

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PHEL, Editor.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 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 For two months 2.00 Our terms are invariably in advance.

NOTICE.—Our friends in Wilmington who desire to subscribe for or advertise in the Sentinel, will please leave their names with Messrs. Andrews & Bardin, No. 2, South Water Street.

Mr. A. E. Hall, No. 22, North Water Street, Those in Newbern, with Messrs. Ford & Canning (in Messrs. W. H. Oliver & Co. Messrs. Hughes & Dill.

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.

PLATFORMS ARE TICKLISH things. If not carefully worded and weighed, they frequently occasion trouble, and give the makers oftentimes a chance to be let through.

Our neighbor, the Standard, is famous for platforms, and is almost equally famous for not standing long at a time upon those of its own making.

We hold the Standard responsible for the discussion of the State war debt, pending the convention for the Convention. Anxious it says to narrow down the issues before the people and to invigorate public sentiment as much as possible, it resorted to the old political scheme of a platform for Union men. It was drawn up with care and in the hope it says, that in this way, we would discuss exactly what was necessary, and nothing more. It was especially anxious that the Convention should take the war debt exactly as they found it.

Now we have not seen a thoughtful man, who was in favor of discussing the war debt as a question for the Convention, or one who thought the Convention ought to touch it. The Sentinel has been decidedly opposed to all action proposed by the Convention, and kept entirely silent until the discussion in the canvass originating in the Standard's platform, brought us to notice it.

If the object of the Standard was to prevent discussion, to prevent any action on the part of the Convention upon the subject, it was singularly unfortunate in framing the third plank in its platform. All the rest answered their purpose well. We suppose there would not have been a wreck, but for that plank. Let us look at it:

"3. A prompt non-recognition of debts contracted by the State in aid of the rebellion; but an equally prompt determination to pay every cent of the State debt contracted previously to the war."

Now who would have inferred from the above that the Standard wished the Convention not to touch the war debt? Do all the terms plainly imply action, and prompt action? How could a body be prompt at doing nothing? Did it not intend that the Convention should take action to repudiate or declare its non-assumption of the debt? Hence we say, the Standard is responsible for the discussion. We believe it would be unwise either to discuss the question, or for the Convention to act upon it.

What we have said, has touched only upon the moral phases of the question. The legal character of the debt, we believe B. F. Moore, Esq., has fully demonstrated. The State, however, as it cannot be denied, must be regarded in law as equally bound by a moral principle, as by a legal one.

If the view the Standard now takes of the matter be what it intended, then there has been no practical disagreement between us.

We repeat, if it is the purpose of the government to make the non-assumption of the war debt of the States, a sine qua non to their full re-education, there is an end to the question, and ought to be to its discussion.

NAKED GENIUS, &c., is the title of a book recently issued from the press of Messrs. Wm. B. Smith & Co., of this city, by George Moses Horton, a colored man, a native of this State. We are indebted to the enterprising publishers for a copy. It is professedly a book of poems, but it is a huc of poetry in the volume, we have failed to see it, though we said as we have not examined it critically. It is a curiosity of its kind, which is doubtless the cause of the great sale which we are told the Editor has met with in the N. rh.

The ideas are Ethiopian and if the author could have clothed them in his own vernacular with a tolerable imitation of rhyme, it might have been possible. We would not give the popular melody, "Poor old Ned," for the states work. Its title is very odd. "Naked Genius." It is naked enough. It is not of its kind.

The publishers assure us they have a charming book in press, soon to be issued. Success to them.

OUR NEIGHBOR, the Standard, indulges in a good deal of waddle and clap-trap in reply to our article in relation to the State blockading business. It would seem how we could bring in the matter as it does. Vance has more notice of "N. C." article. The matter seems to be quite beyond its depth, as it thinks the question of blockade running is beyond the comprehension of Gov. Vance and himself. It is evidently sore at the bare mention of Gov. Vance's success, and if "the stars don't fall" it will be made much sorer some day.

Pleasantly aside, was it not one of the most natural things, after "N. C." had spoken of the subject of the Governor in appointing the Public Treasurer to collect the property of the State, to enquire how the State came in possession of this property? And was it not the duty of the press, if it could fairly do so, to justify an injured man and a faithful public servant, who had been shamefully traduced in connection with this blockading business?

We are not in possession now of the documentary evidence to sustain what we have said, and to present this whole subject in its true light before the people, but it shall be done at a proper time; and then it will be shown whether the blockading business was too vast for the comprehension of the Standard and Gov. Vance or not. We have not conversed with an officer cognizant of all the facts, who was immediately concerned in the management of the business, who does not declare it to be eminently successful. One single fact which the Standard cannot deny, will explode its entire budget of statements.

A high official has informed us, if we remember rightly, that the cotton and rosin purchased by Gov. Vance to meet the debt due on account of blockading, and which he had on hand and was claimed as captured property by the United States authorities after the surrender, was worth \$600,000 in gold at the time. Now if the debt in Europe is only three hundred thousand dollars, and if Gov. Vance owed the State on this account four millions of Confederate money, both of which statements we however, think are incorrect, then the cotton and rosin which he had on hand at the time of the surrender, would have paid off the English debt entire, as well as the four millions of Confederate money which the Standard says was due the State, leaving to the advantage of the enterprise the large amount due by the Confederacy, the large amount of good done in clothing our soldiers, all the balance to his credit in England, the goods on hand and the goods in transit, or clear gain!! If the Standard really doubts our ability to comprehend the subject of blockading, we challenge it to furnish us with all the documents, and we will make out such an exhibit of the whole affair, if the State will pay us for the labor, as will make every one see as clear as a sunbeam, whether the blockading enterprise of Gov. Vance was a failure or a success. The statement of the Standard that there is nothing due in England is incorrect. Whether the State will ever realize anything from it, is another matter.

We owe the Standard our thanks for the following admission, which compensates us for our trouble, after all that has been said against Gov. Vance touching this affair.

"That Governor Vance managed this trade with the best motives, without the shadow of taint or corruption, nobody doubts, and everybody believes."

One space prevents a notice of several other points.

From North Carolina. Raleigh, August 31.—Dr. A. W. Harper returned from a special mission through the northern portion of this State where there is no military force, and reports that three negroes were shot in Northampton county, by the county police, for refusing to return to their former masters at their engaging employment elsewhere. The police refuse to recognize the freedom of the blacks, who are whipped most brutally for even expressing a desire to be free. He also says that a Union man in Hertford county was driven from home for employing a colored girl as a servant without consulting his former master. A perfect reign of terror exists in that portion of the State.

We help the boys from an exchange. We do not know Dr. Harper, nor do we know that there has been such a gentleman in the city. The dispatch however looks sensational and we doubt its truth. The people of Northampton and Hertford are loyal, quiet and good citizens. Many of them are cut off from mail facilities and may be really ignorant of the state of things and of their duties to the freedmen, and there may be extraordinary cases where they have not been well treated. I shall the above be true, it calls for investigation. No sane man can justify injustice and ill treatment to the colored people. All our people must learn to admit to the inevitable necessity of acknowledging and properly appreciating the present condition of the freedmen. They have the right to work when they please or with whom they please. Their fiscal, incertain course may be perplexing and fretting, but there is no sense in being fretted at anything now. The proper redress of the whites is this: make your bargains with them and have the contract written and agreed to before witnesses. Fulfill your part of the contract to the letter, and hold the blacks up to it. If they will not work according to contract, discharge them, and pay them properly for the service rendered. If they are insolent and troublesome report them to the military or to Col. Whittlesey's Bureau. Col. W. is a reasonable man and a good officer. He will neither allow the blacks or whites to be imposed upon. He is ready to render all the aid he can to induce the blacks to work, and to make them behave themselves. The people of Northampton and Hertford owe it to themselves to put the matter right before the public, and hence we notice it.

OUR AMIABLE CONTINGENT of the Standard, whose severely under our article reviewing its unfortunate attack upon persons pardoned directly on application to the President. It undertakes a defence but turns it off as a joke.

Our construction of its article was not only legitimate in our estimation, but we have heard no adverse opinion expressed by any one. The Standard feels the force of it, and like a jolly stump orator entertains its audience by telling anecdotes.

We had not heard of the case of the parson to whom the Standard alludes before, and we certainly had no cause to be offended with the President. The subject of forgiveness, very naturally attracted us, and we proudly felt for poor sinners against high Heaven, whose chance for pardon we knew was far better than the case of some seemed to be who had shared in the rebellion. We wanted the Standard and the President and the rest, to feel the power of the Divine declaration, "if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Heavenly father forgive you." But we fear the Standard is a hard case. It wants people hung and confiscated and ruined, and can stand by and see it done. No wonder. A man who has even up to his thirtieth year, resisted the charms of woman, is almost proof against preaching or praying. Nevertheless, if our friend relents at any time and his heart is broken up for his sin, let him come over, we'll pray for him.

WE HAVE PLACED in our columns to-day, several articles which relate to the subject of labor in the South. There is no subject more important to our farmers than this. The crops for the next year will depend upon the quality and quantity of labor employed. The true policy of our colored population is to become cultivators of the soil. Those who can not purchase land should engage as laborers on the plantations, and determine to work well and regularly for reasonable compensation. Farming is better suited for them than any thing else. They will become more independent, more moral and more useful citizens by that course than any other. Our farmers cannot too soon make arrangements for the next year. Col. Whittlesey's Bureau will assist them in obtaining laborers. If, however, our colored people will not work as they should, foreign labor will be called in, and then what is to become of them?

THE RECENT ABLE LETTER of B. F. Moore, Esq. on the above, is attracting very general attention and admiration. It is being copied into the Petersburg and other papers. Mr. Moore has few equals in the Union as a sound, thorough lawyer. His powers of analysis and criticism are of the first order. What he has pondered well, in all matters involving legal investigation, he seldom errs. Moreover, he is a statesman and we are glad to say, is no politician. Without any reflection upon Chief Justice Chase, the character of the Supreme Court Bench would not suffer if our fellow citizen Mr. Moore filled his place, and the Judge were back again in politics, of which he appears more fond than law.

Three of the city police of Wilmington were arraigned before the Mayor a few days ago on the charge of drunkenness. Pretty business for policemen.

WE ARE MORTIFIED at the manner in which the Sentinel has been printed recently. It shall be done better or not at all. We expect new white paper in a few days.

THE BACKS of the Standard are getting been, quite as keen as the "little end of nothing sharp-end."

White and Black Labor in the South.

We perceive at different points from Virginia to Texas there are movements afoot for the introduction of white labor, under the impression that the emancipated slaves will not work, and cannot be relied upon if they engage to work. To a considerable extent this may be true; but still the question remains, what will become of those blacks if they be not made in some way to support themselves? They will necessarily, as idlers and vagrants, become a heavy and a dangerous burden upon the community. The way in its destruction of the able-bodied white working men of the South has created a vacuum which, to fill, will require some years of immigration from the North and from Europe, under the strongest inducements. In the mean time the agricultural wealth of the South, the States, in the way of labor, can be met at once by the emancipated slaves, and those slaves who are disposed in a liberal spirit to adapt themselves to the employment of their former masters as freemen are pursuing their true policy. On the other hand, the planter, who turns his fingers stiff, under the idea that he can do better by the employment of white laborers, is setting an example which, if generally followed up, must inevitably, from the pressure of hunger, drive the blacks to systematic applications and scenes of bloody violence. If the blacks are stupid and foolish in their exaggerated notions of emancipation, the intelligence of their late masters must be kindly used to enlighten them. The two races, about half and half throughout the cotton States, cannot exist together without harmony, and the ignorant blacks accustomed to the guidance of the whites, still owe them for instruction and employment. The Freedmen's Bureau, established under the control of the army, are doing something to get the emancipated blacks fairly to work again; but these bureaus are not equal to the task before them. It is a task which properly devolves upon the late masters of these blacks. They still have their corn and cotton fields, and the laborers needed to cultivate them are still at their command, and they must be sustained in the products of the soil around them, whether they cultivate it or not. The simple question before the responsible Southern landholders is this: Shall our liberated blacks support themselves as one laborer, or be supported as idle, black and vagrant?—N. Y. Herald.

An effort will be made this winter to obtain an appropriation from Congress to defray the expense of deepening the channel of the inland waters of North Carolina with a view to the removal of a small bar in the Neuse river, which will enable the largest ocean steamer to run to Newbern.

For the Sentinel, GREENSBORO, N. C., Sept. 1st, 1865.

Mr. Editors: You have doubtless learned by this time from the Patriot, that R. P. Dick, D. T. Caldwell, N. H. D. Wilson and J. Harris have announced themselves as candidates to represent the people of Guilford in our approaching Convention. This is a good representation. There is not a political demagogue among them, and it is a pity that old Guilford cannot have full representatives instead of three, that they all might be elected and take their seats. What is a little remarkable and no less gratifying is this: they are all men of pure moral character, members in good standing of different branches of the Christian Church.

Mr. Dick is an able lawyer, an eloquent speaker, and a consistent politician. Mr. Caldwell is a man of strong, vigorous intellect, extensive reading, a good speaker, and one of the most consistent politicians I have ever known. His principles are as firm as the ocean's surge-repelling rock, and he is as fearless in his declaration as he is able in his defence. Rev. N. H. D. Wilson is an eloquent preacher, able debater and has one of the most practical business minds that I have ever met with. Should he be elected he will make his mark in the Convention. Friend Harris is a man of fine, practical sense, good judgment, and will make a good member. Guilford is certainly highly favored in being permitted to select her representatives to the Convention from such men. Our people should demand two things of all who come before them asking to be elevated to office, or wishing to become their representatives in the legislative bodies of the country, either State or national. They should require pure morals and good practical sense, and without these no man should be elevated to office of trust with the interests and destiny of a free people. Until we do this our country will be subject to the misrule of political gamblers and demagogues that will ruin us. It is a good sign to see pure men coming out to represent our people, and a sign to be elevated to office, that they may serve our country in this crisis of her history.

The Patriot has come out in a new dress and is now the nearest paper published in the State. Mr. Ingold the enterprising editor deserves great praise for both the mechanical and literary parts which he conducts his paper.

The Sentinel is deservedly very popular with the people, and I think also with the editors in these parts, if I may judge from the frequency with which its editorials are quoted in other papers.

Do you know the difference between the blues and the Jaundice? If you do not I will tell you. Jaundice is the blues of the body, and the blues is the Jaundice of the mind. They both proceed from a torpid liver, and the remedy for each is blue pill and barberry root bitters. They appear to act and react on each other—each being both cause and effect. The blues as a depressed state of mind acts injuriously upon the body and produces Jaundice, and the Jaundice operating on the mind through the body produces blues.

Jaundice and blues have swept like an epidemic all over this country, and we are certainly the bluest and yellowest people you ever did see.

White Labor necessary for South Carolina.

As it is known to you and to the Northern people, the slaves of the South have been emancipated, and they are no longer subject to the control and government of the white man in developing the resources, and in the production of the great staples of the South—cotton, rice, tobacco, lumber, &c. It is very desirable that the South should continue to produce their staples, even in greater abundance than ever before. It is important to this section, and equally important to the government by the production of these great staples in abundance, it is very clear that the United States must be the most formidable nation in the world. Because in all the other resources which give strength and greatness to a nation, she surpasses all nations on the globe, and comes in a most eminent degree all those materials which constitute the greatness of a nation. In consequence of the entirely disorganized condition of the labor of the South, and the very uncertainty as to whether the negro can be made profitable as a laborer, has caused many of the thinking men of this section to come to the conclusion that the production of the great staples of the South must to a very great extent cease unless white labor can be obtained to work the lands in this section. It is the universal purpose of land owners to employ white labor on their farms and as house servants. I am fully satisfied that ten thousand laborers would be immediately employed at fair wages in Abbeville district, South Carolina. This section of the State is very healthy, and the lands are fertile. There is no portion of the State more desirable to live in, or offering greater inducements to white laborers. The labor of the South must eventually be entirely white, if it would enjoy any degree of prosperity. In the immediate neighborhood of the writer, one thousand white laborers would be employed at once at high wages; in fact, there never has been such a profitable field for white emigration. Most of us of all kinds, as well as laborers, will be welcomed; and if a sufficient supply can be obtained, then the property of the country must increase, while if the negro is to be relied on to supply the wants, in these respects, of the country, then gradual but inevitable ruin is the certain destiny of the South. A railroad passes through all at every district of the State, and any portion of the State can be reached in forty-eight hours from the city of New York. With a prosperous South the United States will certainly control the commerce of the world. But in the present thoroughly disorganized condition of labor, and the disinclination of the negro to continue to work, the prospect is indeed gloomy for the future. The supply of cotton, instead of being next year at the maximum, will certainly be far below the minimum of former years.

A GREENWOOD (S. C.) PLANTER.

The Rio Grande—Interchange of Friendly Sentiments. ROYALTY, August 5.—This evening Senator Robles, Mexican Minister of Public Works, came over the river on a visit, and was received by Gen. Nease, who gave him a distinguished visitor a quiet dinner at Miller's Hotel.

Amongst the guests were General Weitzel and Desper. After a pleasant repast, at which friendly sentiments were exchanged, the party broke up. Senator Robles is crossing the river. The Minister is said to be a very agreeable man. He speaks Spanish English, and is fluent in French.

Senator Romero and Gen. Ortega are said to be on their way here, and are looked for daily. The visit of these two distinguished Liberals seems to point to something about to be done on the Rio Grande.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISS Monroe has just returned from the West with a well selected lot of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, WITH A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES. Store east end of Exchange Hotel. Raleigh, Sep. 3rd, 1865-24 1/2 p.

NOTICE.

Buying, Selling and Leasing Real Estate. All Persons wishing to buy, sell, or Lease Real Estate are invited to call upon the agent at his Hotel, on the corner of Wilmington and Broadway, Raleigh, N. C., who promises to give the business his prompt attention, and spare no pains that will enable him to give entire satisfaction. Being so well known to the citizens of Raleigh as W. K. Co. the undersigned hopes they will not hesitate to put their business in his hands. GEORGE T. COOKE, Agent for Wake Co. of the Pioneer Land Office, Sep. 1, 1865 24 1/2.

Auction Sale.

WE will sell in front of our store On TUESDAY the 5th of September, 1865, the following articles: 1 Fine Mahogany desk with all fixtures. 2 Fine Mahogany Sofa. 3 Fine Mahogany Chairs. 1 Table, 1 Fine French China Dinner Set, and the French China Tea Set. 45 Bunches Bran Cotton, from No. 7, to No. 13, good quality. 2 Pair fine Brass Chandeliers, large and small size. 1 Fine Brass 2 order non-iron stove. Several articles Silver Plated Ware, consisting of: Saucers, Waiters, &c. Small lot of Sole and Upper Leather. Half barrel of Rice, 1 barrel of Sugar, also fine 1 barrel of Pa. K, 1 barrel of Vinegar, 1 barrel of Peas, 1 box of Windy Glass, Jars, Tea, Dishes, Tin and Wooden Buckets, one No. 1 Spinning Wheel, &c. ALSO One or two small lots of Iron, one or two boxes of sized Herring, and a few barrels of Pickled Herring, two barrels of Cakes, and several barrels of damaged Crackers. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. BAKER, COWPER & CO. Auctioneers. Sept 4-21.

THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE BOOKSTORE.

Has just received another lot of BOOKS. For Masons: Mackey's Masonic Lexicon, Manual of the Lodge and Book of the Chapter. For Schools: Readers, Cornell's, Mitchell's and Montrose's Geographies; Smith's, Emerson's and Dix's old school Arithmetic; Smith's Keble's old Billions English, Latin and Greek Grammars; Keble's and Parley's Histories of United States and World; Brewer's Familiar Science, &c. For the Ladies and the Literati: Harper's Juvenile Course; Poems; Novels of standard authors; French, legal cap, letter, note and mourning paper of finest qualities; Indelible Ink; Arnold's Ink, &c. For Families and Everybody: Family Bible; Books of Common Prayer; Hymns and Psalms; Hymn Books; Photograph Albums and Photographs; &c. For News and Wrapping Paper and elegant line of Playing Cards for sale very cheap by the wholesale. WM. B. SMITH & CO. Sep 1-24 1/2.

A Charming New Book!

In Press: will be issued by 1st of October, 1865, BY WM. B. SMITH & CO., FIELD AND FIRESIDE BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 58 FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C. NAMELESS. By M. A. PARKY MERRILL DOWNING. One Volume, 16 mo., Price 25 cts.

THIS is really a charming story of heart life in the fashionable world, told in the most elegant and refined language. Aside from the absorbing plot, the story is interesting, it abounds in suggestive passages, thoughts, and feelings, it is descriptive, poetical, and exquisite in character and style. Whoever reads "Nameless" will be proud to say that he has read a book as this with a grateful welcome.

Cash orders from the trade, or from single subscribers, may be forwarded at once. Editors inserting this advertisement will not receive a copy of the book. Sep 1-24 1/2.

House and Three and a Half Acres of Land

FOR SALE BY THOMASVILLE.

THIS is one of the most desirable situations in the N. C. Central Rail Road, 400 miles from Raleigh, in a high and healthy country, containing two flourishing schools, male and female. The house is all new and commodious. The location is one of the best planted houses in the State. It contains 5 fine places, pantry, closets and wash-house. There is a good well, and a comfortable and convenient bath. It is a house more comfortable than any other in the county. It is situated on the N. C. Central Rail Road, and is one of the best places in the State for a family use. Intending to remove to the East, I am compelled to sell, to enable me to do so, and consequently the property at the very low rate of \$2,500 in cash. Possession given the 1st day of November next. First come, first served. T. H. SMITH. Thomasville N. C., Aug. 30, 1865 24 1/2 p. Standard please copy three times and send to this office.

JENKINS & CO.

Wholesale Dealers In TEAS only Philadelphia. RESPECTFULLY inform their old friends and customers, that they continue to import as heretofore, a superior article of Tea, in their usual assortment and secure 7 year of initial packages, and in a superior, full and complete assortment of teas, and original full assortment. Orders by mail, promptly executed. Terms Cash. August 25, 1865.

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.