THE SENTINEL.

WM E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

From the National Intelligencer. LEADING POLITICAL EDITORS OF WASHING TON.

A reference by the editor of the Chroni c'e to the late Hon. Charles Eames, with whom he had been for a time associated on the editorial staff of the Washington Union. suggests some cursory remarks concerning leading Washington editors in their con meetion with national affairs. We recur to the period when Congressmen had, as a general rule, to rely upon professional abil-ity, outside and above that of trading parpanship, wherewith to reinforce diem, in times when "two dollars day and roast beef" was considered by all men of senseso extraordinary a suggestion of party deception and popular defusion as make the thing, from the present standpoint, appear like a very remote tradition impossible truth. In those days Con gressmen gave, as well as received, hospialities. They, in garb or other personal appearance, would not have been mistaken by Revolutionary heroes as of the sort of European-Continental contingents against woon they fought in '76. They rode in arriages, or walked rather than to be seen running to get on a crowded street car. with free pass in hand, to the annoyance of these laboring people who, having honestly put up their hard-carned pennics as fare. ate when excluded from seats after the tool of the day. They took, paid for, and real neary newspapers of different localities and males in politics, and very rarely, like one inferior men of these days, affected to back with contempt upon the journalism or ournalists that have too often put them in position. Of the old statesmen, John Kan helph was perhaps the only one who neled indifference to newspapers. In lo d he professed never to read them: eaton was accustomed to say that there was scarce time to get to the office in the morning before Mr. Randolph, or some ... nger from him, would be present to correct the slightest error concerning him that might have possibly erept into the In

The conspicuous advent of editors into of firid life, as a fixed fact creating great stir in politics, was reserved to the era of Jacksm. A story is related of Issue Hill, M. M. Noah, Amos Kendall, and F. P. Blair, leading newspaper champions of the early pretensions of General Jackson for the Chief Magistracy of the nation, that when they had audience with the old hero, he at once gave them earte blanche as to place. It will remembered that Mr. Hill was about the first victim of Senatorial prescription, " for opinion's sake," as nominee for the Second tomptrollership, by reason of the exceeding partisan flerceness that he infused into the Il New Hampshire Patriot. It was only vester by that we saw an article in the New York Tribune, attributing the continued strength of the Democratic party in New Hampshire to the early lessons taught the people by Isaac Hill. This, of course, is an approximation to truth, for Mr. Hill died in this city nearly twenty years ago. It was during the Jackson period that Mr. Clay, in reply to Mr. W. R. King, of Alaama, so far lost temper on one occasion as nounce false an allegation of the latter. to the effect that Messrs, Blair and Rives sere peers in gentlemanly character of Senaa challenge, and demanded as satisfaction d retraction. The centlemen. wever, whose cause he espoused, always held themselves amenable under the code.
It may be truthfully said that the year

1845, or that in which Mr. Polk was inaugurated, witnessed the conspicuous entrance of editors into official life. General Duff Green, an early power in the press, had passed off the stage of active service in that regard. So had Amos Kendall, with his t ree an I sententious style of treating men and things. Mr. F. P. Blair, who had, in the long and continuous period of the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, infused more iron into Democratic politics and polticians than has any one man since, yielded the field to another actor, he being 90 much of an adherent of the Van Buren, Benton, and Wright school to suit those who

had pushed Texas annexation. retiracy of Blair and Rives, who were openly, fully, and strongly endorsed by the old hero of the Hermitage as men having his entire confidence, was a very marked event in American politics. Mr. Benton did not at all pretermit expressions of wrath, in the well known forms peculiar to him. Demo ratic politicians were apprehensive as to the result of the hazardous experiment of crowdse gentlemen from the "fore front" in the political areas. Their remarkable silence a considerable period was regarded as inous. The danger was as the shadow of huge cloud, passing slowly and grandly ward the horizon, and finally disappearing Another day saw developed that avenging strength of the Blairs, which told with effect

upon their ancient enemies.

Thomas Ritchie succeeded F. P. Blair, and at the same time, or soon after, many new men of the editorial fraternity came upon the fruition of his great powers. Mr. Senton's never to-be-forgotten cobwebbed apartment in the old Intelligencer building was the constant resort of magnates of the Whig party, where was well considered and di gutted that political policy which, put in the rm of three, five, or seven-column articles from Mr. Gales, who habitually rose to his labor at three o'clock in the morning, instructed most politicians, and washeld to be, is the nature of suggestions to the Whig

press of the country.
Some time after this period Mr. Welling scame a writer of the Intelligencer. first his contributions were mainly of the high literary stamp that have put him in e front rank of reviewers. But his polit al writings were so much in the vein of both in the material treatment a subject and their manner, that they

While Messrs, Gales & Scaton very rarely n leed visited a President or heads of De partments. Mr. Blair had constant access to resident Jackson, who, unquestionably, aspired all things of importance in his adaborer with that pen which was all the law and the prophecies in general Democratic politics for long years.

Mr. Ritchie brought with him, at a period of atvanced age, all the amenities, proprie-ties and courtestes that could hasire a gen-ticman of the grand old school of Virginia statemen. It is recorded of his journal that Mr. Jefferson once said "he read but one newspaper, and that was Ritchie's." It was at once seen that the sea of politics ran too high and rough at Washington to

suit his character, yet he braved it through by the exertion of a marveilous activity, enthusiasm, and devotion to the Democratic party and the principles of the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of half a century previous. He retained, at the adten, great mercurisiness and flexibility of manner, and his labors extended far into the depths of night. He bore a remarkable likeness at a little distance to General Cameron, and underneath an exterior of very demonstrative courtesy laid a determined courage. When it was remarked to him, that by reason of a sharp issue in politics of a personal nature, his son might be called upon to defend his honor, he said, the "blood of Douglas will protect itself." Mr. Ritchie had a faculty of discovering newspaper ability in those about him, and availed uself of its a trantages by acquiring the triendship of those who felt honored by his expressions of kind confidence and regard. He was, in Washington, certainly more of an observer, listener, and couposition in polities than a writer. He walked long distant ces daily, from point to point in the city, rarely wearing overcont or cloak in the coldest of weather. He looked through the exchanges down to the small st and most weeklies. Being obliged, on on occasion, to leave town for a few days, he directed that all the exchanges should preserved until his return. They made a auge pile in a chamber of his house, lo nothing daunted. Mr. Rifelie mousted to the top of it, looked through each popul like a flash, and threw them out of the

Mr. Ritchie's articles were lovariably of the general party stamp, and not exhaustive arguments upon legal, constitutional, and politics geoscenic questions. Being of a adished rapter-like character, rather thur. was called in to do solid work. He had with blocke and opened those effective broadsides upon the apposite party which were anticipated from his powerful essays upon the tarrif question, over the signature of "Bandelcond, At this time William M. Overton, of Virginia, commenced labor upon the editorial staff of the Union. He wielded a steady, strong, intelligent and vigo

About this time sprang into an evanescent out conspicuous existence, the "Southern It was the organ of the Statesrights or extreme Southern wing of Democratic party. The efficer was Einwood Fisher, a man of rare composure in manner, but of great intellect and intelligence. He commanded respect from the sincerity of his views, his calm reasoning, and for what events have proved to be of much foresight.

After the "Union" was transferred to

Messrs. Donelson and Armstrong, it was soon found that the pen of the former was too passionate and too much recurrent to the old issues between Jacksonism, Van Burenism, and Calhounism.

Judge Nicholson, of Tennessee, a politi cian of experience, carefulness, and ability, succeeded as editor of the Union. Then first appeared on this arena of journalism Roger A. Pryor, a very young mam, but whose brilliant articles in the South-side Democrat engaged the attention of General Armstrong, a man of rare sense and judg-ment, though not a writer. An article of Mr. Pryor upon Russia, first asserting ideas as to the national relations of amity that should subsist between Russia and the tors themselves. Mr. King at once penred | United States caused a stir in political circles that resulted in the appointment of Mr. Pryor as Charge d' Affaires to Greece. the staff, and became its head. His pen, at that time, was regarded by the Democratic enders as the most ready, reliable, and inventive to promote their partisan objects of to that period, been so solicitous to care f himself as to support advanced ideas of Southern rights far beyond the point main-tained by General Pierce or Judge Douglas, and particularly to promote the fortunes of James Buchanan.

From the Washington Index.

"The negro will, we hope, eventually find out who are the friends upon whom he can depend. One year ago, when the question of allowing him to testify in the civil courts was before the Legislature, such distranhisedmen as M. E. Manly, W. N. H. Smith, Cols, Cowan, Hyman, Hall, Stanford, and Geo. Howard, were found to record their vote in favor of the measure, while the entranchised Black, Henry, Jenkins, of Granville Moore of Chatham Nicks, Scoggins, Jones of Wake, C. L. Harris, of Rutherford, Snead, and many others of their stripe, vehement ly opposed it, and every one of whom were inted delegates to the meeting held on the 27th. Again, on the 2nd of March Harris was urged to change his vote with out effect, and the bill, after a heated discussion, became a law through the votes of such disloyal" men as Aycock, of Wayne, Me Sampson, Whitford, of Craven, Howard of Edgecombe, and Hall of New Hand

for political fame through colored votes C. L. Harris is the first man to assume upon himself the duty of instructing the negro how to vote, and that too, after being a bitterly opposed to letting him have a voice in the court-room, as to actually demand that his vote in opposition should be recorded on the eight different occasions when it came before the Legislature. Ver ily, circumstances alter cases, and we can nestly hope for the day when the intelligence of the colored race will enable them to see through the vile impositions that are now being practiced upon them under the

sypocritical guise of triendship. A carious case of alleged fraud has been developed in the Chicago courts. A man named Bainforth simulated death, and disappeared. His will was read, leaving all the property be had to certain persons, acnever proven. A rule of court being obtain ed to compel the executors to prove the will bey contessed that Rainforth was still alive and that his death was simulated to de transl several life insurance companies, to which he had effected policies amounting to \$15,000. A long search for Raintorth en sued, and he was found at the Dupont House, on Hudson and Laight streets. New York. on Sunday night,- New York Herald.

The sanitary superintendent, said Mr. Schultz, has knowledge of more than thirty houses in New York city wherein the soic business transacted is the procuring of abor-

Coral, and especially the very pale pink variety, is becoming very fashionable for

For the Sentinel. BR.1211 .. - No. 6.

PROVINCE OF ESPIRITO SANTO.

Proceeding South from Bahia, the next Province on the coast is that of Espirito San-This is one the smaller Provinces, and, ugh lying contiguous to that of Rio de Janeiro, it is perhaps the most backward in development of all the sea coast Provinces. This is owing more to the want of the facilities of communication, and good barbors and shipping ports in the Province, than to the character of its soil.

It lies between latitudes 18 and 22 de grees, South, and has an area of about 22,100 pure miles, or nearly the size of South Carolina. In the Northern and Southern portions the surface is hilly and broken, the orincipal product being coffee; but the middle portions are mostly level, producing sugar, rice, &c. The soil is generally fertile The climate, away from the rivers, is healthy and pleasant, though damp along the seaconst. In this Province we begin to leave the periodical rains, and distinctly defined wet and dry seasons of the more equatorial regions. Here the rains are distributed more uniformly throughout the year, though it falls more abundantly and

The chief products are coffee, sugar, corn rice, and mandioca, besides the usual tropi-cal feuits and productions, and medicina plants dye woods cabinet woods &c. The Province has no foreign trade, its products tion is about 55,000, of which 10,000 are slaves. Its Capital is Victoria, baxing a population of about 6,000. There are the Province one Lyceum and fifty one pri

We must not confound the province with be City and district of Rio de Janeiro. The is simuted in a district, surrounding it, of about 960 square miles, which, like the District of Columbia, in the United States, is distinct from the Province, and governed by law- and regulations passed by the Imperial Assembly or Congress. The Province of Rio has between 21 and 23 day South latitude, and, exclusive of the District, has an area of about 38,400 square miles. The surface is broken and mountainous, and in tersected by numerous rivers, all of which, owever, except the Parabiba, which runs through its northern or eastern end, are small and but little navigable. The seil is very fertile, and, in proportion to its size, this Province is perhaps the largest coffee producing region of the Empire. The cli mate is temperate, pleasant and exceedingly beathful The thermometrical tables, giver in a former letter, were those of this Prov. ince and the City of Rio. All kinds of tem perate and tropical productions may be raised here. Besides coffee, its chief products are cotton, sugar, tobacco, rice, &c In 1860 the value of the coffee produced in this Province amounted to \$28,302,610, In the same year there were 98 sugar estates which yielded 21,424 tons of sugar, valued at \$2,150,000. The population is about 859, 000, of which about 290,000 are slaves.

The shipping port of the Province is the City of Rio, but the exports of the city are no criterion by which to judge of the productions of the Province, since all of the products of Espirito Santo and Minas, and much of those of the Province of St. Paulo, are exported from this city. The capital of the Province proper is Nitheroby, or Prain,

In the Province there are, for education, one hundred and sixty-four public free schools, forty seven private colle-over two hundred private schools.

As the city and District of Rio, the seat of the Imperial government, is located within this Province, it might be expected that I should give some description of it but as I am not writing a picturesque ac ount of Brazil, and as our people will not likely be inclined to settle in the large cities, such a description would be more entertaining than useful. I will therefore only mention that it is a large city of over 400,000 inhabitants, being the third city of the Western hemisphere, and in size, next New York and Philadelphia. Its chief inhabitants are noted for their polished culthe most accessible, capacious and secure in the world. The magnificent beauty of its bay and its picture-que scenery are renowned, and can only be compared with those of Naples, it being a still disputed point among travellers whether, in these respects, it does not surpass the latter.

From this city branch, as I have already stated, three important Railroads. The first and shortest is that from Mana, on the bay above lkio, to the foot of the mountains or which stands the town of Petropolis. It is yet only at out ten miles long. ad its vicinity, about 3000 feet above the level of the sea, are the principal Summer ort and rural residence of the wealthy inhabitants of Rio during the Summer months. From this town a turnpike now leads to Floras, in the interior Province of Minns. The second Railroad is that from the apper end of the bay to Cantagallo shed. It is intended to open up the lower valley of the Paralil a river. The third and most important Railroad is that of Pedro II. At present it extends only to the town of Parahiba, in the upper end of the Parabiba valley, and distant from Rie about 170 miles. It will, however, eventucarried through the midst of the rich and important Province of Minas and

At Petropolis is located a German colony is comprising some 10,000 individual established by the government. In the vi mity of this town and also in the North ern end of the Province, North of the river Parahtba, as well as in the Southern end of the Province of Espirito Santo, are some of the best coffee lands in the Empire, and which the government are offering to emi grants for settlement. They do not, how to sait the views of the agents sent out by ple, though they are pre-eminent for fer fility of soil, pleturesque beauty of loca-tion, and salubrity of climate. It is believed that small parties of emigrants, composer families of relations or friends yould find in this region homes that would suitthem in all repects; and the internal short time make such settlements most valuable as well as pleasant and convenient.

An infant with a \$1,000 note pinned to its dress was recently left in a London railTONE OF THE STATE PRESS.

We make the following extracts from our State cotemporaries relative to the late Holdenite meeting in this City. They speak for themselves, and we give them simply in order to show the tone of public sentiment ;

From the Wilmington Journal. As Gen. Dockery, for his elevated position, as chairman glanced at the men who composed this meeting he must have been struck with the entire absence of his old party friends; and as his eye sought in vain for such compeers as Graham, Manly, Waddell, J. T. Morehead, Outlaw, Gilmer, Ashe Smith, Gaither, and others, who had with him sustained so long and with such credit, the destinies of a great party, possibly his check paled for a moment, for "conseque doth make covards of us all."

And we will be excused from expressing a regret at the presence of a friend, [Col. D. M. Carter, who was a Judge in one of the Military Courts in the C. S. A. and coniess a blissful ignorance" why one so gallant, so generous, so accompli-hed, could lend himself to this ignoble purpose. We hope the gallant soldier and opright Judge was not troubled with the aching of an outraged heart, nor suffered from the lingering effects of an honorable wound; and while draling the resolutions endorsing the legislation of Congress, and approving the distranchisement of his honorable contrades in arms, we trust be was not disturbed by the ghosts of others, who, by his history, fill dishonared

As a political body, this meeting reposented nothing, or rather the sestiments of everything; whigs and democrats, know nothings and foreigners, secessionists and unionests, whites and blacks; its leaders, consistent in the past in nothing but office socking, with no present bond of union but a desire to held office, and with no common sympathy for the future but a liope to obtain office, alike only in the unanimity with which the people have rejected their aspira-

"Thack spirits and white, Red Spirits and gray Mingle, namele, mingle, You that mingle may."

From the Wilson Carolinian. The "Harris-Holden-Conspiracy" met preliminary organization necessary to a consummation of their schemes. All was "harmony and enthusiasm." The colored peo-pic comprising the meeting are generally regarded as very respectable persons, but their present associates are not like to im prove their morals to any extent. We trus the colored gentlemen will insist upon that respect and deference from their interiors, always due the superior. Possibly these respectable negroes may restrain their white the political devil with the colored people of the State; otherwise the interests of this class are in serious danger of destruction."

From the Weldon State.

"It is a curious age we live in, and cer tainly the rarest curio-ity lately presented to the Southern mind, is the mongrei Convention now in session in the city of Raleigh There we see organized, under the vigilant direction of a disappointed politician, a set of unprincipled men, congregated for the purposes of vengeance, and reveling in the unisfortunes of a ruined people. From all parts of our State they have assembled, the soms never cherished one generous feeling. and whose pulses never yet throbbed with one patriotic emotion:

From the Old North State

"While we cannot endorse the resolutions as a whole, we yet rejoice that they are as free from objections as they are. We had free from objections as they are. teared, from the givings out in certain quar-ters, that a test oath for voters would be proposed as one of the provisions which the party would endeavor to incorporate into the new State Constitution. We are unalterably opposed to the disfranchisement of of their participation in the late war, and we apprehended some danger of a division of our people on that question. We now tope, from the silence of this meeting on the unject, that nothing of the kind is contemplated, though we would much have prefer ed that it should have passed resolutions against it. We may possibly recur to this meeting again."

LETTER FROM GOV. PICKENS, S. C .- The following is an extract from a private letter received by a gentleman in this city from Cov. Pickens, of South Carolina:

"You know the desolation of our country ans ruined us all, and we are in great poverty. God only knows whether we wi enabled to gather this year's crop, and the policy of the Government forbids all enterprise, and puts it utterly out of our reach to raise any money now on any terms whatever. We would gladly sell half of our lands for support and ready means, but, or course, no one will purchase with the open threat of confiscation standing over our heads, and want and starvation before thousands of our people both black and white first suffering comes upon the helpless black people, who have been innocent of all blame, nd really have acted as well as any people would have done under the circumsta-I really think that most men who own lare are struggling now to do all they can ile slaves. I know this is my case, and it is what adds greatly to my present embarrassment and cramped means,"

It is the fortune of the Southern people to be misrepresented, and never more than now. Their submission to the unconstitutional legislation which has been visited upon them, is represented as approval and approbation. We notice that Forney, in a te letter, claims that this submission to irresistible force settles the question that the Southern States have no legal existence in the contemplation of the constitution and are not to be counted as among the States. He sava

"The pretext that the constitutional amendment could never be adopted without the votes of the seconded States has been reern people to the new act of reconstruction, which providedly declares that the rebellion destroyed the old slave States, and that they must be reorganized under Republican forms."

This is like claiming that where a man vields his pocket book to him who holds a his head, he confesses that the legitimate right of property is in the robber. INTERVIEW BETWEEN GENERAL SICKLES AND PROMINENT MER CHANTS OF CHARLESTON.

Yesterday at one o'clock the following

men present to Gen. Sickles, and on their behalf addressed him as follows:

General: We have called upon you not in litical principles he has always advocated, behalf of the citizens generally, but on our and which he intends to advocate still. own account, to payour respects to you as Communiting General of this Military Dis

the command of this Military District.

behaver white and colored, should contrib ute his share to the general prosperity, and tions.

until our political difficulties are settled. and the ten Southern States are represented in Congress, credit will continue to lan guish, and our fields to be but partially We conserve it of the utmost importance

mediately developed. and aid in securing the payment of the national debt.

No party ie ling should exist towards the Southern States; we are neither sectional nor are we of any party; we can mould our industry to meet any legislation, whether it be the protection of agriculture, commerce

In conclusion, sir, we would say that very effort will be made by ourselves and friends, and we think by the people at large, to sustain our rulers in establishing a rep resentative Government.

Gen. Sickles replied as follows: Gentlemen: It affords me great satisfaction to receive this visit, and to hear the gratifying sentiments which have been express

d. I feel assured that the citizens generally will do everything in their power to sustain the duties I am to perform. The general interests and prosperity of North and South this regard in the past I will continue to do political difficulties rests with the citizens hemselves. The military authorities will ments or organizations. We will endeavor impartially and fairly to promote the reorganization of the civil government in the to life, liberty and property. In conclusion, gentlemen, be assured that I shall always be glad to hear any expression of your senti-ments, and to comply with your suggestions

WIRVELL VD-RADICAL MOVE

MENTS-MR. BROOKS SPEECH. The committee of the Maryland Radical Vice-President Wade on Thursday, and were encouraged to proceed in their opposition the legal authorities of the State. Rogers has prepared a bill of injunction to | prevent the proper officers from holding an anuse and interest, to instruct and improve. election for a Convention. Mr. Colfax was having such stuff as the proceedings of a Radical meeting read to the House. "Mr. Brooks remarked that if he had not

ong since, adopted the Horatian maxim of admirari, be would have been astonished at the extraordinary presentation of a per-tisan memorial in this House, and at the that while capital takes care of itself, labor still more extraordinary speech of the gentleman from Maryland against his own State constitution. Mr. B. proceeded to show that the same inequality of representation tient; that by the gerrymandering process ty was cheated of its representation; and that real republican forms of government on State. As to Tennessee and Missouri, there was no more republicanism here than there existed under the Pasha of Egypt or the Sultan of Turkey. There was no republicanism represented even in the coate of the United States. It was a body existing in utter defiance of all republican forms of government; and he expected the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Thomas.) when he had succeeded in reforming the affairs of his own State, to introduce a proposition to abolish the United States enate. The State of Nebraska, with a population not one-tifth the number that are ound every day under ground in the First Warit of the city of New York, attending to their daily business, had an equal repreentation in the Senate with Illi Penusylvania and New York. The propoof the gentleman from Mar would amount to an overthrow and subverment, a consolidation and despotism of the that surrounds us, like patches of blue sky worst kind, utterly repugnant to the whole idea of the founders of the Republic."

that the robel General John C. Breckinridge "has advised his triends to accept in good surest and only mode of restoring the country to peace and quiet, - New York Times.

MR. WEED'S INTRODUCTORY.

From the New York Times.

Mr. Thurlow Weed announces his purpose Marshall, W. G. Whiden, W. L. Trenhoim, A. J. Crews, E. Bates, C. T. Dunham, D. A. H. Hayder, and interesting statement of the country as Mr. Weed J. B. Steele, R. S. Bruns, M. Strauss, E. and dangers of the country, as Mr. Weed Pearson, called upon Gen. Sickles at the views them, and of the successive steps by which we have been led into them, accom-Citable to pay their respects.

Mr. Hastic introduced the other gentle panied by a resource of the leading acts and cidents of his own political life, given for the purpose of showing more clearly the po-Mr. Weed says

"When, in 1862, I retired from editorial triet. If it were simply to express my own life, the circumstances which now prompt a scattiments it would be a matter of no diffireture to the duties of journalism were culty, but as I am acting as the exponent heither forescen nor anticipated. The vital of all the gentlemen present, it has been questions now in issue awaken deep emothought best to commit their sentiments to tion, creating a desire to participate in their writing, and I take great pleasure in read. d senssion. The habit of political commumon with the people, originating early, coning them to you as follows:

| non-with the people, originating early, con| General: We have to congratulate our-timed through half a century, and the tempselves that one so well known to our people tation returns with every rising sum. The is trying the fortitude of the people and The whole country, sir, North and South, testing the strength of the Government, — suffering in its business relations by reaon of the anaettled political states of this country is surging and seething under the section of the Union.

It is our desire, treneral, and we think we can speak, for the great masses of our grounding masts, and torn canvas of the ship

people, that all dissensions should crase, of State, causes intense solicitude among the nd every effort be made to restore peace passengers, and imposes stern duties upon and presidently to our distracted country. The officers and crew. We are in the second wealth of a country is in the amount phase of rebellion - a phase, in some of its labor employed and nothing clse. It sepects, more marming than the first; for reason to key trace unless the wealth is the dangers are insidious and plausible, produced to pay them. It is the interest rather than open and definit. Then we enleating with internal anomo-ities and ambi-I resume duties from which I had intend-

d a permanent withdrawal, with great difdence and distrust. Though reasonably familiar with journalism when in the har ness, things have several years the start of to the people of the United States that the advantage in years, I can catch up with vents, and assist in giving shape to them, labor of the South should be fully and imctuains to be seen. While in the field, I The production of four million bales of bad my share of readers; but two generacotton, together with our rice, sugar and tions have passed away, and a third is tobacco, will at once stimulate every channel rising to manhood since I commenced ediof industry, giving employment to our mer-cantile, marine, railroads and manufactories, world goes faster, and requires warmer world goes faster, and requires warmer blood and fresher thoughts than were needed before rails and wires, invested with attributes supposed to belong anly to omnisient power and wisdom, trifle and toy with time and distance. But age, if moderately benefitted by experience and observation, may impart something of interest and use fulgess to the columns of a newspaper .-And inspired with that hope, I am al try and do a little good in helping the people and the country out of their compliations complications unnecessarily aggravated by passion and ambition. Wars, in other times and countries, have been succeed-ed by pestilence and famine. But we are providentially exempted from these visita tons. The nation's health and harvests have been perfect and bountiful. Our evils are self-created. We are scourging ourselves. The problem for solution is: How the laws, and to aid me in the discharge of long will the people permit representatives to practice and speculate upon their confi nce and patriotism ? "Truth is mighty," Carolina have been the object of earnest and will ultimately prevail. But time is solic-tude since I have been in command in precious. Every lost day and hour adds this department, and what I have done in learfully to the rulu and wrongs that mis-But enough of this. My excuse for indulging in such reminiscences is, that those who impagn my fidelity to principle may see not interfere as partizans in political move- that they must present a formidable list of political delinquences before they will able, in adjusting the account, to find a balance against me. I was hard at work on the two States. Ample protection will be given weak but the right side, against strength to life, liberty and property. In conclusion, and wrong, years before secret "Loyal Leagues," or those who manipulate were invented-an invention which bodes no good to the country, for from the time Washington, at the close of the Revolution-

ary war, warned his countrymen against political "secret societies," nothing but mis-chief and evil has come of them. Republicanism is open and trank, seeking by directess and honesty to win its way, accomplish prefer dark and devious ways, The journals with which I have beretofore been connected have commended themselves to the homes and hearths of the people. In elections, as in editorials, my study of humble origin, my sympathics have been and are with the laboring classes. Though and are with the massing a leveller, my desire is to raise the poor up a leveller, my desire is to raise the poor up a leveller, my desire is to raise the poor up instead of bringing the rich down. ture of the Commercial, therefore, in its ceneral aspects, will reflect its past, with perps, a single qualification. I have ever ld the opinion, which is still cherished,

needs reasonable protection.

THE North Carolinians are considerable tirred up by the charge of Mr. McCabe, in his history of the campaigns of Gen. Lee, that Pettigrew's North Carolina brigade fluid the field at Gettysburg, causing the route of Pickett's division. The charge is not true so happened that Pettigrew advanced in front of Anderson's division, in which was osey's (afterwards Harris') Mississippi rigade, and there are men now in Vicks-urg who were present on the scension, who know that they did advance, and did not fall back until Picket, was driven out of the nemy's works. They also know that when they were compelled to fall back, Pettigrev withdrew in good order, and rallied hi men inside of the Confederate works. It is dso a fact that Pickett never succeeded up to the close of the war in ever again making his command effective. Pettierew Is dead at the least this matter is stirred, the better it will be for Pickett, - Vickeborg (Miss.

DIRECT TRADE. Such paragraphs as the ollowing from the Norfolk Day Book of sion of the whole structure of the govern- Friday evening are, in the political gloom in stormy weather:

The stramship Bosphorous oading to-morrow and will clear for Liver The Atlanta Era of March 26th states pool direct. This is the fourth or fifth ship oaded at this port in the past four months for the same destination. This surely looks faith the Sherman reconstruction bill as the as it direct trade was a "fixed fact," and should encourage the people of Virginia, Eastern North Carolina, and Teonessee to

Not many days ago the President re- With consolidation we can load one of marked that he considered it a matter of these ships every week; and when that grand much more importance to Congress than to him whether he was impeached or not.— wards Southern commercial independence

From the Charleston Evening News. GENERAL SICKLES ADDRESS TO THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The torch-light procession of Tuesday night, which was followed by an immense concourse of colored people, assembled in-front of Major General D. E. Sickles' quarters, to offer him the compliment of a serenade. The band having performed several airs, in response to the loud and repeated calls of the assemblage, General Sickles pre-sented himself. His appearance was the signal for the most enthusiastic demonstrations. He said :

"My friends, I thank you for your visit .-Although unexpected, it is none the less gratifying. It is your privilege, not mine, to take part as a partisan in the political action of the day; my duty is to see that every citizen of North and South Carolina has a full and fair opportunity to vote as his judgment and conscience may dictate. This duty 1 shall endeavor to perform.— The colored race in this country have gain ed praise for their admirable conduct ring the war and pending the recent agita-tion of their civil and political enfranchisement. In my Department, I can truly bear estimony to your patient forbearance;-When severely provoked to retaliate cruel acts of violence and humiliation, you have borne yourselves with unfaltering confidence; the day of your deliverance was not far distant. (Cheers.) Let me enjoin upon you all, in this hour of your success, pe verance in well doing. You are now citizens of the Republic. Remember that the strength of the nation lies in the virtue, industry, loyalty and courage of its citizen You must try and vindicate the hopes of your friends and repel the forebodings of the sceptical by proving yourselves worthy of the privileges to which you have been admitted. (Applause.) Whenever any large addition has been made to the votera a State, the same apprehensions been expressed that are now heard in refer

ence to yourselves. Those already enfranchised are easily alarmed at any considerable change in the established order of things. So far, in this country, experience has shown that Union, Liberty and power are safe in the hands of those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. (Applause.) None love the land of their birth more fondly; none will defend it with more constancy and valor than those whose labor makes up the sum of a nation's wealth. (Applause.) So long as the destinies of this country are in the hands of those whose homes are made sacred by justice, whose liberties depend on the courage with which they are maintained—the old flag may defy all enemies whether from within or without. (Great

applause.) It would be difficult under the most favorable circumstances for any race of men to engage, as you have now to do, in the most interesting political events, without being deeply moved by their importance and novelty. Let me advise you as a friend, and as one not without experience in public affairs, to preserve at all times the utmost moderation of language, temper and con-duct. Avoid anything like violence, impatience or indecorum. Do not give even your adversaries just occasion to complain
of the least disrespect shown to them in
your discussions, private or public. And
beware of those who would endeavor to excite animosities between the white and the black races.

The prosperity of the South, the welfare of the country, are intimately associated with the harmony and good feeling which should exist between the people of both races at the South. Whatever seriously impairs the interests of one race, must result injuriously to the other. Intelligence, culture, capital, land, are not less essential than labor; and yet without labor these can have no solid and enduring foundation. You have alread shown your appreciation of these adva eagerness with which you have er ployed the opportunities lately given you to educate yourselves. It will not be long before the white race in the South will se how deeply they are interested in the ec tion, industry, thrift and progress of their population. In this mutual dependence lies he security of all.

Abundant time and opportunity will be afforded, and ample notice will be giv all the successive steps to be taken in the organization of the State Government with in my command. It will not be necessary, nor can it be otherwise than injurious to nor can it be observed your regular yourselves, for you to neglect your regular yourselves, for you to neglect your regular to political affairs. I promise you that, with-out any such sacrifice on your part, every max in the Carolinas, entitled to a voice in the decision of the great question to be passed upon under my supervision, shall have a fair chance to act his part without let or hindrance from any one. My friends I wish you all good night.

EXTRAORDINARY VISITORS.-An old mar and his daughter, from Alexander county visited this place last Tuesday, for the pur-pose of asking the U.S. troops encamped here, if they knew anything about James Thompson, a son of the old gentleman, who who was said to have taken the oath to the U. S. Government at Baltimore, some time during the war. We have not learned whether they obtained the desired information though the probability is that they did not. They came here on toot, a distance of some 40 or 50 miles, without money or other means to pay travelling expenses. — They brought down three hare shins and a weasel skin, which they offered to selle but not to pay for a night's lodging, or anyth string; and the skins, if sold at all, must go for that. It is to be hoped he found son one to accommodate him, and that he is now safely at home, as happy as any millionaire on earth. In possession of his full strung fiddle, with a blazing wood fire and a fee cheerful neighbors around the hearth, he heeds not the wag of the would, nor cares

for the tate of empires. "Man wants but little here below " - Salisbury Banner.

GOING TO REGULATE AFFAIRS .- Some of the called delegates to the Raleigh Convention, which was to have been organized on the 37th inst., while passing through this town, divulged some of their schemes. One of the number said, in substance, we intend to send a Delegation and solicit the attend-ance of Gen. Sickles, and we intend to use our influence with him to have the recent act of the General Assembly -the Stav Lawstrictly enforced, even if it becomes necessary to disrobe the judges and close the halls of justice. Radicalism will essay to perform any act to promote its aims and ends.—Lin-