THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

"MAGNANIMITY"

There is such a thing as trying to be so erect and to get so straight, that one bends blackwards and becomes more crooked than before. We are sorry to see that this is the case with our cotemporary, the Richmond Whig. We have frequently had occasion, within the past twelve months, to admire its temperate and conservative tone, marked, it may be, by an occasional eccentricity, but we regret that its movements are daily by coming more tangential in the direction of Radicalism. If the Whig disclaims any such tendencies, we will promptly give it the benefit of a disclaimer. In view of such indications, however, as those exhibited in its leader of the 29th, ult., we hardly think that we misapprehend its present practive ties. It is sad to see a journal, which has been conducted with such ability, and which has beretofore exercised so wholesome an influence, bending the knee to Baal now.

ever for conservative and prodent connects. The article referred to proceeds upon the broad and atterly unwarranted assumption that our people have been unreasonable in their expectations since the surrender of the conthern armies, and it doclares that "it is not in human nature to be so magnanimous as to give up to a conquered adversary the truits of victory."

when there is so much greater need than

We object to this statement for two very good reasons. In the first place, it involves. the Thad Stevens fallacy that the South stands in the attitude of a conquered province, -a singular heresy for a paper with the anti-secession antecedents of the Whig -Whereas, the only true political theory is, that the insurgent States came directly lock under the operation of the temporarily susjended Constitution and laws of the general government, when their revolt was crushed,

But where is the authority for the asser tion that the people of the South have sought, in any manner, shape or form, to reap the "fruits of victory." or any of them : They have never proposed, for themselves. any plan for the settlement of the contra versy. They have recognized the right of the constituted authorities of the govern ment to prescribe the mode of settlement and reconstruction, under the Constitution and they have acquiesced, quietly, with the best grace possible, and with a wonderful abstinence even from murmur, in the power of Congress to do that for which it has no legal or Constitutional warrant. In one matter, only, have they exercised the slight est election, viz: When the Howard amendment was presented to them as a matter of choice. Does it manifest a desire, on the part of the South, to claim the "fruits of victory," that her State Legisla tures should have annulled their ordinances of secession, repudiated their war debts. legalized by their own action the abolition . of slavery, and accepted, in good faith, the like reaping any of the spalia profit, that our fields are wasted, our property destroyed, our people depressed, and anxiously seeking, even in the humiliating conditions proposed by Congress, the only possible avenue of recuperation? We might have expected such a declaration from Ben-Wade or Thad Stevens, but, coming from the Richmond Whig, it grates harshly and

sounds strangely in our cats. Again says the Whig : "It has all along been our error that we calculated too much upon northern magnanimity, - may we not say Northern stupidity." We cannot hold with our cotemporary that magnatimity and stupidity are synonymous terms, or that it would have been stupid in the North to have been magnanimous. But we admit the premises; we have relied too much upon Northern magnanimity, and we have leaned upon a broken reed, an unreliable and false support. All that was necessary to a satisfactory and harmonious composition of our difficulties was the exhibition of "magnanimity," upon the close of the war It would have made an impression upon the Southern mind, so ready to receive it, that could never have been effaced, and that would have made our nation more united compact and cordial than ever before.

THE MUSTLE ROLLS OF THE CONFEDER-ATE ARMY .- On another page we give an abstract of the returns of all the armies of the Confederacy for nearly every month from the beginning of 1862 down to the begin ning of 1864 - the entire active period of the war, saving a few weeks at the close. The greatest number actually borne at any one time on their muster rolls was 5.00,000, and this was only when by "robbing the cracile and the grave" every male from seventeen to fifty was enrolled in the army. Half a million is the utmost nominally enrolled at any other period. The greatest number present for duty at any one time, and that for only a brief period, was 300,000; to which should probably be added a few thousand rangers, partizans and bushwhackers. There were not three periods of a month when they had The Army of Northern Virginia, under Lee, was the great strength of the Confederacy. At only three periods did it for a month number 100,900 men present for duty .- N. Y. Tribune,

The world will learn, with astonishment, from such official sources, how slender were the means of the South for resisting the colossal power of the United States government, and award to the brave men who made up the Confederate army, the honor which their transcendent valor deserveswhether the cause in which they were enlist ed was right or wrong,

PARBONED - It will be gratifying to their many friends to learn, that the President has pardoned Ex-Gov. Clarke, of Edgecombe, and Hon. Josiah Turner, jr., of Orange.

From the Carolina Times. INFORMATION WANTED.

MR. EDITOR: - The Managers of the North Carolina Railroad or its President and Di rectors are making their agent at this point charge the traveling public thirty dollars and thirty five cents for a ticket from here to New York and their Agent in New York only charges twenty-seven dollars for a ticket from there to this place. This thing has been going on since the first of May and we think it an outrage upon the trav eling public, and we are surprised that pubhe journals have been silent on the subject, unless because the Railroad gives them free tickets. It is an imposition that the public ought not to be compelled to submit to. We ask the Committee appointed by the Legislature to have the matter investigated. We have heard, from what we think is a rehalds source, that the C. & S. C. Railroad charges less than thirty dollars for a ticket from Columbia to New York, For this city. A ticket from Columbia here is only seven

A STOCKHOLDER P. S. We would like to hear what the Section! has to say in their defense.

The Sentinel never "defends" the retaining in office a moment either incompetent or had men, if we know them to be such. We have no polities of that sort. We have no knowl edge, whatever, of the management of any Rail Road in the State, other than we receive from correspondents or published reports. We have not a cent's interest in any Rail Road, nor are we under any obligations to conceal from the public what it sught to know about all the Rail Roads in the State but will are convent it. If what "a stockholder' says be true, he has been dere het in not calling public attention to it beforce. We know nothing of it, but, if "a stockholder" is right, the management of the Rail Road, in that matter, is wrong and ought to be corrected

By the way, as the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company meet at Greensborn on the 11th, inst., this is the proper time to bring out all delinquencies, impositions or mismanagement known to exist on the Road. But we think the best way, first, to cure any exil which may exist, is for every one, who knows and can prove the existence of any wrong, imposition upon the public or mismanagement, to have the facts and figures all drawn up in due form and addressed to the Presiding officer and Stockholders of the Company, at its annual meeting, to be read before the entire board. of Stockholders. If the evil is not cured, then let the public come down upon the Railroad like "thumber and lightning" through the new-papers, until, the evil is removed. To cure all disorders which exist in Churches, State matters, families, Radroads, associations of all kinds, or among individuals, the wise course is, first, let private reproof be given. If there be no amendment let more stringent and effective not come be employed.

While on this subject, we beg to call the especial attention of the Company, at its next meeting, to the necessity of enquiring into the salety, and propriety of bringing down the tare and freights as much as peson was travel and way frencht, as a marter of accommodation and justice to our own people, and as a means of increasing the revenue of the Road. The way travel and trendit on our roads, if reduced to a proper sum, we think would be increased three or cont times what they are now. If persome, for his increase of pleasure, travel. North or South out of or through the State, they, can better afford to pay fare than way tray ellers can, or way freight

A SERIOUS ERROR.

A writer in the Richmond Engairer, from Lebanon, Tenn, after giving an account of the condition of things in that State under the reign of Brownlow Radicalism, comes to the following unwise conclusions

"Messes Editors I have written simply to let my Virginia friends know what is in store for them, should they accept the terms of the military bill. No! I would rather live and die in a District, lorded over by military rulers, than seek my place in the nion at the savrifice of every vestige of manly honor and elemented principle."

Is there a particle of evidence that what the writer deprecates, and wishes to prevent, would be prevented by the continusince of military rule? Is it not the more likely that the continuance of military rule will fix nitra Radical measures more certainly upon us? Was not that the very object of Congressin putting us under military rule? Are we not required now to go further into Relicitism, than the Congress sional reconstruction acts demand? But suppose the presence of military rule is far more tayorable than Radical rule, will not the course which this correspondent proposes fix upon us, infallibly, Radical rule ! Conservatism cannot prevent, if it would, the call of a Conventon and the enforce ment of the military bill in any State in the South. The Congressional platform we con sider certain of adoption. It is felle, and, we think, uscless, to attempt to prevent it. The great object of all lovers of peace and Union, and f those who desire quiet and harmony, and the early reconstruction of the South, should be, in carrying out the Congressional plan to the letter, to prevent the Republican or Radical party from going further than the Congress requires. Then, we say, to every qualified man, register and rote, and adopt the sectest method for the earliest settlement of the question of reconstruction. Let conservative men beware how they delay in this matter!

"I can't understand dem men at all; dey talks too high for me," said one of General Griffin's jurymen in Texas, after listening to

the lawyers in a case. _-It is stated that General Steedman advises the removal of Phil. Sheridan.

Since the appearance of Gen. Longstreet's letter and the criticisms upon it by the conservative press, he has avowed that his views have been misconstruct; yet the cent pardon and the endorsement of Gen. Jeff. Thompson, show that the conservative consciouse or a tool press was not in error in its criticisms as to the legitimate meaning of the letter.

Gen, Longstreet has simply fallen into a very common error of military men, whose tural. Whatever may be the views of pullicists or writers upon the laws of nations, or however readily the world has subled to sound christian morals obliges manked to atmended can the universal consent of nations make it is bette bearing a dealer of that the wa that which is right, wrong

doubtful, may almost impossible, that either | the constitution, and all the rights of party should have been wholly right. In our judgment, both were wrong in some ir spects, and led captive by the wicked one. Hence, whatever of principle was hold by the North or South, was not determined to be wrong or right by the results of the war. God in the administration of his natural the southern Start See or moral government, does not always, at the same tank Norways of the time, vindicate the right or condemn the then. How you condemn to the wrong. He has His own time and way to lat the tubest power to surficient. His own way and time, vindicate intractive main, some sound views upon this point. - the same the Southern people It is one thing to submit quietly and obotiently and with some degree of cheerfulness to the inevitable logic of exents, but it is appointform by the bayonet. dorsement to the principles, and sets devel oped by the results of the war. Scalout

street's letter, disgusted at the positions be in exultant approbation: The Philadelphia vens and Butler and Ashley, and the whole crew of Southern laters, Radical disorgan-

best company documents yet issued. It they had been scritten for the very purpose of being used in Pennsylvania, this full they could not be electric or more telling.

patroofs, deing in the consent justice and

We hope to see the languateres letters pub. lished prominently in every Union paper in splending glories, and itself in hope and Pennsylvania, and let the Republican parinels | peace. It is not good, to give up our husin each county were red until they have tored | in unity and mardinish, and | for travel in all their publication in the trembling shorts of we were and bear their Democratic cotemporaries and mighties will fall like hot shot into the camp of the Democracy. They convict that time

Richmond to Chattanoogs !

It may yet be expedient to maile Landon-

al by appeal to arms.

The great principles that divided political parties prior to the war were thoroughly discussed by our wisest statesmen. When argument was exhausted resort was had to N. 1. H. a.d. compromise. When compromise was unavaiting, discussion was renewed, and expedients were sought, but none could be to to suit the emergency. Appeal was finally made to the sword, to determine which of the claims was the true construction of constitutional law. The sword has decided in favor of the North and what they claimed as principles cease to be principles and are le The views that we hold couse tobe principles because they are opposed to law. It is therefore our duty to shandon ideas that are obsolete and conform to the require ments of law "

According to this Radical logic of tien eral Longstreet, it is "a self-evident proposi tion"-that when our Lord was crucified Christianity should have died. Force bad settled that he was an impostor; and if General Longstreet had been one of his dis iples, he would not, like Judas, have hanged himself but he would have joined his mitr. derers, and have below! them to persecute his other disciples and to crush his cause.

When Galifeo was tried by the Imquisi tion, and condemed to life imprisonment, for asserting that the earth moved round the sun, according to General Longstreet, the facts of nature were abolished. Force had settled them against Gallileo, and against God. This was a "self evident proposition.

If General Longstreet was in his house upon his farm, and a robber his neighbor, should enter it, and beat and kick him out of his farm - General Longstreet, doubt less, would meekly say to him, "We had a fight for the larm, and you licked me, there-ore it is yours. "The highest of human laws is the low that is established by an appeal. to arms" - a self evident proposition, sir !

When Holland was over-run by the Duke of Alva - what silly abstractionists were the Hollanders, to rise up and dare to dispute "the law established by an appeal to arms?" but they had not General Longstreet and his kindred Radicals, to teach them the grand and noble morals of force! Poor Hollanders! who, not only knew nothing of the net profits did not fall the grand principle of American independ. Newbern Journal of Commerce.

GENERAL LONGSTREET AND HIS since—that every people had a right not to rule theraselver; but of that still greater principle lately discovered by American Undiention, that force is the experienced all

troth—all justice—and all humanity.
But why weary with examples! The can who asserts that force settles, truth or right in anything, in the widescope of mor pleasure evinced by the Radicals in his to als, or religion personal, social or politieal. Is harrily worthy to have either a

We take the issue with General Long street and maintain directly contrary to his pertion that force of war can make anthing right nothing which was morally wrone, merrally "heer."

times at the occasion and circumstances: ethical views are not always sometor Scrip | under which he puts forth his proposition A written compact or constitution axis between the States of the United States the idea that the sword is the arbiter of ling, the way to with alliferences concern owing to different constructions of its mean great moral or political principles, and that "might gives right," yet no principle of Tution is all The constitution can be

At the opening of the war, two quatbelieve that might makes right. The only arbiter of right and wrong is the Bible, nor State. By associations manuscreasely possed waged on the part of the I nited State-In the matter of the late contest, it is store the Lorentz the Lorent State, with party should have been wholly right. In State-unimpeared, flot is the suppose in

do thus. Hence oppression and wron; and moral or policy of or queries in fraction to refine are often suffered by Hum to offlier institute or policy or a strength of the innocent. Yet He will ultimately, in of physical values or the appeal for our and right, and punish the exil shoet. We will prove the best into a first one material of clip the following able article from the people at philosophy there would be that leading the property of the made to summer that rights and rat quite another to give one's approval and encourse the the consolic ated despetisment as tuniotity in Congress, poseta ally abolishing the constitution and all the rights it goar ances : but the qualition stell nemains We had thrown uside General Long | must necessive long as the constitution on assumed, yet unwilling to say anything, which might impugn this gallint soldier, which the war has spread over our land which might inpugn this gallant soldier.
But our Northern exchanges bring us a
wild halloo from the whole Radical cump,
the Philadeichtin. Press - Formey's paper - the organ of Ste-be deregated from the whole of the lemmet ad izers, impeachers, and confiscators, with perfety and tyramy by which this is accomtrantic joy, claspe General Longstreet in its phismal, will establish a matter affecting it. Those whether the swind shall parish by loving embraces. It says the strength of the sword, is all the who it will substand surdered forman state and passion, moves on in its binge of light. Matters and

ith.

How purify and pitiful reads the Harris

The question to a k of interest hand, "Will be to the Democracy. They convict that time serving organization of cowardice and bad anters the fraction means to the levels to the fraction of the levels. burg platform beside the Bresh, tearies upterances of the honest soldier. How contemptible the rear guard of rebellion contrasts with the devoted redumns that
charged along the Confederate lines from

The Confederate lin that the 15 co. on Longton court by specifically in possibility of possibility of the legal section of the first the legal section of t It may yet be expedient to mede Landon ters from maintage or more express and General James Longstreet to Pennsylvation directed of position to a growth stall summer we know of welling that would more advance. What is it in General Longstreet is appropriation of General Longstreet as one of their pures, by the removed case persecutors of the South, by the temorestless persecutors of the South, by the temperature of the temperat that I hold to be self evident, viz. The appropriation to carry them into either. It highest human law in the law that in establishes is well known here, however, that the champriors of impracting at an exlicting their knows for mother attack, and the frames of for an expected oppositionity. Block Car.

> battle," replied mine host, "turned out well for Gettysburg. Hack driven and hotel cash accounts we unders out it all?

> ington collection of werehoss. But inducks el mit of his min r conscipheness.

thy and well puriously a surfrague, was the

A correspondent of the Charleston Mercery ave of Seen lary Seward: He book - as if his self upramong the cobwebs solving some problem. Leanliken him to nothing created save a siy, gray, old rat sitting on the corner of his hole and diagnosing a bag of rorn

Chariyari points out the curious fact that the official French journals, or aurouncing the visits or crowned persons, generally Length of purse has fairly supplanted length of pedigree in popular estimation.

The receipts at the "Concert and Festival for the benefit of the Episcopal Church, were large; but we have not been able to obtain the exact amount. We feel confident that the net profits did not fall below \$330.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

when he says "a popular pulge is a delianned the both it after Lisaue ton being it, expable of better things, catering to the passions of the multicude terms of jest pulpables a litish, sunister, and, then too, cotrupt. Hackit been even a disonaria and the first of with the case before large to the party believe to which no amount of purpt se-

to alone of the heattheat former owner on the exacuation of the fortitors recupied by the public energ-The sale property, temporarily sequestions, returns to the former owner, is in the case of such property rescapture differential conin time of war private property bas been not merely so purreservings the bond rights of & nified for amelierations,"

question, but these did not on the Chief Justice. The experien-Mr Bucke's difficulty in "drawing ligerent rights, other is the conthe Confederate enveron at a 111 the war lasted, and that as soon to ended, that which was a needed to proofe of war of your day to us resource for hexatimes. Proceedings of the conkindled with that atoories-

of those who, buying obeyed a defecta gay tored authority of that which had been discounted would, if a worknown light placed, that states being one of scatter in nocence. Not well it be demodulated the blea of t cases, as befored by the Constitu-tion, is in all its of tions not modified at the constitution of the constitution tion, is small its actions not modified a that instrument, of trood from that law.

There were three in morable occasions in the second well as a second with the Constitution of the States of the with men who do the second well as a second with the constitution of the second with the second with the constitution of the second with the English history view a called for the year wars of the Res s to an atol, in the new aboth districted to be the trace of our when the Stuart anthority was displaced by the so - A. now plant is in bloom in New Or resolution apparant of Cromwell, and whom the Stuarts, when the restoration, were again insuperseded by the thouse of Hamoter treating of the hist sat fast of these our reat tierty, any exact the hore how sions, Mr. Justin Foster, cittle and some howard affected by the test better. The investigator expressions of Lord Hole, and jure divisor expressions of Lord Hole, and tracing the subject and bonds doction at Chase to the drying right of kitys, says in keepin' are a bet more conserved. It was his fourth shown to the Least hip will difficult to see what Providence set us that a temporary at the converse was the follows: that a temperate of -- was ween to tellency VI, as being king of some. If this because The Rhede Island Levy lating he sordered for the accession of Edward the IV., by M. E. Cherch South in Inlinois.—
status of Regar Williams for the Wash considered a further transfer of Edward the IV., by M. E. Cherch South in Inlinois.—
considering of Wash and the Wash considered and American development of the south of the sout can those who pand here that a became be Roger, and the surptor will have to carry him, as the terman artist practed the came and consequently trees who qualified in the A Verrigion A. The many and a deather priety be considered as traiters for substitution of the State.

The eleventh of Linux VII, though subsets A great many be A A certain of A many state and the presented between the content of the constant of the presented between the content of the constant of the with secon and note nation depicted upon a marting part of this axe, that has can in his intelligent counterance, successed, "Xo, a specimal, tuture cases, the preamble is on-

Pse harn in Amice 1. The name at so wer providing of the discussion, stat consequent the and well analysis of a sufficient ways for the will could be 1. It legged the deviate of product at one, with peraltar grate, I park per transactions to reateth to the solvet.

That the subjects of England are bound to the duty of their allegiance to sake their prime and sovereign latel for the time is my, primes. He did not know of Sheridan's telin defence of him and his team against every rebellions power that might be a seed against him and that what socker hard hard pen in the fortime of war against the and will of the prince, as in this had some time past it has been seen, it is not reasonable, but against all law, reason and good conscience, that such subjects should suffer for doing their time duty and service of allemention the sum which each is expected to give "It then epacteth "that no person if the gate is not wide open the fault is spend during his or her stay in Paris, attending upon the king for the time being certainly not with it. Richmond Disputch. in his wars shall, for such service be convicor attaint of treason or other offence by act of Parliament, or otherwise by my process of law." "Here," continues Foster, is a full and clear partition stary declaration that expedient - Washington Chrystele. land, founded on principles of reason, equity and good conscience, the allegiance of the subject is to the king for the time being and in the navy of Peru.

OPINION OF CHIEF IUSTICE CHASE adject upon a rational and sale bottom, the knownth that protection and allegioner IN SHORTRIBUE US. MICON

recognised dates. He hope the for protect is a liem the trown, and he payeth his al-Level Baron uses the word "popular" in he seeds in (all) and peaceable possession, the sense in which we would so repolitical, "The concretion set into the question of title administration, there is a section fountain from which the filessit and government, hearty, peace and plenty it is and there be payeth his allegiance, all ofter techniques on that account. "declare," sees D'Israeli, "a mighty ath get old into was one of our greatest law year,

the or the vast intena of the first English when more into pointy exceeded even, his nonence, this helps, of all mea, should be a professed condition in the laws of our conareas prof science, seriously and officially not hesorians, yet he is a statue which present were prevailed, made country to have scaled his ups. But should be placed in a niche." This great the class as a non-time when are unfail mine with all the other judges of England, the the Jodes of massaity Lane, that the benefited begether in the Exchequer Cham-

waging war against other millions a war slope, licenses of alienation, escheats; these national in its proportions and object. He grants are good, and shall be in force against was reliand, top and the tightful king; so of pardons, and other seggreeness out of his hore book, pufficamony of the lawfor king, nor the baggers between him and foreign princes. John Labor to the range of the usur the 17 between the two houses of York and . In adding and government in the reign -very competitors, were confirmed to the te-pertie pullaments. These resorts that the second because the common perparamost per and the title to the crown, and about a confine or all as gody and confiners." is. It the Inthose of England,

as at one lift for be that of a republic, espeto fore the war, allegiance wa to see the least, divided between the two powers competing for ascendancy? Judge three rould multiply instances such as distributed rated, only he is a "popular" lander.

LEGISTE.

THE REVOLUTION.

The New York Times discovers that the Where, however, publicar | Reconstruction fall "violates every cardinal paracipic of our government, and is at vari tered but confiscated and alicentesi, "one is once with the clearest letter of the Constibut that, nevertheless, it is a very be annualled or confirmed as to the crief and aread law, and is working very good results. The natural interence would be that the carsection, guided by such motors of come, dural principles of our government are all as may inductor his counsels, tree, a same, wrong and that the Constitution is a stupid that the Times does not mean any such charges under such alienations to femal in thing, it means that in a revolution all law to yes to be of any avail, and force takes the proce of right. We have then been in a revoabon, and are still in one. Who have been the revolutionists / Revolution is an upsetmay of a former government and a changing of rolers. The Constitution was the govern ment for treason against a whole govern He even affects to think it is a thore he had a most of the United States, if it is so no onget, a the Tomesstates, then the Repub le in is the revolutionary party. There is to -true con boll with the principles of the Re-1 2 1 sail of them, nor would a simole of war of you oby be an able to extend any provocation, applied to the could bookly, and may be as a def State of New York, be indefensible upon Lather the Constitution is the continue of the Constitution is the continue to an which case, according

il of the Republicans who the Reconstruction bill are periored The approachage research Congress of their american with the Union having traters or there is some other law which

obedience.
It was just precisely because the Republifixed the legal states sees seeming the Northern and the Southern Democracy spiit. We insisted that they should exhaust peaceful opposition, and the ernment, sovereign in its capacities and anostrered that the great mass of men in the and as hard if they were right as noticy were

as as peed to would not obes it; who alid constat to be their gevernment, and who are a me called them have pur exe Y Y. World.

New Orleans Crescent reminds que who find it inconvenient to or sity now, that they will have that opportunity efforded them in the

UNIVERSITY MADAZINE -The literary so and the University have determined to shammerzine next session, entitled the Assemble University Magazine." The Observer to seil. Chronicle.

ministers in Illinois. Some four thousand area an inhers are represented. The Cont come was held at Clinton, in the central

A great many "colonists" were prevented trong registering in Jefferson Ward on yesotherne, who deserve the public gratitude thus devoting their time and toil. They ple one in squade of various numbers, as ple from Louisa county, - Richmond Kn-

es were Great is said to have replied to torne al Sheralan, but not through the egram to himself, until he saw it Washington Chronicle - whereat he is said to have been much offended.

HELL GATE. - The New York Herald is urgent-nay, clamorous- in its appeals to Congress to open "Hell gate." Really, we think the Herald is most exorbitant in demands. Congress has done its best, and

IMPEACHMENT.-It is claimed, that there is sufficient evidence now in possession of the committee to warrant the impeachment of the President should Congress decide it

Admiral Tucker, formerly of the Con-

to him above. This putteth the duty of the MR. SEW IRD ON SOCIAL INTER COURSE

Our sister Territory, North Carolina, was in a broad grin two weeks ago, at the proguished individuals. Not having had the benefit of good society for some years, their arrival threw her in quite a nervous staband the entire community were "on hospitable thoughts intent." The few hen-coops overlooked by Sherman's bummers were scarched for spring chickens, the biggest per was put on to boil, and her fat aldermen consumed extra quantities of souff and from tically scratched their bald pates in the at tempt to concoct logal, reconstructed speech es for the occasion.

It is needless to say that their efforts were rowned with success; indeed, a delightful forgetfulness of the late struggle and the

Everything passed off harmoniously. Mr. Johnson, treading once more his native heather, was bland and beauticent, Mr. Seward facetions and forgiving, the rest of the party ditto. Executive, military and "tar representations heli-nobbed together; loyalty flowed like water, and the band dis-coursed "Happy Family Polka," All the world looked on and exclaimed, "What hospitality! What magnanimity and sweet

But it strikes us that our well beloved sis ter in misery would have hesitated about emptying herbarder and dispensing so lay iship of "treasor" to some of the costs, had Postmaster General Randall's cierks sent to her borders with proper dispatch the recent letter of Mr. Seward to Admiral Dablgren

It seems that this Dahlgren, in command of a United States squadron, refused to salute the Peruvian flag because it was upheld by Commodore Tucker, an ex Confederate. The matter being laid before Mr. Seward, he tells the Admiral that international efiquette requires him to pay the usual respect to a foreign flag, irrespective of the officer in charge of it, but adds: "This direction will not interfere with the proper and patriotic determination of Admiral Dahlgren, and the officers under his command, to decline personal and individual infercourse, not involving international rights and duties, with rebels and traitors against the United States, wherever and under whatsoever circumstances they may be found."

Now although two years have elapsed since we laid down our arms and took the oath, we are still considered rebels and traitors, else the military government would not exist. The Sherman Shellabarger bill says we are such, and it would be high treason to deny it. Hence, when Mr. Seward went to North Carolina, ate territorial chickens, drank scuppernong wine and cleaned his teeth with a territorial dogwood stick, we accuse him of having "personal and individ-ual intercourse with rebels and traitors;" in fact, of disoboying his own orders. It was a right shabby trick in the Secretary, and it North Carolina has not pride enough to re sent it, we shall .- Southern Opinion,

THE EXPICAL PARTY IN THE SOUTH.

We find the following communication in the Rome (Ga.) Courier, and if the disclosures made are true, they are enough to alarm the whole country :

"All are doubtless aware that there is now in our midst a political organization under the name of "The Black Republican Party of Georgia;" but few, perhaps, are aware of its systematic operations. give you a few items of this party's progress in South and Southwestern Georgia, as learned them from a Northern man has made considerable investments in cot ton lands in that part of the State, and is

this year running a cotton plantation there. The executive committee of the new party consists of seven -one for each congressional district. The committee man for the 1st District is a colored man by the name of Simus, who resides in Savannah. He is now out on the work of organizing his party in that District, accompanied by one Captain Richardson, who was connected with the Boreau at Thomasville. This man having been either dismissed, or somehow severed his connection with the Boreau, is now engaged as up consequent of his party. the extreme Republicans of the North. He. at is said, less a tund of \$15,000 at his comsupplies the charters for lodges in every county of the District-accompanies the executive committeeman, and aids him in the organization, is advised of the organization of every other lodge, its number, officers and place of location, and received monthly reports from every lodge in the

"The private doctrines of the party,— made known to every member when be takes the oath and enters the Todge - are the following, in substance, as printed in the charter of each ledge:
"1st, Equal division of the entire proper

y of the country.
2d. Equal rights, civit, social and politi

3d. Entire, and forever distranchisement of all leading secessionists, with total con-

fiscation for them. 4th A selemn pledge that Congress, at its next session, shall repeal the cotton tax on all cotton raised and owned by treetmen ; but no repeal of tax as to the cotton raised

and owned by white men. "There are other and sundry matters in these articles of faith considered and declared to be typetamental, An oath is taken by every member, on his initiation, to carry out the decrines in all his votes; and these lodges in each election are to nominate the candidates for every office. The members of every budge are to meet at some selected place, convinient to the polls, armed as well s they can, and at a certain, hour of the day of election, are to march in double file to the polls, and deposit the ballot which has been supplied them by their lodges at this meet

Are these the aims and methods of the same party in North Carolina. - Lincolnton Courier

The Radicals have twenty colored negroes and ten white ones traveling in the South as missionaries. Some of them travel around on the cars or on gunbouts, like Kelley, but the majority travel on foot with packs on their backs and sponge their living and to bacco from the lowest class of Guinea tic

The New York Times has a very strong article against the enormous folly of making an Ireland of the South, as the Radical legislation proposes. But passion rules the day, and reason must biste her time.

Greelev thinks that Hinton Rownn Helper does not like niggers because he is a "poor white." This is the burden of the Tribune's criticism of "Nojoque."