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THE SENTINEL. SEMI-WEEKLY.

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

VOL. I.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867.

NO. 70.

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 minion 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 neatness at the PRINTING OFFICE.

Radical Bennett--Conservative Greeley. It certainly is a strange fact that Greeley should have to reproach Bennett for radicalism.

The New York Herald now leads the hunt for the impeachment of President Johnson. We choose not to prejudice the evidence which may be adduced in support of Mr. Ashley's or Mr. Loan's proposition; but we beg Congress to bear in mind that the Herald was at least equally zealous and persistent in driving a Democratic Congress to pass the Nebraska bill, which it now truly declares to have been the initial, essential cause of that party's downfall.

The continued circulation of Bennett's Herald in the South, reflects upon the intelligence and sincerity of our people. We think the most morbid curiosity cannot justify the support which is given by Southern gentlemen to Bennett's Herald--a paper and a man so utterly without character, and wholly undeserving of sympathy.

The New York Herald and N. C. Standard have attained the bad eminence, of being reckless and unscrupulous to attain an end, however ruinous that end may be to others or the country.

If Southern men desire to patronize Radical papers that are honest, let them take the New York Tribune or the Greensboro Union Register, but if they desire to be properly posted in Northern politics, and to have the antidote along with the poison, we recommend unequivocally the National Intelligencer at Washington and the New York World. These are not only the ablest, but they are truly conservative journals, and are superior, in our estimation, in character, reliability and general intelligence to any papers North of the Potomac.

GEN. GRANT--The Salisbury Old North State raises the name of Gen. Grant for the next Presidency. There are two kinds of bad paymasters it is said: one pays in advance and the other never pays. In this case, we judge our cotemporary belongs to the first class. As we are not yet invited to the wedding, we fear, if we take our seat at the feast, too soon, we shall be invited out. Seriously, we think our neighbor premature. If those who are more immediately interested themselves in the next Presidential election, who are in favor of the Constitutional Union, shall nominate Gen. Grant at a proper time, we may give him our support, but we must be sure he has a safe platform in this respect, before we can commit ourselves.

We take the same position regarding "impartial suffrage." We are no sticklers for impossibilities, nor have we any groundless prejudices against colored people. The present voters of all the States are the constitutional judges of suffrage. When this question is left to the judgment of the voters of the States, they will do full justice to the colored people, and we shall be ready to acquiesce in their decision. Or when the Congress will submit any plan as a condition of reconciliation, that the South can adopt with safety to her own existence without dishonor, we are ready for it.

Spring Wheat from Russia for Distribution. The Commissioner of Agriculture is in receipt, per late steamer from Europe, of a large quantity of the celebrated Amantika (spring) wheat, from Odessa, Russia, imported by the Department for distribution among the agricultural sections of the country as successfully cultivated spring wheat. The weight of this grain is about sixty-five pounds, and its superiority has been tested during the past season on the experimental farm of the Department. It will be distributed with the assurance that its general introduction will prove of great benefit to the wheat growing interests of the United States.--Nat. Intelligencer.

We hope that the plauters of North Carolina will procure some of this wheat. No portion of the Union raises better wheat than North Carolina. Indeed, first quality North Carolina flour is equal to any in the world.

Prices.--A sufficient indication of the scarcity of money in our market at present, may be seen in the reduction in price of the necessities of life, and wares offered for sale. A reduction is observable in many articles in almost every line of business. Fish, flesh and fowl, usually for sale from the country carts, meet with no purchasers who can comply with exorbitant demands. We notice that dead hogs sold in market yesterday morning for 11 cents per pound, decidedly the most moderate figure of the season, but one which, in the midst of the present depression, was not accepted with any exhibition of eagerness or avidity.

Unless a brighter era in the business line opens upon us, we may look for still further reductions.--Wid. Journal.

Another Hero Brought Home.--The remains of Capt. Wm. T. Marsh passed through our place on Tuesday, accompanied by his brother Maj. Ed. S. Marsh. Capt. M. was wounded at the battle of Antietam on the 17th, Sept. 1863, while in command of his Co. "4th N. C.," and died eight days after from its effects.

It will be a melancholy satisfaction to his friends to learn that he now sleeps his last sleep peacefully in the family burial ground in Bath. Another martyr to our "Lost Cause."--Tarboro Southerner.

A proposition is on foot to build a new Custom House and Post Office in Newbern, N. C.

For the Sentinel. SENATE CHAMBER, RALEIGH, Jan. 24th, 1867.

EDITORS OF THE SENTINEL:--Gentlemen, I noticed in the Sentinel, of the 22d inst., an article taken from the N. Y. Herald, which states, from information received, that there exists in North Carolina, in Union county, a secret organization, revolutionary in its character, and the members are sworn to secrecy, &c. I am a citizen of Union county, and it is a part of the senatorial district which I have the honor to represent in the present General Assembly. That there are a few misguided and unsuspecting men, moved and led by designing and corrupt politicians and wire workers, who have been frightened and influenced to join the "Red Strings," or the so-called "Loyal League," I think, from what I have recently heard, is probable, and a few others, with the hope of reward which has been delusively held out to them, I also think, may sympathize with them. But that the great majority of the people of Union county, the intelligent and substantial part of the citizens, have any complicity in so nefarious a scheme as the one alluded to by the Herald's correspondent, I deny, and pronounce it utterly false and slanderous as to them.

I was informed only two days before I left home, that there was some such a secret movement on foot in my County. A respectable gentleman told me he had been approached by an individual who desired him to sign a petition, to join a secret society and to take an oath, &c., and that he was told by the individual if he would do so, his land would not be confiscated, but that if he did not, confiscation was inevitable. Thus I am convinced Messrs. Editors, confiscation is the scare-crow that is used to intimidate the ignorant and weak kneed, and frighten them to sign a petition to Congress to dissolve our present State government and reconstruct us. The reward offered, as I am informed, is, that all who join the League, "so-called," are to escape confiscation and the train of evils laid up for the sheep of another flock,--for those who have not the mark of the beast upon their foreheads. And in this ex parte way, Messrs. Editors, the wishes and status of the "purely loyal" citizens of North Carolina are represented at Washington City, in contradistinction to the other class, called secessionists, rebels, disloyalists, &c.

I am well acquainted with the people of Union county, I have had intercourse and dealings with them for thirty years. They have bestowed their favors upon, and honored me with many respectable positions. I know them, and know them well. There were few original secessionists among them. They were opposed to the initiatory steps which brought on the late disastrous and cruel war; but when war became inevitable, when the issue was made up, when the shot went forth and summoned us all to the battle field, Union county, as did other true patriots, rallied around the standard of the South. Our people determined if they must fight, they would do so in behalf of their own homes, their wives and children, their property and everything sacred and dear to them, in our beloved South. My county sent some 1200 or 1400 soldiers to the battle-field who fought as bravely as the bravest, and those who lived to witness the defeat of our armies and the loss of the Southern cause, tired of war, worn down by the trials and privations of the same, willingly laid down their arms, took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and are loyal to the government as any people in the Union. They are now disposed to spend the balance of their days in peace and quietude, and to engage in trying to build up their lost fortunes, to support their families, pay their debts, and preserve the credit, the honor and dignity of the "good old North State" and of the Union. May God help them to do it. And, Messrs. Editors, for any designing and corrupt ambition, to effect their maddened and crazy schemes, seduced and instigated by an evil spirit, to set traps, to dig pits, and blind fold, not only the people of Union but those of the State, generally, to plunge them again into difficulties, ruin and war, to approach them in "sleeping a clothing while inwardly they are ravening wolves," what shall I say of such? Shall I say Hagans gallows is not high enough to hang them on? No, I will not say that to you of them, but I will say to them, they are digging a pit for their own burial, so deep, that the hand of time will not resurrect them.

Truly yours, D. A. COVINGTON.

Gov. Wells' Message. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24.

Gov. Wells' message favors the adoption of the Constitutional amendment. It assumes that Congress will demand impartial suffrage, denounces the police and anti conventionist for the July riots, urges increased tax for the maintenance of the State credit, favors the proper proportion of the School Fund for negroes, and urges that inducements be made for foreign emigration.

Supreme Court Decision in Alabama. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 24.

Chief Justice Walker, has delivered an opinion in the Supreme Court, reiterating that the State was a de facto government under the Confederacy. Guardians or administrators who invested in Confederate bonds, or received money, in good faith, and all kindred transactions, are made valid by this decision.

A RELIC.--There is now in the possession of the Wilmington Library Association, an old volume entitled "Office of a North Carolina Justice of the Peace," printed by James Davis, in Newbern, N. C., in the year 1774, and presented to the Association by Griffith J. McRee, Esq., previous to the war.

This antique looking volume is the first book ever published in North Carolina, and is nearly printed in the old style letter, on what must have been considered excellent paper, but which is now much faded and worn.--Wilmington Journal.

The colored population of Petersburg, Virginia, are taking measures to provide for the indigent of their own class, and propose to establish a soup-house for that purpose.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE OF THE NORTHERN METHODIST CHURCH.--The Virginia and North Carolina Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the city of Richmond, Va., by Bishop Scott on Thursday the 3d January. On the first day four members were enrolled, namely: Rev. J. S. Mitchell, D. D., late of the New York Episcopal Conference, and Rev. T. H. Hayes, J. W. Grant, and James Mitchell, of the Baltimore Conference. Subsequently, Revs. John S. Briggs and Charles A. Davis were re-admitted; Revs. John W. Naylor and H. A. T. Harris were admitted from the Protestant Methodist Church; Rev. Samuel R. Keen was received from the Methodist N. W. Connection Church in Canada; and Revs. Jas. H. Postell, Wm. Lawling, Wm. G. Matthews, and John T. Miller were received on trial. On Saturday a Conference Missionary Society, Tract Society, and Sunday School Union were organized.

In April, 1866, this work commenced with about 35 members and 2 ministers; now it numbers 675 members and 17 ministers. We have no church of our own in Richmond. Will you not lend me the aid of your journal to secure from our friends at least \$50,000 for such a purpose? I need not tell you how important such a lodgement in Richmond has become; you know it well. Please lend us your valuable aid.

The Conference session closed on Monday, January 7, after a session of four days. The following are the appointments of the Virginia and North Carolina Conference: David H. White, P. E., Richmond; James Mitchell, Petersburg; and City Point; James W. Grant, Williamsburg; and Bigelow's, C. S. Williams, Hampton and York town circuit; S. R. Keen, Portsmouth and Norfolk, T. H. Hayes.

C. A. Davis, chaplain in navy, stationed at Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia. North Carolina District.--J. S. Mitchell, P. E., Raleigh to be supplied. Charlotte to be supplied. Lincolnton, W. G. Mattson, Dalby, W. Rawlins; Wilkes, H. A. F. Harris; Yadkin, J. T. Miller; Piedmont, Springs, J. H. Postell. New York Christian Abooth, quoted by Richmond Christian Abooth.

The above movement of the Northern Methodists will surprise many North Carolina Methodists. "The Philistines are upon you," and you must be up and doing.--Sentinel.

Sayings of Great Men. From the Late Sen. Democrat.

Good little boys at school should always have as incentives to become good and great, the sayings of great and good men, who have passed from earth to their home, wherever that home may be. As there are many good little boys in the land, we take pains to give them the last words of some great Republicans, who alone are good, great, moral, virtuous, patriotic and law abiding.

"I am a law abiding man."--John Brown as he hung--as he hung. "He died by the well."--Jim Lane. "Watches and spoons."--Brute Butler. "That reminds me of a little story."--Horace Abrahams Lincoln. "Let me kiss him for his mother."--Anna Dickinson. Speaking of Fred. Douglass. "Keep your clothes."--Rufus, to Dick Taylor. "Cotton is King."--Gen. Grant. "Let my last end be like his."--Mrs. Martin. "A wench by any other name would smell as sweet."--Thad. Steens. "With the still in spirit."--Dea. Fata. "A thousand miles in hell."--Rev. Geo. Brown low.

"Who's pin here since I ah pin gone."--Bill-flecker Snicker. ADDENDA. "The last man and the last dollar."--Balden. "The Union men are persecuted, when they are charged with advocating negro suffrage." Blythe.

"Fish for the army."--Post Taylor. "If North Carolina does not secede, I'll leave the State."--E. T. Blair. "I beg to be executed."--C. L. Harris.

SOUTHERN OFFICE HOLDERS STILL RELEED OCT.--I learn that the decision of the Supreme Court in the test oath cases has received a very narrow construction at the Treasury. It is, for the present at least, held by heads of bureaus in that department, that the decision does not embrace officers of the Government, and that no salaries can be drawn by officials who have been unable to take the oath prescribed by the act of July 23, 1862. From this it would seem that it is thought in some quarters that, however plainly the reasoning of the court might apply to other than the very cases before it, the special matter decided only should be considered as settled. Doubtless, this question will receive the early consideration of the Attorney General, when, it is to be hoped, a different ruling will be uniformly adopted. The Government itself is evidently a sufferer from the limited number of persons, under existing circumstances, from among whom they are compelled to choose the officers connected with the revenue and postal systems in the Southern States.--Washington letter in Baltimore Gazette.

LADIES' AUCTIONS.--Messrs. Cronly and Morris, Auctioneers, held on yesterday, a novel kind of auction--one for ladies. The handsome stock of Dry Goods, &c., of Mr. J. H. Anderson, was exposed under the hammer to sale, by lady purchasers being the only bidders. We understand from one of the knights of the hammer, who figured on this occasion, that the affair was a splendid success. The large crowd present, the enthusiastic admiration displayed by them for the beautiful goods, and their evident appreciation of the excellent bargains which they secured, induce us to believe that quite as large an assemblage will attend to-day. Wid. Dispatch.

The New York Post says it requires an income of nearly ten thousand dollars to live comfortably in New York.

Fred Douglass says he is not permitted now as formerly, to enjoy the luxury of a whole seat when traveling. Some people really prefer sitting next a "nigger" to standing.

For the Sentinel. To the Members of the General Assembly.

Why has North Carolina been considered behind her sister States in progress, in almost all the departments of civilized life, Education, Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, &c? Whether or not it is true, that she is behind, is not the question, but whether she is so regarded. That fact is so regarded cannot be denied, and that that is a cause, why it is so.

Under the British government, where little favor was shown to North Carolina, its early settlers felt the importance of education, and did what they could to promote it. Witness Queen's College at Charlotte. Subsequently, when our first Constitution was formed, it was ordained in that instrument, (Sec. 41.) That a school or schools shall be established by the Legislature for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities.

The Legislature then is bound, by the Constitution, to sustain the University. Now what has been done to fulfill this obligation? An appropriation of seven thousand dollars was made a year ago, and that is all as far as I have been informed, that the University has received in these troubled times, besides the tuition fees from its students. The neighboring States of Virginia and South Carolina, are sustaining their Universities, by liberal annual appropriations from the Public Treasury. Why should not North Carolina be as wise and liberal?

It is said that we have several colleges in our State, and that they have an equal claim on the Legislature with the University. Surely no reasonable man can think so. The Legislature is bound by the Constitution to sustain the University. It is not so bound as to other colleges. These were built up, so far as that has been done, by different denominations of Christians, for their own private ends, and have no more claim on the Legislature for aid, than any of our public schools or academies taught in private schools, or in the State. In Virginia and North Carolina there are denominational colleges, yet we never hear of complaints in those States, because their Universities are sustained by the State Treasury. Neither should it be so in North Carolina. Surely every North Carolinian should desire to see our University among the very first in the land. To make it such, is in the power of the General Assembly.

The members of the General Assembly have the appointment of the Trustees of the University, and consequently the whole responsibility for the management of the University devolves ultimately on the Legislature. Hence, the importance of selecting suitable persons for so important a trust, and yet these appointments have generally been made of members of the Legislature without regard to their fitness. Although removal from this office because of "improper conduct" is in the power of the Trustees, yet I have never heard of its being exercised, and that when some of the Trustees have never attended a meeting of the Board since their appointment.

The University has been treated as an orphan by the Legislature, almost from its very origin. Now what is the result? Does a diploma from the University of North Carolina give evidence of scholarship? We never hear of a teacher applying to its name. A. M. of the University of N. C. is as well known as the University of Virginia. Why is this? The answer is obvious, as suggested by the present experience. A certain number of students must be secured to sustain from tuition fees a bare support for the faculty, and if qualified applicants cannot be had, such an supply must be received to make up the number. By retaining four years every student gets a diploma, although it is well known that a large number of the graduates cannot translate the diploma when they receive it. Now we say that the trustees are to blame for permitting such a state of things. But it cannot be remedied until the Legislature affords the necessary aid for the support of the University, and appoint men as Trustees who will take a proper interest in the University.

It is said by some that the small number of students now attending the University, is because of prejudice against some members of the present faculty. This may be true to a certain extent. If these prejudices are of a political character, we say they are simply absurd. A man's political opinions have nothing to do with the subjects taught at the University. The simple question with regard to a Professor is, is he morally and mentally qualified for his chair? If he is not so qualified, let him be removed. If he is, let him be sustained without regard to political opinions. We happen to be somewhat acquainted with most of the present faculty, and though we may not be a competent judge, yet we undertake to affirm that there are men in that faculty who would do honor to any institution of learning in Christendom. Some of them have made sacrifices to sustain the University which few would make. But, after all, if the present faculty, either in part or in whole, is found or believed to be incompetent, let the remedy be applied, and suitable men appointed, and let such means be used as are necessary to secure the services of the best men. The salaries at Chapel Hill have never been adequate to the services rendered. A good book-keeper or salesman, in a mercantile house, commands a higher salary than a Professor in our University, however learned he may be. In the University of North Carolina the salaries ought to be such as will secure the best talents of the very highest abilities.

An opportunity is now presented of relieving the University, in its impoverished condition, and that, too, without drawing on the public treasury. How can any legislator oppose this plan, unless he intends to propose one much more efficient? As long as the fifty first section remains in our Constitution, the Legislature cannot, with a good conscience, permit the University to go down, when they have the power to prevent this catastrophe. If we wish to see North Carolina elevated, and take the stand among her sister States which she is capable of taking, let the Legislature, and every patriot in the State, arouse and assist in placing the University in such a position, that it can command the respect and confidence of our people, and that we may point to it with pride as being as illustrious as any other, and that it may be a passport for scholarship, in any part

of our country, to be a graduate of the University of North Carolina. If literature and the arts are ever to flourish in North Carolina, the University must be sustained, or we shall be dependent for these signs and means of civilization on our neighbors. It will be vain to attempt to raise the lower schools and academies up to a proper standard of attainments without the aid of the University. Knowledge never ascends. It always descends from above. Let the University be elevated and sustained, and as an inevitable result, all our schools and academies will be elevated with it and by it.

I have no connection with the University, and never have had. But I feel, as a citizen of North Carolina, a deep interest in its prosperity. SENEX.

Congressional Debate.

On the 21st in the House, Mr. Stevens' bill and amendment being up at the evening session, the following interesting debate occurred.

The House met at 7 1/2 o'clock for debate on the reconstruction bill. Mr. Van Horn, of New York, occupied the chair.

Mr. Trimble addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He claimed that the last constitutional amendment had been rejected, it had been submitted to all the States, voted and disloyal, and it had not been ratified, by three-fourths of them. It had been ratified then this bill would be in violation of it. He denounced it as a bill of attainder, and an ex post facto law; and he made several constitutional points against it.

Mr. Dodge rose to give his reasons why he could not vote either for the bill or for the amendment. He hoped he would not, for his course on this bill, he denounced as a "revenge Republican." He differed entirely from the general sentiment on the Republican side of the House, that the States recently in rebellion were not States in the Union. Congress had already committed itself against that view. The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery had been submitted to them by the General Government and had been ratified by them. In 1862, when West Virginia was organized, Mr. Speaker Colfax had made a speech, in which he declared that Governor Peirpoint and the Wheeling Legislature were the rightful Governor and Legislature of the State of Virginia, and that the States recently in rebellion were not States in the Union. And the constitutional amendment had in the same view been sent to the late rebel States for ratification; and he was confident that Congress had intended that it should be sent. He had read carefully the bill of Mr. Stevens and the substitute of Mr. Ashley, and he had failed to find in either the first thing that promised peace, conciliation, and harmony. He looked anxiously for peace and permanent conciliation, and therefore Congress should be careful not to pass laws that would perpetuate the hostility between the sections. He was not deficient in sympathy for the colored men of the South; but he knew that, under the circumstances, such a state of things was, in a measure, to be expected. What was wanted was something to bring about a better feeling between the North and the South, and at the same time a better feeling between the Southern man and the freedman.

He could not see in either the bill or the amendment anything of the kind. The result of the passage of the bill would disfranchise the large proportion of the white men of the South, while it would enfranchise the colored men. Would the passage of such a law be calculated to create better feeling between the white and the colored people, or between the North and the South? If the Republican party in the State of New York had laid down such a programme at the last election, he had no doubt it would have been defeated.

Mr. Radford inquired whether his colleague was in favor of a limiting to representation in Congress any Southern State which would ratify the constitutional amendment. Mr. Dodge replied that he was unhesitatingly in favor of it, provided loyal representatives were sent to Congress. He resumed, and elaborated on his argument at that time, but it being calculated to restore peace and conciliation, was calculated to calm the feeling between the sections, to keep up the irritation, and to postpone the settlement of the question. Referring to the proposed impeachment of the President, he deprecated it as being unfortunate in a political point of view, but vastly more unfortunate in paralyzing the industrial and business interest of the country.

He mentioned the instance of a charitable institution in New York, which had voted to invest its surplus capital in United States securities, but that vote had been reconsidered on account of the impeachment proposition of the bill, and the President of the society was directed to deposit the amount in the New York Life and Trust Fund. So it was in all branches of business. He hoped that neither the bill of Mr. Stevens nor the amendment of Mr. Ashley would pass this House.

Mr. Hise took the floor next, and made an argument against the bill. He declared himself opposed to giving any substantial cause for revolution or resistance. His opinion was that there never had been a State out of the Union, and that now but States could govern, or be governed by, the Congress of the United States. The power was plenary and full to admit States into the Union, but the States were conferred upon Congress, or reserved to States, to expel or to take a State out of the Union.

Mr. Scofield asked how it would have been if the Confederacy had succeeded. Would the rebel States be still States in the Union, under the Constitution, while they were running their own government? Mr. Hise replied that that would have been a case of successful revolution, and the States remaining would have been the United States. He asked whether Congress was really determined to reduce the people of the South to a condition of the most abject political slavery, as this bill proposed. He criticised the details of the bill to show that it contemplated the establishment of a despotism in the South--a despotism in a country where nothing but a representative Government had ever existed--and he contended that not for a moment was the representative right of the

Southern States ever destroyed. It was simply a non-user on their part, an abstaining from the rights which they had, and whenever that non-user ceased, and they sent their representatives here, they were entitled to admission. The people of the South exposed themselves individually to the penalties of treason, but under the agreement by which they laid down their arms, and under the amnesty proclamation, and under the pardons granted by the President, the great body of them were relieved from the consequences of their rebellion. As to the States themselves there was no means known to the law, by which they could be punished in their corporate capacity, and they certainly could not be degraded from their positions in the Union. His own programme was that they should be united, that reconciliation should take the place of persecution. It was not to be expected that the people of the South would humbly get on their knees and say, "You Radicals are right, and we will sustain all your measures in the past and all your measures in the future." That was what was meant by loyalty--a devotion to and a determination to perpetuate Radical power. The word "loyalty" should not be used in this country; it should be obsolete, except so far as it related to a faithful observance of the Constitution and laws. This bill made the white men of the South the enemies of the Government, and only secured the friendship of negroes, felons, and miserable freedmen's Bureau, civil rights bill, political adventurers, who are flooding the Southern States like so many buzzards over a carcass.

And all this was done in the name of liberty! As Madame Roland said, when she was led to the guillotine, in the French revolution: "Oh, liberty! how many horrors are perpetrated in your name!" It was impossible that the country should much longer tolerate in power a party guilty of so many atrocities, enormities, and usurpations as the Republican party was guilty of.

The House adjourned at 10 o'clock.

From Washington. [Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

National Convention. Charles Mason, Esq., President of the National Democratic Association, issues a call for a meeting of that body in this city on Wednesday evening next for the purpose of considering the expediency of recommending the call of a National Democratic Convention at an early day, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

GENERAL GRANT. General Grant has announced his intention to visit Europe this year, and will probably sail in April next, so as to be present at the Paris exposition. He will take his entire family with him.

MR. SEWARD. Secretary Seward answered a subpoena from the Judiciary Committee of the House to day, and appeared before it for the purpose of giving testimony regarding the assassination conspiracy.

NATIONAL BANKS. In reply to a request of a National Bank depository to have money sent out of the natural channel of collection and deposit, the Secretary of the Treasury has replied that the policy of the department is to concentrate the public moneys as near as possible to assistant Treasurers of the United States, and keep them with such officers whenever practicable.

IMPEACHMENT WON'T PAY. The chairman of the House Judiciary Committee has authorized the statement that Congress will do nothing this session towards impeaching the President. The committee is busy closing up other investigations, including the alleged complicity of Jefferson Davis with the assassination conspiracy. If they get through in time they may take some testimony on impeachment for the purpose of laying it before the next Congress.

I feel warranted in saying that, inasmuch as the initiative has been formally taken in the House, Mr. Johnson desires that the investigation should proceed; and so long as the impeachers pursue the Constitution and the law he will promptly respond to any charges that may be preferred against him. But nevertheless, any attempt to depose by irregular and manifestly illegal procedure will be resisted by all the power of the Government.

OUR PROSPECTS.--Tarboro' is fast assuming the rank of the first inland town in North Carolina; situated in the centre of one of the wealthiest counties in the State, surrounded by advantages of which few places can boast, and offering great inducements for the outlay of capital in every form, we look to see her, in a few days take a much higher and more prominent position.

No place in the State has so soon rallied from the effects of the late war, owing to the energetic spirit displayed by many of our citizens.--Tarboro Southerner.

The New York dry goods clerks are watched by a detective force.

A. T. Stewart, of New York, keeps his horses in a building once used as a Baptist church.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN EQUITY FALL TERM, 1866. MADISON COUNTY.

JAMES NICHOLS vs. LAURENCE M. ALLEN et al. It appears to the Court that the defendants, Lawrence M. Allen, W. G. Anderson and wife Darcie, Abner Holcombe and wife Joyce James W. Baily, Allen C. Baily, Mary M. Baily, Darcie Baily, W. T. Baily, Levi D. Baily, Elizabeth Baily, Margaret Baily, Martha E. Baily, J. M. Baily, Amelia Anderson, Henderson C. Baily and wife Joyce, Wiley Baily, Jr., A. Devereux and John Peck, are non residents of the State of North Carolina, and it is ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Sentinel, published in the city of Raleigh, commanding them to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Marshall on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in April next, there to answer the bill of complaint in this case.

Witness, J. B. NELSON, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Madison, at office in Marshall on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1866.

J. B. NELSON, C. M. E. Dec 29-66

FOR RENT. THE House and Lot on Hillsboro St., known as the "Bill property," had ever existed. Apply to BBIGGS & POOD. Dec 29-66