

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

W. E. PELL, State Printer.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday, on the following terms:

For one month,	\$1.00
For two months,	2.00
Three months,	3.00
Six months,	5.00

We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented the petition of citizens of New York, earnestly asking that no State that rebelled should be admitted as a governing partner into the Union without adequate security for the future. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of several colored men, who represent that they were formerly the slaves of George W. P. Custis, who is his will freed them and provided for their support from the property left by him. They ask that a portion of the Arlington estate be set aside for their benefit. The petition was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Fessenden rose to a personal explanation. He found in the *National Intelligencer*, of the 17th inst., a letter from William A. Graham, a claimant for a seat in the Senate from North Carolina, in reply to his (Fessenden's) remarks a few days ago concerning the nature of the investigations carried on by the Committee of Fifteen. This letter of Mr. Graham's was intended to convey the impression that the investigations of the committees were not impartial. Mr. Graham had written to him (Fessenden) making two requests—one that witness suggested by him (Graham) should be examined, and another that the Representatives and Senators from those States be allowed to be present to cross-examine these witnesses. The last request was not complied with, because it was not customary in cases of investigation by a Committee, and because the proceedings of the Committee were not in the nature of a criminal investigation where cross examinations were necessary. He (Fessenden) did not regard the lately rebellious States in the light of criminals on trial, nor was he acting in the capacity of prosecutor. Another error of Mr. Graham's was his belief that the testimony had closed, because it had been ordered to be printed. It had not closed except in the case of Tennessee. In the case of North Carolina no testimony had yet been printed at all.

Mr. Fessenden said that he had yielded to the right of the claimants as Southern Senators and Representatives to be present and cross-examine witnesses. Mr. Davis proposed to read Mr. Graham's statement in the *Intelligencer*. Having read for half an hour, he was called to order by Mr. Chandler, who insisted that there was no question before the Senate.

Mr. Fessenden said that he had yielded to Mr. Davis for him to read Mr. Graham's letter, but it was evident that he was reading the editorial and news columns of the paper.

Mr. Davis said he was reading an explanation of the case by Mayor Lawrence.

At the conclusion of Mr. Davis' reading, Mr. Fessenden rose to say, that if Mr. Graham desired to introduce further testimony in the case of North Carolina, he could do so.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dawson, of Pa., introduced resolutions declaring that the United States cannot guarantee the bonds of Mexico or any other nation, and abrogating Mr. Jefferson's principle of avoiding "entangling alliances."

The House having refused to second a demand for the previous question, the resolution went over under the rule.

Mr. Ancon, of Pa., offered a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 1st of May, 1866. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Culkin, of Illinois, offered a joint resolution making an amendment to the Constitution, which provides that no person except a citizen of the United States, who has at all times borne true allegiance thereto, shall ever hold office under the United States. The resolution was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

The House reconsidered the vote by which the loan bill was rejected, and recommitted it to the committee on Ways and Means.

Correspondence Richmond Examiner.)

How the Civil Rights Bill will affect the South—Doubt about the Probable Veto of Senator Stewart's Compromise—Its Accompanying Declaration.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The civil rights bill, now before the President, deeply concerns the Southern States. As modified, it does not regulate the right of suffrage, but it proceeds upon the assumption that Congress can enact civil and penal codes for the States. The bill applies to all States, but will never probably be enforced anywhere but in the South; and then it will fall into desuetude if the South should be represented in Congress. Some say that if the President signs this bill, it should be with the understanding that Congress, having received all that they have claimed, should admit the Southern representatives. But the only effect upon Congress will be to encourage further exactions.

The conservative republican senators who opposed this and the Freedmen's Bureau bill, are in doubt whether the President will sign it. It is his duty to veto this bill or not. But they will sustain him in the veto, and will not blame him if he do not. The democratic senators fervently denounce the measure; but they, too, are in doubt whether the President will veto it.

The new proposition—for a compromise between Congress and the Southern States, as offered by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is destined to become a subject of grave discussion. You will notice that democratic senators do not like it, and the radicals sustain it. The radicals demanded equal suffrage in all the States—equal, if not universal. The President's telegraphic letter to Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, will be considered as, in some sense, committing him to the proposition of Mr. Stewart. But, if the Reconstruction Committee adopt and report Mr. Stewart's resolutions, and if he should pass, the President will no doubt approve it, because it only offers a plan of reconstruction to the Southern States for their acceptance or rejection. It is accompanied, however, with a declaration that Congress demands all those guarantees before a general amnesty will be declared, and all the representatives from the eleven States be admitted. Congress, it is averred, will do nothing better than this for the South. At the next session they will be equally or more exacting. Now, it is said, the States concerned can voluntarily accept these terms, through their State Legislatures, and be brought back at once to their former relations with the Union. The offer by Mr. Stewart is a sort of *ad hoc*. The eleven States are allowed to punish themselves for rebellion. The measure disclaims any attempt at coercion.

Editor.

DAILY SENTINEL.

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

VOL. I.

RALEIGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1866.

NO. 189.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES.
5¢ Keg Horse Shoes.
5¢ do. Mule
200lb. Horse Shoe Nails.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 27, 1866.

Matches,
Blacking,
Ink,
Wrapping Paper,
Letter Paper,
Spelling Books, &c.
For sale by A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 1866.

An Act to regulate the terms of the Supreme Court and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted, that the terms of the Supreme Court shall commence on the first Monday in January, and cease beginning on the second Monday of January, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. Causes depending in said Court, which have been discontinued, in consequence of the failure of the Judges to hold any of its regular terms, shall be remanded on the desks by the Clerk.

Sec. 3. That the particular day of this year, in which the original or final date of the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 5. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 7. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 8. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 10. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 11. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 12. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 13. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 14. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 15. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 16. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 17. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 18. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 19. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 20. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 21. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 22. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 23. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 24. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 25. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 26. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 27. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 28. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 29. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 30. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 31. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 32. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 33. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 34. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 35. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 36. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 37. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 38. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 39. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 40. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 41. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 42. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 43. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 44. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 45. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 46. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 47. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 48. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 49. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 50. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 51. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 52. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 53. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 54. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 55. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 56. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 57. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 58. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 59. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 60. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 61. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 62. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 63. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 64. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 65. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 66. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 67. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 68. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 69. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 70. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 71. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 72. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 73. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 74. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 75. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 76. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 77. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 78. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 79. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 80. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 81. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.

Sec. 82. That the term of the Supreme Court, and time instead of the term date prescribed by law.