

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sun day excepted) at the following rates:

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Our terms are invariably in advance. The security 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.

Shall we pay our Debts?

We hold that governments, States, or municipalities are as much the subjects of moral obligation as individuals. The same principles of the moral law which can be applied to them are as binding, as those which can be applied to individuals. No legal enactments, no judicial decisions, no power or right acquired by military force, can nullify or violate the law of God. "Do justly and love mercy" is a command as specially obligatory upon governments, municipalities or corporations as upon individuals, and we to that nation or people who disregard the injunction.

The legality or illegality of a debt does not in any sense affect the moral obligation of the debtor who received a fair consideration or who engaged or contracted to pay it. Legal immunity from the obligation, throws the debtor entirely upon his honor and upon his moral integrity, to pay it. Nay it increases if possible, his obligation. And has North Carolina a son who is indifferent to her honor? Is there a delegate in the Convention, who would tarnish her honor? If so, he is unfit for his position.

We grant that the State war debt North Carolina is not bound by law to pay. And further, if she is not able to pay, or will not be in any reasonable time, on account of her misfortune, her neglect to pay does not soil her honor or violate her moral obligation. How then, shall she repudiate, or which is the same thing, not assume the payment of the debt?

Do we consider a man an honest man, an honorable man, who refuses to pay a gambling or a serious debt, which he has contracted to pay? They are illegal debts. No force of law can compel him to pay, and yet who is considered an honorable man who refuses to pay if he is able? And are not States and Counties and individuals bound by the same rule of honor and responsibility? So far as we can see, North Carolina is as much bound to honor to pay her war debt, as she is the debts she or her people or the counties contracted before the war.

In law North Carolina had no right to revolt against the United States. The right of revolution however, we believe, no sane man calls in question. If she had a revolutionary right to revolt, she had the same right to contract debts to make her revolt good or successful. The question is, does her failure, release her from the obligation to pay these debts, if she is able? But the State and counties, for they intrinsically rest upon the same basis, it is a legal debt and that of the counties, when reduced to the gold standard, and that is all that just creditors ought to claim: will be found to be comparatively small. In fact it is not one tenth of one twentieth of the amount upon its face.

If the State and Counties repudiate the war debt, how can the creditors pay their debts? How can they pay taxes to the government? How are executors and administrators, and guardians, and agents and trustees to pay their debts? Many persons invested in State and County securities, believing they were the safest and best the country afforded. If these are repudiated what confidence can the people have in their own governments?

But again: If North Carolina repudiates any portion of her debt, what credit can she have abroad in future? Her recuperation absolutely depends upon her credit. It need not be said that the repudiation of her war debt will not affect her credit. Credit is like a maiden, it must be above suspicion. Without credit the recuperation of the State is put back fifty years. No other State except Alabama squints at repudiation. Shall North Carolina be put in that category?

The State Convention.

This body is moving on steadily. As we predicted, the ordinance for the abolition of slavery was passed without a dissenting voice. The size of the committee and the large amount of purely legislative business presented, are calculated to make the body move on slowly. We understand however, that the opinion prevails, that the body should do what is absolutely necessary this week and adjourn to meet again several months later. We feel quite confident that there is at least one subject, which should be adjourned over to a future session of the Convention. That is the question of State and county indebtedness. It is one of the gravest subjects which will be brought before the body. The people have not had time to consider it maturely. The pressure upon them at present is terrible. They feel that every thing is gone, and nothing seems to promise them relief but repudiation. Give them time to consider, and let the Convention act after the most mature and the gravest consideration.

The Tyranny of Party.

We have all heard of the tyranny of princes, potentates, kings and emperors; of the tyranny of prebsters, bishops, cardinals and popes, but there is no tyrant more tyrannical and more persecuting than the tyranny of party spirit. During the existence of the late Confederacy, this spirit was rampant among its ultra friends. Men everywhere must come to a certain standard in sentiment and speech, or they were ostracised. They must suit precisely, or they were stretched or chopped off to be brought to the standard. It availed nothing to claim that we were in a free country—that the right of free thought or free speech was guaranteed by the government—that men could not think alike, if they would—every one was put upon the Procrustean bed and stretched or chopped off to suit, or consigned to the hazards of being charged with disloyalty. It was a bitter spirit—an uncompromising or destructive spirit, and we abominated and denounced it. We denounce it still, wherever it may show itself. We hoped it died with the Confederacy, but ever and anon it lifts up its head and puts out its venomous tongue.

We are glad to say, but little of it so far, has shown itself in the State Convention. A few perhaps are infected with that malignant spirit. We hope very few. There are some in this State, not a few, who threw up their hats for the Confederacy after she took sides in the late contest with the South. But they got whipped, badly whipped, turned white and trembled in their breeches, some about two years, others about eighteen months, others about twelve months, others about six months, before Zebulon B. Vance got whipped. Some of them have been anxious to prove an alibi—that they were Union men all the time—never for a moment went with the State. Not they. And in order to prove it, they denounce secession and secessionists, stoutly. The ghost of secession will haunt them—and they see it in every thing.

Some one has told us, that during the discussion in the Convention the other day, the ghost of secession disturbed a few no little. There was not a gentleman present who said a word in favor of secession—not one who defended it. But there were several who did not admire the phraseology of the ordinance declaring the ordinance of secession of 1861 null and void. No one objected to the thing all were ready to declare the ordinance null—their was not a dissentient, but a number thought that the ordinance might be so framed as to suit all, and hence advocated a change.

One gentleman, we learn, became excited and alarmed, at the ghost of a secessionist stalking about in the Convention in broad daylight. He had told the President and his Cabinet only a few weeks ago, that secession was dead and buried in North Carolina; but he was mistaken—here it was, resurrected and kicking right before him. He wanted the identical ordinance which was reported by the committee, with every jot and tittle of it to pass, in order to kill a secessionist dead! Of course Gen. Grant and Sherman will be very grateful to their new ally. They, every body thought, had killed secession dead as a heretic, but this resurrectionist knight know better, it was still alive and kicking.

Now what is to be the effect of this onslaught upon the dead and buried secessionist? There were sitting before the gentleman at the moment, several reporters of the Northern papers, who pricked their ears, and whose eyes danced at the announcement. It was nuts for them. And in less than a week all over the North it will be emblazoned, "Secession reviving in North Carolina." "Secession rampant in the Old North State," and all because the ghost disturbed the day dreams of some of those Union men, who got whipped about twelve or eighteen months before Zeb Vance did!

It seems, after all, that the result of the North Carolina election is not an overwhelming Union triumph. In many localities the partisans of Davis and Vance were elected over Union candidates. In Yadkin County, Chief Justice Pearson, a radical Union man, was defeated by a reconstructed secessionist. In Wake County, Mr. J. L. Pennington, the editor of the Progress, strongly Union, received but 519 votes in a poll of 2,300.—N. Y. Times.

We call upon the intelligent correspondent of the Times to correct the above statement. If there was a division or disloyal candidate before the people in any County of the State during the late canvass, we have not heard of it. Certainly none others but Union men were elected. Judge Pearson was voted for by the Vance men as a Union man. They vastly preferred the Judge to his competitor, as we understand. His competitor claimed to be as good a Union man as the Judge, but the reason and only reason we have heard assigned for the success of Mr. Hanes was, that he advocated repudiation and the Judge did not.

In Wake County it is well known by every one that the three gentlemen elected, had a better Union record than the editor of the Progress.—That fact the correspondent of the Times must have known as well as any one here.

Governor of Mississippi.

The Mississippi election returns indicate the certain election of Gen. Humphreys as Governor, by a large majority. His opponent was Judge Fisher. It is stated, that Gen. Humphreys is not eligible, on having been pardoned by the President.—Petersburg Express.

It will be recollected that the members of the late Mississippi Convention nominated Judge Fisher for Governor. The people preferred Gen. Humphreys and it appears have elected him; and better still President Johnson has pardoned the General within a few days.

The inauguration of General Robert E. Lee as President of Washington College, Va., took place on Tuesday.

The Nullifying Ordinance.

There was so much legal learning on the side of the ordinance as it was reported from the committee, which declared the ordinance of secession of 1861 null and void, that we should unhesitatingly have supported it, if we had been in the Convention. There is nothing lost we have observed, by getting as many lawyers—good lawyers, as possible, between you and the wall; and there is nothing gained by contending with them, when there are so many against you. Somehow, or somehow else, as the fellow said, they will always get the better of you.

Yet it was not surprising to see a good deal of legal ability arranged against it, on account of its exceptional verbiage, even if there were no technical or legal difficulties in the way. The ordinance asserts, that the ordinance of 1861 adopting the Constitution of the United States, is not only now in full force and effect, but that it has always been so since its adoption. That the suspension or interruption of the operation of the Constitution of the United States, during the Confederacy, did not legally or rightfully abrogate or destroy its force and power. Now to our mind this is correct. To have effected its abrogation rightfully and destroy its force utterly, it was necessary that the Confederacy should establish not only a government de facto, but a complete and perfect government, separate and superior in force and power to the United States. Its failure to do this, rendered null all its acts.—Yet it can only be constructively true, not literally. During the Confederacy, while the force of the Constitution of the United States was suspended in the Southern States, it certainly could not have been literally in full force and effect. We did not hear the debate, but we presume this was the point which sprang the opposition to the ordinance. If the Confederacy had been successful, no one in that case could have maintained the position, that at any time during the contest, the constitution of the United States was still in full force and effect. But its failure blots out abrogates all its pretensions and nullifies all its acts. But the same sweeping conclusion is not true in any sense, so far as the legitimate acts of North Carolina are concerned. The revolt of the State did not destroy her organic character. She remained still a State, with the identical inherent powers which belonged to her while under the constitution of the United States. All her legislative, executive and judicial acts, during her revolt, are consequently in full force and effect, except those in violation of or contrary to the constitution of the United States. Since her surrender to the military forces of the United States, her force and power have been suspended, but the legitimate acts of the State government during the contest, have not been abrogated, and can not be rightfully, except by her own Convention.

The Debate.

We mentioned yesterday's issue the names of several gentlemen who had been named to us by persons coming into our office, as having participated in the debate on the nullifying ordinance, whose speeches were worthy of note. A friend has called our attention to the able arguments of Messrs. Boyden, Thompson and Warren, during the debate. It would give us pleasure to lay all their arguments before our readers. Our purpose was to notice all, but as we could not be present, we mentioned such as were specially named to us.

W. E. Richardson, Esq.

By the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners, published in today's issue, it will be seen not only is Mr. Richardson entirely exonerated from all intimations which might affect his integrity, but his services as Treasurer duly rewarded. The gentlemen composing the Board disclaim any intention of insinuating anything against Mr. R., as a gentleman of honor. The affair grew out of a misunderstanding on the part of Mr. R., and has been disposed of to the satisfaction of all his friends.—Standard.

A publication of the city commissioners in some of the city papers a week or two since, in Mr. Richardson's absence, reflected upon him injuriously. We are glad that the matter has been satisfactorily adjusted. We did not publish the statement, but think that the above correction ought to go to our readers, in justice to Mr. Richardson.

Louisiana State Democratic Convention. NEW ORLEANS, October 8.—The Democratic State Convention was permanently organized today, and adopted a platform.

The resolutions emphatically approve of President Johnson's reorganization policy; exclude from the field of political religious and sectional controversies; hold that this government was made to be perpetual for the exclusive political benefit of the white race; recommends the calling of a convention to adopt a constitution expressive of the will of the people; recommend a memorial to Congress for compensation for losses sustained by the emancipation policy; advise the repeal of the law as in conflict with the Constitution and law of the general government; earnestly appeal for a general amnesty and the prompt restoration of the property of citizens; and invite all citizens, without distinction of nationality, to join them in opposition to the radical republican party.

The Convention nominated J. M. Wells for Governor, and H. A. Perkins for Lieut. Governor, and then adjourned sine die.

WHERE DOES IT COME FROM?—The large amount of gold and silver offered for sale yesterday, in Charlotte, suggests the question—Where does it come from?

We were laboring under the impression that we had no money in the country, but we have been thoroughly convinced to the contrary, for everybody from abroad demonstrated by their assets that "They were not poor indeed."

They were well supplied with "Beaton's Mint Drops" and "Cottonseed's" shingles. All had a lively time, if any one was sold we are sure "Uncle Sam" was the buyer.—Charlotte Times.

Gen. Sherman is on a tour of inspection through his military division, with a view of reducing the military forces and expenditures.

North Carolina State Convention. SEVENTH DAY.

October 9th 1865.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Henry Hardie of the Presbyterian Church.

The minutes of Saturday's session were read and approved.

The President announced the committee on the State war debt. Messrs. Settle, Rockingham; Jackson, Randolph; Winston, Franklin; Rumble, Carteret; Russell, Brunswick; Allen, Duplin; Logan, Rutherford; Dickey, Cherokee; Patterson, Caldwell; McDonald, Chatham; and Ferohee, Camden.

Judge Howard of Wilson, asked permission to record his vote in favor of the Ordinance abolishing slavery, as he was absent from the hall on Saturday on account of sickness. Permission was granted.

Similar permission was granted to Messrs Cooper, of Hertford and Wilson of Perquimans. Judge Gilliam from the committee on General Amnesty reported as follows:

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

RESOLUTION UPON THE SUBJECT OF A TOTAL AMNESTY TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Resolved, That under the strong impressions which it has conceived of the kindness and wisdom displayed by His Excellency President Johnson in composing the troubles that have arisen out of the recent rebellion, this Convention ventures to express a hope that if not incompatible with the views which his Excellency, better information enables him to take of the present situation of affairs, he will speedily proclaim a total Amnesty for political offences to all the good people of North Carolina, upon their taking the oath prescribed in his proclamation of May 20th 1865.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention transmit a copy of the above resolution to His Excellency, President Johnson.

Mr. Sloan of Gaston from the committee on redistricting the State reported from that committee as follows:

AN ORDINANCE TO DIVIDE NORTH CAROLINA INTO SEVEN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1. Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of electing representatives in the Congress of the United States, the State shall be divided into seven districts, as follows, namely:—The first district shall be composed of the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Gates, Chowan, Hertford, Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Bertie, Washington, Tyrrell, Hyde and Beaufort; the second district, of the counties of Pitt, Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Greene, Edgecombe, Wilcox, Onslow, Carteret, Duplin and New Hanover; the third district, of the counties of Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Harnett, Moore, Montgomery, Anson and Stanly; the fourth district, of the counties of Wake, Franklin, Warren, Granville, Orange, Nash, Johnston and Chatham; the fifth district, of the counties of Alamance, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Davidson, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Person and Caswell; the sixth district, of the counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Irwin, Davie, Yadkin, Wilkes and Alexander; the seventh district of the counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Watauga, Yancey, Mitchell, McDowell, Burke, Caldwell, Rutherford, Cleveland, Polk, Henderson, Transylvania, Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee and Clay—each of which districts shall be entitled to elect one representative in the Congress of the United States.

2. The election for representatives in Congress, shall be held and conducted in every respect in conformity with the rules, regulations and restrictions as set forth and prescribed in the 69th Chapter of the Revised Code, except that the polls shall be compared in the first district at the courthouse in the county of Bertie; in the second, at the court house in the county of Lenoir; in the third district, at the court house in the county of Cumberland; in the fourth district, at the court house in the county of Wake; in the fifth district at the court house in the county of Guilford; in the sixth district, at the court house in the county of Irwin; and in the seventh district at the court house in the county of Buncombe.

Mr. Phillips of Orange from the committee on Acts of the Convention, General Assembly and Courts since May 1861, reported back the ordinance declaring what laws and ordinances are in force, and recommending its passage with certain amendments. Mr. Phillips desired on to-morrow to present the ordinance as amended.

By Mr. Phillips.

A resolution to appoint a special committee to acquire and report to this Convention, whether any part of the public records heretofore deposited in this capital are now necessary and if so whether and what action is missing for their restoration.

[Mr. Settle asked and obtained permission for the Committee on Finance to retire from the hall, in order to hold an immediate session.]

By Mr. Caldwell of Burke. A resolution authorizing the President of the Convention, to procure a parchment to enroll the ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of secession, upon which those delegates who desire it could record their names with the names of the counties they represent.

By Mr. Joyner of Warren. Resolutions relating to legislation upon private debts contracted previous to the outbreak of the law war and during its continuance. [Provided for the committee on public and private debts to take into consideration the propriety and necessity of taking some decided action prohibiting forced collection the resolution was referred to the committee on public and private debts, by Mr. McDonald of Chatham.]

Resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution, which were properly referred [the resolutions provide for the election of all State officers by the people.]

By Mr. Melver of Mecklenburg. An ordinance to establish a Penitentiary.

By Mr. Howard of Wilson. A resolution making it the duty of the committee on Acts of the General Assembly, Convention and Courts since May 1861 to enquire into the propriety of this Convention confirming the charter of the Piedmont Railroad, in order that the rights of the State may not be forfeited.

By Mr. Smith of Johnston. Resolutions to amend the constitution, which were referred to the committee on constitutional amendments [Resolutions provide that members of the General Assembly be required to have been for five years a white citizen of the State and for two years a white citizen of the district or county he represents.—Senators to be thirty years of age at least and Commoners to be at least twenty one.]

By Mr. Donnell of Beaufort. An ordinance to provide for the payment of the debt contracted before the war.

By Mr. Baker of Ashe. An ordinance in regard to Public Roads.

Mr. Bynum, of Lincoln, moved that one hundred and fifty copies of the State Constitution be printed for the use of the Convention. Passed.

By Mr. McRae of Cumberland. An ordinance providing that at the election to be held in November next, Cumberland shall be entitled to two members of the House of Commons, and that Harnett be entitled to one.

By Mr. Moore of Wake. An ordinance qualifying certain persons as voters.

Mr. Caldwell of Burke, moved that the committee on Constitutional amendments, be empowered, to employ a clerk, which was adopted. Mr. Love of Jackson, moved that the vote by which the ordinance providing for the election of members of a General Assembly &c, was passed, be reconsidered. The yeas and nays were called and the vote was reconsidered.

Yeas 93. Nays 20.

By Mr. Thompson of Bertie. AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO LATE OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

Be it ordained by the delegates of the people in Convention assembled, that all officers under the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, which since the 20th May 1861, have been held by persons, who, no matter when chosen, have taken an oath inconsistent with the official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, are hereby declared to be vacant, and the General Assembly at its first session hereafter, shall cause the same to be filled in the manner prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State; and that all persons who may be thus appointed to fill said offices shall enter upon the performance of the duties of the same, whenever the provisional government in this State is at an end.

By Mr. Love of Jackson. AN ORDINANCE RE-ESTABLISHING THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE.

[Provides for the reestablishment of the Supreme Court with the Hon. R. M. Pearson, W. H. Battle and M. E. Mealy as Judges thereof.]

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The resolution of Mr. Brown of Caswell, in regard to secession, and an ordinance introduced by Mr. Dickey of Caswell, prohibiting the assumption of the State war debt, were severally laid on the table. The ordinance of Mr. Henry of Macon, and Mr. Bynum of Lincoln, providing a change in the basis of representation, were upon motion of Mr. Bynum, referred to a select committee of five.

The following message was received from His Excellency Governor Holden.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Hal. 10h, October 9h, 1865.

To Hon. Edwin C. Reade, President of the Convention:

Sir: I have received the following dispatch from Dr. R. J. Powell, the agent of the State, in Washington:

"WASHINGTON, Oct. 7th, 1865.

The President is very much gratified with the action of the Convention. I write this in his office, and he tells me to say the Convention has done what is right; and that such action adds greatly to our strength here."

Very respectfully,

W. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor.

Mr. Brooks moved to take up the ordinance providing for election of members of a General Assembly, &c, which was concurred in.

Mr. Phillips moved that the ordinance be taken up by sections. Arrived to several amendments were offered, but only two were agreed to as follows: One by Mr. Love of Jackson, altering the time for the meeting of the Legislature from the third to the fourth Monday of November; and one by Mr. Love, of Jackson, providing that a tax shall not be required as a qualification for a voter in the November election.

The ordinance as amended thus passed. The Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock, to-morrow.

There is every reason to believe that the colored troops now stationed in the Southern States will be speedily withdrawn and mustered out of the service.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOLEN.

ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, THE 4TH INSTANT, from the Stable of Mrs. Finales at Pittsboro, one large bay horse about two years of age, was on the right fore leg, just above the fetlock, a large iron nail, a horse shoe aged 6 years, was in the forehead. A reward of Twenty-five dollars will be given for each of them. LUTHER CLUGG, Recrutor of J. W. Tinnis, &c &c.

October 10-1865

Grand Tournament at Weldon, N. C. on October 20th.

Band of Music in Attendance.

ALL GENTLEMEN AND LADIES ARE INVITED to attend, particularly the latter. Things to be commenced at 3 o'clock P. M. Convention to take place at 5 o'clock P. M. Gen. M. W. Hanson will direct the Knights.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!

LOUGEE & BROTHER

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LOT OF Cooking and Parlor Stoves at the old stand on Fayetteville street.

PLANNED WARE. A FINE ASSORTMENT of French and Coffee and Tea Pots.

JAPAN WARE. TRUNKS, CASKS AND SUGAR Boxes Tea and Coffee Canisters, Duff Pans, Spittoons, Pepper Boxes and Fancy Tin Ware.

HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. Waffle Irons, Fryers, Iron Presses, Pans, Tinned Iron Pots, Coffee Mills, Sifters, &c.

FINN WARE. A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of Home-made

JOBBING, REPAIRING and HOUSE-MOVING executed at the shortest notice.

WEARS PREPARED TO MAKE AND REPAIR Cotton Pipe, put up Stoves, &c.

PERSONS DESIRING ANY THING IN OUR line will do well to give us a call. Raleigh, October 10, 1865-3 w.