

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every evening (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:
For Daily, per year, \$10 00
For six months, 5 00
For one month, 1 00
Two months, 2 00
Three months, 3 00
Four months, 4 00
Five months, 5 00
Six months, 6 00
Seven months, 7 00
Eight months, 8 00
Nine months, 9 00
Ten months, 10 00
Eleven months, 11 00
Twelve months, 12 00
The terms are invariably in advance. The Weekly and Semi-weekly will be issued about the first of January. Money may be sent us by the Rail Road post-office or the Express Companies.

First of April.

On this day, we shall reluctantly discontinue the Sentinel to all who have not paid. We do not do this because we doubt the integrity of any one, or because we think our friends will not pay us, but we are compelled to this course from sheer necessity. Every thing we use we are compelled to pay for cash; hence, we are obliged to do business strictly on the cash principle, after the 31st day of the present month.

We find that, from haste or other causes, errors have occurred on our small books. In all cases we are glad to rectify errors. If any error occurs, write us at once, and we will correct it promptly.

The Stewart Compromise.

We have already expressed our decided disapproval of the resolutions of Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, offered in the U. S. Senate, proposing a general amnesty to all participants in the late revolution, provided the States consent to universal suffrage, without regard to color. It is understood that all the Southern representatives in Washington oppose and reject the proposition. It is also understood that it finds no favor with President Johnson, or with his supporters in or out of Congress, and that it is only acceptable to the extreme radicals.

In this State, the proposition receives no favor, unless we may set down the Progress as approving it, from an occasional remark in that direction. The proposition is, first, at war with the Constitution in two particulars. It takes out of the hands of the President the power of pardon and transfers it to Congress. This delicate power has been conferred upon the President alone by the Constitution, and until that instrument is amended in this particular, no other branch of the government can exercise it, nor can the President transfer it to another. It is believed that the President has already determined to grant pardon and amnesty to the great mass of those embraced in the fourteen exceptions of his amnesty proclamation, reserving for future consideration, the final determination of the cases of those regarded most offensive as leaders in the revolution, either to be tried or pardoned. We believe that the great moral ends of the government in subduing the revolutionists have been fully accomplished—that nothing more remains to be done by the further shedding of blood or fixing upon the guilty any punishment. We are, therefore, strongly in favor of universal amnesty, believing that it will accomplish more in eradicating all bitterness and ill feeling than any other course.

It has, however, been given out that those who claim to be peaceable Union men in the South, and in this State, are opposed to a general amnesty. They have not yet become satisfied with blood—their bitterness of feeling towards those who cannot affiliate with them, is still kept up at fever-heat. Nothing but the possession of all the offices, and the ostracism of those who oppose them, will satisfy them, and hence all exhibitions of mercy and forbearance on the part of the President are offensive to them. Universal suffrage is not only offensive to the Constitution, but is at war with the genius of the government, and the teachings of the fathers of the Republic. Just in proportion as suffrage is extended without regard to the qualifications of the voter, in the same ratio the constitutional powers of the Federal Republic become weakened, and the tendency to mobocracy increases. Hence, no greater calamity could befall the country than the introduction of universal suffrage. But independently of the direful effects of negro suffrage upon the character of the government, there are social and moral objections, which can never be overcome in the South, by any plan which the North may set up. The South will grant to the colored race all that is equal and just for the maintenance and preservation of their rights as freemen. It will concede to them whatever is necessary for their security and improvement, both in mental and moral culture, but all concessions of social or political equality will be rigidly and rightfully withheld, until that period in the history of the negro race, if it ever arrive, when so rich a heritage shall have been purchased by such evidences of improvement and qualification as will entitle them to it. Any attempt to enforce this on the part of Congress will entail upon the South all the horrors of a war between the races, which must result in the utter extinction of the black race.

If the North desires the equality of the races—the obliteration of all moral, social and political distinctions in regard to color, let it have it, with all the practical results of amalgamation, decline and ruin. But the South will never submit to such an admixture of Anglo-Saxon blood and deterioration, as must necessarily result from the removal of all social, moral and political distinctions between the two races. Before granting this, either the South must become depopulated by the emigration of the whites, or it would submit quietly to be taxed for the removal of the blacks to a territory of their own, where they would be obliged to acknowledge no superior.

Gold closed to-day, in New York, at \$1.14 3/4 to \$1.15.

Munchausen Redivivus.

It would be laughable, were it not that our people are in no condition to regard such things so lightly, to read the ridiculous and extravagant falsehoods that are being perpetrated by anonymous scribbles, sojourning in or traveling through the South, and published in Northern newspapers. One would suppose that the palpable mendacity of most of these effusions would disgust even the most credulous old woman that was ever afflicted with negrophobia in Boston or Nantucket, but, unfortunately, some people are very apt to believe what they want to believe. And when Senator Sumner sets the example, on the floor of the United States Senate, of reading them by wholesale in the greedy ears of Radical malignants and to a gaping audience of negroes and negro-worshippers, it is perhaps not surprising that to even the most absurd stories should find ready credence among numbers of the people.

It is reserved for a late correspondent of the Wisconsin State Journal, writing from Wilmington, to leap the climax of falsehood and of shameless effrontery. That paper publishes what it says are extracts from a private letter, written to a prominent member of the Legislature by an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina. We submit two or three of these extracts, in order to show the nauseating stuff of which these letters, in general, are composed, and for the purpose of calling the attention of the Chief of the Bureau in this State to the infamous libels upon our people of which one of his subordinates has been guilty. We believe it to be the wish of that gentleman to cultivate the most amicable relations with our citizens, and he will appreciate the probable effects of such unlicensed slander and vituperation.

We begin with falsehood No. 1: "I wish you could visit this country and see what a terrible system of anarchy reigns. Every day has its own report of murders, robbery, and murder committed upon the defenseless negro. In each county is organized a body of armed men called 'local police,' whose almost constant business it is to rob the negro, dividing the spoils among themselves. If a strange darkey is found in the limits of their district, he is unto him; he is a lawful prize, and his personal property, from his greenbacks to his tobacco and pocket handkerchief, fall into their sacker hands."

This, of course, is manufactured out of the whole cloth, and contains a wholesale libel upon "each" county in the State. But it is nothing to falsehood No. 2, which we proceed to give. We have had misgivings as to whether we should admit so indecent a paragraph into our columns; but our motive will be appreciated, when we say that, in doing so, we desire to call the attention of all fair-minded and decent men to the monstrous aspersions that are, with impunity, being cast upon our people.

"I saw a white man in Raleigh, a month ago, who actually had fifty negro children, and one of them was the child of his negro daughter, thus actually being father and grandfather to the same child. This is thought nothing of here. In fact, in private conversation, 'gentlemen' will acknowledge their relationship to the negro in the presence of their wives and daughters, without calling a blush upon their gentle Southern cheeks. They are so accustomed to having half-brothers among their slaves, that it in no manner seems to affect their respect for their common father. I called at a lady's house last week, and of course the 'negro' was introduced, and she related an anecdote of their household's wedding. She said they were much interested in her, and dressed her as nicely as a white bride, because she was her niece! Her young lady daughter was in the room, and two ladies visiting her. They thought nothing of it! What do you think?"

Again: "When the army leaves, all Northern men, all loyal Southern men, and all the negroes who can, will go with them. I called at a lady's house last week, and she said they will; and if the Government intend to guarantee their freedom, it must be done with Yankee bayonets, which are the only arguments these noble men succumb to. Even the post-master and custom-house officer, who have taken the oath prescribed for such officers, are as disloyal in their talk as any men you ever saw in private life. They hate the old flag and its supporters, and although cringing enough when they come into our office, will pass us without speaking if they can do so."

This last paragraph accounts for the milk in the cocoa-nut. The creature who could be guilty of such wanton vilification of a helpless people is evidently no gentleman. Our people, great and small, are not slow, generally, in detecting the absence of those traits that go to make up one. This correspondent has doubtless found deficient in all the necessary qualities, and accordingly has been "passed by" by all respectable people. *Hinc ille laboriosa.*

Northern people, those of the army and others, sojourning with or resident among us, who manifest by their daily walk and conversation, a spirit of acrimony and enmity towards a community, must expect to be "passed by." When a contrary spirit is exhibited, we believe that our people are disposed not only to appreciate it highly, but to show their appreciation of it.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

We discontinued the telegraphic dispatches, because we got too little for too much. The press agents seemed not to know what was desirable to our readers and what was not. We were paying at the rate of \$2000 per year for what we got, which did not pay us or our readers.

We shall, however, avail ourselves of special dispatches from New York and Washington, so soon as we can make the arrangement, and we have been promised the benefit of any private dispatches received by our friends. Quotations of the price of gold and other articles will be found in our columns.

Time of Publication.

We shall return on Wednesday morning to our former plan of issuing the Daily Sentinel in the morning, finding that the present arrangement does not well suit. Our paper will be in time for the Western and Fayetteville mails in the evening, and our press will be stopped to receive any additional news by Northern mail. In this regard it will have the advantages of both an evening and morning paper.

The Civil Rights Bill.

The latest indications from Washington are that the President will veto this most objectionable bill. This impression is strengthened by the fact that the National Intelligencer, which is supposed to occupy a semi-official relation to the Administration, in its issue of the 24th, shows its hostility to the measure and dissects it in trenchant style. Setting out with the declaration that it is a bill "to abolish the States of the Union," the Intelligencer sets its opposition to it on several distinct grounds,—in which, we are induced to hope, it but reflects the opinions of the Executive:

1. It abolishes all State jurisdiction. All offences under, and causes affecting persons protected by, the act, are cognizable exclusively by Federal courts. It covers almost every civil transaction of society, not to say social, moral and political relations. As it applies to all native Americans without exception, save Indians not taxed, there is no person but has a right to invoke it, nor any class of cases in which it might not, by the constructions of the forum, be pleaded. And whenever it is put in issue, the exclusive Federal jurisdiction supercedes, and it becomes a misdemeanor to prosecute the suit elsewhere than in a Federal court.

2. It establishes negro superiority. If, from any cause, the necessary police regulations of a State, in its purely local and domestic concerns, should operate to recognize a distinction of color or race, however indirectly, this law may be invoked successfully to resist it with the army and navy of the United States.

But even that is not the end of it. It would be an offence to recognize, in State law, or even in private contract, a distinction of color or race "under color of any custom." The Intelligencer thus elaborates this point:

"This is, we believe, an unprecedented provision. It carries Federal interference into private contracts which the States have never intruded upon. It might, — may, — daily happen, that bargains are made between whites and colored men, which are indispensable to the well-being of the latter, yet which would be unentirely without recourse to the custom of distinguishing on account of race or color—an observance of which is made penal by this statute. The very customs of a community are to be made criminal and unamenable to an authority foreign to their locality. All the dealings of man with man in society depend for their interpretation upon local custom. Yet by this extraordinary provision the customs of communities—the very canvass on which the picture of social order is painted—are to be perverted into agencies of strife, heart-burning, and mischief. 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