

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Constitutional Suffrage Amendment unable to Pass—Radicals Deem it too Favorable to the South—Right of Negro Suffrage by Law—The District of Columbia Bill—Complaints from the South.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—It is well ascertained that the constitutional amendment pending in the House, cannot pass that body. It could not obtain a majority, to say nothing of the requisite two-thirds. The bill will probably be recommitted, and the reconstruction committee will try their hands again. They do not seem to agree among themselves as to the proper course to pursue, and the rising opposition to the amendment bodes no good to the country. The objection is that it is too favorable to the South. It puts at rest forever the question of government interference with the suffrage subject in the States. It will leave no pretext for future agitation of negro suffrage.

The Radical members say that this Congress must not adjourn without establishing, by law, or constitutional amendment, the right of negro suffrage everywhere—in the States, in the Territories, and in this District. They will try to do it by law, for it is now apparent that it cannot be done by constitutional amendment. The opinion obtains with many in the House that the South would, with alacrity, accept the amendment proposed. Hardly with alacrity, however, but for force. Many members, however, come to the President's removal, and the likelihood of the C. constitution is in jeopardy.

The House bill for the extension of the right of suffrage to the blacks of this District may be pronounced dead. The Senate, it is pretty well ascertained, will not pass that bill in its present form; and that, if they do pass it, it will be voted. Substitutes for the bill are to be offered in the Senate. If Mr. Morrill's bill is to replace the charter falls, it is intended to offer as a substitute the bill of Mr. Jencks, which he proposed in the House, and which provides for a qualified suffrage. Probably the entire measure will fail.

We have information by letters from different parts of the South, written by men who had hoped and labored for the best, and who were known as optimists in politics, to the effect that the people are becoming discouraged and disaffected, in consequence of the disposition and temper manifested by Congress.

THE SOUTHERN SENATORS ARE IN WASHINGTON.

The Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, of the 11th inst., says:

"It is no longer a secret that our able Senators are remaining in Washington City at the earnest solicitation of the President, who is desirous of seeing the Southern States once more represented in the halls of Congress. Judge Sharkey would have returned home long since but for the assurance of the President that he would be admitted, and his earnest desire to have his assistance in his efforts to do justice to the Southern people."

TROUBLES OF THE TREASURY AT THE SOUTH.

The Secretary of the Treasury is still gravely perplexed in consequence of his inability to find persons at the South to act as agents who can take the Cong. national debt. Otherwise than this the application for all currencies are first-rate, well reason, and for honest industry, but the only stand in the way as a bar to their employment, and the Secretary is obliged to get along as best he can.

The President's Views in Regard to the proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The following is the subject of the conversation which took place to-day between the President and a distinguished Senator:

The President said he doubted the propriety at this time, of making any further amendments to the Constitution. On great amendment had already been made, by which slavery had forever been abolished within the limits of the United States, and a national guarantee thus given that that institution should never again exist on the land. Provisions to amend the Constitution were becoming as numerous as preambles and resolutions at town meetings, called to consider the most ordinary questions connected with the administration of the Government. All this, in his opinion, had a tendency to diminish the dignity and prestige attached to the Constitution of a country, and to lessen the respect and confidence of the people in their great charter of freedom. If, however, amendments were to be made to the Constitution, he did not deem that at all necessary at the present time; he knew of none better than a simple proposition, embodied in a few lines, making, in each State, the number of qualified voters the basis of representation; and the value of property the basis of direct taxation. Such a proposition could be embodied in the following terms:

"Representation shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to the number of qualified voters in each State."

"Direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to the value of all taxable property in each State."

An amendment of this kind would, in his opinion, place the basis of representation and direct taxation upon correct principles. The qualified voters were for the most part men who were subject to draft and military service; and it was necessary to repel invasion, suppress rebellion, and quell domestic violence and insurrection. They were their lives, shed their blood, and peril their all, to uphold the Government, and give protection, security and value to property. It seemed but just that property should compensate for the benefits thus conferred by defraying the expenses incident to its protection and enjoyment. Such an amendment, the President also suggested, would remove from Congress all issues in reference to the political equality of the races. It would leave the States to determine, absolutely, the qualifications of their own voters with regard to color, and thus the number of representatives to which they would be entitled in Congress would depend upon the number upon which they conferred the right of suffrage.

The President in this connection, expressed the opinion that the action of the negro franchise question in the District of Columbia at this time was the mere entering wedge to the agitators.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I.

RALEIGH, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1866

NO. 148.

GREAT SENSATION!!

The Parisian Monarch Dethroned!!!

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FARRISS & LACK'S.

SELECTING THEIR OUTFIT FROM THEIR

New Broadcloths,

Beaver Cloths,

Cassimeres,

Ready-made Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

Splendid Overcoats,

Gloves,

Hosiery,

Valises,

Handkerchiefs,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Call and inspect goods and garments.

Fine Merchant Tailoring

is still carried on, but upon a larger basis than ever before attempted in the South.

An Entire Suit of Clothes

made up, at any moment, on 15 hours' notice.

That goods are all new, they have a splendid

Cutter, and Needleman whose work will compare favorably with any executed in Europe or in this country.

Jan. 2, 1866.

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NEWBERN, N. C.

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Are the most perfect purgative

which we are able to produce, or which we think

has ever yet been made by any body. Their effects have

abundantly shown to the community how much they

excel the ordinary medicines in use. They are safe and

pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their purgative

properties stimulate the system, remove the obstructions

of the organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They

purge out the foul humors which breed and grow

deeper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into

their natural action, and impart a healthy tone with

strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the

every day complaints of every body, but also for

more formidable and dangerous diseases. While they produce

powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminishing

the disease, the safest and best physic that can be

employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are

pleasant to take; and, being purely vegetable, are free

from any risk of harm. Cures have been made

which surpass belief, where they were not substantiated by

men of such exalted position and character, as to be

the basis of all truth. Many eminent physi-

cians and physicians have lent their names to certify to

the public the reliability of our remedy, while others

have lent their names to certify to the fact that our

preparation contributes immensely to the relief of

all the ailments of the human system.

The Agents we have named are pleased to furnish gratis

an American Almanac, containing directions for the use,

and certificates of their cures, of the following

complaints: Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy,

Constipation, Headache arising from indigestion, Nausea,

Indigestion, Nervous Debility, Loss of Appetite, and

all diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They

are, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system

are many complaints which it would not be supposed they

could reach such as Dyspepsia, partial Blindness, Neuralgia, and Nervous Irritability. Dis-

orders of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other

similar complaints arising from a low state of the body,

or from the use of unwholesome food.

Do not get out of sympathy with other purgatives, but

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PROSPECTUS.

The North Carolina Presbyterian

will be resumed in Fayetteville, on Wednesday,

the 2nd of January next.

Confidently relying on the hearty support which

we have heretofore received, we shall endeavor to

render the paper more attractive, both in appearance

and matter, than it has ever been, sparing nei-

ther pains or expense in the accomplishment of this

purpose.

With the passing away of old things, a new spirit

of activity, energy and enterprise, has been infused

into every department of secular thought and busi-

ness. Why should not the Church, also, partake

of the progressive advancement? Why should she,

of all the agencies brought to bear with such tire-

some labor upon the civilization of the present time,

be inefficient, lagging and almost hopeless in the

working out of her own destiny?

To arouse the Church to the importance and neces-

sity of work of unceasing, restless, tireless energy

in the service of her Master and God, this shall be

our first and chief aim. In this we need

assistance. We are not, alone, sufficient for these

things. Our brethren must help us in every way;

by contributions from the various stores of thought

and study; by zealous co-operation in a common

cause, for the benefit of all; by extending our cir-

culation throughout all our borders, and thus giv-

ing us the means and the opportunity of performing

well the work to which we have consecrated all that

we have, and all we hope for on earth.

TERMS.

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Jan. 18, 1866.

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Gunny Bagging, Gunny Bags,

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Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,

Flour, Butter, Cheese,

Irish Potatoes, Onions,

Crackers, Mackerel,

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Powder, Shot,

Window Glass, Paints,

Linseed, Kerosene, Tanners', and

Lubricating Oils, in 5-gal. cans & bbls,

Whiskey,

Jamaica Rum and Gin,

Soap, Candles,

Starch, Salt, Lime, &c., &c., &c.

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200 Hds Sugar direct from Porto Rico.

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Raleigh, January 3 1866.

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and from all shipping ports, through to New

York, whether subject of shipment is received or

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ROBERT R. SWEPSON, " "

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