Island*.

With regard to the starvation and cruelty alleged to have gone on at the Libby Prison, you, sir, had, fortunately, a correspondent at Richmond during nearly the whole war. This gentleman has often been able, after personal inspection of the Libby Prison, to expose in your own columns such odious calumnies.

I have seen the disgusting sensational photographs of Federal prisoners to which your correspondent alludes. Copies of them were sent to me and to many other persons unsolicited—a novel and horrid manner of raising public feeling against the South. As well might the emaciated, naked bodies of dying guardsmen be photographed in London and then published as examples of the manner in which England treats her soldiers.

With the deepest regret I see for the first time a *widely honored name* mixed up with these allegations. If any respectable Northerner really believes General Lee capable of countenancing cruelty to the unfortunate, I wish he could have overheard the manner in which that officer, soon after the battle of Gettysburg, lamented to me the necessity he was under of marching several thousand Federal prisoners to Richmond. He deeply regretted that no exchange could be effected, as he deplored the hardships they would have to encounter on the journey at that particular time.

May I ask, in justice to Mr. Davis, that you will insert this letter, as he is now placed in a position peculiarly unfair, for, probably, his firmness and determination alone prevented the Confederate Government from listening to the clamors for retaliation, "black flag" &c., which often poured into Richmond from different parts of the South.

The Subject of Pardon.

The report first published in a New York daily, and subsequently copied into the Washington papers, that H. G. Foltz, Wilson's late opponent for Governor, was appointed chief of a new pardon bureau, to organize on his return, and act under the President's immediate supervision, is wholly without foundation. Indeed it could not well be true. The Attorney General is the legal adviser to the President, and all the papers relating to pardons properly go to his office before being sent to the President for approval. When signed by the President they must go to the State Department for the seal, of which the Secretary of State is the sole official custodian. The contemplated pardon bureau could be nothing more than an additional desk of the Attorney General's office. If the President's intentions concerning the future granting of pardons have been truthfully represented, very little necessity exists for creating new "bureaus" to expedite the business. The question is not how many sets of papers can be put through in a given length of time, but rather how many of them admit of postponement. If it be urged that delay will entail suffering and loss of property it may be answered that the President probably decides to punish many who deserve it in this way, but who would escape entirely if immediately pardoned.—*Washington correspondence.*

Meeting in St. Mark's District.

A meeting of the citizens of the above named district was held at Mt. Vernon Church on Wednesday, the 23d inst. On motion, R. W. Wynne, Esq., was called to the chair and B. W. Justice requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained, at the request of the chairman, by B. W. Justice, to be the appointment of delegates from this district to a County Convention, proposed to be held in Raleigh, on the first Saturday in September next, to nominate candidates to represent Wake County in the State Convention.

On motion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the call, recently published, in the *Standard* for a Convention to nominate candidates for the State Convention. It was further agreed, on motion to appoint a committee of five, who should select three delegates to attend the proposed County Convention. Messrs R. W. Justice, J. T. Hunter, Thomas Yeargan, R. D. Honeycutt and Thos. Belvin composed the committee. After retiring, they reported the following names of delegates: R. W. Wynne, J. T. Hunter, and B. W. Justice.—Report was received and adopted.

It was then resolved that the proceedings of this meeting signed by the Chairman, be sent to the Raleigh papers with request for publication.

On motion adjourned.

R. W. WYNNE, Chm'n.
B. W. Justice, Secy.
City papers please copy.

A Desperate Leap.

A young lady of respectable parents was admitted into the hospital yesterday with her skull fractured. It seems she had been visiting at the house of a friend, and during the time a man, whom she had known only to despise, entered. Filled with dread, and anxious to rid herself of his presence, she ran upstairs. He followed her, and there being no other means of escape, she jumped out of a third story window to the pavement, with the result above mentioned.—*Phila. Press, Aug 22d.*

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1865.

Paroled prisoners asking passports as citizens of the United States, and against whom no special charges may be pending, will be furnished with passports upon application therefor to the Department of State in the usual form. Such passports will, however, be issued upon the condition, that the applicants do not return to the United States without leave of the President. Other persons implicated in the rebellion, who may wish to go abroad, will apply to the Department of State for passports, and the applications will be disposed of according to the merits of the several cases.

By the President of the United States.
WM. H. SEWARD.

DIRECT TRADE.—We mentioned several days since the fact of a meeting having been held in Norfolk to forward the establishment of a line of Steamers direct from Norfolk to Liverpool. The merchants and citizens of our sister city entered spiritedly into the project, and the enterprise depends for success now only upon the support and encouragement given it by Richmond and Petersburg.

Mr. Fitzhugh Carter, who is acting for the gentlemen in England who wish to inaugurate this scheme, has arrived in this city, and will set before the public the progress already made and the benefits certain to result to the whole State from the establishment of direct trade. We will ascertain, before going to press the time and place of the meeting, which it is desired should be held, and publish a notification of it.—*Petersburg Index.*

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.—The Consul at Port Mahon, writing under date of August 5th, reports that the authorities there now enforce the most rigid quarantine regulations, and that information had been received that the cholera is certainly advancing eastward. The accounts received at Port Mahon of the prevalence of the disease at Ancona were such as to create serious apprehensions. Much alarm was felt in the Balearic Islands.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Members of the Approaching Convention:

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper to the approaching State Convention.

PEYTON T. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 30, 1865 1t pd.

JENKINS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
In TEAS only,
Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY inform their old Southern friends and others, that they continue to furnish as heretofore, a superior article of Tea, in their neat, convenient and secure style of metallic packages, containing quarter, half, and one pound each. Also, in caddies and original half chests.

Orders by mail promptly executed. Terms cash.
August 25, 1865. 2m-3t.

ALFRED R. BENNETT, JAS. C. VAN PELT, New York. CHAS. M. BENNETT, Raleigh, N. C.

BENNETT, VAN PELT & CO.,
Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c.,
ALSO, FOR THE
Purchase and Sale of Other Stocks,
23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

We have associated with us Mr. D. W. COWLES, late Public Treasurer for North Carolina.
Aug 30. 30-3t.

CASTINGS.

TO accommodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Aug 23 tf. Gen'l Sup't.

GEORGE R. WILSON,
AUCTION AND GENERAL
Commission Merchant,
11-Campbell's Wharf,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

H. Rieman & Sons, W. J. Rieman & Co., Baltimore. P. S. Natch, New York. Old residents of Norfolk generally.

Agent for Guano, Phosphates, etc. Also, Miller's Baltimore Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.
August 26-1m

Headquarters District of Raleigh,
RALEIGH, N. C., August 23, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER, }
No. 14. }

[Extract.]

IV CAPTAIN John E McIver, 28th 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. Gen. T. M. D. HARMON,
HENRY A. HALL,
Aug. 25-1w Capt. A. A. A. G.

NOTICE.

ON Thursday night, 4th May last, 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 1866. (Of these No. 6 has been recovered.) Ten from 1837 to 1847 inclusive, payable 1st July 1865. Ten from 610 to 619 inclusive, dated 1st January 1860, and issued under an "*Act authorizing the public Treasurer to sell the bonds of the State for certain purposes*" ratified 16th February 1860, chapter 42. Said bonds were payable to Seth Jones or bearer; but were registered, and therefore, not transferable by delivery (*see act of 1856 chapter 16*). A few Coupons only were attached to the first twenty. I was robbed also of two certificates of Bank Stock; one in Bank of North Carolina for 200 shares No. 58. The other of the Bank of Cape Fear for 50 shares.

I will give a reward of $500 for recovery of all Bonds, or a proportional sum for any one or more of them. SETH JONES.

Wake Co., N. C., Aug. 25-1aw6w [o]