The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

ORGANIZATION OF CONSERVATIVES IN VIRGINIA

We place on the first page of the daily, the platform or resolutions and the plan of organization adopted by the Conservative Convention in Virginia, and beg leave to commend both to the careful attention of our State Executive Committee and to the Conservatives throughout the State.

The Conservatives of Virginia seem fully to realize the imminent jeopardy of our republican institutions as given us by the fathers of the Republic, under the rule of the Radical party. They have, at length, awaked to the great danger to which Virginia is exposed from the malign influences of Radicalism, and are determined to thwart the Disunionists and Destructives, if possible.

It will be seen that the plan of organization is a very thorough one, demanding time and means and energetic effort in its effectuation. It is plain the Conservatives of Virginia have not begun too early to effect their organization, and they will find that the time is too short to do all that might be done not for success merely, but a triumphant success.

The state of things in North Carolina require as full and as complete an organization as in Virginia, and our people cannot too quickly or too actively in the several Counties in the State, move in the matter.

Radicalism must be put *hors du combat* in North Carolina. The men, both black and white, who seek to control her future destiny, are too shamelessly incompetent to rebuild her fortunes, and enjoy too little of the public confidence. Their temper indicates a love of self, of party, of comrades engaged in the same *role*, far more than any love of the Union or of the Country. Professedly writhing under grievances which never existed—hypocritically smarting under the goadings of their own consciences, rather than the lashes of others, they have become the merest Ishmaelites, raising their hands against every one and determined to have every man's hand against them.

North Carolina cannot, must not be ruled by the black race, nor by a race of nondescript whites, native and foreign, with black hearts, to help them. The men of virtue, intelligence and true patriotism, who love the State and will seek the good of all its population, can alone rule North Carolina. To do this, every true man must do his duty in this crisis. Let every man enter early into the alliance against Radicalism and ruin, and go to work to enlighten and persuade all to follow his example.

SCARED. A short time ago our City was visited by a lunatical, hard mouthed Radical, all the way from New Hampshire, though we heard he hailed from Brooklyn, named Cole. He made a harangue to the colored Radicals in the Court House one night, in which we learn that he earnestly admonished the blacks not to send any black men to Congress after the State Constitution was accepted by Congress. We are told he said, that the Northern Copperheads (?) were dreadfully alarmed at the idea of the South sending black men to Congress! If they did send them, the Copperheads would kick up a dust, and it might be worse for the Southern blacks. Copperheads alarmed! The truth is, the hypocritical Northern Radicals are opposed to it and alarmed at the idea! They know what's what, and hence their alarm. Hence we are in favor of sending 77 of the blackest, sheekest we have.

THE RADICAL CONVENTION in Alabama, utterly depraved as it is in open negro votes, has nominated "mean whites" men as candidates for all the State offices for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Superintendent of Education, Commissioner of Internal Resource, Attorney General, and three Judges of the Supreme Court. Out of these eleven nominations not one has been given to a negro.

THE FOLLOWING gentlemen compose the Committee of the Virginia Conservative Convention, appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States. The members composing it are among the ablest men to be found in the country:

William C. Rives, of Albemarle;
R. M. T. Hunter, of Essex;
John Janney, of Loudoun;
James Marshall, of Fauquier;
J. R. Tucker, of Loudoun.

THE CONSERVATIVES of Alabama are organizing clubs throughout the State to defeat the new Constitution at the coming election, and in certain sections are receiving large accessions from the colored element. In Prattsville, Autauga county, over fifty colored men have joined Conservative clubs, uniting with the whites in denouncing the Constitution.

THE RICHMOND *Dispatch*, speaking of the mongrel "Reconstruction" Conventions, pithily says, that it was necessary that they should assemble in the South to disgust the whole world with the negro and his degraded white allies, as law makers and administrators.

Gen. Pope, in notifying the members of the Georgia Convention of their election, distinguished between the whites and blacks by the prefix "Hon." *Exchange.*

The "Hon," was, of course, and very properly, as a matter of comparison applied to the blacks.

Gen. Pope has ordered the election to be held in Alabama for ratification of the new State Constitution on the 4th of next February.

THADDEUS STEVENS AND SOUTHERN DISUNIONISTS.

Mr. Stevens appears to be a sort of demigod in the ranks of the extreme Southern Radicals. They never seem only when he takes a pinch of snuff. Our telegram on yesterday gave an account of an interview between Mr. Stevens, and a number of Southern Loyal Leguers on the 13th inst.

J. H. Harris, of color, of this city is represented as telling Mr. Stevens that the failure of impeachment did not disturb matters in North Carolina. He thought they could get along very well—that Northern whites were more frightened about negro suffrage than Southern whites. Of course Harris could only speak for white Radicals. If he meant that the Southern whites were not as much opposed to universal negro suffrage as the Northern white people, he stated what was utterly false. No decent, native white man in the South believes it just or right or necessary in any sense, except it be a few who adopt the Radical fallacy, that "all men are created equal," *therefore*, they *are* or *ought* to be equal.

It is further stated that Harris said, that Mr. Holden was "the life blood of the Republican party in North Carolina." We are inclined to think that Harris is right in that statement. Yes, Radicalism or the Republican party lives only by the life which Holden gives it in North Carolina. The object of Harris in making this remark to Mr. Stevens is obvious. But Mr. Stevens knows that if Mr. Holden is the life-blood of the Radical party in North Carolina, it occupies a very ticklish position. He knows that Mr. Holden was the father of secession in North Carolina, that he signed the ordinance of secession and gloried in it—that he stood foremost for a long time in advocacy of the war—that when the war was over he eagerly embraced Andy Johnson's policy against the views of our public men, and that he was one of Mr. Johnson's first Provisional Governors, and made so without his taking the test-oath—that he stood up for Mr. Johnson till his hopes of promotion through him were destroyed, then he ran to Radicalism as a dernier resort. That is the foundation then, or those are the materials out of which the life-blood of the Radical party in North Carolina has been manufactured. It looks to us that that blood must be very thin, almost water. Holden said some time since that there was iron in his blood. Exactly there is iron in every man's blood, but blood supplied by the aliment upon which he has lived for the last twenty years, must be either very bad blood or very weak.

VITIPERATION IN PUBLIC LIFE. Senator Johnson's suggestion that it were more becoming to answer the arguments of the President than to vilify him, commends itself to the sober good sense of the country. Listening to the harangues of different parties in Congress one would think that our public men were the veriest pack of knaves that ever guided the counsels of a nation. If a tithe of what is charged by them upon each other were true, honorable men ought to avoid all association with them. Mr. Johnson is himself a notable exception to the habit so prevalent of sweeping denunciation of the personal character of opponents, and conducts himself with the dignity of manner and moderation of speech becoming a Senator, yet no one who has occasion to encounter him in debate can question the vigor of his logic or the clearness of his statements. Vituperative rhetoric ought to find no place in the halls of the National Legislature.—*Wash. Express.*

RADICAL CLEMENCY. The Radical organs are howling loudly about their "mercy for the whites" in proposing to bring into Congress a bill to relieve the disabilities of two hundred and eighty four white men in Alabama, who have been recommended for "pardon" by Satrap Pope. A pardon purchased by the sale of body and soul to the Radical negro drivers would be dearly bought; but, unfortunately for these applicants, the pardoning power is conferred by the Constitution exclusively upon the President, and not upon Congress. It will remain to be seen if the Radical Executive Committee, arrogating to itself the name of Congress of the United States, will dare to attempt to add this to their other numerous heinous usurpations in defiance and derision of the express provisions of the Federal Constitution.—*National Intelligencer.*

ANOTHER METHODIST FOR NEGROES. The National Convention of Base Ball Players, now in session at Philadelphia, among other resolutions adopted, [illegible] composed of persons of color, or having in its membership persons of color, shall be admitted into the National Association." The adoption of this resolution is reported to have been received with "great applause by the delegates, and hisses in the gallaries." The "great applause" of the delegates, says the *National Intelligencer*, is full of significance. The delegates were from the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, and Oregon. They are the representatives of the whole body of players of the popular national game in States which together give 171 electoral votes, and in every one of which where elections have recently been held universal age and negro equality have been secured. We have no doubt that the delegates to the National Base Ball Convention have, in the adoption of this resolution, fairly and truthfully represented the sentiment of their constituents.

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, December 12. Chief Justice Peters, of Kentucky, in conformity with the law of the State, has issued a proclamation ordering an election to be held for Governor on the first Monday in August next, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Governor Helm.

Impeachment, like a gun that "kicks," does most of its execution at the breach. Its "report" has been followed by a recoil which prostrated those discharging the firearm.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

COTTON TAX AND THE COTTON CROP.

No fact, perhaps, connected with the legislation of Congress, has shown, more fully, the lack of statesmanship in that body, than the tax imposed on cotton and tobacco. These two articles have formed the chief exports of the country upon which commercial men relied for preventing the drain of coin to meet balances in Europe. It is, therefore, plain, in our conditions, that these two articles needed all the stimulus possible to increase their production. Instead of that, a heavy direct tax was imposed upon them, (the tax upon cotton being, perhaps, the highest ever known) which operated directly as an *incubus* upon the home producer and a *stimulus* to the foreign producer. Moreover, the tax upon cotton and tobacco, was imposed upon the most impoverished people, (compared with their former condition) in the world, and operates directly to discourage the industry and labor of the black race who had been set free without the means of support, other than their labor.

Whatever may be claimed for Congress in other respects, the imposition of this tax, ought to impress every reasonable man of the want of real foresight and statesmanship in that body. The indisposition to remove the tax at once from the present crop, makes the case still worse. The tax exacted on the present crop, takes bread and meat out of the mouths of the producers, who are, to that extent rendered unable to buy food, and imposes upon the government the duty of providing for the needy and suffering. But why collect the tax at an enormous expense to the government to pay the collectors, when every dollar of it must be paid back in rations and clothing to the indigent and suffering, thus rendering the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau or some other agency necessary, enormously expensive, to distribute the alms of the government?

The New York *World* has the following observations on the bad effects of continuing the tax:

In considering the question of repeal it behooves Congress to reflect that during the war which virtually put an end to our trade in this channel the whole bulk of which was relinquished to competing nations our stiffest rivals were not idle.—Every show was strained to improve to the uttermost our absence from the coveted markets and to so effectually weaken our hold there as to pave at our future control of the trade on the termination of the war. No stone was left unturned—no plan untried. Government patronage; public and private enterprise, combined and individual efforts; heavy aggregation of capital; the stimulus of deep national jealousy and a general complete appreciation of the local exhibit importance of success in the undertaking, were among the influences that were at work against us, to say nothing of the intense zeal that was certainly imparted by the realization that it was *then or never* with them that we might never again be so entirely and so long absent from the great commercial arena of the world. And what was the result of all this energy, skill, and capital? The result was that England, which sent from her shores in 1860 cotton goods valued at two hundred and ten millions, exported in 1863, of these goods, two hundred and thirty seven millions' worth, in 1864, two hundred and seventy-four millions; and in 1865, two hundred and eighty six millions—showing an increase of seventy six millions in five years; at our cost, mainly. Retain the tax and you lessen the cultivation of the product in this country, and impart, of course, appreciable stimulus to cultivate elsewhere. India, Egypt, and Brazil are all experienced in the production of the staple, and possess large facilities therefor; and the chief reasons why the American growth was used in preference to that of these other countries were because of lower price, better start in the market, and adaptation of machinery to its length of fibre. Let America burden her growth with oppressive tax, thereby increasing the cost, afford her rival's more room, and encourage alteration of machinery to suit other growths than her own, and no more could be asked by the most exacting of her competitors. Trade bulletins show that in 1860 our cotton sold in the Liverpool market at eleven and a half cents; Brazilian, fifteen and a half; Egyptian, the same, and Indian, fifteen; and that in 1864, in the same market, American cotton sold for fifty five cents; Brazilian, fifty-six; Egyptian, fifty five, and Indian, fifty-four. In 1864, England paid over four hundred and twelve millions for cotton, against two hundred and five millions in 1860. Nine-tenths of the staple used by Great Britain in 1860, and nearly eight-tenths in 1864, mostly used on the continent of Europe, was American; while in 1864 we were last on the list of suppliers. If Congress would know the success which has rewarded England's exertions let it be seen in the fact, pregnant with significance for for this country, that she paid the East Indies more than one hundred and seven millions for cotton in 1864, and Egypt over sixty six millions; and that *neither of these countries received more than seven millions the year preceding the rebellion.*

The prompt repeal of this tax is demanded by every consideration for the true interests of the country and by every principle of sound political economy.

The Civil Rights Bill works rather curiously in California, according to recent judicial interpretation. It has been decided by Judge Niles, of Nevada county, that a negro cannot be convicted of crime on Chinese testimony. The process by which this is done is, that under the California law a white man cannot be convicted on John Chinaman's testimony, and the Civil Rights bill gives the colored man all the privileges which ensure to the white. So a negro arrested for the murder of a Chinaman has been set free from custody. The California law works gross injustice to the pig tailed foreigners, for no matter how they are maltreated they cannot establish the fact if none but their own countrymen are present. Yet we believe the law was due to the reckless disregard of the obligations of an oath shown by our Oriental neighbors.—*Wash. Express.*

Breckinridge has gone to Egypt and the Holy Land.

DICKENS AS A READER.

Of Mr. Dickens as an author we need not now speak. His position is settled, for high or low, for good, bad, or indifferent, in the minds of all reading men and women. The people who idolize Dickens, the author, cannot be shaken from their hero worship; and those who don't like him cannot be made to see what it is that other folks find so wonderful in his writings. But of Mr. Dickens as a reader, as a histrionic artist, we do not think there can be two opinions. Here his power is supreme, and beyond cavil. Here he shows a side of the shield which everybody can see to be gold, unalloyed. Even those who do not enjoy Dickens as they read him cannot fail to revel in him as read by himself. Why is this? What is the secret of this man, commanding, as he does, at will, the tears and laughter of large audiences, or keeping them hushed and spell bound, the latter condition of his hearers being as less a proof of his skill than the eliciting of their active emotions? To put the answer into one word, we should say Art—his elaborate, consummate art. Dickens, the author, is a genius beyond doubt; but Dickens, the reader, is a most finished artist. There is no need of supposing that the divine faculty for the one species of work extends into the other, for there was Shakespeare, the greatest of all geniuses, who was a very common sort of an actor in his own plays, if we may credit tradition. Poetic genius has existed notably that of our own Irving, which never attained to the mystery of thinking on one's legs, or standing up in public, in a less graceful attitude than that of the town pump.

We say that Mr. Dickens is a great artist. In the preface to one of his books he has acknowledged his indebtedness to hard work; and even his freest and freshest literary achievements bear the marks of patient toil. He is known to have carried into his readings the same method of study, care, and precision, and to have regarded the whole business in its minutest details as a matter of deliberate design. He neglects nothing that can contribute to effect. Take the version of his writings which he made. They differ from the published form in being trimmed, compressed, all the by-play and padding left out, and all the points and hits retained. We were particularly impressed with this in the neat reduction of the Christmas Carol to the smallest compass consistent with telling the story clearly, and also with the self-denying resolution manifested in omitting many of the ludicrous incidents, description, and dialogue in the Pickwick Trial. Mr. Dickens takes great care not to bore his audiences, but bows his retirement to them, while they still have a good appetite for more; an excellent rule for feasts of reason and flows of soul, as well as for more palpable banquets.

Look, too, at the *mise en scene*. A purple screen behind him to pleasant color to look at, though it imparts an unpleasant complimentary green to other objects, ladies' faces included,) against which his figure stands in bold relief; powerful gas lights at each side, shedding their glare upon him alone; a mere skeleton of a lectern, which does not conceal the form of the speaker; even the inevitable English bottle of water (English water!) and tumbler standing upon the side of the desk, from the which he towards himself with a sip after each stave of his carol, as Addison was reported to have done with a stronger beverage, at the termination of an uncommonly fine paragraph, and there are a great many such telling pieces in the Spectator. This is all art, and so are the little bouquet in the left button hole of his coat, so cool from top and the other details of his dress, into which Saturian particulars we cannot purpose to enter. So much for what many persons would consider only trifles.

But when Dickens begins to read we see that all this preparation is a type of what follows; that it is the perfect prelude of a perfect work. For here, at every step, we discern the most patient study, the most conscientious care. His voice, though not very strong, (and a trifle husky the first night,) quite fills the large house. His accent is of a well bred Englishman, but his pronunciation is clearer, more distinct, and every way more agreeable to American ears than that of most of his countrymen, even the cultivated ones. It is very flexible, and managed with great skill, so as to give the growl of old Scrooge, the baby chirp of Tiny Tim, the bluster of Sergeant Buzzfuz, and the insanity of Mr. Justice Stareleigh to perfection. From one character to another, among the dozen or so which figure in the Carol, he passes with perfect ease, never for a moment confounding the tones which are a part of their individuality. Nor less appropriate are the gestures and the changing facial expressions all finished studies, delicate touches like those of a cameo cutter. When he describes the mashing of the potatoes for the Christmas feast, he mashes invisible tatoes with his hand. He sniffs audibly to express sage and onions, and the audience can almost smell that corollary of the Christmas goose. The crackle of chest-nuts on the fire he somehow brings home to us by a nervous lightning motion of his hands. When he wishes to bring before our mind that contrabanc, of which old Fezziwig was the bright particular star, he mimics the woven paces all about his reading-desk. This gesticulation and facial change is humor or pathos at pleasure. In Bob Cratchit's lament over poor Tiny Tim, it touches the fountain of tears, in reader and listener alike; and in old Weller's observations from the gallery, it puts hearers into convulsions of laughter, from which Dickens himself can hardly refrain.

And so on. We might quote a hundred instances, if we cared to, from his reading, to illustrate the thorough, painstaking art of Dickens, the reader, with which his genius as an author has nothing to do. If his coming here shall elevate the standard of public readings and recitations, it will have had one very beneficial effect.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

We cannot too strongly endorse the proposition of the Hon. Mr. Hooper, to keep the annual outlay of the Government within the limits of $300,000,000. The sooner we bring back our expenditures to a peace footing the better for the national credit and the national prosperity. When men have only to vote to make money, it is no wonder that their ideas of the medium of exchange become so loose as to fancy that an act of Congress can convert bits of brass or scraps of leather into a circulating medium. It is simply the national credit which gives value to the greenbacks, but what would become of the national credit if the policy of indefinite expansion urged by certain gentlemen were adopted, the simplest child can easily foresee. Instead of commanding seventy cents on the dollar, Uncle Sam's notes would rival Continental shinplasters or the French assignats.—*Wash. Express.*

RESOLUTIONS AND PLAN OF ORGANIZATION ADOPTED BY THE VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. This Convention doth recognize that by the results of the late war slavery has been abolished. And it doth declare that it is not the purpose or desire of the people of Virginia to reduce or subject again to slavery the people emancipated by the events of the war, and by the amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

2. This Convention doth declare that Virginia of right should be restored to her federal relations with the Government of the United States, and that it is not in the contemplation of the people of Virginia to violate or repudiate her obligations to the Federal Union, but to perform them in good faith.

3. This Convention doth solemnly declare and assert, that the people of Virginia are entitled to all the rights of freedom and all the guarantees therefor, provided by the Constitution of the United States, and they insist on the same as unquestionable, and that the said Constitution, which all are sworn to support, does not justify the government of Virginia by any power not delegated by it, nor ought she, under it, to be controlled by the Federal government, except in strict accordance with its terms and limitations.

4. This Convention doth declare, in the language of a resolution adopted by a public meeting, held at the Cooper Institute, in the city of New York. That the policy which continues to subject the people of Ten States of the Union to an irresponsible government, carried on by military power, is inconsistent with the express provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and is subversive of the fundamental ideas of our government and of civil liberty; and the object for which this great wrong has been persisted in, even a being disclosed to the people of these states and to the world, to wit: To subject the white people of these States to the absolute supremacy, in their local governments and in their representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, of the black race just emerged from personal servitude, is abhorrent to the civilization of mankind, and involves us and the people of the Northern States, in consequences of surrendering one third of the Senate and one quarter of the House of Representatives which are to legislate over us, to the dominion of an organized class of emancipated slaves who are without any of the training, habits, or traditions of self-government.

5. This Convention, for the people of Virginia, doth declare that they disclaim all hostility to the black population; that they sincerely desire to see them advance in intelligence, national prosperity, and are willing to extend to them a liberal and generous protection. But, that, while in the opinion of this Convention, any Constitution of Virginia ought to make all men equal before the law, and should protect the liberty and property of all, yet this Convention doth distinctly declare, that the government of the States and of the Union were formed by white men to be subject to their control; and that the suffrage should still be regulated by the States, as to continue the Federal and State systems under the control and direction of the white race.

6. That, in the opinion of this Convention, the people of Virginia will sincerely cooperate with all men throughout the Union, of whatever name or party, who will join in a honest and constitutional union of the States, and in continuing its government and those of the States, under the control of the White Race.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

I. *A State Committee*, to consist of thirty-three members, nine of whom shall be located in Richmond, viz:

A Chief Director, who shall be chairman of the Committee, and shall, subject to its control, have the chief direction throughout the State of all matters relating to organization, registration and voting.

Eight Associate Directors, who shall be members of the committee, shall act as aids to the Chief Director, and shall, each, subject to his direction, have special charge of one Congressional District.

Twenty-four consulting members, three of whom shall reside in each Congressional District, and who may be convened by the resident Committee whenever, in their judgment, it shall be proper.

II. *A Committee for each County and City*, viz: A *Superintendent* for the *County* or *City*, who shall be chairman of the committee, shall act as aid to the Associate Director for the district, and shall, subject to his direction, have special charge of the County or city.

A *Superintendent* for each *Registration District*, who shall be a member of the committee, shall act as aid to the County or city Superintendent, and shall, subject to his direction, have special charge of his own District.

These local committees will be charged with the duty of maintaining the completeness and efficiency of the local organization. Shall advise the State Committee of any local matters requiring attention, and shall be specially charged with providing the means to defray necessary expenses.

III. *District Organizations:*

1. The Registered Voters willing to act and to vote with the Conservatives, will be formed into "*Tens*," in each of which one member will be *Leader*.

2. Five *Tens* will be organized as a "*Fifty*" and to each Fifty there will be a *Chief*.

3. The "*Chiefs of Fifty*" will be chosen by the *Superintendent* in each *District*, will act as his Aids, and will each, subject to his direction, have special charge of his own *Fifty*.

4. The "*Leaders of Ten*" in each *Fifty* will be chosen by the *chief*, will act as his aids, and will each, subject to his direction, have special charge of the organization and supervision of his own *Ten*.

IV. *Organization best formed and kept up.*

1. The State Committee will be chosen by authority of the State Convention, and will maintain its organization by removing members, filling vacancies, &c., as occasion may require.

2. The County and City Committees will be chosen by popular meetings, or by County or City Committees already formed, and when chosen will supersede all other local committees. They also will have the power by removals, filling vacancies, &c., to keep up their organization.

3. In all other cases the officer appointing may remove, fill vacancies however occurring, and if any county or city shall fail to appoint a committee, the State Committee may make the appointment.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

1. All preparations for an election under the present system are so dependent upon the registration lists, that we must, if possible, place in the hands of every county or city superintendent the lists for his county or city, and furnish to each District Superintendent, Chief of Fifty and Leader of Ten, the list for his District. They can be printed and furnished at an expense to each officer not exceeding twenty-five cents.

2. The names on the Registration lists are numbered. These numbers should be attached to the names on all the rolls made of *Tens*, and care should be taken to see that each voter is registered by his true name. The time may come when in adverse hands the least variance may be fatal. Any mistakes discovered should be corrected when the lists are next opened for Registration.

3. As voters are enrolled in the *Tens* the fact should be noticed on the Registration lists, so as to indicate the Ten and Fifty in which each is enrolled. In this way attention is gradually concentrated upon those not enrolled, and the system of labor is systematically narrowed.

4. The voters who cannot be enrolled in one organization of Tens, as the election approaches, be divided up and assigned among the Tens for special attention. If they cannot be induced to vote with us, they may be persuaded not to vote against us.

5. It will be a constant duty of every Leader and member of the Tens to find out and report all persons in their District entitled to register who have not attended to that duty. There will be assigned to Tens, and each member will be charged with, the duty to see that all such persons are duly registered at the first opportunity, and that when registered they are enrolled in some *Ten*.

6. It will in like manner be the duty of all to report all persons who for any cause are, or have been held to be, disfranchised under the acts of Congress, and the cause alleged for such disfranchisement. Each case will be carefully examined, and whenever a doubt exists as to disfranchisement, the case will be submitted for re-hearing at the first opportunity.

7. Periodical reports will be required from Leaders of Ten, Chiefs of Fifty, District and County Superintendents, forms and blanks for which will be furnished, covering all the points upon which information is required.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

We find in the Hartford *Times* the following pen portrait of this notorious personage, who is now quite in a pet at the failure of the impeachment business, which he thinks was caused by the radical cowardice of the Republican party. The *Times* says:

"The Union has never had a more persistent or bitter opponent than Wendell Phillips. He has hated it thoroughly, and talked a great deal to weaken and destroy it. Phillips is a man of learning and of wealth. He devotes his time to the preparation of lectures, and writes two or three a year and delivers them to audiences wherever he can get pay, as he does from the Young Men's Institute when he comes to Hartford. He prepares each lecture with great care—spending two or three months upon a single production. He eliminates, elaborates, polishes, finishes it. Then he learns every word by heart, studies the effect of every inonation of the voice and every gesture in its delivery. When fully prepared he delivers the lecture in as many cities as he can find associations to employ and pay him for it. He always begins with the same word, makes the same bow within the fraction of an inch—speaks in the same tone of voice—pauses the same length of time at every place where effect is given by a pause, and he ends in each case with the same word and the same bow. From beginning to end, word for word, comma for comma, gesture for gesture, all the way through, it is the same in Boston, Hartford, New York, etc. He articulates with clearness and every one of his studied words is heard in every part of the hall. Phillips is a cold, unsympathizing man. He cares little for the world, for his neighbors or fellow men but he cares for his own ideas, his own hobby, and he makes everything bend to this hobby. He assumes premises as false as an untruth, and builds an argument upon them. He commands the attention of his hearers by his finely turned periods and striking illustrations, and covers the errors of his premises by finely written but specious arguments."

AARON BURR'S SARCASM. When Aaron Burr returned to New York City to practice law, after his voluntary exile in Europe, he found the late Rev. Jedediah Burchard, then a celebrated revivalist, holding a series of protracted meetings in his family church. He attended from habit; always went late, and disturbed the services by attracting to himself the attention of the audience on account of his infamous notoriety as the man who shot Alexander Hamilton, and who had been tried for treason. Mr. Burchard resolved to rebuke him openly. The next Sabbath, when he came in and got about halfway up the aisle, the clergyman paused in his discourse, and pointing to Col. Burr, said in the most scathing manner, "You hoary headed old sinner, I'll appear against you at the day of judgment!" The proud, defiant old man, standing as erect as ever, with that perfect composure which never deserted him, and fixing his fine grey eyes on the occupant of the pulpit, replied:—"Mr Burchard, I have observed through a long course of professional experience, that the very meanest class of criminals are those who turn State's evidence."

(Frankfort Correspondence Chicago Tribune.)

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.—We were at Strasburg, France, on the Sabbath, and saw the wonderful cathedral clock mark the hour of twelve. The cock duly flapped his wings three times, and crowed right lustily; the Apostles marched round the figure of the Savior, the urchin turned over his hour-glass, and his fellow struck the bell, and all performed their parts with their usual punctuality. The clock tells not only the hours as they pass, but the days of the week and the year of grace, marks the equinoxes, the length of the days, the position of the earth in the ecliptic, and the equation of time, and it is claimed that so perfectly does it indicate the movements of the earth that it will perform the same kind offices for the people who live a thousand years hence. It certainly is a marvel of astronomical knowledge and mechanical accuracy and skill; but so far as we could judge it is more curious than practically valuable. It, with the grand cathedral in in which it stands, serves to attract many strangers to Strasburg, and certainly in that respect it is of great value to the inhabitants of the city.

PLAYING WITH DEATH.

It was a frequent remark of the great Napoleon that his soldiers—his children—played and laughed with death. This was a noticeable trait of the Confederates, and was never better illustrated than when at the battle of Spotsylvania with line upon line of the Northern infantry, supported by many guns, advancing rapidly upon them, weak force and weaker works, the Mississippians of Humphrey's brigade fell to laughing, hearing at the ridiculous figure cut by a Federal officer whose horse became restive and threw him sprawling in a ditch.

At the battle of Malvern Hill, the last of the bloody seven days, our command was passed swiftly through their woods, gaining a position upon the enemy's flank, from which it was intended that we should be hurled to the destruction of McClellan's plan of retreat. Through the incompetency of our division commander the movement never took place, but they was no fault of the men. We had not been long in position and were ordered to lie down and keep quiet, when several thirsty souls gathered upon the edge of a green and slimy pool to get a taste of water. Merry, reckless Tom R——, was in the act of lifting his cup to his mouth when a shell from a Yankee battery burst in the midst of the party, mortally wounding one, severely injuring two or three more. On looking for Tom, there he stood upon a log, wiping with his sleeve the mud from his face and eyes. Some one asked where his cup was. "Lost, lost!" he muttered, in a stage whisper, and striking an attitude, "forever lost." Then added ingenuously, "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip; but Lordy! I spose I'd had the cup at my lips when that ras'cal shell exploded, where'd my head be now?"

If anybody heard that without laughing under his breath, I didn't see him.—*Southern Opinion.*

WHAT DID HE WANT?—"Madam," said a barefooted youth, stumbling up to the door of a farm house near Winchester, where a lady was standing looking at the troops marching past—"Madam, can't you tell a poor soldier what he kin git a pair ov old shoes? fur I'm so hougry fur a little drap o' brandy I ain't got no blankit an' dunno whar I'm a gwine ter sleep to-night out in the woods somewhar."

She gave him some food and a bed—the other matters she did not have; but told me, two years afterwards, that she had never been able to decide *what the man asked for.*

"Say, Tar-heel, gi'me a chaw tobacker," said one of our fellows to a new recruit from the old North State, on the Richmond and Petersburg turnpike.

"Hain't got no terbacker, mister; but I got some powerfull good raw-sum; do you ever chaw any o' that?"

Rackensack respectfully declined.

COULDN'T SEE THE POINT.

Bill A——, like many a smarter man, labored under the delusion that he possessed a splendid voice, and "took to the city one night," but more frequently in broad day, he startled the echoes of the surrounding woods and hills with what he called the "delicious voice" of his favorite song, "Laurie," or, in his words, "Annie Lowry."

One day Bill was down on the river bank, among the laurel, polishing his chin, working away in utter oblivion of all the world, encouraging himself with an occasional "snatch of song," when he was suddenly hailed from the other side of the stream with:

"Hello, over there!"

"Hello, yourself!" answered Bill, peering through the thicket, when he saw the brigade quartermaster, who continued:

"See any of my mules about here?"

"No," replied Bill, testily, "I don't keep your cussed mules."

"I suppose not," reported the quartermaster, [illegible] "I heard a d—d [illegible] groaning, and I thought it might be one of my mules strayed jackass."

"[illegible] and Bill, scratching his head, "Captain R——, you have some idea, sharp then—if a fellow could only see the point!"

Bill—honest lad—was a traveler in an artillery company, but was he content to go furlough—he was "bound to be sure" and, being sent to a camera one day, in some article, opened a chest and, putting his head in, *pipe and all*, the consequence was he has never been heard of since.

A deputy sheriff in Kearney some years ago, had a habit when anything occurred to him which he did not understand, of quickly raising his right hand with the finger extended, and pacifying his remarks with the exclamation, "By the way." It being once his duty as crier to give notice of the opening of the court, he began, "O, yes, all persons having anything to do before the Court of common pleas will draw nigh and hearken to the evidence." Here he sat down; but remembering that he had forgotten the finishing touches, instantly rose and exclaimed, "By the way, God save the State."

A lady found occasion to call upon a dentist and have her teeth filled. Among those filled were two front teeth, and which in a pleasant mood the lady's face, alone with smiles, whose polished gold, glittered from the upper incisors. These were observed with admiration by her little niece, who, by the by, seriously remark, "Aunt Mary, I wish I had copper toed teeth like yours."

Sometimes, to amuse myself, I give a beggar a guinea. He thinks it a mistake, and for fear I should find it out, off he goes as hard as he can. I advise you to give a beggar a guinea sometimes; it is very amusing.—*Baron Rothschild.*

Words, innocent and inoffensive in themselves, are so startling in a strange place, that for good and evil they become a touch of one who knows how to handle it.

One of the Congressmen's lady visitors in Washington [illegible] one of the finest women on earth, and he said to her, "like an empress."

The trip of Dickens to this country, it is expected, will make $200,000 for him. He made $20,000 at Boston. He will be engaged upon three new stories, and one of them is to be published in the Atlantic.

A bank for ladies is the latest talked of in up-town circles.—*N. Y.*

John Brown's son is in a lunatic asylum, but his soul goes marching on.

A. Lincoln's step-mother has actually been talked into believing him a great man.