

THE SENTINEL.

Wm. E. FELL, SEATON GALES, Editors.

Monday, May 7, 1866.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates: For Daily, per year, \$10.00; six months, 5.00; one month, 1.00; two months, 2.00; Sent Weekly, per year, 5.00; Weekly, per year, 2.00.

Gross Deception.

But few of our readers are accustomed to read 'The Chronicle,' published at Washington by Forney, and they may not be fully aware of the grossness of the deception which that paper palates upon its patrons at the North.

If I were permitted to tell you how many patriotic men from all parts of the Union, North and South, contributed to that report the fruits of conscientious reflection and long experience, including in the catalogue the first jurists, soldiers, publicists and Christians, you would attach to it almost a sacred significance.

Who are these patriotic men of the South, who have contributed to, or who approve, the monstrous proposals of this report? What North Carolinians (we speak of the people of a State sincerely anxious for a restoration of her relations to the Federal Government on just principles) has been consulted as to this report or has expressed his approbation of it?

We comment to the attention of our neighbor, the Standard, and to all who have been disposed to attribute less influence to Gov. Worth than to Ex-Gov. Holden, at Washington, the following interesting telegram. We may now, without impropriety, say that the 329 petitions which Gov. Worth found in the Executive office, on his entrance, were not only forwarded to Washington a week after, but we learn that in three or four weeks they had all passed through the hands of the proper officers of the Attorney General's office, ready for the action of the President.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The President has ordered pardons to be issued to all North Carolinians who had applications or petitions on file, and directed them to be completed and sent to the petitioners. They include all petitions from that State on file in the office of the Attorney General, several hundred in number.

THE WHOLE ROSE and temper of the last issue of the Standard is "unmistakably" Radical. It objects to the term "malignants," as applied to the Congressional Jacobins; it virtually apologizes for their course of oppression and ruin, and declares that things are "getting worse and worse" in North Carolina. It publishes, without comment, an article from the Nashville Press justifying the disfranchisement of a large class of the people of the State of Tennessee, which fact, coupled with its quasi-endorsement of the report of the star-chamber Committee, is conclusive that it favors a similar programme of proscription and oppression in North Carolina.

It rejoices to see, as we have heretofore stated, that the President and Cabinet, including Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, and excluding, perhaps, Mr. Harlan, have set their faces against this report, and in favor of the President's plan of reconstruction. Such mockery of the South as the report recommends shocks the sensibilities of even the pitiful "Minister of War."

In RADICAL CONTEMPLATION, disloyalty has become synonymous with hostility to the negro and opposition to the scheme of negro enfranchisement and equality. When they want to show the unfitness of the Southern whites for representation in Congress and restoration to the Union, they cite instances of bad treatment towards the freedmen; and when they cannot find genuine cases they manufacture them, which show their purposes equally as well.

The recent burning of two colored churches in Petersburg, almost Forney and his crew a rare opportunity for the exercise of their vocation in this line. Now it is bold, and, we have little doubt, truthfully, charged by the press of that City, that the incendiaries were committed or procured by parties who are desirous of arraying the two races against each other and who are interested in making testimony for the Radicals, and we are glad to see that the authorities and citizens of our sister City are taking the proper steps to show their repudiation of the act, and their sympathy with the colored people in their loss.

The Common Council has offered a reward of \$5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties, and the citizens have contributed nearly \$4,000 towards the work of re-building the churches. We think it probable that neither Forney, Sumner nor Stevens would contribute a cent to this work of charity. The negro will find out who has been, and it is his true friend, when the excitement, delusion and novelties of the hour shall have been dissipated.

THE CASE OF MAJ. GEN.—The correspondent of the New York Herald, who accompanies Gen. Steadman and Fullerton, says, of this case, that "the evidence given tends rather to exculpate than to condemn Maj. Gen. in the atrocities committed at Salisbury."

THE MORNINGS continued that polygamy is in accordance with the Declaration of Independence, which proclaims that the pursuit of happiness is an inalienable right.

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Ex-Gov. Holden's Position. We do not rejoice at the downfall of any one, and it is always pleasant to give the credit to the sound opinions or correct positions which may at any time be assumed by our opponents. It is, therefore, with pleasure that we direct the attention of our readers to the opinions declared by Ex-Gov. Holden in the Standard and Fullerton, in opposition to the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, as given by the correspondent of the New York Herald in to-day's issue. We are the more gratified at this, because the opinion of the Standard has been heretofore regarded as decidedly favorable to the continuance of the Bureau.

Has a change come over the spirit of the Ex-Gov. Holden? Has he arrived at the conclusion that our people have become more loyal and more disposed to treat the black population? What does he now think of continuing the military? He has been strongly in favor of it heretofore; has he thought better of it recently? We could hope that a radical, i. e. an entire, change has taken place in his views. We hope that he is ready to do justice to the people of North Carolina now— that he sympathizes more with the President and less with the Radicals; yet his article on the report of the Reconstruction Committee looks strongly as if he endorses the Radical Plan. We hope he is not ready to stand alone in the South in its defence.

Moreover, we learn that the Governor is becoming deeply concerned for the condition of the poor people. He expatiates, it is said, most piteously on the streets, upon the poverty of the poor people, and their inability to pay their debts, and we understand is waxing warmer and warmer in favor of the utter repudiation of all debts, both public and private. Is that so? It will be recollected that he it was, who urged the President strongly to demand the repudiation of the State war debt, lest some of the few Union men in the State, who never wavered, should have to pay a little of it. It cannot be possible, therefore, that he advocates the repudiation of all just and loyal debts, because the "best government in the world" has stripped the people and made them the poorest of any people on earth. It surely cannot be so?

Gov. Worth at Washington. We comment to the attention of our neighbor, the Standard, and to all who have been disposed to attribute less influence to Gov. Worth than to Ex-Gov. Holden, at Washington, the following interesting telegram. We may now, without impropriety, say that the 329 petitions which Gov. Worth found in the Executive office, on his entrance, were not only forwarded to Washington a week after, but we learn that in three or four weeks they had all passed through the hands of the proper officers of the Attorney General's office, ready for the action of the President.

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Gen. Steadman and Fullerton.—Freedmen's Bureau and Southern Loyalty. A correspondent of the New York Herald, who accompanies Gen. Steadman and Fullerton on their mission of investigation through the South, writes a letter to that paper from Newbern, from which we make the following extracts. The letters of this correspondent are generally characterized by perfect truthfulness, and may be considered, from the semi-official relation of the writer to the officers of the Commission, as embodying their sentiments.

THE GENERAL SENTIMENT of the people of both North Carolina and Virginia is strongly in favor of the peaceful restoration of the Union. During the last three weeks I have heard the opinions of some hundreds of representative men and those opinions have been in the main most satisfactory. They have been whipped and they know it, but do not feel disposed to run after the man who whipped them and thank him for doing it. It is not in human nature that they should do so. But they accept the issue as decided by the war, and, as one gentleman put it, he could not kick them into rebellion again. I incline to think that the only disloyal people in these two States are some few of the editors and politicians, who have done no share of the fighting. The most loyal are undoubtedly the officers and soldiers of the rebel army.

GOVERNOR HOLDEN ON THE SITUATION. General Steadman and Fullerton, in presenting their inquiries into the working of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, have visited Raleigh, Salisbury, Goldsborough and Newbern, whence they proceed to Wilmington. At Raleigh they had an interview with Governor Holden and the leading citizens. Governor Holden said the great objection to the Bureau Court was that it was a one-man power. A planter might be dragged many miles to answer some frivolous charge preferred by a negro, and this charge would be disposed of before one man who was both judge and juror. In the past he believed the Bureau had been of advantage to both races, but its further continuance would serve no useful purpose. The relations between the two races were now on the most satisfactory footing. There had been some danger, a little time ago, of an outbreak at Wilmington, precipitated by negro soldiers; but this fear, which from the first had been somewhat exaggerated, had now passed away. The only disturbing element they dreaded now was further teaching and lecturing and agitation on the subject of social equality.

General Steadman.—So far as I have seen, the people of the South, though opposed to negro social equality, grant him more social privileges than we in the North. Governor Holden.—That is so, sir. We, who know the negro, know there is no possibility of his attaining social equality. In the North they don't know this and can't understand it. I spoke to a number of negroes the other day. I found them the quietest part of the people, industrious, docile and hopeful for the future. I spoke to one of them, whom I had formerly known how to vote. He replied, "I don't know how to vote, I've never been used to it; I should come to you."

THE EX-REBEL GEN. COX, who was present at the interview, intimated his concurrence in the views of Governor Holden.

AT SALISBURY the citizens expressed themselves in warm terms of commendation of the manner in which the Bureau had been administered, but agreed that the necessity for its existence had passed by. N. Boyden, a lawyer of large practice in the State, gave conclusive proof from the court records that before, during, and since the war, there had been a strong disposition towards leniency rather than severity in all cases in which negroes were concerned. One peculiarity of North Carolina law was disclosed in the course of the discussion. There is no penitentiary in the State, consequently hanging and whipping appear to be the staple punishments, and every man who is not hanged is likely to be whipped. This applies, however, equally to white men as to negroes. The Legislature, at its recent session, made provisions for erecting a penitentiary and modifying the laws in this respect. Mr. Boyden, who was a thorough Union man during the war, assured the government commissioners, and he was confirmed by the Mayor and the Mayor of the city, that if the Bureau were withdrawn perfect justice would be rendered to the negro in all the civil courts. There was only one instance in which he thought public prejudice might influence the administration of justice, and that was in cases where a negro was charged with a criminal assault on a white woman. The feeling in this respect was so strong that mere suspension was too often taken as an evidence of guilt.

MATTERS OF THE MIND. Bad as matters are, however, in the old North State, they are undoubtedly improving. There is a much greater breadth of land in cultivation this year than there was last, and with time, capital and energy will both probably result. The labor market is adjusting itself as satisfactorily as in Virginia. There are about three hundred and fifty thousand freedmen in the State, as nearly as can be calculated. Small-pox and other diseases have lately thinned their ranks. Between five and six thousand infirm and helpless negroes, principally old people, children, are receiving relief from the Freedmen's Bureau. The able-bodied negroes are working by day and by monthly contracts. They appear to be kindly and fairly treated by the planters, and in turn seem disposed to live peaceable and industrious lives.

THE Standard, of Saturday, not only publishes, without comment, the article from the Nashville Press, to which we have elsewhere alluded, but also a communication of the signature of "Yankee," which is an insult to this community, and the source of which would have been sufficiently manifest, without being disclosed by the signature. "If an ill bred, truly, that befits his own nest."

It is no wonder that the President has assembled his Cabinet at this extraordinary period, and evoked their views upon the present, overwhelming and most vital issue. It is gratifying that a clear and determined ground was taken by the President against the usurpation of the Central Executive, so fully sustained by his constitutional advisers. Elsewhere it will be seen that in view of the critical condition of our internal affairs, Secretary Stanton has, under direction of the President, given an important order in the behalf of liberty and law; and that he is strongly in favor of maintaining the restoration policy of the President, which has been, as he states, agreed upon and consistently pursued by the Administration, and to efface which he is gratified that the President has convoked the Cabinet to discuss their determination in the premises.

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Civil Authority Restored. The following is the order referred to by us recently as having been issued by order of the President. It clearly defines the extent of military authority, and restores all the privileges and protection of the law to all citizens who have no connection with either the army or navy. At length, we breathe freely!

WAR DEPARTMENT, "ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE," WASHINGTON, May 1, 1866. General Order, No. 56. "Whereas some military commanders are embarrassed by doubts as to the operation of the proclamation of the President, dated the 3d day of April, 1866, upon trials by military courts-martial and military commissions, to remove such doubts, it is ordered by the President that—

"Hereafter, whenever offences committed by civilians are to be tried where civil tribunals are in existence, which can try them, their cases are not authorized to be, and will not be, brought before military courts-martial or commissions, but will be committed to the proper civil authorities. This order is not applicable to camp-followers, as provided for under the 60th Article of War, or to contractors and others specified in section 10, act of July 17, 1862, and sections 1 and 2, act of March 2, 1863. Persons and offences cognizable by the Rules and Articles of War, and by the acts of Congress above cited, will continue to be tried and punished by military tribunals as prescribed by the Rules and Articles of War and acts of Congress, herein after cited, to wit:

"Sixtieth of the Rules and Articles of War.—All soldiers and retainers to the camp, and all persons whatsoever serving with the armies of the United States in the field, though not enlisted soldiers, are to be subject to orders, according to the rules and discipline of war.

By order of the Secretary of War, E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

The Old North State, edited by the Hon. Lewis Hanes, who, as our readers well know, has perhaps the most consistent Union record of any gentleman in the State, has the following just observations upon the report of the Obstruction Committee:

"The whole plan of the Reconstruction Committee seems to have been contrived to take advantage of our pecuniary distress, but it will, in our opinion, signify fail. It is strange that they should be so much mistaken in the character of the Southern people. On this question the great body of the Southern Unionists are against them. They are indeed strong in their attachment to the Union of their fathers. They are anxious for restoration and reconciliation upon the basis of the Constitution as it is. In this they are perfectly consistent. They opposed the Secessionists because they were opposed to the Union under the Constitution of our fathers. They now oppose the Radicals because they are opposed to the Constitution as it is. They regard the President as having been perfectly consistent throughout, and they are determined to sustain him. In regard to his policy there is no division in the Southern States that amounts to anything. Our people are all united upon the National Union Johnson platform, and they will remain united, despite all the efforts of the Radicals to divide them. Let our people have patience; time will set every thing right."

IN THE RIVER AND HARBOR bill, now pending before Congress, there is but one item of appropriation for the Southern States. That is, seventy-five thousand dollars to improve the mouth of the Mississippi river. This appropriation is one demanded by the Northwestern States, or it would never have been made. So that, save this item, there is not one cent to be disbursed under this bill to any of the eleven States now kept out by Congress! In this manner they are denied all participation in the Government save that of helping to support it, and to improve the Northern rivers and harbors, through taxes dropped in the Government coffers by the skin band of Poverty, and wrung almost from Famine itself.

THE RIOT IN MEMPHIS. MEMPHIS, May 3.—About thirty houses occupied by colored people, and all the school houses in south Memphis, were pulled down or burned last night. Ten were killed during the day. Everything is quiet this morning. The negroes fled to the woods last night, but are now returning.

MARRIED. On the 30th ult., at the residence of the bride's grandfather, near Lottin, N. C. by the Rev. W. H. Wiles, Peter R. Bix Jr., to Miss Mary Egan Faxon, daughter of the late Dr. H. T. Faxon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. PARLOR AND BED ROOM FURNITURE, Mattresses, &c., &c. Apply, next door east of Standard office, to Mrs. M. D. PEIRCE, May 7-4d

A LAMARCK CLASSICAL SCHOOLS. SIX MILES FROM GREENSBORO, N. C. Under the supervision of the Subscriber, and taught by GEORGE F. DIXON, graduate of the University of N. C. The community is moral and healthy, and the price of board and tuition moderate. For further information, address, C. H. WHELY, Greensboro, N. C. May 7-4d

FOUR HORSE-POWER PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE. I will sell the above Engine, which can be seen at any time on application to me at the Standard Office, on good terms, if early application be made. WM. H. CUNNINGHAM. Raleigh, May 7-1w

PURE HOLLAND GIN, Jamaica Rum, Captain Bradley for Medicinal purposes. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers. May 7-1f

A large lot very good Flour. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers. May 7-1f

A Superior Whiskey made in Robertson County, Tenn. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers. May 7-1f

A fresh arrival of Jeffrey's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. May 7-1f

WILLIAM WEDDELL, ALEX. W. WEDDELL, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, of Every Description. 112 Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG, VA. Orders from our friends in North Carolina will be carefully filled and promptly forwarded. Merchants requiring our services will be accommodated upon reasonable terms. Feb 17, 1866. May 4-1d

HART & LEWIS, 44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C. AGENTS FOR "STEWART'S EXTENSION TOP" "QUEEN OF THE SOUTH" AND "Western Empire" Cooking Stoves. J. BROWN, With Hart & Lewis. April 9 204-3m

GRAND CHAPTER OF NORTH CAROLINA. The Eighteenth Annual Convention of this body will be held at St. John's Hall, Wilmington, N. C., on Monday, the fourth day of June, 1866, A. M., 9 o'clock. Subordinate Chapters and Colonies are requested to be punctual in sending their representatives. THOS. B. CARR, Grand Sec'y. May 5-1awtd

WANTED. 3 Good Wood Wrights, 10 Good Carpenters. Apply to JAMES E. ALLEN, At the N. C. M. R. Depot. May 5-2

LADIES' ICE CREAM SALOON, HILLSBORO' STREET, One Door North of the Exchange Hotel. In connection with our VARIETY STORE AND SODA FOUNTAIN, we have opened a neat and comfortable ICE CREAM SALOON, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen. PRIVATE APARTMENTS reserved for Ladies. Confectioneries, Fruits, and other VARIETIES, constantly on hand. We are determined to spare neither pains or expense in making our house, in all its departments, worthy of patronage. A. R. RAVEN & CO. Raleigh, May 5-2odw

BURR MILL STONES AND BOLTING CLOTHS. I keep constantly on hand a full supply of genuine German Anker Brand BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 5 to No. 11, inclusive, and can supply them to Millwrights as cheap as can be bought anywhere. I have arrangements also to furnish French BURR MILL STONES to order, sizes from 3 to 8 feet. R. G. LINDSAY, Greensboro, N. C. May 4-2od1

HEALING SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, VA. The celebrated WATERING PLACE will be opened at Hillsboro on the 1st June next. It gives the undervalued great pleasure to inform the public that, with liberal expenditures by the proprietors, the attractions for the ensuing season will be such as to greatly tempt the traveling and the search of pleasure. The principal buildings are extensive and substantial; and, with beautiful outcrops, will furnish comfortable accommodations for three hundred visitors. They have all been painted and put in thorough repair, and the B. & O. Railroad in every department is new. The medicinal value of the waters is as generally and favorably known, as it is proved to be superior to enter into an elaborate statement on that subject; their efficacy is attested by numbers, who have found relief at this fountain of health from some of the most distressing complaints, such as Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, &c. For a detailed and particular account of the properties of the waters and their effects, reference is made to a pamphlet to be had on application in person or by letter to Messrs. Parcell, Leidl & Co., Richmond, who will always have a supply of the water for sale. Complete arrangements have been made for Hot and Cold Spout and Shower Baths, and a constant supply of the purest freestone water has been brought from a spring in the mountains, and at an elevation of a thousand feet. Every advantage has been taken of the use of water to arrange for the comfort of visitors. These Springs are delightfully situated in Bath County, surrounded by the most beautiful and picturesque scenery, and its connection with the Atlantic coast is equal to any place in the mountains of Virginia, occupying a central position in the group of mineral Springs for which this portion of Virginia is so justly celebrated. Three miles from the Hot Springs, eight from the Warm, thirteen from the Bath, Alum, and twenty-eight from the Rich bridge Alum, they are a few days' ride from the Central Railroad and its connection with the Depot, and thence by stage over a fine tar-paved road twenty-three miles to the Springs, passing on the route by the Bath Alum, the Warm and the Hot Springs, and crossing the Warm Springs Alum, every part of this route is connected with historical incidents of great interest, and the scenery is of unsurpassed beauty and grandeur. A Physician, experienced in the use and effects of the waters will reside at the Springs. By the 1st of June there will be a daily mail, and a daily line of stages from Hillsboro' to the Springs. The price of board will be three dollars per day, including and washing in proportion. A deduction of 10 per cent. made on all bills for 30 days or over. The Agent will spare no pains to render the place as comfortable and agreeable to the patient as possible, from his long experience and the advantages of the place, that he will be able to give satisfaction. May 5-1aw2w S. A. PORTER, Agent.

SOMETHING NEW! UNDER THE SUN! "THE POPULAR PUBLICATION COMPANY" of the City of New York, has been organized for the special purpose of providing in a cheap and readily accessible manner, for the use of the traveling public, a complete and reliable library of standard works, which for cheapness is unsurpassed. Each number of our series, containing one hundred handsomely printed pages, will be sold to non-subscribers at TEN CENTS. Yearly Subscriptions, commencing 25 issues, \$2.50. Our first publication is of popularity, and the intense interest of its contents, unrivaled in the History of Modern Romances. "THE COUNT OF MONTE-CRISTO," By ALEXANDER DUMAS. Which will be published in Six Numbers, one of which will be issued every two weeks. Among other novelties in preparation are "The Three Guardsmen," (by the same author) "Gil Blas," (by Le Sage) "The Arabian Nights," "Don Quixote," &c. Socriptions for each work will also be received at the following rate: For the Count of Monte-Cristo, 50 cents; Three Guardsmen, 50 cents; Gil Blas, 75 cents; Arabian Nights, 90 cents; Don Quixote, \$1.20 Single numbers, 15 cents. Subscription Price, \$1.25. All Communications to be addressed to the Literary Company. May 4-1d

WILLIAM WEDDELL, ALEX. W. WEDDELL, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, of Every Description. 112 Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG, VA. Orders from our friends in North Carolina will be carefully filled and promptly forwarded. Merchants requiring our services will be accommodated upon reasonable terms. Feb 17, 1866. May 4-1d

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15,000 SEEDS! Which are offered for sale at cost. ALSO, a small lot of DRY HIDES. HAVI & JONES, Raleigh, May 1-1f

PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No 14, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C. May 1-1f

PULLIAM, JONES & CO. No. 14 Fayetteville St. HAVE NOW in store a general stock of Groceries, which is offered to the trade at the lowest cash price. They respectfully solicit orders from the Merchants of North Carolina. May 1-1f

PEPPER, GROUND & GRAIN. Spice, Ginger, &c. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. May 1-1f

JUST RECEIVED. Rice in 50 lb. Sacks. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Whole Sale Grocers. May 3-1f

STRAW & HOLLAND IN KEGS & BARRELS. Brooms & Buckets by the dozen. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. May 2-1f

SUPERIOR N. C. HAZON (bag brand). Flour in 25 lbs. Best Edinburg and London Porter and Ale by the dozen. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. May 3-1f

NINE CHERRY BRANDY—Substitute for Cherry Brandy. Delicious Pin-Apple & Cass. Also Penicillin and Hams. Strawberry and Lemon Syrup. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. May 3-1f

FOR SALE. Superior Black & Green Tea in 5 & 10 lb. Boxes. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers. May 5-1f