

# THE DAILY SENTINEL.

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SEATON GALE, Associate Editor.

Monday, January 8, 1866.

## OUR TERMS.

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

For Daily, per year,	\$12.00
" six months,	6.00
" one month,	1.00
" two months,	2.00
" three months,	3.00
Semi-Weekly per year,	5.00
Per week,	.10

Our terms are invariably in advance. The Weekly and Semi-weekly will be issued about the last of January. Money may be sent us by the Rail Road conductors or the Express Companies.

**THE PEOPLE** must be trusted with their Government, and if, trusted, my opinion is that they will act in good faith, and restore their former constitutional relations with all the States composing the Union.—Andrew Johnson's Letter to Gov. Murphy, of Missouri.

The Daily Sentinel.

All who are now receiving the *Daily Sentinel*, if they wish it continued or wish it changed to the *Semi-Weekly* or *Weekly*, will please let us know at once. The cash can be sent us as soon as it can be done by private hands, or by the Express Companies, until the mails become reliable.

Those who are now in debt to us will please remit as soon as convenient.

The *Semi-Weekly* Sentinel.

The first number of this paper will be issued on the 1st inst. As the editor will not be issued—perhaps it will not be issued before the 1st of February. In the meantime those who order the *Semi-Weekly* will be furnished with the daily until it is issued.

The Weekly Sentinel.

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A Voice for the South.

Amid the incessant clamor for measures that shall hurt and crush the South, it is gratifying to hear from the North any occasional cheering voice urging the generous policy of helping us.

Such an appeal is to be found in a late Philadelphia *Lodge*:

"So far as the South is concerned, it is morally certain that she must have pecuniary help. It is expected that she will go on and produce her crops of cotton, tobacco, sugar, rice and other staple products. A supply of funds to work with in the production of these is fully as imperative as a supply of reliable labor, and there is little question but what, when once the funds are within reach, the labor, in some shape, will be close at hand. The war wiped out every bank and financial institution in the South—swallowed them up as completely as an earthquake—and national banks must, for a while, at least, take their places, if we are to count on further and regular supplies of the valuable products of that section. It is but a truism to assert that, as the North aids in building up the agricultural prosperity of the South, so does she aid in building up her own. The Southern people are anxious to 'speed the plow' and gin the cotton, but they cannot do this without help, nor must that help be long delayed."

If the sum of radical prejudice and sectional antipathy that now obscure the vision of the press and politicians of the North, and, we fear, of too many of its people, could be removed, it would be manifest that the interests of the two sections go hand in hand, to say nothing of the higher considerations that should cement their restored brotherhood.

What the South needs is capital. An accession of white labor is of course desirable, though we have growing confidence that we can employ the present system of colored labor to advantage. Intrinsically, the South is neither weak nor dependent, though ravaged and desolated by the scourge of war. During four years of tremendous strife, her generous bosom principally fed the armies of both sections, that wasted as much as they consumed; while in the flinty bowels of her mountains was found a vast supply of iron, copper, coal, lead and salt-pete to furnish the material of war on the grandest scale. Take our own State, for example: We do not exaggerate when we say that, for eighteen months prior to the close of the war, the coal mines and iron foundries of Deep River alone supplied the late Confederate government with most of its munitions of war and was the mainstay of its whole Railroad system.

The immense agricultural districts of the South, stripped of their labor, might and will be gone, in the course of years, the dependents of a great public charity, by furnishing homes and occupations to millions. And this charity, like that "quality of mercy" of which the great poet speaks, will be twice blessed." It beareth him that giveth him that receiveth."

How blind, then, and fatuous the folly of sacrificing the great material power and interests of the country to a fanatical and insatiate bigotry and prejudice! But it was simple intention to put on record a pleasing evidence, from an unexpected quarter, of an improved and friendly spirit. We shall always chronicle such with gratification and be ready to extend a prompt assurance of appreciation.

Gov. Worth's Address.

With a solitary exception, so far as we have been able to perceive, the press of the State have bestowed the highest commendation upon the recent Address of Gov. Worth to the people of the State. It has also elicited the highest commendation from outside sources. This endorsement is highly gratifying and augurs well for the best interests of the State.

CHARLOTTE.—The contest for municipal officers in this place waxes warm. There are already three full tickets in the field, with the promise, according to the *Times*, of six more. Out of such an abundance of material, our neighbors ought to be able to select that which is good,—a matter of great importance, and one which we trust our own citizens will bear in mind in their approaching election.

## A Move in the Right Direction.

We have always held the doctrine that "honesty and fidelity," without regard to party affiliations, were the essential qualifications for office. We should deplore, at this day, any serious departure from that rule of fitness; and yet we confess to a feeling of gratification at the apparently authentic announcement, that the support of the policy of the Administration is to be made, in future, a test in all cases of Federal appointment.

It has been for some time manifest that all the heterogeneous elements of radicalism were mustering for the overthrow of the wise and benevolent policy of the President. The demonstration of hostility has even proceeded to the extent of threatening him with impeachment, and of obtaining an impudent control over all the departments of government.

It is a well known fact, in the political history and experience of the country, that the power and patronage possessed by the Executive, when employed by him to that end, have been sufficient to break the bones of any party opposing him. We are convinced that the time has arrived, when it will be right and becoming in the President to employ all of that power and patronage to crush and utterly destroy the infamous faction which, in waging upon him, is warring at the same time upon justice and the peace and welfare of the Union. Popular sentiment, throughout the country, would fully sustain him in such a course. The sympathies of the people would be aroused and excited at the grand spectacle of a man thus arming himself against his hundred-headed foes, and contending, single-handed and alone, with a powerful, vindictive and unscrupulous organization.

Let us, then, have, as soon as practicable, and the sooner the better,—another crack from the Executive to lop the skull of the hydra, in the manner indicated. It will collapse, under such infliction, like a concealed and startant bully in the presence of that moral courage which shows him his master.

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"We have heard it repeatedly rumored, since Gov. Holden was relieved, that there were good grounds for believing that President Johnson designed giving him some substantial proof of his appreciation of his services, by tendering him a position of importance. Recently it has been said, that he would be tendered an appointment as Minister to Peru or some other South American Republic. We simply mention the rumor, without knowing whether there is sufficient foundation for it, or not, in order to express the opinion that such a manifestation of the President's appreciation would no doubt be gratifying to Gov. Holden's friends. Gov. Holden would discharge the duties of any position to which the President would call him, with ability and fidelity to the government. His energy, practical sense and grasp of difficulties, would be turned to good advantages for the country in the diplomatic corps.

Ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance.

This distinguished gentleman has had his parole extended, so we are informed, and the letter by which he is tied now includes the entire extent of North Carolina. We sincerely hope that this may be the preliminary to a full restoration of all his rights, civil and political, under the broad seal of the State Department.

We feel perfectly certain of the fact that President Johnson could do few actions more gratifying to the people of his native State than the extension of Executive clemency to the distinguished citizen, of whom we speak.

It is a well-known fact that Ex-Governor Vance opposed the attempted disruption of the Union, and that until the formal action of his State was taken, he was an eloquent advocate of the preservation of the Republic in all its integrity.

When North Carolina did secede, he then threw his fortunes with her, and served with credit in the field until called to the position which he occupied at the time of the surrender.

The personal worth of the gentleman of whom we write, his courage, honesty and integrity, give us full assurance that he will discharge his duties as a citizen in a manner calculated to promote the good of the country.

The exhibitions of a temperate and wise spirit which Mr. Johnson has already displayed in restoring other gentlemen to the rights and privileges of citizenship, have had, as we all know, a happy effect at once upon the temper and spirit of the Southern people; and in the case under consideration the exercise of the pardoning power, in favor of Vance, would be a graceful compliment to the inauguration of Governor Worth.—Norfolk Virginian.

The Rent Extortioners.

Relieved from the incubus of war, it was natural that the hearts of many a stricken family would be soothed and consoled with the hope that all the blessings of peace would return, and make them to look forward to speedy happiness and prosperity. Mutual forbearance and mutual assistance were expected on all hands; but the rage for gain has become so deeply rooted in the breasts of those who, of all others, can best render assistance and afford to spare, that in many and instances the return of peace is but a wretched mockery. To them there are no such things as "the blessings of peace." To tell and suffer, and want toll, and want bread, because they cannot toll and suffer enough to find the wherewithal to pay the unprincipled demands of extortionate landlords, is their lot. War and its miseries fell heavily upon them, and "peace and its blessings" have failed to lift the weary weight from their long suffering hearts. Under any circumstances, we would read with horror such passages in the history of human misery as the following, which we clip from a New York paper:

"The coroner's inquest on the bodies of Rosa and Francis Gigney, who came to their death by suffocation caused by the fumes of coal gas from a stove on Saturday night, was concluded Tuesday. It appears from the evidence offered at the inquest, that the premises No. 397 Grand street were being improved, and the apartments occupied by the Gigney family were required to complete such improvements. Edwin D. Hunter, the agent, wished the family to move, but they declined doing so. Finding persons of no avail, he ordered a mason to stop up their fire with a stone, at the same time warning them of the fact. The smoke and gas from the stove, being unable to pass up the chimney, accumulated in the room occupied by the deceased, causing their death. The jury brought in a verdict holding Hunter responsible for the deaths of these two persons, and he will be held to await the action of the Grand Jury."

But our main design was to add to what we said the other day, some remarks in regard to the necessity of a more careful selection of the magistracy of the State. The common idea, that the office of a Justice of the Peace is a common and unimportant one, is a vicious one, and has created a prejudice against the character of the office. The Justices of the Peace, though limited in their jurisdiction, constitute a very important branch of our judicial system. They hold the important power of initiating criminal processes. And although their failure to proceed correctly, may be revised by the Judges, yet a very important point is gained in the administration of justice, when the initiatory process is judiciously and wisely directed. Moreover, they are directly and specifically the conservers of the public peace. The quiet, concord and protection of neighborhoods and communities are committed to their hands. With them is the dispensation of justice in the daily affairs of the people.

How important, therefore, that the magistracy of the State should be placed in the keeping of our most pure, most capable and most reliable citizens! They may not be necessarily learned in the law, but every magistrate should have full capacity for the discharge of his duty, enjoying the public confidence as a man of courage, purity and fidelity.

The Legislature therefore, has a high duty to perform to the State and to the several counties, in the selection of the magistrates. In the name of the people and for the honor of the State, we demand of them a wise and sound discretion in the selection.

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Out of such an abundance of material, our neighbors ought to be able to select that which is good,—a matter of great importance, and one which we trust our own citizens will bear in mind in their approaching election.

## State Revenue Tax.

A correspondent at Chapel Hill calls our attention to the following paragraph from a telegram from Wilmington, dated December 24th:

The sheriffs have been instructed, by order of the President, not to enforce the collection of the tax levied by the Constitutional Convention.

This action was procured by merchants interested in the matter.

We presume our correspondent has not seen the telegraphic correspondence which we published, a few days ago, between Gov. Worth and the President. No such order has been issued by the President. The action was issued by the military authorities, to prevent the collection of the tax, but it is understood that no further interference will be made.

If the tax imposed by the State Convention

is a violation of the Federal Constitution or be

wrong in itself, the redress of parties is with

the Courts.

The Provisional Sheriffs are authorized and

directed by the ordinance of the Convention to

collect the tax. The tax should be collected,

and parties concerned, who doubt the propriety

of right of the Convention to impose the tax,

must seek redress either in the State or Federal

Courts.

## On Diet.

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