The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 2. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867. NO. 13.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

"ABOLISHING THE STATE GOVERNMENTS."

In the resolution said to have been adopted by the Radical mass meeting in this City, on the Fourth of July, calling upon Congress to abolish our present State organization, the reason for the demand is based upon the ground that the persons composing that meeting would thus be relieved "of a government that *oppresses* us, and which, as its interests and impulses are hostile to reconstruction, loses no opportunity to impede or embarrass the return of the State to the Union." Now we have heretofore expressed the opinion that not five hundred individuals in this gathering heard the resolutions read, and that, perhaps, not one-fifth of that number understood their purport and design, when heard, and that, consequently they really go to Congress and the world only as the vindictive utterance of a mere handful of disappointed and designing political adventurers.

Still, it is *claimed* that the resolution in question expressed the sentiments of those who were present. In all the audience, large as it was, there were only some six or eight persons with white skins *participating*. The balance were negroes. The question, therefore, arises, *wherein* has the State government "oppressed" the colored people?

The Legislature of the State, at its session of 1866, some time in advance of any demand or legislation by Congress looking to such a result, granted to these very blacks the right to testify, in all cases, in our courts of justice. The more intelligent of the colored men who were present, must have known this. They must have known, too, that the very man who was then and there presiding over their meeting, Mr. C. L. Harris, formerly of Rutherford, but now of Wake, was one of those who in that Legislature, voted against according them this privilege. Again we ask, why did not this resolution proceed to specify where the black man is oppressed, or treated otherwise than with entire equality and justice, by the existing State government or any of its officers?

It is alleged that the "oppression" consists in taxation, we answer that it is an oppression which the colored people generally have not felt, for the simple reason that, in not comparatively few instances, have they paid taxes. Of probably over two thousand of them, in this County, who are subject to poll tax, not more than two hundred have paid it! And we presume that the same state of things exists throughout the State.

Did not these men, we mean the few whites who concocted these resolutions, for we have no idea they express the sentiments of any of the blacks, except a few smart and ambitious "darkies," realize the fact that in making such a statement as that contained in this resolution, they were casting a severe reflection upon Gen. Sickles, Gen. Miles, and the military authorities generally and thereby "impeding and embarrassing" the work of re-construction? If any class of men in this State are "oppressed," is it not Gen. Sickles' sworn obligation, under the Sherman Act, to see that justice is done and the guilty parties punished? If freedmen, particularly, are "oppressed," where is the Bureau, with its Argus eyes and its far-reaching arms? If any officer of the State government, in any of its ramifications, has, in any manner, interposed to retard, much less "impede or embarrass," the due and proper execution of the Reconstruction Acts, was it not a delinquency, on the part of Gen. Sickles, to allow it? Has he not had full and plenary power to prevent and arrest it? Did not Gen. Pope promptly do this, in the case of Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, when the latter simply published a letter in opposition to the acceptance of the terms of the Military Bill?

The truth is, as we have said, this resolution is all clap-trap. It asserts a false hood,—the offspring of blind and impotent malice. It will return "to plague the inventors."

REGISTRATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Registration in this State, as we presumed would be the case, in view of further legislation by Congress, has been deferred by the District Commander until further orders.

We are indebted to his Excellency, the Governor, for the following copy of a telegram received at the Executive Office, on yesterday:

"CHARLESTON, July 11, 1867.

To his Excellency, Jonathan Worth,
Governor of North Carolina

The Registration of voters in this Military District, provided by Gen. Order No. 18, dated May 8, 1867, will not take place until further orders.

By command of Gen. Sickles,
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. & A. A. A. G."

THE MISCEGENATION.—We have seen the statement going the rounds, that Gen. Sickles had compelled the recent marriage of the white man, Thornton, in Fayetteville, to the negro woman. The last Fayetteville *News*, alluding to the matter, says that the whole affair was done under no compulsion by the military or any other agency. An order was granted by Gen. Sickles, giving permission and authority for the marriage to take place, but it was coupled with an express disapprobation of the step to be taken. This is as we expected. The previous relations of the guilty parties, taken in connection with the man's peculiar politics, rendered it necessary that the marriage should take place; and permission was accordingly given.

A MOVEMENT IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

The time for the beginning of the registration, in this State, will doubtless be deferred by Gen. Sickles, to a later period than that heretofore announced. Reconstruction we regard as a fixed fact. But it must be effected according to the will and purpose of Congress, or not at all. It must be done in a manner, too, to suit the Republican or Radical party, or not at all. Gen. Sickles will enforce the law in accordance with the will of Congress and will allow no obstruction to its execution. The material interests, nay, the very lives, of the people in the two States, depend much upon reconstruction being effected in as short a time as possible. Our present situation is worse than military rule, or high taxes or short crops.

Believing, therefore, that speedy reconstruction is essential to the material, present and future interests of the people, and satisfied that the Congressional programme will be carried into fully, maugre all opposition, we try and act as one of the highest duties of all citizens, white and colored, who are eligible, to *register* and to *vote* for delegates to a State Convention. We cannot conceive that any good reason can exist, why any citizen of the State who is not disfranchised should *refuse or neglect to register and vote*.

Every voter in the State should register, and if he is backward or indifferent he should be taught he ought and intended to perform it.

How shall this be done? We can conceive of no better method than the one just adopted in Iredell County, at a meeting held at Salisbury on Saturday last. We copy the following proceedings from the *Old North State*:

In pursuance of a previous notice, on Saturday, the 6th of July, a goodly number of the citizens of Iredell County, both white and colored, assembled at the Court House to consult the expediency of registering, and to have an explanation of the rules to be applied to those who propose to register.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of John K. Graham, Esq., as Chairman, and Obadiah Woods and Lewis House, Esq., secretaries.

The object of the meeting was briefly explained by Major Robbins, after which the audience was addressed by Messrs. Luke Blackmer, W. H. Bailey and F. E. Shober, Col. A. C. Jones and Dr. I. W. Jones.

It was then declared to be the sense of the meeting, that the Chairman appoint one or more gentlemen to address the people of the county at each of the Sheriff's Tax Gatherings, when the following gentlemen were appointed, viz: Gheen's Bridge, July 15th, Luke Blackmer, Esq., Gillespie's, July 18th, Dr. J. G. Ramsay, Mt. Ulla, July 19th, F. E. Shober, Esq., McConnaughey's, July 20th, Col. A. C. Jones, Atwell's, July 24th, J. E. Kerr, Esq., Litaker's, July 25th, Dr. I. W. Jones, Hartman's, July 26th, Major M. W. Robbins, Harkey's, July 27th, Dr. I. W. Hall, Barrier's Shop, July 31st, W. H. Bailey, Esq., Morgan's, August 1st, Obadiah Woodson, Esq., Gold Hill, August 2d, M. L. Holmes, Esq., Miller's, August 3d, James M. McCorkle, Esq.

On motion, the papers of the town were requested to publish the proceedings, when the meeting adjourned.

JOHN K. GRAHAM, Chm'n.
OBADIAH WOODSON, } Secretaries.
LEWIS HOUSE, }

Now, we fully endorse the objects of that meeting, and the plans adopted. We insist upon it, that the *conservative* people of the State, (by whom we mean all of those who are in favor of a *full registration* of *every white vote*, as well as *every colored* vote,) in the State, should call at once a meeting in every County, and that similar plans shall be adopted everywhere to effect *general registration*.

Nor is it all improper that any gentleman who feels an interest in the welfare of his country, whether disfranchised or not, should take part in promoting reconstruction, to the extent of addressing the people on the subject of registration. Indeed, it is a subject of such absorbing interest, that every man who can give the people light, should do so on all occasions.

We invite attention to the excellent article, on our first page from the New York *Tribune*, in reference to secret political organizations, and more especially that known as the "Grand Army of the Republic," an association highly commended by certain Southern Radicals, who never were in any army. We are pleased to see that the *Register*, of this City, republishes the same article, as evidence that its own views, on this subject, are in accord with those of the *Tribune*.

GENEROSITIES OF THE JEWS.—The Jews are often spoken of as extremely penurious and money loving. We admire their spirit of independence and the indefatigable industry of the race. To the needy of their own class they are most beneficent. In consequence, who has ever seen an Israelite begging? We already have recorded the liberality of the small congregation in this city towards the purchase of the old Presbyterian church building to be used as a public school, the buying of which is now a fixed fact. In the Southern Baptist Convention, recently held at Memphis, Rev. Mr. Renfro, of Alabama, stated that, on his expressing a desire to attend the session, but his inability to go on account of money, a leading Jew of his town made up the requisite funds from a small synagogue and presented them to him in such a way that they could not be refused. In all liberal enterprises the Jews contribute as freely as any other sect. We know they do in our city. Where they fail to do so is the rare exception, not the rule.—*Columbus Sun.*

A circular has been issued from the Freedmen's Bureau of Tennessee, instructing the negroes to vote for whom they please, and assuring them that if they should be driven from their crops or denied employment in consequence, the Bureau will make provision for them.

THE REGISTER vs. ULTRA-RADICALISM.

The *Register*, of this City, has a lengthy article in which it seeks to impress upon all our people the necessity of co-operating with the Republican party. We neither agree with its premises nor its conclusions, but there is an *obiter dictum*, in the course of its essay, which is both proper within itself and indicative of good judgment and much moderation on the part of the paper in question. It says: "Nothing is more certain than that a victory achieved by indiscriminate denunciation of classes will come to a speedy end when military government ceases in the South."

This remark implies two things. First, that the presence of the military is regarded by some as necessary to the success of a *party* organization which (the intolerant) could not otherwise stand upon its own merits; and, secondly, that the military are presumed to be disposed to connive at the "indiscriminate denunciation of classes" who, by proposition, for the sake of the character of those who compose the army, we are loth to acknowledge.

But, letting inferences alone, the course of the *Register* establishes one thing which we have always believed, viz: That the genuine, consistent, all the time Unionists of the State are influenced by none of the vindictive and proscriptive passions and feelings that mark the latter-day birth of the Radical *ephemera* that have been hatched from the secession grub. The man who revolves his neighbor in adulthood, and then cowardly shelters behind the bantling, is very apt to change, in manhood, towards his victim, from the feeling of the boy to his own conduct towards the chicken he chose to object when he was a child. Opposed to the men who educated the people of North Carolina to believe in secession, are not the most bitter and malevolent towards those whom they first seduced and then betrayed. Perfectly conscious that they have lost the respect and confidence of the mass of the white people of the State, and that having so grossly deceived them once, they have no chance of ever emerging again from obscurity through their assistance, they turn upon them with demoniac hate and seek to array the blacks "indiscriminately" against them. There is about as much evidence to be placed in the sincerity of their new born zeal for the enfranchisement, education and elevation of the blacks as in their "loyalty."

With these hedgelings, every man in the State, who does not bow the knee to the Radical Baal, is a "traitor," fit for a conflagration or death. We are pleased, we repeat, to see that the *Register* repudiates such a baseless. In this it exhibits enlightenment as well as justice. It cannot fail to appreciate the fact that the class thus denounced constitutes the bulk of the intelligence and moral worth of the State, that it embraces the men who have given tone to North Carolina in the past, and who, alone, can give it character hereafter, and that a party organization, divested of such elements, though it may prevail, for a while, by the brute force of numbers, will be powerful only for fleeting mischief and cannot stand the test of time. Hence it realizes the necessity of conciliating rather than repelling such. This is the truest wisdom. If "Republican" principles cannot stand the ordeal of intelligent and dispassionate criticism, they will never stand at all. No one objects to the fair, candid and free presentation of them at all times. Such investigations we court.

CONFEDERATE DEAD AT ELMIRA, N. Y.—We are indebted to Prof. W. F. Roe, of Elmira, N. Y., for the following interesting communication. The letter discloses an astonishing mortality, when all the facts are considered. Many North Carolinians are buried there, and it will be, to their relatives and friends, a source of comfort and gratification, to hear of the generous care which is bestowed upon the place where they rest:

"When prisoners of war were sent to Elmira, the United States bought an unoccupied corner of Woodlawn Cemetery, in the suburbs of that city, for governmental use. On that ground, apart, repose together the war-wrecked sons of the South, who died in the Elmira prison camp. Out of 12,000 prisoners in all, from time to time sent to that place during one year, from 3,000 to 4,000 of the bright and brave perished.

The spot hallowed by their graves is beautifully civilized. The circling hills close in a varied and unique landscape, and curtain it with repose. A little stream, murmuring gently by, marks off their place 'under the shade of the trees beyond.' But at times it is wild and threatens ruinous and desecrating violence, yet at mid summer it is often dry. This has lately been deepened and planked on bottom and sides, to fix and clear its course. The Government is having this portion of Woodlawn surrounded by an iron railing, and will soon replace the neat but frail head-boards with others of galvanized iron, bearing in full the name and description of each of the dead.

Here and there, on the ground, stand oaks and pine, of forest growth, spreading wide the blessing of Nature. Official care has planted other trees. Kind hands have privately added still more, mingling evergreens and weeping willows with the maple, and planting, now upon one grave and now upon another, some memorial flower."

A STRANGE LOVE AFFAIR.—A Milwaukee paper states that a Chicago belle has fallen in love with Sing-Kee-Chee, one of the Japanese jugglers now performing in this country, that the attraction is mutual, and Sing-Kee-Chee has written to the Tycoon for permission to marry the girl. He is anxiously awaiting either the consent of the Tycoon or an order to commit *hari-kari*, either of which may be expected.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The National *Intelligencer*, that able defender of the Constitution, in an elaborate article upon the above caption, expresses the following views upon the reconstruction bills before Congress:

"The bills abolish the Executive office. It is no answer to say that the President of the United States still exercises the Executive function in other States. The power to suppress it in one State is the power to suppress it in any other, and it is no power at all. It has not become such a law as Mr. Johnson would feel himself bound to execute, he must become the Executive of a foreign dependency. As the custom of the Cherokees obliges the condemned to mount the tree, adjust the rope, put it round his swaying neck, and, at the word from the sheriff, launch him off in eternity, officially, so it will be, if he decides that the veto of the President, which is intrusive to a foreign jurisdiction for certain persons, now before us, cannot be accepted by the army, as the electoral body for civil agents, with legislative, executive and judicial power, responsible neither to the people nor to the Executive and Commander-in-chief of the United States, but solely to Congress, and to the revolutionary legislature which have virtually supplanted Congress in the United States. It is the people of the Northern States, who have to be represented in Congress, and whose representatives are to be admitted to their seats in Congress, when the conditions of the Constitution are fulfilled. It is the people of the Northern States, who have to be represented in Congress, and whose representatives are to be admitted to their seats in Congress, when the conditions of the Constitution are fulfilled. But the Congress can not admit them, if the Executive, by some process of law, shall not have made the time within the legitimate sphere prescribed by the Constitution.

In a bill for separate general from military duties to the Commander-in-chief, to erect public agents, and charge them in as many words with the "execution of an act" of acts of the Congress of the United States, and to declare in positive terms that no State whatever shall exist, except during his pleasure, in his district, is, to our mind, a *bill dissolving the Republic*, exonerating all who have to accept it as a common law from all obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, removing the President from office, and substituting the principal military officer at the seat of Government and sundry subordinates at other points. Such is a bill of the kind reported yesterday, if it be taken as its full import. These other acts we do regard as no more capable of becoming a status of the United States than a revolution should make the mere revolution in all the United States. We will sustain the Constitution, but how long this revolution can be stayed is a more serious question, and one which time, the true people's early answer must tell.

It liberty is to be preserved there must be some thing more than to show that such is the public will, not with the fire-and-sword paralytic popularity of the worker of their monstrous engines of subver sion. Let the people speak out. The old Ship of State must be saved, if it be possible, from the madness of its pilots.

"A very singular and unexpected event has been determined in the city of the city of Milwaukee, [illegible] and accepted the attendance of a [illegible] some time, and [illegible] The disappointed [illegible] is a large and [illegible] Consequently, the lady [illegible] young lady, [illegible] since [illegible] appeared [illegible] which [illegible] account which [illegible] which are [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] stream, &c. [illegible] a running account [illegible] its source [illegible] fever, and which were called [illegible] various sums [illegible] the land [illegible] amounts of $[illegible] returned, making a [illegible] total of $[illegible]. The Judge decreed in favor of the defendant, deducting the kisses and other endearments at the price which had been put upon them. The disclaimed gallant received his damages and marched off, ready to form new and, it is to be hoped, more lasting friendships."

"Ho for the West" would not so often be the cry of our young men, if more of them were willing to hoe at the East."

ASSASSINATION OF KINGS.—The divinity that Shakespeare affirms to hedge a king, is not much in odd in this country, and the heads that wear crowns must be more uneasy than ever in view of the following facts. [illegible] six different [illegible] Napoleon [illegible] at Marseilles [illegible] attempt [illegible] Napoleon [illegible] shots at the Emperor [illegible] of the Champ Elysees. In 1857 [illegible] Carbonari and Orsini [illegible] Emperor [illegible] Paris [illegible] December 28th, 1858, Pianori [illegible] the Emperor [illegible] December 28th, 1858, Pianori [illegible] Emperor [illegible] who had come from London with the intention of killing the French Emperor, was arrested in Paris. The Prince of Prussia was fired at by Oudert [illegible] Emperor William [illegible] Italy [illegible] Victor Emanuel [illegible]

[illegible]

The Paris Exposition seems to have attracted other visitors besides crowned heads. The city was never so full of thieves. Men are robbed in broad daylight. Some days since, a fat gentleman was walking near the Buttes Chaumont Park, when a lad, observing how the pedestrian's movements were embarrassed by his obesity, snatched his hat off his head and ran away with it. The victim gave chase. It was a hippopotamus chasing a greyhound. The fat man [illegible] of sweat which [illegible] went from head to [illegible] heat against a [illegible], pulling and blowing. The young rogue was far away with his prize. [illegible] The fat man [illegible] adventure [illegible] cannot [illegible] "Stop [illegible] tried to take [illegible] exclaimed [illegible] "In the [illegible] ing, the second [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] his surprise.

MAXIMILIAN'S [illegible] Several American [illegible] Sunday last [illegible] parties in Mexico [illegible] with a [illegible] in Washington [illegible] Mexico [illegible] Mexico [illegible] Avenue [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] House of [illegible] a basis [illegible] representative [illegible] ideals are afraid to [illegible] vote any except [illegible] and wield at their pleasure. If there cannot be found in the Republican ranks men enough to stand up for their own rights and the rights of their people, the Republic is gone, and anarchy and military despotism is destined to take the place of law.—*National Intelligencer.*

THE HIDDEN WING.

BY MISS C. W. BARBER.

A heavenly cherub came to earth
He was a tiny thing,
With speaking eye, and lovely face,
And folded, hidden wing.
The parents nursed them with care
But they did not find that that *some* was there.

The Cherub, as he grew up, took
A gloomy way,
Long, lonely thought, like gnarly oaks
Upon his way side grew.
And poisonous fruit on thorns with care,
Alone food was grief, whose breath was prayer.

The Cherub thought the joys of the lovers,
Of light and bliss in Heaven,
And sighed for the sound of woe,
Which to this world is given.
He passed upon each fear genial spray
And by each tread the dangerous way.

You look out, look out, he cried "To Heaven!"
And showed his hidden wing.
The parents gazed in sad surprise
Gazed upward, sorrowing,
Not knowing angel had gone back,
Which they in child his shining track

He saveth now in fields of green,
Where silvery waters flow,
And on his smiling brow is seen,
No trace of earthly woe.
He sat, as where white robed seraphs sing,
And [illegible] his glorious wing

[illegible] this to turn away,
Sorrow and life's dangerous wizard;
[illegible] wing
And earth—to darker ones sad,
All found, alas! no SAVIL more,
[illegible] and bliss of God's own shore.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

There was a fine old general once, who, having spent most of his life in the field of Mars, knew very little about the camp of Cupid. He was one of those rough and honest gentlemen often met with in his gallant profession, innocent as an infant of almost everything save high integrity and indomitable bravery. He was nearly fifty years old, and his foils were over, when master Dan cupid him acquainted with a widow Wadman, in whose eyes he began to detect something that made him feel uneasy.

How was the result of leisure.

At length, however, the blunt honesty of his disposition rose uppermost among his conducting plans, and his course was chosen. At school he had once studied "Othello's Defence" to recite at an exhibition, but made a failure. He recollected that there was something in this defence to recite very much like what he wanted to say.—He got the book immediately, found the passage, clapped on his hat with a determined air and popped off to the widow Wadman's, with Shakspeare under his arm.

"Madame," said General Uncle Toby, opening the book at the marked place, with the solemnity of a special pleading at the bar—"Madame"—

Rude am I in my speech,
And little blessed with the set phrase of peace;
For since these arms of mine had seven years pith
Till now some nine moons wasted, they have used
Their dearest action in the tented field;
And little of this great world can I speak,
More than pertains to feats of broil and battle,
And therefore

Here the general cheed the book, wiped his forehead, looked up at the ceiling, and with a pusmonic gasp, "I want to get married!"

The widow laughed for ten minutes by the watch before she could utter a syllable, and then she said, with precious tears of humor rolling down her good natured cheeks, "And who is it you want to marry, General?"

"You," said Uncle Toby, flourishing his sword arm in the air, and assuming a military attitude of defiance, as if he expected an assault from the widow immediately.

"Will you kill me if I marry you?" said the widow, with a merry twinkle in her eye.

"No, madame," replied Uncle Toby, in a most serious and deprecating tone, as if to assure her that such an idea had never entered his head.

"Well, then, I guess I'll marry you," said the widow.

"Thank you, ma'am," said Uncle Toby, "but one thing I am bound to tell you. I wear a wig."

The widow started, remained silent a moment, and then went into a longer, louder and merrier laugh than she had indulged in before, at the end of which she drew her seat nearer the General, gravely had her hand upon his head, gently lifted his wig off and placed it on the table.

General Uncle Toby had never known fear on a battle, but he now felt a decided inclination to run away. The widow laughed again as though she would never stop, and as General was about to put his hat upon his dismantled head and bolt, when the laughing lady placed her hand upon his arm and detained him. She then raised her own head with a rapid motion, and with her finger pulled off her [illegible] head of fine glossy hair, and placing it upon the table by the side of the General's, remained seated with ludicrous gravity in front of her accepted lover, quite bald!

As may be expected, Uncle Toby now [illegible] laughed along with the widow, and they grew so merry over the affair that the maid servant peeped through the key hole of the door, and saw the old couple dancing a jig and bobbing their bald pates at each other like a pair of Chinese mandarins. So the two very shortly laid their heads together upon the pillow of matrimony.

THE NUMBER 9.

A property of the number 9, discovered by W. Green, who died in 1794, is inexplicable to any but a mathematician. The property is this: That when 9 is multiplied by 2, by 3, by 4, by 5, by 6, &c., it will be found that the digits composing the product, when added together, give 9. Thus:

2 x 9—18, and 1 and 8—9
3 x 9—27, and 2 and 7—9
4 x 9—36, and 3 and 6—9
5 x 9—45, and 4 and 5—9
6 x 9—54, and 5 and 4—9
7 x 9—63, and 6 and 3—9
8 x 9—72, and 7 and 2—9
9 x 9—81, and 8 and 1—9
10 x 9—90, and 9 and 0—9

It will be noticed that 9 x 11 make 99, the sum of the digits of which is 18 and not 9; but the sum of the digits 1 and 8 equals 9.

9 x 12—108, and 1 and 0 and 8—9
9 x 13—117, and 1 and 1 and 7—9
9 x 14—126, and 1 and 2 and 6—9

And so on to any extent.

M. de Malvan discovered another singular property of the same number. If the order of the digits expressing a number be changed, and the number be subtracted from the former, the remainder will be 9 or a multiple of 9, and, being a multiple, the sum of its digits will be 9.

For instance, take the number 21, reverse the digits, and you have 12; subtract 12 from 21, and the remainder is 9. Take 63, reverse the digits, and subtract 36 from 63; you have 27, a multiple of 9, and 2 and 7—9. Once more, the number 13 is the reverse of 31; the difference between these numbers is 18, or twice 9.

Again, the same property found in two numbers thus changed is discovered in the same numbers raised to any power.

Take 21 and 12 again. The square of 21 is 441, and the square of 12 is 144; subtract 144 from 441, and the remainder is 297, a multiple of 9; besides, the digits expressing these powers added together give 9. The cube of 21 is 9,261, and that of 12 is 1,728; their difference is 7,533, also a multiple of 9.

Little Alice found out an ingenious way of getting to bed in a hurry. The crib in which she slept was so low that, by placing one foot on the inside, and taking hold of the post, she could easily spring in. "Mama," said she to her mother, one evening, "do you know how I get to bed quick?" "No," was the reply. "Well," said she in great glee, "I step one foot over the crib, then I say '*rats*,' and scare myself right in."

WEST POINT.—We see that Zack Smith, a young freedman, has applied to the Secretary of War for a cadetship at West Point, from the First Congressional District of South Carolina. This is very proper, and we cannot well see how the Secretary can refuse the application. The appointments for the South have, for the last seven or eight years, been given to Northern youths, and some of them have recently graduated, and Mr. Stanton can urge no good reason to refuse this young freedman. His loyalty is unquestioned, and certainly his rights are equal to any. By all means let him be appointed. The spirit which forces negro equality at the South and denies it at the North will have a practical illustration, should the application be granted. We want to see how the cadets from the North, especially from the Northwest, will relish the association. The young man has our best wishes, but it will be safe to predict that he will be refused. The theory of equality, not the practice, is what is popular with the Radicals.—*Wil. Journal.*

LIST OF THE PARDONED.—Major F. U. Stitt, the pardon clerk, on Saturday last handed to the President a list of all those pardoned from the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Mississippi, embracing in all about 1,000 names, which list will be transmitted to the House of Representatives, in answer to their resolution some time since. The list of those pardoned from Virginia, Alabama, and Georgia will shortly be furnished, which will complete the report.—*National Intelligencer.*

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.—The Republicans of Baltimore, and of the State generally, without distinction of color, in large numbers, have signed a memorial, earnestly praying "Congress at its present session to pass a bill abolishing all distinction in suffrage on account of race or color throughout the Union," and they call the special attention of Congress to the state of affairs in Maryland as one among many reasons for immediate action.—*Baltimore American.*

The extreme Radical Press, of that class to which Forney's *Chronicle* and Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times* belong, cordially support the execution of Maximilian, upon the ground that he was an usurper seeking to establish a government which the people of Mexico did not want. It is strange that our Republicans should have sympathy enough and to spare for all people seeking to govern themselves except those of the South.

It seems finally determined upon that no efforts will be made by the Government to conciliate the Indians. Vigorous war will be prosecuted as soon as the forces on the border can be concentrated. How many years will it be before the disciples of intolerance and morbid negrophilism will be as ready to mete out extermination to the man and brother, as now to the poor Indian.

Pine apples is Paris are made from turnips, and are said to be delicious. The turnips are saturated with an appropriate syrup, which confectioners know very well how to manufacture, and the French Journals say the pine apple "is destined to become a success."

Ex Governor John A. King, of New York, was, on the Fourth of July, whilst delivering an oration at Jamaica, Long Island, seized with a sudden illness and fainted. Being conveyed from the stand to his home, his entire left side was found to be paralyzed, from the effects of which he died on Sunday afternoon.

A Yankee negro teacher at Thomasville, Georgia, being about to leave his black sheep lately, collected from each the sum of ten cents to *remember* them in his absence.

The Rt. Rev. W. M. Green, D. D., Bishop of Mississippi and Chancellor of the University of the South, has called a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University, at University Place, Suwanee, on Thursday, the first day of August.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says a party of about one hundred citizens, representing some of the best families, is about leaving that city on a prospecting tour to Honduras and other ports of Central America.

The Charleston *Mercury* says that the freedmen's procession, on the 4th, in that city, was much smaller than in 1866. Well informed persons estimated it at but one-fourth the size of the one last year.

All Europe mourns the death of Maximilian. The Government of England, it is stated, will recall the British Legation, and withdraw from diplomatic relations with the administration of Juarez. That of France has sent out an order suspending all the functions of the French Consuls in the Republic.

During the present month of July, we have two new moons, one on the first and the other on the thirtieth day—it being the only month in the year that this occurrence will take place.

Among the jewels in the Swiss department of the Paris Exposition is a very handsome beetle, with diamond eyes, enamelled wings, glittering with precious gems. You touch a spring and he raises his wing sheath and shows a watch, possibly half an inch across.

A colored "gemman" who does landscape in white——with a bucket and big brush, displays quite a pretty sign, not a hundred miles from here: "Professor Johnson, Whitewasher and Carpetshaker."—*Wheeling Register.*