The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

## THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE! The bon mot of some one of the humorous writers of the day, viz : that "the reason why the South is not represented is because it has been mis-represented," is an epitome of the whole truth in the case. But for the studious misrepresentations and libels of snonymous and other correspondents of the Northern press, the gross perversions of fact that have been made even in the formal reports of a certain class of prejudiced and interested officials, and, above all, but for the mean and malignant slanders of native persons and presses, the States of the South would have been, more than twelve months since, in the full enjoyment of all their normal constitutional relations to the government. Public sentiment, North and South, namediately after the constition of hostilities, was ripe for prompt re-union. The South wearied, exhausted, over-thrown, earnestly longed for peace, rest and a return to the allegiance which it had vainly sought to throw of Convinced, by the severest demonstra tion, of the futility of its resistance, it stood ready to look its former antagonist bravely in the face, and say, with perfect confidence in the success of the appeal, "we have fought,-pou have vanquished,-let us be friends again." The North, aglow with triumph, could well afford, and was apparently disposed, to be magnanimous. Besides, every legislative, executive and public utterance, pending the war, had solemuly asserted its object, on the part of the government, to be solely to compel the insurgest States to resume their allegiance. No one dreamed, for a lew months after the close of the struggle, that there could be any longer delay in re-adjusting the macainery than was prescribed in the plan of President Johnson. It was just

ting in open treachery, and perceiving no opportunity, in the future, of regaining that confidence, they poisoned the air with the most talse and wicked fabrications of persecution to Union and colored men. It was perhaps natural, under all the circumstances, that these stories should have found lodgment in the care of the people of the North, and their acceptance was unfortunately aided by a few such unforeseen occurrences as the riots in New Orleans and at Memphis, the blame for which is so well divided, probably, that it can be definitely laid to no particular class. And so it is, the South, in itpresent condition, primarily owes all ittrouble to the exceeding malice, growing out of disappointed ambition, of men who were born and raised in its own borders.

at this time that a set of reckless men in the

South began, for the worst and most selfish

purposes, to seek to revive prejudice and

prolong agitation. Feeling that they had

forfeited the confidence of their tellow citi-

zens by a long course of duplicity, culmina-

work, although not one solitary well authenticated case of persecution of real Union men or of blacks has ever been presented. On the contrary, every specific allegation has been refuted. Those who have charged such persecution of Union men and blacks have themselves, when pressed to the wall, been ignominiously compelled to confess that that very persecution, so far as they (the Union men) were concerned, consisted in charging them with being in favor of granting the right of suffrage to those very blacks!

It is useless, perhaps, at this late day, to allude to these matters ;-uscless, perhaps, to argue that all classes in our midst are protected in their rights of person and property. One single bestial caricature in that most depraved of all periodicals, Harper's Weekly, would do away the effect of a thousand proven instances of justice. humanity or generosity. We assert, however, so far as the State of North Carolina is concerned, (and we believe that the same may be said of the South, generally.) that justice, inflerible justice, is as impartially administered with us, this day, as it is in any State North of the Potomac. History will vindicate our character in all these respects, though we suffer in the present. We confess, however, that there is but feeble conso-

Apropor to these remarks: We see it stated that a highly respectable white citizen is now lying in the jail of Fairfield District, South Carolina, where he has been since November, 1866, and where he is condemned to remain until November 1867, and to pay's fine of \$500, for the killing of a black man, who, as it was proved by the testimony, was firing on him (the white man) at the time he received his latal wound. And at the late term of Orange Superior Court in this State, an aged and worthy citizen was convicted of manslaugh ter, and sentenced to pay a heavy fine, for the accidental killing of a colored man, Such instances look as it, in the exceeding anxiety of our Courts and people to avoid the appearance of oppression or of making undue discrimation, before the law, between the races, they had actually carried their caution to the prejudice of the white man,

A united and harmonious white population will suffer little inconvenience from universal suffrage. A little kindly conciliation and patient teaching on our part will soon enable the newly entranchised colored man to see that his own interest requires him to co-operate with his former muster, and, after all, his best friend, rather than to follow the lead of designing deceivers, who would rob him of his paltry savings and lure him into a destructive contest of races.—Rannale (Vo.) Torse races. - Roanoke (Vo.) Times.

LETTER OF B. F. MOORE, ESQ.

We find the following extract from a letter of B. F. Moore, Esq., to a friend, in the last Old North State, which deserves consideration. There are very few men, if any, in the State, who have maintained such consistency, as a Union man, as Mr. Moore. and none who, as such, have enjoyed to a greater extent the public confidence. With Mr. Moore, we have always held that the State had never been out of the Union. Now, with him, we believe the best security to peace and restoration is to yield to the unquivocally expressed judgment of the

Raleigh, N. C., March 16, '67.

I am much obliged for you for your good opinion of my patriotism as a Union man during the late conflict of arms between the Northern and Southern sections of the

Before the dreadful conflict began, I did all that I could, in decency, to forewarn my untrymen against it. After it was begun I did all that a man might, with becoming ness to check it and restore the Union. The dreadful conflict is past, and we are, politi rully, one people again. It should be the policy of wise statesmen to make us, coolidy, one people. If this be not accomplished convulsions will arise to rend us to pieces. Now, my dear sir, I have been reared up under the National thag to beast of it; to rejoice at its glories and to bed myself, at all times, and in every country, sale under its folds, and I would be very glad to transmit these great privileges to my posterny When our late troubles commenced I teared that these privileges were all gone. It may be that they are. But let me assure you. that my belief is, that if ever the hope of them shall return, it will be under the National Flug which floated over us when the unfortunate strife commenced.

Allow me to say to you, that I am for getting back into the Union, because the Union will be our protection and our pal lastium. Far more efficient for our safety and liberty than any promise from severance This is no new idea and separate action. with me. I have promulgated it during my recent great war.

Many schemes have been offered to us, of reclaiming our rights in the Union- you know that I have never admitted that I was or had at any time been out of the I nion, that I thought the attempted separation was a mere nullity, but I am taught to yield to the opinion of my countrymen; and, therefore, I submit to what has been deter mined by the supreme authorities. I shall submit, myself; and I shall inculcate subnission among my fellow citizens, who may seek my counsel. I hope that all of them may obey, cheerfully, whatever may be the policy of the Government. For the comnumities of the South are all either new or ale, States of the Union with equal rights tedetal and state, and any one State North r South, can about as well as another, bear the restrictions deemed necessary for all. I shall embrace the policy adopted for its constructing the State Government and give it my support although I do not think accessiance with the dectrines of our torefullets as to the character and nature of But we live in a republican government and ought to yield to its uni-

> Lam, truty you B. F. MOORE

THE GRAPE CULTURE

year or dyeapressed palgment.

This subject, we have glad to find, is exciting very general interest. Our Virginia neighbors seem inclined to test the culture of the vine. The test in this State has been satisfic tory, that the grape can be produced, in the greatest perfection. Under a proper system of cultivation, and the production of only the best varieties, it cannot be doubted that the product can be largely

Our cotemporary, the Norfolk Virginian, has collated the following facts, which go to show, most conclusively, the value of the crop over any other article now cultivated in this State. We have taken the liberty of correcting the errors which occur in our co-

200 gallons; in California 800 gallons; and the number of vines now bearing in the latter State is 4,500,000, with a yield of a gal-

on to each vine. In North Carolina the n t ve Scuppernoug is more fruitful, and is probably better suit-ed to our climate, and would doubtless pay better in Virginia than any other variety In two years this species begins to bear, and it arrives at maturity in seven years. vine of seven years, growth will cover 2,000 commodate, after allowing for pass ways, els, or 50 gallons of juice, about 31 gallons to the bushel. Thus, an acre will grow 15 vines, which will visld 210 bushels or 735 gattens of pure wine. This wine would, urely, at this time, being, in any market, \$2 per gatton, making the yield in gross \$1,470.00 Gallons, 735 at \$2 \$100 Cost of stient 200 300 00

\$1,170 If the above statement be correct, and we believe that it is strictly so, from the circumstance that we have placed our facts and figures below what would be warranted. by cient inducement is presented to warrant a erious consideration of the suggestion which we make. The process of making

wine it is not our intention, at present, to When we have stated that an acre of ground will produce 735 gallons of wine, and that \$11.70 per acre is below a reasonable amount to be realized from its sale, we would ask if any known product will yield

half as much ? Cotton is above the average standard of products, and any farmer hereabouts would deem his labors amply rewarded if from his most productive fields he could gather 400 pounds, which, valued at 30 cents, would cive him \$120 per sere."

THE CONTRDERATE RAM VIRGINIA—Sometimes called the Merrimae, is to be holsted with a torpedo? Mesars Maltby & Co., are making arrangements to blow her up; and will be ready to do so by the latter part of this week, or the fire of next.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL

The war resulted in the disfranchisement of the Southern people and the suspension of our State Governments. It is in vain to raise Constitutional questions-in vain to insist that our abstract rights are the same that they were before the war. We were conquered, and the conquerer prescribed terms, and we must, of necessity, conform to the facts of the sitution. That conquerfor now proposes to enfranches the burk of the Southern people - qualifiedly and pro-bationally. It they will, by majorities in their several States, adopt Constitutions containing certain presented provisions, and by the Legislatures to be elected under such Constitutions, ratify the Constitutional amendment, they are promised restoration to their places in the Union which will secure to their absolutely the franchises and powers that pertain to the people of the Northern States. If they re tuse acquire cace in these terms they will remain permanently distranchised, and the blacks and the handful of "loyal whites" will doubtless be authorized to make a Constitution and laws to soit themselves. In ddition to this, the confiscation bill of Thaddens Stevens, now suspended over us in terrorem, will most probably be adopted by Congress and enforced against us. for us to say whether we will make an effort to avert trase destructive measures, or by non-compliance. by possedy, invite then with all their horrors. There are not wanting those who argue

that should we even do all we are required ardo, we will most probably be met by a that denial of the premised benefit. They say we connot trust the dominant party. that it is hithless and treacherous, shall not undertake to defend the integrity that our hand is in the lion's mouth and we are obliged to trast to its magninimity. It we refuse to trust the Radical party repreented by Congress, whether worthy or imwith the enslowed and and confiscation trust it and comply with its requirements we may escape them. We will got further and say the strong probability is that we will escape them. That pledge has impligress and backing Robicals have bound themselves to it. Let us not in the very be ginning give them, by our doubts, suspiions and importations, a pretext for break ing their faith. It is now understood at the North and at the South, in Congress and out of Congress, that the military is designed as a restoration measure, and soth sides should act under it in that

spirit. We have an interest in the Government of the United States. We are a part of that Government, and, whether we so will or not, will remain a part of it. Our attempt to withdraw from it did not proceed from a distike of that Government in itself and properly administered, but from a fear of the mischic conscious consequences to us of a perversion of its objects and an abuse of its powers. It was to mal-administration, and that we objected. To demonstrate this, we have only to p for to the fact that when we set up for ones lyes we copied that Consti-tation. Had we not overlift we would not have adopted it.

Bong maker the Government of the Uni-

ted States, it is for us to say whether we will remote where the war placed us, bearing its burdens without enjoying its benefits, or whether we will endeavor to recover our sos tichts and tranchises, and exert an old foundations. In respect to this matter, our mind is free from every cloud of doubt. Richmond Whig

HOW IT MAY BE DONE.

With reference to the time needed to carry into effect the Congressional plan of reconstructing the Union, the New York Herald

"The military commanders are allowed all the interval to the last day of August to appoint their registering places and suborste officers, to prepare their plans, rules and books, and to make their registrations. But we think that all this work may be easily done by the first of June. Then thirty days' notice for the election of a convention will bring that election on the first of July Then, assuming that the whole interval of sixty days allowed will pass before the vention elected and ordered shall assemble. it will bring us round to the first of Septemher with the full organization of the convention. Let us say next that it will occupy a north in framing a State constitution under the terms of Congress, and as another month had from the people, this ratification will carry us to the first of November. Meanime, under the act of March 2d. a State lagislature must be elected, and it must ratithe pending constitutional amendment, and this amendment must be declared a part of the Federal constitution before any one of the omside States can be restored. But all these conditions may be fulfilled in season for the regular meeting of Congress in December pext, if the President of the United States, his communiting district generals and official subordinates and the ruling politicians and white people of the ten States concerned with only act harmoniously to-gether in view of the great desideratum of restoration to Congress as soon as possi-

CONSERVETIVE CONVENTION .- The conservative members of the Tennessee Legisature have issued a call for a Convention to be held in the City of Nashville, on the 16th day of April, 1867, to nominate a candidate for Governor. Among the signers we observe the names of some of the best men in the State

In the clay of temple suffrage, says Mark kets shall bent the boundy man of wisdom for Governor, and the youth who wallers with exquisite grace shall be chief of police, in preference to the man of practiced sagar

The Little Book timette of the 12th says, that between Madison and Memphis the water actually run over the telegraph wires which stand along the line of the railroad track between those points. The old restdents of Madison say the flood is within a few mehes of that of 1844, and still slowly

Tummany Ifall was sold in New York on Assistant Secretary of War, for \$175,000,said to be to turn the Hall into an office from which to issue the new morning Radical paper, of which we have heard so much.
It is understood that the paper will appear food that the paper will appear

General News

The pay of the officers of the regular army on its present peace footing is as follows General Grant, \$18,120 ; Lieutenant General Sherman, \$14.814; Major General Halleck, \$7.717 Maj. Gen. Meade, \$7,717 ; Major General Sheridan, \$7,717; Major General Thomas, \$7,717; Brigactier Gen. McDowell, \$5,517; Brigadier General Rosecraus, \$5,517; Colo nels, \$4,500; Lieutenant Colonels, \$4,994; Majors, \$3,765; Captains, \$3,049; First Lieutenants, \$2,713; Second Lieutenants,

It will give some idea of the enormou taxes level by the United States Govern ment to state that the single town of Danwille, Virginia, pays, we understand, atax of three millions of dollars on the manufacture of tobacco,-the tax being forty cents per A Vermont man recently bought twenty

ix railroad to kets, intending to take his

wife and twenty four children to the West, Among the own dozen are eleven pairs of The towns of Helena, Arkansas, and Friar's Pour, Mississippi, are still submerged from four to fitteen feet, the inhabitants living in the second stories. Great suffering

sto k among the river has been immense. The death is announced of Captain. John Aluxon, the brother in law of Zachney Taylor, and the correspondent to woom by addressed his lamous "Allison acties Captain Allison was eighty-time years old

and destitution prevail; and the loss in

The New Orleans papers contain generous I' B Leaten who was a folleral lutyacher meng the way, and at the time of his death

Buynder Bristian a bolerat officer, comtouching to bentucky, employs has leisure in writing before to the t stating that he brass monkey is a modest ast compared with the editors of some of the Lamisville papers

A company is now taking formed in New

York city to introduce the cultivation of coffee on a large scale in South Florida, the only portion of the United States which is said to be adapted to the purpose. The New York Herald says : The Irish en thursesm in this city has all subsided, and the late rebellion in Ireland is conceded to

have been a disgreesful tailure. The only party who receive any attention are those lio favor an invasion of Canada. Considering its inspiration, the pies for the impovertshing it of the South, in which That Stevens on Tuesday vicasiously vented his verticace, may be emphatically said

The Wisconsin Assembly has passed by a vote of 68 to 22 a resolution to submit the people the question of extending the

to have been in "a vein of burning iron-y.

The expected resignation of General Rosecranz and the expected promotion to his position of General Sickles are both announ-

WHAT'S IN A NAME ! - Among the color-ed voters registered in the First Ward is Auanias William James Andrew Jackson Jones. Nat Inteligencer.

Over one million of rats were drowned by the trests t in Concionati. The question had they Ary rat after the flood subsided?

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided the framelise law of that State constitutional. The opinion was unanimous.

W. Winwood Reade writes to a Boston paper that it is doubtful whether Dr. Livngstone is dead. Atout the same time comes a new report from Europe that he was killed by the Africans.

It is believed that the Connecticut election on Tuesday week will result in toyor of

The Massu husetts logisjature has ratified the "Constitutional Amendment."

A Hungarian desiring to remark on the domestic habits of a young lady, said : "Oh, miss, how homely you are."

When an organ-grinder appears in front of your door, it is not a sign of the near approach of Italian climate, but a prospect of

A gentleman in South Carolina recently old a tract of land for \$700, which he refused \$15,000 for before the war.

General Sterling Price has gone into the mmission business in St. Louis.

Butler has converted some of his super fluous plate into a \$2,500 carriage.

John B. Gongh delivered his fast lecture

of the Chicago season on Tuesday. A man in St. Louis solved his religious

toubts by blowing his brains out. Thirteen black men reside in Kan-as,

POLITENESS WELL REWARDED. We have ately heard of a piece of good fortune in favor of a young triend, the son of as tru and genuine a type of "the Old Virginia gentleman" as ever was seen, which proves that his inheritance of that attribute of his father's nature—politeness,—is as valuable as any gift that could have been left him -The example is worthy of record, and our oning readers would do well to profit by

Our young triend of whom we speak, was at one time during the war a student at Chapel Hill University, N. C., and one day, while on a visit to the village near by, was accosted by an old gentleman, who asked him to give him the direction to a certain house therein. The young gentleman, with his characteristic politeness, at once replied "I will show you the way myself, sir." H did so; and the old gentleman finding that he was a Virginian, and attracted by his good manners, informed him that he was about to take up his residence at the village as a refugee, and invited him to call upon him. The young man had only time to do so once or twice before he bade his new old friend good bye, and returned to Virginia. A few days since he learned, much to his surprise, that the old gentleman had lately died, and is his will was an article bequeath-ing to him the sum of \$5,000, in considera-

tion of his kindness. No man ever loses anything by politeness; and it sometimes happens, as in this instance, that it meets with a rich reward.— HISTORY OF MORGAN HISTORI CAL PARALLEL.

[Fr m the Cincinusti Enquier ] Among the many contributions to the his torical hierature of the late war, which are the most valuable and interesting, we rank The History of Morgan's Cavalry," by Basil W. Duke the able and popular second in command of that celebrated corps There were few incidents in the struggle that were more remarkable in their character, more remaintic and marvellous in their na ture, than those associated with the great Southern raiders of Kentucky. General Duke has told the story of this extraordi many corps with signal fidelity, accuracy, and modesty, and in well chosen and perspicuous language portrayed the many eventful scenes that transpired during the period of its duration. Impartial truth, it is evident, is the great aim of the author, and he has, there fore which as we think not drawn mean the embellishments of fancy, or given a too vivid coloring to that which, in no respect, needed adventitious aids to commend it a general perusal. The political spirit of the writer, who was an important actor in the late bloody and never to be forgotten struggle, is calm and temperate, almost remarkable, when we consider that the heat and fervor of the fight has not materially

Though written from a Southern point of view, it is in every respect a mathemal work, and contains little that the most fastistion Northern partisan can object to. In this the author of the history, who has himself assisted to make it, has set an excellent example to many of the writers who had to ther partwipation in the contest than through their prejudices and passions. federacy, and the incidents that ensued in Virginia after the surrender of General Lee and the flight of President Davis. General Duke was a participant in those trying and memorable events which will ever be deep ly engraven upon the tablets of history, -There is much in the sorrow, gloom and humiliation which attended the flight of Mr. Davis and the ruin of the Southern Con federacy, in April, 1865, that reminds us of the darkness and clouds behind which the sun of Napoleon set at Fontaineblean in March and April, 1814. The Southern Confederacy for a year or

abated

two had been sinking and succumbing to the overwhelming forces arrayed against it, just as the French empire had previously been tottering to its fall. The Southern leaders found themselves in the Spring of 1865 as Napoleon had likewise, in 1814, at the head of an exhausted people and an army that was so runed and decimated that it could no longer make head against the overwhelming strength of its enemies. What the war with Europe for twenty years had done for Napoleon, had been accomplished by the four year contest the South had so bravely waged against the almost inexhaustible re sources of the Federal Government. The evacuation of Richmond was like the sur render of Paris. The capitulation of Lee, who, with his feeble but gallant army, had so long stood between the Confederacy and destruction, was, in its effects, like the ca-pitulation of Marshal Marmont in France. The leaders who surrounded Napoleon were struck with borror at these calamities, just as the government of President Davis was appalled when they saw the yawning chasm that had opened beneath their feet. feelings consequent upon these melancholy reverses Napoleon attempted to commit suicide, but President Davis displayed much more fortitude and strength of will. He the fallen and ruined cause, and with distress and anguish unspeakable turned his horse and anguish unspeakant toward the banks of the Mississippi, which toward the banks of the Mississippi, which pair, the terror, and the gloom which acted upon the South at the close of this calamitous struggle, in which they had been simply worn out before superior numbers, was greater than in France in 1814, although the lat ter had the Cossacks and other northern barbarians at their very gates. The distress, the horror, and consternation which ensued at the apparent subjugation, have had, as events prove, too much reason for their in-The events which have been spiration. transpiring at Washington for the last two or three gears prove that the conquerors are neither wise, just, nor humber, and have not ry shall go toward somme notional price and unity in the future. The severity of the Cossack was tender mental to France. compared with the cruci committee which are now being inflicted upon the South by their old partners and associates in past in tional glory and prosperity . . .

[From the National Intelligence of A MOURNFUL TRAGEDY

"Ab me! how weak a therej.,
The heart of woman is."

Some years ago the fashionable would of Gotham was startled from its proprieto's at the announcement, in goestipping circles, and shortly afterwards in sensational papers, that Minnie Boker, the youthful daughter of Mr. Boker, a millionare, bad in an exit hour, become ensumored of her tatto r's concluman, and consented to a soler matriage. The foolish attachment became known to the sequently discounted the tool sh and erring child. Having carried off, with her father's consent, all her jewelry and personal effects, she was enabled to set her hasband up in losiness in a restaurant, we believe: Love in a cottage went on smoothly until Mr. Boker died and it was found that he had not forgiven his daughter, and, as a consequence, had not willed one cent of his immense possessions to her. Mr. Dean, the adoption. 'coachman husband," had a change to come o'er the spirit of his dreams. In the marriage he evidently had an eye to the main chance—the money bags of his father-in law, and these failing in truition, his love for Minnie waned, chilled, till coldness begat neglect sneglect brought fouth weeping appeals from the youthful victim; weeping appeals from the victim of a remantic attachment begat abuse from the husband and thus in the struggle and turmoil of life Dean and his wife were lost to public view, and the story which had excited all Gotham became a part of the dim past. A subsequent act in the domestic tragedy has just anspired in this goodly city, which we will

A gentleman of our city, who spends considerable time in alleviating the suffering and want in the lower strata of human society, was, some weeks ago, called upon to help a woman in the lowest depths of privation, and in a personal interview with her, although the being before him was dressed in the scanty, ragged, and coarse garbs of squalid poverty, and although her breath recked with the tunes of villainous liquor, yet there was that in her manners, her language, and her tone which surely indicated

that she had moved in higher circles and already performed acts of charity without a

that she had been familiar with virtues life, precedent. In the unuals of the world, and An examination revealed the fact that the which gave a new listre to the American degraded and poverty stricken being being name wherever that name is known; landing him was the once relebrated Minnie Boker; here, I say, on the list day of May last, his that, abuted, beaten, and started by her visit to his native country has been one combustant, she was finally compelled to leave timed. May day of benevolence and benefi-

quor at several low "drinkeries."

saddest events in domestic life, but sorrow not creditable to human nature. We cannot

human nates. For the consequence of the body. And, let me add, that if some American Chacker ay should be easter spring up of Mr. Ecker this indicase it by the worse to compose a series of Essays on the American de the dasset reare belowed together can Georges, he will be able to trace in them

ULLT.

account of the entertainment given by Mr. Board, and that measures have been a Fund We condense

THE PESTINE BOARD

consisted of two long tables united by a kind of belt at the east end, leaving the cides and of every class of the population in the centre open for the servants. Mr. Peabady Southern and South Western States will have substantial cause to bless his name as side of the room, and the Hon, R C Win their greatest benefactor. God grant that throp occupied a seat even const the centre of the table on the south side. The company beneficence: to visit the States which his were disposed of in an admirable manner by bounty will have helped to restore, we liope, Mr. Peabody himself, who assigned seats to the ladies and gentlemen with rare taste happiness; to be bailed by them, as he is by according to the most approved counsels regarding such kind of etiquette. vice of the table were superio in the extreme. They consisted of two magnificent sets, the one of gold and the other of silver, recently They cast \$12,000 imported from France. It was all of the Louis XV, and Louis XVI. style and comprised about fifty pieces of the most rich and elegant designs and workman ship. These pieces are exact copies of those used by Napoleon III, on State occasions.

LIST OF THE OURSES. Among the invited guests were the fol north table : Mr. Peaborty in the centre ; Pierrepont, Governor Clifford, Mgs. Baueroft, Mrs. Astor. Mr. Brooks, Mr. Jennings, cor. all the resources of that splendid house Botta, are Lynch, General Porter, Miss, Clif- body a hospitality, ford, General Anderson, Mr. Wetmore

At the south table sat General Grant, ing in the South, was up Thursday, Mr. Lo-Miss Weed, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Rives, Mr. gan, of Illinois, sent to the Clerk's desk a Astor, Miss Fish, Mr. Winthrop, Mrs. Farmeresolution, adopted by a meeting of "The gut, Mr. Rives, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Bancroft, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Wetmor, Sirs Forder, applauding the efforts of Butler and Logan Miss Mellyaine, Judge Pierrepont, Mrs. 1 it fany, Dr. Sears, H. J. Raymond, Mrs. Ander

son, and Mr. Weed At the table at the upper end of the hall agts, Judge Roosevelt, Mrs. McGregor, and General Butterfield

tovers were laid for sevent; sthree personand that number were present.

After the company had feasted on the trackethe test oath requiring lawyers to take the test oath required by the containing of the evening commendation of that State. Mr Robert C. Winthrop made the op-

ing speech. He said MR. PEABOUY, LADIES, AND GENTLEMO . I trust I shall be pard-aned for claiming your the attention for a copy moment. The hour is not at plack, with his sleeves rolled a hand when the distinguished company and working to make it come right. as temperate and when the brilliant insuch which we have so much enjoyed with a to entropy these gentleton temembrances of the past which a converts efficied from our to be, a purely second occasion, where anyting of formal speech-making would be the protest of the London clergy against quite out of place. But as the Chairman or thin the practices is completed, having the Barrel of Theorem to whom, in company the bounded and twenty-three signatures, trang of formal speech-making would be with our illustrious associate theneral Gram, topic enting 1,101,000 parishioners. this banquet has been given, a duty has higher offers T. Barnun gets into Congress, been imposed on ne which I must not court his first effort will doubtless be considered a

I hold in my hand a brust series of trolutions which were manimously adopted to father when too late to remedy, and he sub- the trustees of the Peabody Education Found trace were surging through the rooms of the at the close of their proceedings a 4 a translated House at Chattanooga, hours ago. They were moved by the there this area is the William A5ken, of South Carolina, second ad by the Hon. William A. Gerbert, of North Carolina, and, after cloquent and impressive remarks, by history McHwaine, of Ohio, and by the Hon. William C. Rives of Virginia, every member of the Board tose in his place in attestation of their The stracts of Memphismust be horrible.

The stracts of Memphismust be horrible.

among the first welcome circumstances of and Orions streets last week.

These cases that our mobile lost, he the process are Person 1.4. magic of his munificence, more powerful than that of any Mids, of old, has together around a common boatd, Aust and New York, North Carolina and 10 South Carolina and Massachusetts, V many of their distinguished sons, one one the highest interests of the whole American State posters the highest interests of the whole American people; and once more twint relange those people; and once more twint relange those assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and respect to the late place at her assurances of mutual regard and r

manent and perpetual Union.

If Mr. Reabsoly had accomplished no other keeps refer to object but this, he would have entired. bimself to the heart felt bomage of every MECKLENBURG FEMALE COLLEGE, lover of his country.
"And now, my friends," (continued the

Speaker.) "I will attempt no culogy of Mr speaker." "I will attempt no culogy of Mr speaker." "I will attempt no culogy of Mr speaker." "I will attempt no move in specessful operation, will a corps of first curve in speaker. "I will attempt no culogy of Mr speaker." "I will attempt a long absence in England, where he had

her grief and sorrow in liquor. The eximple bounty. The storms and snows of New three-of the gentleman were aroused, and the Loghano, which have raged around him made temporary provisionator her, and after- with more than their wonted severity, have wards induced a religious south to take hot been able to there said currents of his she temated, apparently contented and south line pathway through our land has grateful, for obvious reasons assuming been a perfect. Milky Way, leaving a radiamenther name - Sarah Milkon. About a success the historic page as enduring as that month ager sac tool the matron that a of the stars above us. And this last, best, fence brend had a showl belonging to her, burgest, noblest crowning gift for aiding the and she was going to recover it, and under work of education in the desolated South, this pear west out from the home. She has, above all others, touched and thrilled was known to have fifty cents with her, given every heart in the land; and there is at least her a by a female friend, to make some pursone of the trustees—I think I can speak of them all - who regards his association with Since then she has not been seen by any that gift the highest honor of his life. It one interested in her, but definite rumors was once said on some occasion, by my illus-have reached them that she has purchased trious friend, the late Daniel Webster, in that terse and impressive language, in which This and nothing more" is one of the he excelled almost all other men-that if an inquiry was made as to what America ful thoughts suggest themselves which are his ever contributed to the world it was see that the stern lather was justified, on any character of George Washington. And we, correct principles, in thus charactering a of this day and generation, may now answer daughter to a face which he may there tores to that enquiry, that she has not only contributed the character of George Washing We most sine rest trast, for the sake of ton, but also the example of George Pea agitated, and that they will continue so till elements of true nobility, of real royalty, they seek and and may be ber and save afor such as have rarely adorned the lives of who will doubt that shows he saved tean those who have wielded the sceptre of earthly severeignty in any land or age. But I beg pardon of Mr. Peabody for such per-THE PEABODY FLVD THE BAY sombities. I must not say more, I could not say less. Let me only assure him, in conclusion, that everything has gone on most The New York World gives an interesting harmoniously in the proceedings of our Peabody to the Trustees of his Educational which will seen be communicated to the public, and which, as we all believe, will secure the entire success of his noble design. Nor is the day distant, we trust, when

> us here to night, as the great philanth The ser pist of his age. Ladies and gentlemen: I ask you to unite with the Trustees in drinking the health of our loved and honored friend, Mr.

thousands and thousands of young children

he may live long to witness the fruits of his beneficence; to visit the States which his

Peabody. (Applause.) Mr. Peabody replied in an appropriate and feeling manner.

THE APPROPRIATIONS DECIDED UPOR. The meetings have been strictly private; but the public will be gratified to know that the discussions had resulted, prior to the interesting event last night, in decisions lowing named ladies and gentlemen, at the which will be made known on Monday or Tuesday next, through the reportemana Admiral Farragut, Mrs. Gen. Grant. Bishop ting from the trustees themselves. The Mclivaine, Mrs. Bergh, Mr. Evaris, Mrs. party has been entertained during their stay in the city at the Fifth Avenue respondent of the London Times, Mine, been used to give character to Mr. Pea

> While the bill, extending aid to the stary to derent the bill.

We challenge the production of a parallel to this brutality in the history of christendone. We dely any man to show an lin were scatted Governor Aiken, South Care stance in which, two years after a war had lina, Mrs. Brooks, Governor Fish, Mrs. 1're closed, the soldiers of either side protested against help being sent to the starving wallows and orphans of the other. - Ri mond Examiner.

The Supreme Court at St. Louis, Missou-

1: to Lies and Good Luck .- Bad luck in ... jelv a man with flis hands in his pockets with pipe in his mouth, looking to a it will come out. Good luck

For I manager of the Holiday Street Theatre of Battimore, a check for five hus the past which is conver be effected from our districts for the aid of the Southern aufi-

a mer maiden speech .- Er. At last accounts the waters of the Tennesse

Chicago is the scene of a reported attempt means of a bogus death, fictitions

doption.

And let me say in passing, that it is not discussed in the model at the corner of Poplar

Partie is the Printer. - A preacher of facing at the opening of one day's pro-I wasting "May men of principle be

promipal men MISCELLANEOUS.