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# THE SENTINEL.

WM. K. PELL, BEATON GALES,  
EDITORS.  
MONDAY, JULY 23, 1867.

### REGISTER! REGISTER! REGISTER!

Gen. Sickles will no doubt, in a short time, issue his order for Registration, and will specify, we trust definitely, so as to be fully understood by every one, who are entitled to register and vote. So soon as the day arrives for the registration, we beg and implore every man, thus entitled, to go and register. Let nothing but severe sickness, or disqualification under the law, prevent you from registering.

### RECONSTRUCTION SETTLED.

Our telegraphic news announced, on Saturday, that the supplementary reconstruction bill, passed at the present session of Congress, had become a law, by more than a two-thirds vote over the President's veto. So far as the Southern people are concerned, the supplementary bill does not more seriously affect them than the Reconstruction Act did, as interpreted previously by the District Commanders, unless it shall hereafter appear that the conduct of the Registers, under the express language of the new supplementary bill, may result in the stifling and suppression of the voice of the people, by an improper use of their power, preventing those from voting who are expressly allowed by the Reconstruction Act themselves. We, however, anticipate such clear instructions to the Registers, from Gen. Sickles, our District Commander, as will prevent, in this District, any great evil from this source.

There are two principles asserted in the act, from which we dissent, but it has become a law and there is no other recourse. The sets will be fully carried out according to the intent of Congress, agreeably to the interpretations of the District Commanders. We have not doubted this from the first, and we have been surprised at the unfounded and groundless assertions which have been made, that there are persons in this State, who aim to concentrate and intensify opposition to the Congressional scheme. We do not know any person, nor have we heard, from any responsible source, of any person, who meditates any such course. We know that gentlemen differ in opinion with us, as to the propriety of any kind of operating in promoting the Congressional platform, by voting to carry it out, as we, who do not conscientiously embrace it, as we, who do not and proper under the circumstances; but we have seen no evidence, whatever, on the part of any person, private or official, that any purpose had been formed to oppose or interfere in any wise with the full execution of the law. Persons have their private opinions as to the wisdom, utility and constitutionality of the law, yet no one proposes to obstruct, in any way, its execution, that we are aware of, except they should in our judgment act so unwisely as to refuse to register and to vote.

Believing, from the first, that the Congressional platform, as originally projected, would be certainly carried out, unless Congress chose to defend it itself by subsequent action, we have seen but one of two courses to be pursued wisely by the Southern people. The first is, that every man entitled to vote should register and co-operate with those, in good faith, who are pledged to carry out the Congressional platform as laid down, nothing more, nothing less. This we have time and again announced to be our purpose, and nothing that we have said, on other parts of the subject, has intimidated, on our part, any departure from this purpose. The second course is, that any citizen, entitled to vote, who cannot do so consistently, should at least register, and then be a silent spectator.

Finally, believing that the great body of the Northern people, and a majority of the Republican party, desire speedy reconstruction, and believing that the material interests of the South depend, in a great measure, if not wholly, upon early restoration, we shall co-operate with all parties and all classes, and we advise all voters to do so, to carry out and effect that reconstruction, as soon as possible, on the Congressional platform. But, in doing so, we desire it to be distinctly understood, that we neither ignore nor compromise our own principles, nor do we waive our destiny with any party. We solemnly believe that the Southern people should not form an alliance with any Northern party in existence—that propriety strictly forbids it, until we are acknowledged by the Congress, to be a people, endowed with those rights and franchises which belong to American citizens, and our State is acknowledged to be an equal in the Union.

We can co-operate with any and all honest, good, conservative men to carry out the Congressional platform, without forming a party, or in any manner, being bound to make ourselves liable in any County of the State, to effect reconstruction, thus we will admit the most available honest moderate Republican, opposed to ultra measures in State organization, to effect the object; in opposition to those who advocate extreme measures. This is our position, and any thing which may be said by others to the contrary is false and unfounded. And every man in North Carolina can do this, without in any way identifying himself or forming an alliance with the Republican or any other party.

## ST. AUGUSTINE NORMAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

We published, on yesterday, an advertisement announcing the charter of a company, formed by leading ministers and laymen, of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Diocese, for the establishment and conduct of a school with the above title, for the education of colored males as teachers and as ministers of the Gospel. Rev. Dr. Smith, of New York, who has been the prime worker in this movement, we learn, has succeeded in raising \$50,000 already for the objects of this institution.

Our attention has been called by Rev. Dr. Smith to the following by-law, adopted by the Trustees: "No applicant for admission shall be excluded, on account of any bias, sect, or party of religious belief."

We do not view such a proposition with the slightest prejudice or disfavor; so far from it, we are glad to see an experiment, about the success of which there are many doubts, begun under auspices which afford promise of success. The institution is to be located in this city, and in the first attempt made to benefit the colored race by our Northern friends, in which they have generously confided the management of their funds, and committed their benevolent design, to the control of Southern gentlemen, former owners of the school, and who, of all others, are most likely to have a proper care for them.

It is a movement, too, in the right direction—to educate, civilize and christianize this race, and fit them the better to exercise those political franchises which the Congress has conferred upon them, and to which they so readily and ambitiously, and, at present, so unworthily aspire. Had the government, at the close of the war, after freeing the blacks, at once encouraged the several Christian denominations and the whites generally, residing in the South, to educate them in Christian and high moral principles—to institute a proper system of regulated and skillful labor among them, and to teach them the obligations of citizens, before conferring upon them, in their ignorant and degraded condition, generally speaking, the highest, privileges of citizenship, while it would not have cost half the money already expended for their benefit and protection, we should have had strong hopes yet of the Southern States and of Southern society.—But the attempt to promote manhood and civilization and citizenship, without regard to intelligence or merit, by raising this debased mass instantly to an elevation which the prudent and best of American citizens have heretofore only attained by a course of hard travail, is simply putting the premium upon its point, and antagonizing all experience and all history. Nothing but the interference of a gracious Providence, sanctioning and promoting the efforts of Northern and Southern christian people, properly instructed and trained the colored race for a higher destiny, can ward off and modify the multitudinous evils which have been engendered and promoted by the dazling, yet false, lights, which have been shed upon the negro's vision by the unwise policy of the Congress. Faint and dubious as the prospect of good may be, arising from institutions like the above, under the present aspects of the situation, we nevertheless hid them God speed.

In the attempt to harmonize and render fit for citizenship the Indian tribes of the United States, many years ago, under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, artisans, mechanics, agriculturists and school-teachers, were sent to each tribe to civilize them; but he sent no God, no Bible and no Gospel as the pioneers and sowers of civilization. Their history proves they have never recovered from the blunder. A blunder of still greater magnitude, portending the most serious consequences, has the government now made, by conferring the franchises of a high civilization upon the negro race, before they have barely entered the threshold of preparation for it.

"Cover our heads and maintain the Republican party."  
Such is the exhortation of the Newbern Republic to the Editors of the Sentinel. We beg to be excused.

It is worthy of observation that the paper in question does not invite us to enforce or defend any principle, but asks us to maintain and support the Republican "party." The omission is well.

We have, upon several occasions, requested the exponents of Radicalism in this State to define what are the distinctive principles of their faith. And we ask again, what do they hold to be sound political doctrines?  
So far as we can see, the sole point upon which the Radical party stands as a unit, is the assertion of plenary rights of conquest over the Southern people. Can that be a principle, which is only the offering of nation, vindictiveness or party lust? Can any true or genuine Southern man—can any honest, consistent friend of the constitution and the Union—can any lover of his race, affiliate with an organization, whose only vitality consists in the oppression and degradation of the white people of ten States of the Union, for the accomplishment of which all the safeguards of the Constitution are ruthlessly trampled under foot? We cannot and will not.

## ELIGIBILITY OF NEGROES TO OFFICE.

We observe that this question continues some discussion at the North, and our The Richmond Dispatch, and our neighbor, the Progress, think the question of negro qualification for office settled against them, by the fact that Mr. Sumner introduced in the Senate, the other day, "a bill for the further securing of equal rights in the District of Columbia," as follows:

"It is enacted, etc., That in the District of Columbia no person shall be excluded from any office by reason of race or color, and all laws making any such discrimination are hereby repealed."

We differ with our cotemporaries. A law, such as the one granting suffrage to negroes in the District of Columbia, which simply conferred the right of suffrage to the right to vote, does not by consequence confer the right to hold office. It is a distinct franchise, and follows from the abrogation of all laws which require the office-holder to be a white man, provided the colored man has the other qualifications required by law.

But during the provisional condition of the States, the Reconstruction Acts seem to confer the right to hold office upon all voters, who can take the requisite oath. At least, so far as District No. 2, is concerned, the matter is settled by Gen. Sickles, who seems so to interpret the Reconstruction Act, by General Order No. 83, the first section of which reads thus:

1. Any citizen, a qualified voter according to the requirements of the Act providing for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2nd, 1867, and the act supplemental thereto, passed March 23rd, 1867, is eligible to office in the Provisional government of North and South Carolina. All persons appointed to office will be required to take the oath prescribed by the act aforesaid and to file the same duly subscribed and sworn with the Post-Commodore.

Office, in any government, sought to be the reward of merit, and not a mere franchise accruing to an authorized voter or to simple citizenship. Hence all governments usually guard the approaches to office or to places of trust or profit, by such conditions as will ordinarily secure a good officer. No one can doubt the propriety of this. But during our provisional state, when all classes of persons are declared to have no rights except such as Congress chooses to confer upon us, the idea of merit is excluded. It is hoped, however, that, in the selection of persons to fill places of trust and responsibility, the voters, both white and black, will determine to make real merit the ground of selecting any one to fill any position.

### VIRGINIA EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

This body convened at Lynchburg on the 16th. Dr. John B. Minor, of the University of Virginia, was elected President.

Dr. Sears, Agent of the Peabody Fund, addressed the Association and the general public in the Second Presbyterian Church. He said he was travelling about in the endeavor to decide whether the Peabody fund had best be applied to the endowment of primary schools, normal schools, or academies and colleges. He did not intimate what view of the matter he is now inclined to favor.

A report, prepared by Gen. Lee, on the subject of school discipline, was listened to with marked attention and respect.

The General, in a letter expressing regret at his inability to be present at the Convention, says:

"I had hoped to have been present at the meeting of the Educational Association in Lynchburg, and had proceeded as far as Bedford county on my way, but have been obliged to return. Having been indisposed for some weeks, I thought a journey on horseback by easy stages would restore me, but have been disappointed."

"I regret that I have been prevented from meeting the gentlemen of the Association, whose acquaintance I wished to have formed, and from testifying by my presence, the interest I felt in the cause of education."

## STATISTICS.

The Fayetteville News contains a full report of a speech delivered by Capt. Ben. Robinson, of the Wilmington Dispatch, in Fayetteville, a few days since, before a large number of citizens, on the subject of registration. The News says:

"We publish elsewhere, in full, the able speech of Capt. Ben. Robinson, of the Wilmington Dispatch, before a large crowd of our fellow-citizens on Saturday afternoon, July 13th, at 4 o'clock, under the Market House. Believing the matter of legislation to be of the greatest importance, and fearing that many of our people were falling into indifference regarding the imperative duty of registering, a committee of gentlemen of Fayetteville waited on Mr. Robinson inviting him to deliver a public address on this important matter."

"In compliance with the request of the Committee, Mr. Robinson spoke before a large crowd, for about an hour, giving great satisfaction, and being listened to with much interest. Our readers will appreciate the sound judgment and views as embraced in this address. The speech was reported for the News by a regular press reporter."

Bishop Atkinson preached in Lynchburg, on the 14th, and confirmed seven persons. He also preached in Charlotte on Tuesday, and administered the rite to three persons.

A base ball club has been formed at Asheville.

The Lincoln Courier states that Lieutenant T. D. McAlpine, U. S. Army, has been assigned as Assistant Sub-Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, embracing the District including Lincoln, Catawba and Cleveland Counties, Headquarters at Lincoln.

The Charlotte Guardian says that there is, in that City, as liberal, benevolent and patriotic a class of Jews as can be found anywhere in the known world.

The following is a list of sufferers by the late disastrous conflagration in Tarboro. We copy from the Southern:

E. Rosenthal, Real Estate and goods, \$7,000, fully insured.  
E. Cromwell, Real Estate, \$3,000, no insurance.  
B. J. Koch, Real Estate and goods, \$6,000, covered by \$4,000 insurance.  
Lord & Smith, Goods, \$500, no insurance.  
J. A. Williamson, Real Estate, \$3,000, no insurance.  
Wm. Walston, Real Estate, \$3,000, no insurance.  
Wm. M. Pippin, Real Estate, \$2,500, fully insured.  
Estate of S. Hicks, Real Estate, \$2,500, no insurance.  
Mrs. S. S. Hicks, Real Estate and furniture, \$4,400, no insurance.  
James Hays, notes and accounts, \$1,500, Jan. Ward, Furniture, etc., \$300.  
Zeller & Williams, Goods, etc., \$3,000, not insured.  
Dr. T. R. Micks, Furniture, etc., \$300.  
Chamberlain, Rawls & Co., \$100, insured.  
J. Harris & Co., Goods, etc., \$500, not insured.  
Coffield & Thigpen, Goods, etc., \$300, not insured.  
Jno. W. Lipscomb, Goods, etc., \$500, not insured.

The Lincoln Courier gives an account of a late Radical pro-tem in Shelby, Cleaveland County. It says:

"We learn that on Saturday last, Mr. Jas. Marsh, of Lincoln, having become impressed with the importance of making speeches, undertook to be a champion for the Radical party in that section of country and attempted to enlighten the supposed ignorance of the people of Cleaveland County. Through the brilliancy of his matches oratory and transcendent oratorical abilities, he ventured so far as to assert, as facts, some things which every school boy knew to be both—mere nonsense."

"After Mr. Marsh finished his maiden effort, Col. Leroy McAfee, by way of amusement, taught Mr. Marsh a short lesson which is presumed will be a benefit to him in his future preparations."

"Certain such falls as Mr. Marsh committed will be avoided by him in the future."

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No. 2, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

PRACTICES in the State and Federal Courts, and in the Court of Chancery for the 3d Congressional District.

### GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE NEXT SCHOLARSHIP YEAR WILL BEGIN on Monday, the 30th of September, 1867, and continue forty weeks. The year will be divided into two semesters, each of 20 weeks, but there will be no vacation till July, 1868.

### "NORTH CAROLINA BOOKSTORE"

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THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO ANNOUNCE to the Public that he has purchased the stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

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### WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

ALL APPLICANTS ARE RECEIVED WHO are actually prepared for the collegiate course in one or all of the Departments, or who are intending to prepare for the same.

### WARM SPRINGS, MADISON COUNTY, N. C.

THIS EXCELLENT SUMMER RESORT HAS BEEN RECENTLY REFINED, and is now open for visitors.

### FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale a fine flock of OXEN and CATTLE. Also, two or three good BULL DOGS.

### MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA, AT RICHMOND, SESSION OF 1867.

THE NEXT ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES WILL COMMENCE on the first day of October, 1867, and continue until the 1st of March, 1868.

### FARMER'S HALL.

In store, at manufacturer's prices with freight added, 5000 lbs. of Choice Virginia Tobacco.

## FAMILY GROCERS.

NOTICE!!!  
My Store having been repaired, and my new Stock having arrived, I am again prepared to furnish my customers.

### PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO.

We have just received a very choice article of Extra No. 1 Cured Chewing Tobacco, Superior to that announced a week ago. Try it by all means.

### DOUGLAS BELL, Market Square.

JOHN COOK!!!  
Another lot of PRIME CORN, just received, which will be sold at lowest market price.

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