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Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

To his Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina.

Sir: The relation which I have heretofore borne towards the great and beneficent interest of the people of the State, the Public Schools, makes it my duty to offer to you, and to the Legislature, some suggestions in regard to their condition, wants and prospects.

Five years ago I was trembling with anxiety for our system of popular instruction, then about to be subjected to the dreadful trials of civil war; and then, as now, were many ready to give up this cause without an effort to sustain it.

The feeling, universal among the people is, that the schools must not go down. They are told that the Literary Fund has been greatly reduced by the failure of the banks, and although they know themselves to be unable to pay taxes, yet they will not bring themselves to believe that the public schools will fail.

Our great material want is intelligent labor, and what so likely to promote this as a good system of public instruction? Upon such a system must, also, depend the revival of our High Schools and Colleges.

THE SENTINEL WEEKLY.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RICHT THAN BE PRESIDENT" - Henry Clay.

VOL. 1.

RALEIGH, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1866.

NO. 2.

The circulation of the Sentinel makes it one of the most desirable mediums of advertising in the State.

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JOB WORK executed with neatness at the State Office.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Condensed Statement of the Views of the President - Testimony from a Radical Source.

Below we publish a letter from the Cincinnati Gazette, the leading Radical newspaper of Ohio. The author of the letter is so well-known that it is hardly necessary to say that he is an intense Radical, but exhibits in all his writings a disposition to see things as they are, and not as he would have them.

The President and Congress - Authentic Statements from Written Records, of What the President says.

Washington, January, 11. I have not been swift to rush into print with garbled statements of what the President said to Senator Smith and Representative Jones, (as retailed by them on the avenue,) concerning his relations to Congress, and the existing differences of policy.

Without entering into any serious consideration of their subject-matter, the President said that he had objections on general grounds to any constitutional amendments.

As it is the policy of the National Government to have but one paper circulation, and as our State is animated with a perfectly loyal spirit, and desires to display it in all becoming ways, it is recommended that the Literary Board be authorized first to establish a national bank, in case its stocks can be converted, without serious sacrifice, into national securities, and the right to establish a bank can be obtained.

The detail and figures of these various plans can be furnished to the Legislature, or its committees; and bills may be prepared to suit all the recommendations in this communication, and to revive the schools without delay.

All the matters above discussed have been long and most carefully and conscientiously considered; some of them have been discussed with able and experienced financiers of high integrity, and the author is willing to go down to history on the positions assumed with regard to the public schools.

SMALL POX. - Two cases of small pox have appeared in the negro college in this town. The patients are pupils in that institution of learning. We have not learned whether the exercises of the school will be temporarily suspended or not.

IN SUCH CONNECTIONS, the President has more than once stated his own theory of reconstruction.

system, or some wise and systematic plan by which the maimed, and the children of the poor can be made self-supporting. From the nature of things, the former method, as a permanent arrangement, becomes more and more onerous, for its tendency is to destroy self-respect, to encourage idleness, and to propagate ignorance and vice.

And let it be added, that a new race of freemen now enter the lists in intellectual competition with those who have been the ruling class; and that while we will all rejoice to see, those people rising in the moral scale, it will be a reproach to the whites to be outstripped by them.

It is believed that our fund can be made to do this, and at the same time relieve the pecuniary wants of the State; and if we can thus provide for the necessity of this great crisis, we can safely leave the future to itself.

It is now proposed that the distribution be made directly to schools and not to counties, and by this means the same distribution of the general fund will give to each district where a school is taught, a larger sum than heretofore.

It is recommended that the Literary Board be authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness, in sums convenient for general circulation, bearing 1 per cent. interest, receivable for all State debts, and to be redeemed in 4, 5, or 6 years.

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What is true of the individual, is true of the masses of individuals composing a State; and we are told by infallible authority, "Train up

child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it." Our State is again young, in one sense; it is just commencing a new career.

To start right is of infinite importance; the destiny of centuries may depend, under Providence, on the work of a few years in this formative period. It may be added, that a large permanent school fund is not generally desirable. When the masses have become animated with a spirit of education, and able to pay taxes, it is better to support a system of Public Schools by funds annually collected; we might infer from general principles, and it has ample illustration from the experience of other States.

We needed a permanent fund until a taste of knowledge beget a general desire for it; and we need such a fund, now to bridge over the years of poverty that seem before us.

If our present resources will do this; if they will enable us to carry forward the machinery of our existing school system, and keep alive our skill and love of knowledge until we reach a more prosperous financial condition, they will accomplish all that the patriot can desire, and will be to us an inestimable blessing.

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is good in itself, but only as a means to the propagation of the gospel of Christ, the sources of all individual and national virtue and happiness. Let us, therefore, with the spirit of men and the faith of Christians "rise up and build."

I am, with much respect, truly yours, C. H. WILEY.

Plans for converting the School Fund into a circulating medium for the revival of the Schools, and the relief of the State.

There are now belonging to the Literary Fund good stocks or about the nominal value of \$880,000, and there are two plans by which these can be converted into a circulating medium.

The first plan is to issue certificates of indebtedness, in sums convenient for general circulation, bearing 1 per cent. interest, receivable for all State debts, and to be redeemed in 4, 5, or 6 years.

The second plan is to convert the stocks of the fund into national securities, and establish a national bank, under the management of the Literary Board.

It is recommended that the Literary Board be authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness, in sums convenient for general circulation, bearing 1 per cent. interest, receivable for all State debts, and to be redeemed in 4, 5, or 6 years.

tion in words which more explicit than have found their way into the public documents.

During the rebellion the loyal Government had in a sense been overthrown. It was therefore the duty of the United States, and of the President, during this time, to do all in their power to secure to these States republican governments.

In fact, these States were entitled to be represented in Congress all through the rebellion. Indeed, there was greater reason for their being represented than there was at any other time.

In numerous interviews, the President has stated to different gentlemen, in substantially the same language, his views concerning the admission of rebel States.

He repeatedly alluded to it being the prerogative and constitutional duty of each House to judge of the merits of each claimant's election by itself.

Under such circumstances the public sentiment of the country would sooner or later insure their recognition by Congress.

There is no less than eighteen Physicians and fifteen Lawyers, now practicing their different professions in this town.