

THE SENTINEL.

W. E. PELL, Editor.

Thursday, April 5, 1866.

OUR TERMS.

The Sentinel is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates: For Daily, per year, \$10.00

Cash Payments in Advance.

From this present time, those who desire the Daily, Semi-Weekly or Weekly Sentinel, must send the cash in advance, and those who owing for the past, are expected to settle as soon as possible.

Errors in Accounts.

We beg all who fall to receive the Sentinel Mer-to-day, if they have sent us money for which we have not given them credit, to write us immediately.

The Cross Mark.

The cross mark (X) on your paper, after this, indicates that the time for which you have paid has nearly expired.

The President's Proclamation--The Radicals.

We have no further information as to the details of the President's Proclamation than that furnished by the telegraphic synopsis published in our issue of yesterday. It would appear, from that abstract, that the President has not, as yet, declared a general amnesty, nor restored the privileges of Habeas Corpus to the lately insurgent States, as, perhaps, some anticipated he would do.

While the Chief Magistrate of the country, in the exercise of his Constitutional and Executive prerogative, is thus engaged in his great work of pacification and restoration, the so-called Reconstruction Committee is also still engaged in its work of pulling down.

Sufficient returns from the election in this State have not reached us, as yet, to enable us to say with certainty what has been the issue. The probability is that the Republican candidate has been chosen by a very meagre majority.

The chasm which separates the President from the Radicals was sufficiently distinct before, but now it is broad, deep and impassable. Every man must stand on one side or the other. It cannot be said of any man, "sect," party or faction, that "the President is with you--Congress is with you."

Gold closed in New York, on the 2nd, at 177. Cotton had a declining tendency, with sales of 700 bales at 40 1/2 cts.

Colored Contractors and Colored Post Masters.

We received a call on Tuesday from Mr. Vassal, the late special Agent of the Post Office Department in the State, and Mr. A. Jobe, of Tennessee, his successor. Our conversation was brief, and we received the following impressions:

Both of these officers, we think, are anxious to restore the mail routes and the post offices, but we were surprised to hear Mr. Vassal intimate that both the contractors for the mails and the post-masters, could be supplied from the colored population. We demurred at once to his suggestions on this subject, but admitted that, perhaps, in some few cases, colored men of respectability might be allowed to become contractors. In this view we understood Mr. Jobe as concurring with us.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE SPECIAL AGENT FOR NORTH CAROLINA, Fayetteville, Feb. 22, 1866.

DEAR SIR:--Yours of the 17th has just been forwarded to me. In reply I have to say that the law recognizes no difference between a white man and a black one. We have several contracts with colored men in Virginia, and one in this State.

Col. C. A. CILLEY, Salisbury.

"The old black laws are repealed." That is true. The colored people are secured by law every privilege and protection in all civil rights necessary for the defence of their lives, their persons and their property. But there is no law yet, either National or State, which franchises them and makes them citizens of the United States or of the States. The Civil Rights bill was designed not only to give them all civil rights, but all political rights.

But to the main point: We are anxious to see the mail contracts revived and postmasters appointed, but we object positively to those offices being filled by colored persons, for the following reasons: 1st. It is contrary to any existing law.

2d. The great accommodation offered to the public by the U. S. P. O. Department, is only valuable in the proportion as it enjoys the confidence of the public, as a safe and reliable medium of communication for letters, papers and money. If colored persons were employed as mail contractors and postmasters, it would forfeit entirely the confidence of the Southern people in the Department.

3d. Such a scheme would subject the government to great loss and trouble from the general infidelity in office which would prevail. 4th. Such a resort would shock the moral sense and the social feelings of the South, and lead to an almost universal withdrawal of the people from any reliance on the P. O. Department.

5th. If Messrs. Vassal and Jobe desire to revive the postal system of the South, as we have no doubt they do, we advise them to seek out the most honest, reliable and energetic white men in the South, who can be induced to accept the position and take the oath; otherwise, let matters remain as they are.

6th. It is not necessary to summarize here the testimony of Lee and other southern men whose judgment and honor are beyond doubt. It proves, with reference to Virginia, what would be shown in the case of every other State, were resident witnesses called upon. It furthermore shows that the radical charge of disloyalty on the part of the South is simply a sham, a pretence. It will have the effect to open the eyes of the country to the true character of the insurrection, which, under the guise of a reconstruction committee, is now in session at Washington.

7th. The Association has done well in the selection of its President, and equally well in the selection of Col. W. Lee Davidson, of Charlotte, as its Agent in this State. Col. Davidson has the enthusiasm in the cause necessary to success.

8th. The Old and New School Presbyterians of Colorado have united under the style of the Presbytery of Colorado.

For the Sentinel.

Messrs. Editors:--As some discussion has arisen in regard to certain files of newspapers belonging to the State Library, and which, at one time, were supposed to be missing, I think a bare statement of the facts is due, not only to the parties immediately interested, but to the public also, in order that it may be better informed in its opinion in reference thereto.

Before my return to the library, about the first of January, the files had been put into the hands of the binder. About the first of February, as well as I recollect, the binder informed me that the files for '65 were not among those sent out to him. I immediately went to Mr. Bradley, Gray, Holden's Librarian, and made enquiries about them. He informed me that he had put into the binder's hands all that he found in the Library, when he took charge of it, and that, if those of 1865 were not among them, he knew nothing about them. I was much concerned in regard to the supposed loss of the papers, knowing, that they were the best record of the times that could be collected, and knowing also, full well, that they were on their regular file when I left the Library last September. After a minute search, I found them packed in a box in the upper part of the Library. Such are the naked facts in regard to their supposed loss.

Now, Messrs. Editors, permit me to say that I do not believe Gov. Holden had any knowledge that the files were put where they were found, and I will give you my reasons for that belief. Supposing that Gov. Holden had any disposition to prevent access to the files of the Standard, he knew very well that there were other files in the city than those belonging to the State Library. Having occasion, myself, during the last gubernatorial campaign, to refer to the Standard of '63, and not finding that of the Library on regular file, I was permitted access to the Governor's, Nor was that the first time. In 1854, having occasion to refer to the Standard of 1850, and having no file of that date in the Library, upon request the Governor very courteously lent me his own. He must have been well aware for what purpose I wanted it, viz: to point out the inconsistencies in the political teachings of the Standard of 1850 and 1864. Thus, Messrs. Editors, it is very evident that, in whatever light others may regard Gov. Holden's political record, he himself, has no disposition to cover it up in a box, put it under a bushel, or in any other manner conceal it. It is known to you, Messrs. Editors, that I am no political admirer of Gov. Holden, but political differences never have, and I trust never will, prevent us from doing fair and even-handed justice.

Very Respectfully, O. H. PERRY.

April 4th, 1866.

[We have made no charge or imputation that Governor Holden had himself removed the files of the Standard from their ordinary place in the Library. We have simply stated that when persons wished to consult them, some portions of the files were not to be found. The Provisional Librarian declared he did not know where they were, and, after they were found, he declared he did not know who put them in the box and placed them in that part of the Library. Now, you are simply curious enough to inquire, "Who put them there? Why were they put there?"--not, in any manner, designing to intimate that they were placed there by Gov. Holden. But our present Librarian makes a point, which is not so clear. He says, "it is very evident that in whatever light others may regard Gov. Holden's political record, he himself has no disposition to cover it up in a box, put it under a bushel, or in any manner conceal it." Now this, we conceive, embraces the entire ground of complaint with our correspondent "P. E. C." Judging from the declarations of the Standard, for the last ten months, as well as from the course of the Provisional Governor towards Maj. Husted, it does look as if he was disposed to put his former lights under a bushel! How else can our worthy Librarian account for the order not to permit Maj. Husted, who up to that time was on friendly terms with the Governor, to visit the Library?--E. S. SENTINEL.]

An exchange very truly remarks that if one-tenth of the contemplated amendments to the Federal Constitution ran the gauntlet of the State Legislatures, the organic law which our forefathers framed with so much deliberation and care will soon be in the curious condition of the famous pair of stockings which were "damaged" and otherwise repaired until not one particle of the original material remained. No old fashioned, wooden bottomed ship ever returned from a whaling cruise of four years, with half as many barnacles clinging to its hull as there will be "amendments to the Constitution."

GEN. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON. We are gratified to learn that this gentleman, who was recently arrested and held to bail, in Baltimore, to answer an indictment for treason, has been released. The President interfered and ordered an abandonment of the case.

N. C. BOSTON. North Carolina old fixtures are quoted in New York at 80.

Great Southern Fair. BALTIMORE, April 2. The great Southern Fair, for the aid of the destitute people of the South, opened to-night at Institute Hall, with a dense crowd. The collection of goods is very large and costly.

Proceedings of Congress. WASHINGTON, April 2. The proceedings of Congress to-day were generally unimportant. The Senate debated the bill to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States. In the House the Loan Bill was reported favorably and without amendment. The consideration of the President's veto was postponed, probably on account of the absence of several Senators, and also until the vacant seats are filled.

Attempted Murder of General Forrest by a Negro--The Negro Killed. MEMPHIS, April 1. A letter from Sunflower County, Mississippi, says a negro man employed on Gen. Forrest's plantation, while assaulting his (the negro's) sick wife, yesterday, was remonstrated with by Gen. Forrest. The negro drew a knife and attempted to kill Gen. Forrest, who, after receiving a wound in the hand, seized an axe and killed the negro. Gen. Forrest then gave himself up to the sheriff. The negroes of the plantation justify the homicide.

FROM WASHINGTON.

More Evidence Before the Reconstruction Committee--New Jersey Senatorship.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, of Tuesday, writes: Mr. J. R. DeBow, who was formerly superintendent of the census, and has recently made a tour through the Southern States, was examined last Thursday before the committee on reconstruction, in reference to the political condition and industrial prospects of the eleven States now excluded from representation. His statements and views were given at some length, and will prove to be of interest.

It can be seen that the U. S. Supreme Court will give a decision to-morrow or next day upon the first oath question in the case of Garland ex parte. If so, the decision will be adverse to the constitutionality of the oath. The majority of the court had come to this opinion some weeks ago. If the New Jersey Legislature elect a Senator at all at the present session, they will elect a conservative. This will be a sore disappointment to the radicals, and may defeat their plot for the removal of the President. One or two other favorable circumstances are noticed, which will aid the conservatives in retaining a sufficient force to sustain the veto on the civil rights bill, and the future very important vetoes which are soon to follow.

After the Connecticut election the Senate will have no motive for holding back the District negro suffrage bill. They will pass it probably in the form in which it came from the House, that is, the extension of universal and unequal suffrage to the blacks of the District. The Democratic Senators will, of course, resist any proposition to entrap the President into a qualified negro suffrage bill. Both the radicals and the conservatives desire to press the matter to a veto. "The republican party of Congress has been quiet in regard to negro suffrage, of late, lest the issue should destroy them in Connecticut, and it would in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and other loyal Northern States. But the scheme is only suspended, not abandoned. It is the main plank of the republican platform.

The Governor of Vermont, as the Legislature is not in session, will appoint a successor to the deceased Mr. Fiske. We learn that his choice will almost certainly fall upon Mr. Hildes Hall, a gentleman who was favorably known in Congress some twenty-five years ago, and was afterwards a member of the Land-Claim Commission in California. Mr. Hall may be here by Wednesday.

PROBABILITY OF SUSTAINING THE VETO.

A Philadelphia paper of this morning says, in its Washington dispatches: "It is generally conceded that the Civil Rights bill will be passed over the veto, on Tuesday." If it had been added that such "concessions" are made only by people who don't know what they are talking about, the statement would have been correct. As it is, there is not a word of truth in it. On the contrary, it is well known to all well informed persons here, that such a result was never certain, and depended altogether upon the election of a Radical to succeed Mr. Stockton, and upon the continued illness of Mr. Dixon and Mr. Wright; and that since the noble and patriotic stand taken by Mr. Fowler has been known, the Radical leaders have not only abandoned all hopes of being able to carry the bill, but will not even dare to try to do so. Indeed, according to the present indications, it looks as if they will try to postpone the consideration of the bill indefinitely. This, of itself, is a confession that they are vanquished, and that they cannot pass the bill over the President's veto.

Owing to Mr. Scovel's action, the Senate cannot at present count of more than 49 members. It will require the vote of 33 of these to pass the bill over the veto. The vote of 17 Senators will be enough to sustain the veto, and prevent the passage of the bill. But the Radicals can only count on 21 votes, including Mr. Foot's successor and Mr. Stewart; and it is not absolutely certain that Mr. Stewart will vote with them. On the other hand, it is certain that 17 Senators will vote to sustain the veto. This 17 includes Messrs. Harris, Morgan and Norton. If Mr. Dixon and Mr. Wright are well enough to attend, it will swell the conservative vote, to 19.--Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald, April 2d.

For the Sentinel.

Welded Afloat Again. MESSRS. EDITORS:--It being understood that the bridge over Roanoke river would be completed by the 2d inst., the citizens of the town, and many from the country, assembled to witness the passing of the first train over the new and excellent bridge, built by that accomplished architect, Mr. Samuel Hand, of Portsmouth, Va., being, I think, the third that he has built at the same place.

At the schedule hour for the arrival of the Seaboard and Roanoke train, (an engine in town was fired-up for the purpose), and the bridge being ready, Mr. Hand, the architect, together with many of the citizens of town, got aboard and passed over to meet and welcome the arrival of the train and passengers from Portsmouth. It was met on the bridge, and cordially amid the booming of cannon, the whirling of hats, and the loud cheering of the citizens, which was responded to by the passengers on the train. There came on the train from Petersburg--the same courtesies being extended in greeting the arrival of that train and passengers as to the first. All meeting together from the four different railroads, and extending to each other the hand of fellowship and friendship, brought to mind the good old days of yore.

Long will be held in remembrance, by the citizens of Weldon, the 2d day of April, 1866, after being shut out and cut off from the usual routes of business so long. When our town was crowded with troops and travelers, it was impossible to afford that accommodation to the travelling public that was desired, but now that business and travel have resumed their former channels, we can promise good accommodation to the travelling public. There is here a good and well kept Hotel, together with several stores, which will enable us to give all who may call upon us entire satisfaction.

Weldon, April 3d, 1866.

Conservative Victory in Memphis. MEMPHIS, April 1st. The election of representatives to-day resulted in an overwhelming majority for the Johnson party.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATSON'S GALLERY! PHOTOGRAPHS--THE ART CONTINUES TO IMPROVE.

I HAVE the pleasure to announce to the citizens of Raleigh, and North Carolina, that in addition to the many beautiful styles of photographs, I am now making up most beautiful sets of pictures.

FOR SALE. A RESIDENCE IN CHAPEL HILL. It is a very handsome place in the Western part of the village. The dwelling house was built, a few years ago, by Mrs. M. C. South-land, its former owner, and is large and roomy, having eight rooms and a passage. Apartments are all the necessary out buildings and five acres of land.

CORN AND PEAS. A Consignment of 1000 Bushels Corn, 1000 Bushels B. E. Peas. Will be in Store to-day.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF Spring Goods. WE have just received, and are now opening a complete and beautiful assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, EMBRACING DRESS GOODS, FRENCH JACONETS, LAUNDS, ORGANDIES, FRENCH & AMERICAN PRINTS, BLEACHED COTTON, LINEN, MULL, NAINSOOK, SWISS MUSLINS, NOTIONS &c. &c.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!! Bradley's Double Elastic, Pride of the World, Empire Trail. Call and get one at McKIMMON & SONS.

SHOES! SHOES!! A splendid assortment of J. MILES & Son's best for Ladies, Misses and Gents. McKIMMON & SONS.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!! Coffee, Crushed & Pulverized Sugar, Rice & Java Coffee, Gun Powder, Tea, Pepper, and, in fact, every thing you wish at McKIMMON & SONS.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON WEEKLY LINE OF FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIPS.

Starlight, Washington, Rebecca Clyde, Capt. Pedrick, Capt. Chichester, Capt. Young. Passage, having superior Accommodations, \$25.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK. ARTHUR LEAHY, 79 William St., HORACE M. BARRY, Act., Wilmington N. C.

The WILMINGTON & WELDON RAIL ROAD, having largely increased their rolling stock, are now prepared to move freight promptly from all points, and will give preference to through Steamer freight over all other. Two daily trains are now running and freight per Steamer will always go forward, on day of arrival.

VIRGINIA TO EUROPE DIRECT. The Splendid British Steamship EPHESUS, CAPT. WM. COLLINGS, Will leave Norfolk for Liverpool, direct, on or about May 1st.

Messrs. Chloves & Osborn, Agents, Petersburg, Va. Messrs. MacAndrews & Co., Agents, Liverpool.

CITY ELECTION. MAYOR'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, April 2, 1866. Notice is hereby given, that polls will be opened at 9 o'clock, at which time will be held the annual election for the Mayor, and the City Council, for the term of one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1867. The voters of the city, for their acceptance or rejection, the new charter passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Notice is given of the new charter, which will be held with the word "accepted" printed on it, those opposed with the word "rejected". By order of the Board of Commissioners. W. B. HARRISON, Mayor.

STOLEN!

From my stable in Franklin, on the 2nd inst. a small light HORSE, MAHOG, with black mane and tail, has shoes on three of her feet, the right hind foot has shoe on it, but left fore foot has on a shoe; blind in her right eye. I will give a liberal reward for the recovery of the mare, and a still more liberal reward for the thief and mare. FRANKLIN, April 3-1866. CALVIN OUTLER.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN.

Any person or company desiring the services of a thoroughly competent business man, in any business requiring the knowledge of book keeping, or as an agent, either in merchandise, shipping, Rail Road, Express Business, &c., with a living salary and liberal commission, will please send a letter to the Editors of the "SENTINEL".

RICHMOND'S FLOUR AND CASKING.

Just at hand a limited supply of these well known and celebrated Flours & Casks, Extra Land-O-Lake Flour, &c. JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent, Raleigh, April 2, 1866.

LANCASTER'S COTTON PLANTER.

Several of these excellent labor saving Machines, to secure a regular stand, all should use them. JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent, Raleigh, April 2-1866.

CORN.

500 BUSHELS prime WHITE CORN just at hand, JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent, Raleigh, April 1866.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.

IN FRONT OF OUR STORE, On Friday, the 6th of April, at 3 o'clock, P.M., in order to close consignments, we will sell at Auction the following useful and valuable articles:

- 40 Pair of new Truss Cases, 60 New Sunders, 25 Frying Pans, 10 dozen Mill Saw Files, 15 dozen Hand Saw Files, 20 Boxes "Southern Star" soap, 500 lbs Smoking Tobacco, 3 Boxes Window Glass, 12 x 14, 5 Boxes Sheet Tin 1 C, 200 lbs of Tan Sole Leather, 250 8 1/2 Bunches of Cap, 20 barrels Superior Flour, sound and good, 10 stands Maudslayi Butters, 10 dozen Ladies Blouses, 200 yards cotton Platts, 1000 Cigars, 5 boxes Tallow Candles, 2 cases 1000 lbs Rice, 5 cases of that old Mungobala Whiskey, 10 cases of "B. & S.", 14 dozen C. & S., 48 dozen Windsor Sapp., 500 dozen Agate Buttons, 20 Packs of "covered" Pins, 11 dozen Combs, Hair and I.B., 20 dozen Fine Combs, 20 dozen Turf Combs, 2 dozen Steel Trimmers, 18 boxes B. & S. Greenish & Red, 30 lbs black Thread Assorted, and a large variety of other articles not specified in this list.

HARDWARE.

1866. SPRING TRADE 1866. DUNN, PLUMMER & CO., No. 4, Iron Front Building, SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.

(Successors to Dunn and Spencer and S. A. Plummer & Co.) Are now receiving direct from the MANUFACTURERS, IN THE COUNTRY AND EUROPE, A Large and Well Assorted Stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND CARRIAGE MATERIALS.

Our long experience in the trade enables us to get you a stock particularly suited to VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

And we are determined to make prices and terms to our old friends, and all others buying goods in our line, as favorable as any regular house in the trade.

ANDREW DUNN, E. A. PLUMMER, M. N. J. YOUNG, G. H. VENABLE, W. T. PLUMMER.

April 2-1866.

COTTON SEED! COTTON SEED!!

A fine lot of Extra quality Pomegranate COTTON SEED, one and two years old. In Store and for Sale, by DAVIS & JONES, Raleigh, N. C.

March 21-1866.

FOR SALE.

95 Barrels of Tar, in excellent order. DAVIS & JONES, Raleigh, N. C.

March 24-1866.

JUST RECEIVED.

27 Boxes Manufactured TOBACCO, Spun Cotton assorted from No. 8 to 13.

By EPSON & PULLMAN, 14 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, March 22, 1866.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA, AT RICHMOND.

SPRING AND SUMMER SESSION 1866. A REGULAR Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the 16th of April, and continue four months. At the close of the term, examinations for the Degrees will take place. All the requisite facilities for instruction are at the command of the Faculty, including access to a Hall, Hall containing 200 beds.

Fees: Matriculation \$5.--Professors' Tuition \$100. Demonstrator of Anatomy \$10. Graduation \$30. For further information, address: L. S. JOYNER, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, Richmond, Va.

March 23, 1866.

SIFTERS.

10 doz. Assorted sizes. B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO., March 30, 1866.

Chance for Good Investments.

SEVERAL Houses and Lots in the City of Raleigh for sale. Also Wake County Lands. Apply to Q. BUSBEE, Attorney at Law, Raleigh, N. C.

March 2, 1866.

30 Fresh Prime Carolina Rice. CASES first quality, just received, by O. G. FARLEY & CO., Wilmington, N. C. March 15, 1866.