| THE | DAILY | SEN | TINEL. |
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865

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| THE SENTINEL is | Isane | d eve | ry me | rolan | (Sun |
| day excepted) at the | | | | | 19 |
| For six months, | 2. | | | | \$5,00 |
| For one month | 12 | | - | - | 1.00 |
| " two months | - | (inches | 1.4 | 1.64 | 2.00 |

Our terms are invaliably 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 next us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Com, mny.

To CORRESPONDENTS -- We have on hand som articles, which we prefer to hold up for the present. They are "pickled rods" which we may

have a use for. Election Returns. We shall be obliged to our friends throughout the State, to send as the election raturns for the

Election Ticksts. These will be printed at this office in any quantity at \$2 per thousand. .

several counties.

The Election ... The Oatha torial Next Thursday the 21st, inst , loss than a week the election for members of the State Convention will come off. In all the Counties we believe candidates have been announ red. The unanimit ty is wonderful, in that we hear of no one, who is not Union in sentiment. The election will secure almost a ununimous Convention for adopt ting such measures as are in accordance with President Johnson's policy of reconstruction. We doubt if any man can be elected in the State who is opposed to that policy.

But how about the oath ! We fear many are putting it off too late. No one should put of taking the oath till the day of election. There will be no time for that. Let no slight excuse prevent the people taking the oath Every man whatever his past views and feelings, ought to prepare himself to vote for a proper man on the day of election. Persons who come under either of the fourteen exceptions of the Preodent's proelamation and have not been parduned cannot vote: All other persons entitled to vote negarding to the laws of North Carolina can vote. We hope to see a good vote throughout the State.

The Freedmen.

If our colored population were disposed to work regularly and systematically, and to work according to the pay, the spirits of the planters of the South would soon revive, and in five years perhaps. they would rejoice that slavery was at an end. Even now, there are but few who would risk a return to is. But the difficulties connected with obtaining proper and regular labor from them, are we fear beyond remedy. The officers of the Freedmen's Bureau are doing their utmost to advise and encourage them to work, but we fear their best ef-

The Colored Convention,

We have not imitated the example of our cotemporaries, in publishing the proceedings of the colored mostings held in this city and elsewhere, in relation to their proposed Convention in this city. We have simply kept our readers advised of the several stagra of the movement. We have not pursued this course, because' we are not interested in every thing which concerns their present and future well being. Far from is. No man in North Carolina has labored longer or more faithfully than we have, to promote their welfare. Nor have we lost our interest for them, notwithstanding their indisposition to seek our counsel or profit by our advice. But we have not given their movement any prominence in our columns, for the following reasons: "First, we have not been asked to publish their proceedings. Secondly, we have but one colored subeer ber, who is well known in this community as too sensible and respectable a man, to desire to know much about it or to be mixed up with it. Thirdly, the most active and forward leaders in this movement, are not among our most responsible, intelligent or virtuous colored people. We see but few names mentioned, which have the entire confidence of the community. Fourthly, we see no persons mentioned either in the proceedings here of elsewhere, whose names we recognize as respectable among those who were born free, or have enjoyed freedom for years-a class of persons, who have a better right to demand their rights, than any of the so called freedmen. Last but not least, we regard the entire movement as injudicious and unwise-prompted by mischievous white men, who have no interest in the South, and who do not eare a great for the welfare of the colored race beyond the accomplishment of their selfish ends.

We are glad to perceive, that a ray of sense and thoughtfulness did strike some one in the last moeting held here. It, was proposed and adopted, that "the authorities"-meaning of course the "head leaders of the banjo" in Newbern, be requested to put off the meeting of the colored convention here, until after , the meeting of the State Convention, in order that they might first ascortain what that body would do for them --This was a sensible suggession, and it would be well for "the authorities" down below, to act upon it.

It is stated in the papers that Judge Chase, Sumner, Stovens and the whole park of "freedmen's rights shriekers," as Brownlow would call them in other days, have been invited to attend their convention. We are inclined to think it is simply one of the "sensational dispatches" of the Associated Press.

We will tell these colored agitators of the "freedmen's rights," that the State Convention will very unanimously pass an ordinance declaring that they are benceforth a free people, but will with equal unanimity refuse to confer upon them the elective franchise. This, that Convention will do and no more, if the whole k-anel of radicals from the North come to effighten them as to their duty. The Legislature following however, will enact wholesome laws for their entire protection -- of life, limb and property. It will adopt laws for their encouragement and the promotion of their welfare as good citiz mi, or for their correction and punishment if they are evil forts will be inadequate. Often after they have doers. Neither the Convention nor the Legis'amade every effort to plan and execute the best ture will recognize what they mean by "our rights," but will act homanely, justly ously towards the entire race. We therefore advise the colored people to cease their agitation of the question of suff-age, and study to be quiet, industrious, virtuous, good citizens. Whenever the white race consent to coaft' upon the black race the privilege of suffrage, it will be after they are coavinced that they dolence, fithness and disease of every kind ardito deserve it, and will profit by it, but not before.

ters. Foriunately, but o'e of these had been lighted, and the fisme (as the poor creature after ward informed us) had been extinguished by a and he thas ow dhis life to a hab-it contract d, as he said, onder the accurace in-stitution of slavery, and which he had never been able to totally subdue. Upon taking him down, we counted four hundred and fity sphnters which, however scarcely rea shed the fleah, as they penetrated only about two inches. The pool reature is now comfortable, though he experi ences some inconvenience on sitting down. When are such horrors to cease?

We beg pardon of our readers for the indecen cy of the statement. But we do not believe one word of the horrid story. The author is an adept in the mirnealous Such a witness to Judge Carter makes the whole story still less credible ; for we defy any one to believe him. He tells the time and place, but it was in a dense pine forest. Who was with the witness ? Who thus maltreated the negro? If any part of the story was true, under a military commission, the whole affair might have been brought out. But we hear of nothing of the kind about Newbern Morcover, if true, the deed is as likely to have been perpetrated by negroes or Union soldiers, as by Southera citizens. The truth is, the story does not bear telling. Now this story is sent to us marked with the compliments of Mr. E. P. Brooks, correspondent of the N. Y. Trimes. Why should Mr. B. be ao much interested in making good the statements of the sensation despitches of the Associated Press ? . Is he responsible for any of them ? Perhaps this ubiquitous p reon may yet be caught.

The Court Joarnal and "Mile."

In the Scalinel of the 14th appears, without comment education of there is a communication over the signature of Mile It is an ungenerous, ubbard article, calculated to extitle Givernor Holden's friends. If the Scatiant disapproved do that paper the justice to say, that it perhaps verificited the communic tion.

We have now called the attention of the Senfind to the article Does it approve or disapprove it? If it disaperoves the article, let it at ast remove the wrong impression sought to be nveyed therein, that Goy Ho'den is attempting to degrade certain people and that he is not tole rant and liberal. It is strange that the Sentinel should publish such communications without comment.-Standard.

The Scatinel has distinctly stated, that it is not responsible for the statements or opinions of its correspondents. Free discussion does not allow

an elitorial check at all times. "Mdo" states whit he considers facts, and we were not in a condition to contradict him, because we d d not know to the contrary. "Milo" says. "I am grieved to see ab little magaznimity in politics in this State, where so much is to be found in other States." We think the statement ia true about this State, and the proof is direct in the general tone and temper of the Standard .-We recollect that this was a subject of frequent complaint on the part of the Standard against the pressos of the party in power in the beginning of the war. Is harged upon them repeatedly that they were illiberal, viudictive and perseculing towards the old Union men or conservatives. The Standard was right then ; now it pur sues the same policy identically towards the seconsistant and so-called Vance conservatives, which it condemned in the secession papers after the war commenced.

" Milo " says, " Gov. Ho'den has the art of turning public opinion to his own favor and the reins and shut their eyes in despair of the fuagainst his enemies." True, every word of it.- ture : they will hold the established facts boidly

tion and means of knowing the sentiments of the people of the State, after reading "Milo" remarked, that the sentiment was becoming common among our people, that President Johnson is far more liberal in his feelings and purposes towards North Carolina than Gov. Holden is, We have anticipated nothing else from the course of the Standard.

First- National Bask.

We are glad to learn that the First National Bank of Charlotte, is in operation, and ready to do business. Its officers are, John Wilkes. President, T. W. Dewey, Cashier, and Messre. Thos. H. Brem, B. S. Grier, John M. Springs, John Mc-Donald and Dr. E. Nye Hutchinson, Directors.

FRANKLIN .- Patrick H. Winston is the only candidate for this County that we have heard of .-He will of course be elected and will make a most excellent delegate.

For the Santingly The Negro---His Present Slatus---Proposed Southern Association for the Americation of the Roce.

The negro, who has so long been among-us a slave, is now a freeman. He has been invested with rights and opportunities; rights which are not comprehended and opportunities which will be abused Others think otherwise ; they thick them capable of the highest civilization, and anxious to improve themselves ; well-attested facts in other parts of the world and daily observations in this, fail to upset their faith in a chimera. It is annecessary to do more than alludy here to the observations on nerro character, in which all who have had opportunities to make them have been Every where we find the negri unan mons. tending to barbarism. He is value of personal ad-rame is, but has no pride of character; ha is imp dient of restraint, but uses his lib it? to task in the sunshing and out the aread of id coess ; but the article, why did it not say so? We will is thraftess and prefers theft to booest labor; he is profess of thanks, but makes ungrateful retur a. With those who think differently, the will is father to the thought, for so the facts will appear to those who look for them. Jainsica, Hay ti as d Liberia are all failures. An booy Trol ope, an English aboritionist, testifies that Jamaica in rained because the negro will not work. Civili action does not appear so desirable to the blacks of Hayti, for even now they are engaged in a new revolution against the more progressive and enlightened policy of the mulatices : and whatever we see of progress and enlighter ment, it is among the colored people or mixed bloods. The back of the blacks lapse into barbarism. To be sure they have their good trains, but they are not those that make of a people a free and great nationality, But Northern statesmen will p-rsist. Those have not had the benefit of Northern tutelage; these shall imbibe energy and civilization from our fountain. I fail to see in the negro of the North any exception. A large population has made constant work necessary to subsistence, but labor is over regarded as the badge of servicede. The negro can never lead ; he must be ever led, and those only who know him best can instruct him most profitably. And it devolves upon as to de it. for their own sakes and for ours ; otherwise they will become wreiched outcasts, rendering themselves obnoxious to the people and to the laws Declamation on the right of suffrage----on this thing, and on that, will never enlighten the as to their advantages, but only feed the self.im. por ance of the race, and inflame them with renumert for the deprivation of arrogated rights as much pay for little work. It is policy, and it is philauthropy to prevent, as far as possible, the baleful results of their new condition. The South acquiestes cheerfully in the emancipation of negro, simply because thereby is put a stop to all further contention. When hostile opinions provail against them, the wise will not throw down

listed it. A gentleman who has large observas which case the produce of cotton will be ins goin Beant

Is is recognized by all that something must be ne for the good of the country; but in the meantime something must be dens for the arga himself ... This something deserves publication and therefore would I scient yours as a paper of influence and wide circulation, and beance you were once associated with the religious press. It is seen that the negro needs moral instruction Religion is the only powerful incentive to month. Has the South neglected the slave's highest ity. interest, or, as the above cited Englishman opines has he no religious faculties? Roth may be negatively answered, for we have seen un tionable evidence of good moral principles many of our negroes. The fact is that the bulk of the negroes identify christianity with feder excitements. With them it is an act, not a m-generating influence. From the advocacy et some religious journals we would infer it to be the right of suffrage. Thus education shee will not suffice, for we suppose the editors of and journals to be educated mon, while charity his from them Let the negro be taught and resin careful religious instruction. This duty shall be performed by the South for many and obias reasons. We have had knowledge of imported teachers and preachers who both teach and a the example of envy malice and hatred. A man professing a christian mission-a minim of peace - went to a village in this State and advied the negroes there to take forcible possession of the Baptist Church buil ing. We, in ourday, winces that anomaly, which every age has er-hibited, of a moral principle receiving strong in tellectual support only, and that, from proph of small mental calibre. Many a zealot abolit of charity-outside the narrow aphere of his lanaticism. The good sense of the North recognizes a distinction between the races than ing; that not until the blacks are elevated to my a andard ate they willing to admit them to a share in the control of Government. If ther never reach this standard, they may yet have a providential desting for the civilization of Africa, and their condition may certainly be ameliprated here. Let then the religious of all denomination unite in a Southern Society for the amelioration of the negro race. I known nothing of the Young Men's Christian As-ociation, but would suggest that this be composed of the young, with honorary members of older heads ladies-if they are looking for opportunities to do good and communicate good, would impart Subhath School Instruction. The Committee of the Society in each secti a of country would facilitate secular schools and sceure proper teachers; substantial henefit also would really for al present very few have any idea of the moral and legal obligations of a contractor an oath; and in general a wholesome taluesoa would be exerted. From the combined talent of From the combined that of the Society, would emanate schem a for the relief of the indigent ; in process of time, the admini sation of the negrors perhaps; the education nutive missionaries; and the evangelization of Africa. No wider field can be found for me alaess, one at hand, already rips for the harvest. Let then, some such organization be discussed and better still, let concerted or individual work be begun at once in small neighborhoods; let ministers of the gaspal arge it, and lend their ad but not absorb it under their coursel, and as short time, delegates might be appointed to perfect an organization which would extend its ramfications throughout the country. The Christian rolgion demands exercise

omote vigorous growth and healthy life. The hurches everywhere compiain of spiritual int renness. Faith without works is dead. Hote is

> B. L. PERRY & SON, Commission AND. .

MEDIUTAME

welfare, in a week their plans are frustrated. The truth is it is ingrain in the character of the black race not to love worknay not to do it, if they can possibly avoid it. Again there is a general indisposition among blacks to be hired to white persons. They will segregate get into neighborhoods, form villages if they can,

which will be the very pest-holes where vice, inbe bred and promoted. We learn that some months ago, Col. Garrett of Edgecombe, detarmined to make a full experiment of the efficiency of free labor. He citained

through the Freedmen's Bureau hers, one fundred laborers for his farm in Edgecombe. He entered inte contract with them for the year, the officers of the Bureau consenting to all the stipulations. They went down and went to work. Col. G. was filling on his part the contract to the letter For a few days matters went on well, but after awhile one by one they began to leave. At the end of three months he had of the 100 laborers only 30 left. We learn he is disgotted with the effort, and has gone to N-w York datermined to hire German laborers, and will next year-make the trial with while men alone.

Try FOR Tay - The Stondard calls us to an count for publishing " Milo " and holds us raspansible for " Milo's " statements because we did not dissent from them. We observe that the Standard publishes an article over the signature of " Union," without comment, who declares his opposition to both Mr. Pennington and Mr. Moore, and avows his purs pose to support Measrs. Harrison, Hodge a d Hood. Is the Standard responsible for "Union's" position? Does the Standard ignore both Mr. P. and Mr M., and are we to understand that the ticket of "Union" is the ticket of the Standard? Come, neighbor, honor bright.

We received a copy of the Milson Chronicle on yesterday dated Aug. 25 h. From it we learn that Montfort McGehee, Eq., is a candidate for the Convention from Caswell County, We prosame Hos. Bedford Brown will also be run, and HELLETT, HILLET if ran, of course elected.

Marphy wire nominated for the Sinta Convens attention was attracted by dismal groans, and up-Wm. A.- Weight E.q. and Dr. Hanson F. tion by a public mass meeting at Wilmington on going to us about the spot where they seemed to pro-the 12th. Adam Emple, O. G. Paramerant F. J. Armatrong have been proviously announced.

Southern Atrocitics.

We have heretofore taken the position, that the many sensational accounts of the inhuman treat ment of negroes by our white citizons, as published by correspondents of the Associated Press, were untrue, gotten up to effect a purpose, and were unjust to the Southern people. We have seen no cause to change that opinion. Nor have we yet good reason to doubt, that many of these statements are made-upon the authority of fictitions persons.

We have never denied that there were instant cer of cruely, eases really strocious, but that these enormities are greater than at ordinary times, or that might reasonably be expected, or that these should be taken as evidences of the dialoyalty of the people of the South, we deny in toto, and demand the proof. One fact should be constantly kept in mind, that in every instance where these atrocities have been located, they have been met by the most anequivocal denis!, by persons of the highest position and who are in situntions to krow the facts.

We are indebted to Mr. "E. P. B." the con respondent of the Naw York Timer. for a copy of the Geneva (N.Y.) Gazelle of the 8 h inst., which contains an article headed "Southern Atrocities," made up of a letter dated Newbern, Aug. 25. 1865, from a Mr. Sylvester Robinson, who endorses the sensation dispatch found d upon the alledged statement of one Judge Carter, which we denounced as a fabrication and without proper authority. Robinson declares that he accompanied Judge Carter on his expedition, souches for his statement and by way of confirming it, gives the following borrid statements;

On the evening of Thursday, August 17th, w. were avering through the extensive pine facests in the neighborhood of Newtyre, N. C., when our on going lothe spot whence they seemed to pro-

But he seems to have forgotten or wilfully refasal to practice his old art." Here we think probability that liberty will be profitable neither " Milo" makes Gov. II dden responsible for the to himself nor his neighbor, it behooves us first course of the Standard' Hance his conclusion.

"Mile" says, "the Governors of other States reinstated all the old magistrates." We are inclined think, that is, also true. But he says, "He has attempted to degrade many of his old whe has attempted to degrade many of his old the negro; it is no prejudice to de in him an inferior p. litical associates who held judicial stations as race. We would reasonably object to the adminimagistrates." We have no evidence on the subject whatever, except that we know the Governor intended to select us many of the old magietrates as possible. We should not be surprised however, if in making these appointments he was unwittingly led to leave out some of his old political associates, because in some instances his advisers were politically lostile to some of the Governor's old friends. We go not believe linwever, that Governor Holden intended to degrade, whites, and die neglected. I have known them any one." He was bound by his obligation to the to refuse to make the bed of the sick for fear of President to regard the office of magistrate. indeed every civil office in the State as vacant, hence in filling them with different persons, he by no meanadegraded any one in fact, though the effect upon the individualy is the same. Och, r

points we believe are not material. But the Standard wishes to know why we pub lished "Milo.B For the reason that "Milo" had a right to be heard like other men. But why did the Sentinel publish it, without comment

unless it believed and approved every word of it? Many articles may have much good with some evil-much truth with some error. Shall we throw away the good and true because sometimes in company with error]

But to be frank with the Court Journal, we had a purpose in publishing "Milo " We have charged upon the Standard repeatedly, that the publig mind in North Carolina judged of the temper and purpose of Gov. Holden by the temper and purpose of Gov. Holden by the temper high; and the begroes will not starve but steal and tone of the Standard. We have labored to The result will be increased taxation for their shield Gov. Holden from that imputation, but all support, and the growing d-pravity of the negro that the Standard has said, has gone to confirm the public'in that opinion. The Standard, cnveloped in the min's of its own atmostphere -proud of its position-regardless of public sentiment, except that which endorses it, seems reck-

less of the consequences. "Milo" is away, where he can see things freed from the influences which the Standard may suppose affected us, nul we thought if our administricus could do no just legislation, or our plantations must in the

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in hand and guide affairs to the happiest conclu-All the negro's anteredents, then, making a

to ascertain that his personal freedom is apprehended to his own welfare, before we make part of the body politic. And it devolves upon us to assist him-to give the probationary expe-riment a fair trial. We have no projudice against sion of as many coolies to political equality; and the negro is inferior still to the Mougoban. A vast number of negroes have betaken themselve to wretched hovels, where they may grovel in filth-families together, and she out a support by occasional work and frequent petty pilferings. These depredations on surrounding farms by so many confederates to shield each other, are a constant and serious annoyance. Many of them, especially children, receive little attention from their own kind in sickness, ask none fom the their d iug while being moved. I have heard of their being Luried in blankets where the white people have offered them materials for coffins have known a woman to live in stark id ene while her child starved at the breast for want of that nou i hment which proffered household employment would have given. In fact, even where negroes are numerous, it is difficult to hire labor for more than the day; they must have four hol-idays out of the seven, and to secure this will live on a crust. I have seen this indisposition to work denied by correspondents of the New York Her-ald, who must have received their statements from the negroes themselves. Now, it is noto-rious that if you ask the idlest negro if he be willing to wors, you will find him most anxiou to get employment. We only laugh at those who put confidence in their statements. A man who rests his reputation on a regro's sworn tes timony, leans upon a broken reed. Thousand ipon thousands have congregated in the ceties towns and vitlages, (there are said to be 40,000 at Newbern,) and when the year is up, it is propo.ed by oth r thousands to flock after them. The rops will suffer for attention ; provisions will be perhaps, their externation, for the daily papers teem with the convictions of the people, th t the more will not work unless compelled Everywhere mainstions are extend d to imprante b come in and till the soil. They will come, and not till then will the negro work-when it will be too late. Our farmers what labor the year ound, and unless it be had the cultivation of erron and tobacco will languish. Either black inhor must be made profitable by some kind of

MRRI'LIVID BEAUFORT, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND OTHER J country produce will receive prompt attention All arti-les directed to us at Morchend City will in disposed of a cording to the shipper's desire. Beaufort Sept. 14, 1865 24-1m-pd.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOOD FOR 1865

CREECH HAS THE PLFASURE TO IN-A. form his friends and unitomers and the public generally, that as has just returned from New Yors, where he has selected with great care's targe and to interestation for

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing the newest styles and latest imperiation. Together with Hats Caps, Boots, Shosa, Hep-Skirts, Ladies' Cloaks, Ladies' and Misser Stray Hats, trimmed ; Ladies' untrimmed Bonnots, &c., &c. I have a so in addition to my stock of Dry Goods, a very superior stock of

GROCERIES.

which will be sold at prices so as to insure sala; and have uponed in the R. Smith building, formery ar-cupied by Creech & Litchford, Commission Marchauts and Auctioneers, corner of, Hargett and Fatattavillo Streets.

Listm not going in puff and blow, and say that bought more goods than any miss living and say shi chanper than any other man, or sell more. Nor as I pretend to say that I can east a man's head or and that it is said. atick it on again with was, that he will live, will and talk again. I dual in no such humbug, but I say CALL and LOOK for yourserves. I will deal with you

bonestly and treat you right. I return my thanks for your liberal patronage which I have received for the last fifteen years. I here by honest, dealing, and strict intention to business is worth a continue of the second strict intention to business. merit a continuance of the same.

A. CREECH Sept. 13-31 7w.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MES. ELLEN MORDECAI PROPOSES TO open a School for children from 7 to 12 years old. at her residence in Raleigh on the 1st day of October next. Girls will be preferred. Terms \$20 per semion of file month Raleigh, Sep. 18th, 1865-34. f.pl. o months.

NOTICE. Buying, Selling and Leasing Roal Estate.

A b's Percents stahing to Day, sell, or Lense Bre-Estate, are invited (avel, up to the measure tota Hotel, on the corner of Wilmington and Deriv at als Hotel, by the corner of Wilmington and Deriv stree to, Nelvigh, N. C, who primitizes to give their statistical states of the states of the state that will emable blue to give entire rates (astion Being no will knows to the entirement of Ralekhard We be C onto, the undersignet hopes they will not hesitate to put their bulness in bla ha do. OEOR:08 P. COOKE Agent for Walte Co. of the Pioneer Lans Office. 479 Z, 1806 24 th