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The True Policy.

The interesting and striking resume of the capabilities of North Carolina, communicated by Gov. Worth to the United States Commissioner of Immigration, and published in this paper on Monday, suggests the proper theatre in which all the energies of our people should be at present employed. Denied their rightful place in the councils of the government, after having done all that, and more than, commended with their manhood, dignity and self-respect to secure it, it only remains for them to acquiesce, with what composure and serenity they may, in the unjust and iniquitous sentence which excludes them from their Constitutional privileges, and devote themselves to the recuperation of their individual fortunes and the development of the multiplied resources of the State.

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

Advertisements, occupying the space of 10 lines of minimum type or less, which we call a square, we charge as follows for insertion in the weekly:

Table with advertising rates: For one insertion, \$1 00; For two insertions, 1 50; For one month, 3 00; For two months, 5 00; For six months, 12 00; For one year, 20 00.

JOB WORK executed with business at the Sentinel Office.

The Proposed Union Convention.

WASHINGTON, June 26. The Democrats in Congress, with perhaps the exception of Harris, of Maryland, endorse the call for the Union Convention in Philadelphia. The restoration of the Southern States to representation is considered by them paramount to all other political ideas.

Liberal Charity.

NEW YORK, June 26. Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, has been presented with \$2,000 to assist in rebuilding the orphan Asylum of that city, by the Committee of the War Prisoners' Association.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, June 26. Cotton firm at 82 1/2. Flour declined 6 1/2 cents. Sales of 7,000 bbls. State at \$9.80, Ohio \$8.50@13.75. Southern \$10.15@11.75. Wheat dull, quotations nominal. Corn declined 1 1/2 cts. Sales of 40,000 bushels at 89 1/2. Beef firm. Pork heavy, sales of 18,000 bbls at \$31 @ 82. Lard unchanged. Whiskey dull. Sugar firm, sales of 1300 bags Muscovado at 13; Havana 11 1/2. Coffee dull at 18 cents. Naval Stores dull. Freight steady. Five-twenties, 1,03 1/2; Seven-thirties, 1,02 1/2; Gold 1.56@1.58.

The Proposed Union Convention.—Position of the Democratic Members of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 26. The precise position occupied by the Democratic members of Congress, in reference to the Union Convention called at Philadelphia, is thus stated: They are favorably disposed towards such a Convention, believing that the representation of the Southern States in Congress is not only a right, but is necessary to the harmony and prosperity of the country. They are willing, therefore, to co-operate with the Union Convention for that purpose; but if it shall be perverted from its original and patriotic design for the formation of a new party, they prefer clinging to their own. At present they seem very desirous to further the movement.

Charges against Gen. Kilpatrick.—The tax on Cotton.—The Finances, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 26. Charges affecting the private character of Gen. Kilpatrick, Minister to Chili, are said to have been presented to the State Department. If true, they will no doubt cause his speedy return. It is thought that the House will adhere to its tax of five cents on Cotton, which will cause a Conference Committee. The action of that Committee will probably be a compromise on the Senate amendment, and the rate be fixed at 2 1/2 cents.

Extensive Fire.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 26. The extensive locomotive works here were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss \$300,000, and five hundred hands thrown out of employment.

The Constitutional Amendment in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 26. Gov. Cony manifests a desire to convene the Legislature for the ratification of the Constitutional amendment, if a sufficient number of States concur in the same action to accomplish the purpose.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 26. The Freedmen's Bureau bill passed the Senate, to-day, with an amendment to the House bill, which peremptorily confirmed the negroes in the possession of lands under Sherman's order. The Senate amendment is that all the sea-island lands shall be surrendered to the owners, excepting those sold for taxes. The bill is to continue in force for three years. It goes back to the House for concurrence. The Senate has passed the House bill amendatory of the act to organize Washington territory. It makes the sessions of the territorial legislature biennial, and increases the compensation of members from three to six dollars per day.

The President has approved the bill for the disposal of the public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

Nothing of interest transpired in the House.

New England Defeated.

WASHINGTON, June 27. Yesterday, for the first time during the session, the Middle State and Western members co-operated against New England interests. The latter were defeated in their efforts to secure the Northern Pacific R. R. route—the majority adopted what is termed the Central route.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, June 27. The steamer Moro Castle brings Havana advices to the 23rd. Estafette says that the Mexican Emperor depends upon the success of the Departments of War and the Treasury in establishing a national army, but whilst he has neither men nor money, his situation is precarious and endangered in Mexico. The Emperor has ordered a draft in Puebla and Esqueto.

Latest Market Reports.

NEW YORK, June 27. Gold at noon to-day 153 1/2. Exchange 11. Cotton dull at 82 1/2. Sales for the week 10,000 bales.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Memphis Fraud.

WASHINGTON, June 24. The records of the investigation of the case of Geo. A. Carleton, Special Agent and acting Surveyor of Customs at Memphis, who it is alleged, lost more than half a million of dollars for the Government, is now before the Bank Committee, with directions to examine into the whole subject and report at any time.

France—Mexican Affairs.

WASHINGTON, June 24. A letter from a distinguished source in Paris communicates the substance to the Mexican Legation. The steamer which is about to leave St. Nazaire for Mexico will carry, it is asserted, an autograph from Napoleon to Maximilian, which demands that the Mexican Custom-house shall be placed under French administration as a guarantee for the Mexican loan, converted into three per cent, and in default of the acceptance of this proposition by the Mexican Government, our troops will be immediately re-called. On the contrary, if the arrangement is effected, the terms announced for the departure of the French troops will be maintained.

Late From Europe.

NEW YORK, June 25. The steamship Germania has arrived, with Southampton dates to the 12th. Sales of Cotton on the Monday before sailing 10,000 bales. Markets firm and prices unchanged. Breadstuffs firm. Consols 86@86 1/2. Five-twenties 65 1/2@65 3/4.

The La France believes the rumor of an expected imperial message for the issue of a new loan is unfounded, and should M. Rouher be questioned on the policy of the government, he will only repeat his 3rd. of May declaration.

Marshall O'Donnell has expressed the apprehension that 1866 will not pass without Spain having to defend her territory.

The passport system in Austria has been introduced. The Emperor has started for the Headquarters of the army of the North.

The Austrian ambassador has not left Berlin. The popular indignation in Bavaria against Prussia, continues.

Efforts are being made to induce the King to change the ministers who maintain the policy of declaring against the power that shall commence war.

Austria protested against the entry of the Prussians into Holstein declaring such to be in violation of the Gastein Convention.

The Prussians have occupied three important points and will occupy others at once.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 25. Cotton dull at 37@39. Gold 1.52 1/2.

Markets.

NEW YORK, June 25—6 P. M. Cotton dull. Flour dull. Wheat has a declining tendency. Corn has declined 1 cent—sales of 28,000 bushels at 84 @ 93 cents. Pork dull, and at \$31.37 @ \$32.25. Beef steady. Lard dull. Flour closed buoyant. Gold 151 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.

Cotton is extremely dull—sales of 3,000 bales Low Middling at 34 @ 36 cents. Gold 151. Bank sterling exchange 63. Exchange on New York 1/2 per cent. discount.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23. SENATE.—A joint resolution was passed providing for an official history of the late rebellion and authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint some competent person to write it, at a salary not exceeding \$2,500 per year.

The tax bill was considered, and various amendments offered and adopted.

Senator Morgan delivered an eulogy on Mr. Humphries, deceased member of Congress, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House Mr. Washburn presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the apprehended introduction of Rinderpest by means of imported hogs. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Darling, of New York, and others, addressed the House in speeches of condolence on the death of Hon. Jas. Humphries, of New York.—The customary resolutions of respect were adopted, and the House then adjourned.

The Recent Fenian Troubles in Canada.

OTAWA, C. W., June 23. In the Canadian Parliament Mr. Galt moved for the indemnification to the government, for expenses incurred during the recent Fenian troubles. Several members of the government party advocated the move, when Mr. Chambers, of Brookville, obtained the floor, and spoke against it. He said that Canada could not support troops enough to resist the United States. A thousand Fenians were a very different matter from thirty-six millions of Americans. He also called for an investigation of the conduct of some of the commanders of the Provincial troops during the troubles, and denounced the management of the volunteers as a blunder.

Mr. Chambers was continually interrupted and hissed,—the uproar becoming so great at times as to drown his remarks. He was replied to by Mr. D. Argy McGe, and the motion of Mr. Galt was adopted.

Call for a National Union Convention.

WASHINGTON, June 25. A. W. Randall, 1st Assistant Postmaster General, Senators Doolittle, Cowan, and others, forming the Executive Committee of the National Union Club of this city, have issued a call for a National Union Convention of at least two delegates from each Congressional District of all the States, two from each of the Territories, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates, at large from each State, to be held at Philadelphia on the 2nd. Tuesday of August next. Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States, "who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the Union of the States under the Constitution which our fathers established, and who agree in certain propositions, including the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and

The National Convention.

Our readers have already considered the purport of the telegram in yesterday's issue, proposing, on the part of the Executive Committee of the National Union Club at Washington, the holding of a National Convention of delegates from each Congressional District in all the States and from the States at large, &c., to meet at Philadelphia, on the 3d. Tuesday in August next.

The object we understand to be to combine and organize, for the purpose of meeting the issues now before the country, all the conservative men of all parties, who are truly Constitutional Union men, "who sustain the President's administration in maintaining unbroken the Constitution which our fathers established, and who agree in certain propositions, including the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns, according to its own judgment exclusively,—as essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and the overthrow of that system by the usurpation and centralization of power in Congress, which would be a revolution dangerous to Republican government and destructive of liberty."

In a word, the object is to concentrate and unite, for a temporary, but vital purpose, all conservative men of all parties, who heartily support President Johnson's policy against the policy of the Radicals, in order, if possible, in the coming elections, to defeat their plans and the plans of all who are opposed to an early constitutional Union of all the States in harmony and concord.

We understand that this proposition does not contemplate the organization of a complete, perfect and lasting party, but it is for the specific work of accomplishing the restoration of the Union on President Johnson's platform, leaving every one free to act, after that object is accomplished, with whatever party he may elect.

As we are at present advised, we are entirely favorable to the proposition. It is desirable on many accounts. First, in order to bring Northern and Southern conservatives into closer bonds, to interchange views and to effect mutual co-operation and friendship. Secondly, to enable both North and South to understand each other better. Thirdly, because out of this may grow up a party truly conservative, made up of the best men of all parties, for the future defence and maintenance of the government framed by our fathers.

We, therefore, urge the people of North Carolina to hold County meetings throughout the State, to make arrangements for their own County candidates for the approaching election, and for District Conventions for the selection of two delegates from each Congressional District, and the appointment of delegates from the State at large, to represent North Carolina in said Convention, at Philadelphia.

Texas Scheme of the Radicals.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.)

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1866. The arrival in town a few days since of Provisional Governor Hamilton, of Texas, was not in itself a remarkable event. Provisional Governors have come to and departed from Washington during the past year with almost as much regularity as the sun. Nor is Provisional Governor Hamilton in any sense a very remarkable man. During the rebellion he remained true to the Union, as did many others who were not rewarded for their fidelity with place and power. In Hamilton's case, however, it would seem that the President, while seeking in his appointment to reward and encourage loyalty, made the not uncommon mistake of fostering treachery and disloyalty.

Governor Hamilton, on his arrival here, called upon the President, and was admitted to a long and confidential interview. He called a second time, and was received in like manner, as his pretensions demanded, he claiming to be a warm and devoted friend to the President, and an admirer of his administration. But it does not appear at all likely that he will call again, or that, if he shall call, he will meet with so cordial a reception. And the reason why his reception will be different from that he has hitherto met, will be gathered from a perusal of the following letter from a prominent gentleman in Texas, as indisputably loyal man, well known throughout the country. This letter was received here a day or two since, and has been laid before the President. The writer and recipient are alike well known, and the information conveyed in the letter is beyond doubt. The letter runs as follows:—

GALVESTON, Texas, June 6, 1866.

DEAR GOVERNOR: Governor Hamilton leaves here tomorrow for Washington. From sources, no doubt perfectly reliable, I learn that he goes on at the invitation of Mr. Speaker Colfax, Senator Trumbull and others, who regard him, as one of his admirers tell me, as the great man of the Union-party South of the Potomac.

His programme, I believe, will be to produce or accept a rupture with the President. He will then be serenaded by the Radicals, and will lay before the public the condition of the Union men in Texas and the South, alleging that the army alone protects them from being driven out of the country and exposed to every insult and outrage; and that if the Governor who this month will be elected by the people of Texas—Throckmorton—is permitted to be installed, he will counsel the twenty-five thousand Union white men of this State and the sixty thousand Union black men of the State to overthrow the rebel minority which oppose and enslave them. As an insurrection will be encouraged and they believe the President will not be permitted to use the army against the white and black Union men of the State in behalf of the white rebels. The President will be de-

baunched in the strongest and bitterest terms as having betrayed the Union men of the South, and given them, bound hand and foot, into the power of the enemies of the country.

His speech will be the signal for a more violent and vindictive crusade against the President and the South than has heretofore been waged; and the plan is to summon whites and blacks to the polls to exercise the divinely conferred and inalienable rights of participation in the government.

My information is direct and unquestionable. W.

THE PLOT THICKENS.

Here, then, is a scheme that would do credit to the Jacobins of France in the palmiest days of their famous revolution, but which hardly seems credible in this day and generation. The names of Trumbull and Colfax being associated with the scheme would seem to cast the shadow of a doubt about it, as we have been led to look upon these two men as rather inclined, while participating with the Radicals, to counsel more conservative and moderate measures. But doubtless their associates have corrupted them to such a degree that, with Chandler, Sumner, Wade, Stevens and the rest of the holy-patriotic party, they rather like the shedding of blood. It will be remembered that just before the first gun of the late war was fired, Chandler, of Michigan, wrote to his friend Governor Blair, of that State, that "some of our New England friends think a war would be awful; but in my opinion without a little blood-letting this Union will not be worth a rush." The premature publication of this elegant and Christian sentiment caused the honorable Zachariah some little confusion and embarrassment; but in the subsequent blaze of patriotic fervor that spread over the land, on the announcement of the attack on Sumner, the blood-letting letter was a trump card, and his lofty author strutted through the country with all the pomp and ceremony of a Sir Oracle. So now his associates and confederates may plot insurrection and violence that appear very horrible and fearful in anticipation, but which by manipulation may be made to appear a holy struggle and its authors subjects of acclamation and preferment.

And so, indeed, it is that in this advanced age of the world, we find men, claiming to be enlightened, intelligent, Christian gentlemen and wise legislators, deliberately plotting revolution and bloodshed. The greed of power must be great in men who will so deliberately sacrifice all loyal instincts, all fraternal affection, all Christian principle, all enlightened judgment, for the sake of breeding crime, misery, desolation, death and ruin, that through such agencies they may govern an empire.

THAD STEVENS REVIEWED BY MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

One week ago to-day ex-Postmaster General Blair delivered a speech at Frederick, Maryland, on the "issue of the time," in which he took occasion to point out the results that must follow the present system of legislation in Congress in regard to the reconstruction of the South. In the first place he showed that it was contrary to the avowed object of the war and that Stevens and his faction are trying to secure subjugation instead of restoration. The historical points raised in this speech are very opportune and forcibly stated. Mr. Blair clearly shows that the policy of the radicals towards the Southern States is without a parallel in the history of the world and directly in opposition to the policy of our own government in suppressing former rebellions, and, by way of illustration, recalled the conspiracies in New England against the Union at the time of the second war with England, the Hartford Convention, also the Buckshot war in Pennsylvania, where Thad Stevens advised all his associates "to throw their consciences to the devil" and carry out their scheme at all hazards.

The action of Congress since the commencement of the present session is thoroughly exposed, from the adoption of the Freedmen's Bureau bill down to the numerous constitutional amendments. The working of the Freedmen's Bureau, under the management of the New England agents, is also shown up, and the declaration made that we are fast drifting in our policy into the system practised by England towards Ireland, the result being that New England soldiers will be sent here to collect taxes in violation of the great principle involved in the suppression of the rebellion, and, by way of illustration, recalled the conspiracies in New England against the Union at the time of the second war with England, the Hartford Convention, also the Buckshot war in Pennsylvania, where Thad Stevens advised all his associates "to throw their consciences to the devil" and carry out their scheme at all hazards.

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PERSONS TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The Committee on Invalids and Pensions in the House of Representatives have reported against granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812. The Chairman of this committee, who made the report, we notice hails from Maine. This would indicate that the old prejudice against the war in New England has not died out, but there is a determination to continue the opposition manifested at the time of the war as long as one of the soldiers who took part in it lives. The report of the committee is not only unjust, but, in view of the fact that Congress is appropriating millions of dollars for the negroes, it is an outrage. There are very few soldiers who participated in that war living, and most of them are in needy circumstances, and they are the only class of patriots whose services have never been recognized. It would require only an appropriation of a few thousand dollars, and it should be granted without any further ceremony. It is a good sign that the report met with considerable opposition, and we trust that Congress will reverse the action of the committee, and give to these old soldiers the pension which they deserve, for many of them never received a cent for their services nor pay for their clothes. It is time they were rewarded. We know that it is late to begin; but better late than never.—N. Y. News.

Seven years ago the only governments of the world whose receipts exceeded their expenditures, were the United States, Switzerland and the Sandwich Islands. We fear it will be long before we have such another national trio.

N. C. RAILROAD.—The name of Ex. Governor Vance having been connected with the Directorship and Presidency of this Railroad, we are authorized to say, that Gov. Vance has positively declined to allow his name to be brought forward as a candidate for either position.

A. H. DAVIS, Esq., of Halifax, in a card addressed to the people of that County, in the Weldon State, declines being a candidate for reelection to the House of Commons.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—The refusal of some of the Western States' Governors to call extra sessions of their State Legislatures, practically ends the seven months' work of a Constitutional Tinker. What cannot be done now, this summer, in the way of Constitutional tinkering, will never be done. New Legislatures, in the West especially, will have new views, when, next winter, the amendments are submitted.

Surgeon Craven's description of the shackling of Jefferson Davis, as published in the Register and Advertiser, created universal indignation in Mobile.