The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 3. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1868. NO. 11.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. H. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE INAUGURAL.

[illegible] our Daily readers will see this morning the Inaugural Address of Gov. [illegible] delivered on the Capitol Square, on Monday last, before a portion of the Citizens of Raleigh and an immense concourse of newly enfranchised blacks. It is a well [illegible] rather long for the more [illegible] the doubtfuls and vigorous editorials [illegible] nothing new, nothing which [illegible] popular readers of the *Sentinel* have not [illegible] before. It very admirably [illegible] in tenor, it corresponds with that [illegible] all his public papers while Provisional Governor, and the public know such writings well how he has carried out his principles and how he has illustrated his professions of friendship and good feeling for the people of the State.

In this document, as in all others he has written, Gov. Holden has shown that he is [illegible] a politician, a strong partizan politician without the ingenuousness, the genius [illegible] characterized the statesman. That he has a keen perception of the real tendencies of the popular will, of the adaptation of means to ends, or the effects of measures to their causes, we think [illegible] he has been tried. [illegible] of great measures and [illegible] aptness in emergencies, all of which [illegible] necessary to a statesman. He must [illegible] stage and follow the beaten track, [illegible] beaten trod.

[illegible] acquainted with the history [illegible] his defence of Radical [illegible] the new Constitution, in this [illegible] entirely adverse to all his former [illegible] will not supersede them. He talks [illegible] and of revolution, as if he never [illegible] of Democracy, as if he had been [illegible] for the Union principles. What [illegible] decided *by majority*, as to principles or measures, he attributes to the people, although he knows that every one of these principles or measures are still hotly contested and may be changed or overthrown. The enforcement of the fanatical doctrine of negro equality upon the people of North Carolina, by the unconstitutional votes of a [illegible] barbarian race, he calls the voice of the people, and loudly announces the old party cry "to the victors belong the spoils."

No one is astonished at the announcement from him, "Every office and every emolument in the State, from the most inferior to the most exalted, must be filled by the friends of reconstruction and of the new State Constitution." To this Conservatives do not object, if the Radicals will fill every office and every emolument, with men who are capable, honest and virtuous. As they have made such a good beginning in these respects, they may expect the people to displace them, as soon as possible, for their incompetency and wastefulness. Conservatives will, however, receive with special favor the declaration that, among Radicals, "there will be no social proscription." Whether this means that the Radicals will not proscribe Conservatives, *socially*, or that white Radicals will not prosecute negro Radicals, *socially*, is not very transparent.

"Gov." Holden is not in favor, it seems, of putting white and black children in the same schools, nor white and black militia in the same companies, nor does he think the Constitution requires it. We, of course, will not object to this, and we hope the constitutionality of acts *requiring* this separation will not be tested before the Courts. We hope he is also prepared, now, in view of the rapid tendency to miscegenation, to urge the General Assembly to interdict most ceremoniously the cohabitation and intermarriage of the white and black races.

Nor do we object to a proper organization of the militia. Yet we fear the most serious consequences from the arming and equipping of portions of the "loyal," black and white, militia. "It is the duty of the Executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed and to preserve peace among the people," is certainly correct, and that "the people of North Carolina are proverbial for their law abiding disposition," has been demonstrated most clearly since the close of the war. Under the operation of conflicting laws against the old customs of the people, and of a partial administration of an unwritten military code, both on the part of the Freedman's Bureau, and of the military proper, in the midst of an admitted provisional civil code, the peace of the community has been singularly preserved; and *best preserved*, where neither the presence of the Bureau nor Military were found, although, at no time, have there been more than 2,000 Federal troops in the State. We trust that the General Assembly will look closely into these facts and act up to their teachings. They teach us, palpably, that the presence of Military in the State, in *any* form, is wholly unnecessary for the preservation of peace and order. If the Executive and the party in power really want *peace*, the facts of the past ought to convince them that all that is needed, is the wise and prompt administration of the civil law by competent officers. An armed militia must be a source of irritation and trouble. It is adverse to all our ideas of peace, order and liberty. Moreover, impoverished as our people are, will the General Assembly incur the enormous tax which will be required to keep it up?

The Inaugural speaks patriotically enough in insisting upon the preservation of the credit of the State. Every citizen must feel the importance of this. But how can this best be done, in the impoverished condition of our people? For three successive years, since the war, the productions of the State, our only source of wealth, have fallen more than one-half below our former capacity. The poverty of the people, their inability to pay in cash any lawful tax upon them, is fifty per cent. less than it was the first year after the war. Such is the fact, our people have without doubt or question sold our both what it would follow the war. The wheat crop, upon which [illegible] which the present year, has been a failure—[illegible] nothing but a crop, and although [illegible] cotton and the crops of present [illegible] the continuance of the present [illegible] and length of time, would prove destructive [illegible] to them. To meet the large increase of the regular State expenses under the new *regime*, and the most moderate provision for the wheels, will more than exhaust the produce means, at present. It is admitted to be the provisions made to pay the interest on the State debt by taxation, who can estimate the amount of suffering and sacrifice to be entailed on our distressed people? But the General Assembly carefully ponder its steps upon this subject of taxation.

The address speaks pleasantly about forgetting the past, and about meeting Rebels when one meets us, kindly and courteously. We sympathize and sympathize with the exchange of the address in this particular, but the practice of the author shows he means more than he says. We hear and wholly the idea of acting in kindness and courteously towards those who come to settle with us, and to share with us our efforts and our joys, in our effort at reconstruction. The necessity of this may be cannot consider, for here forgetting, forgiving and meeting among our fellow citizens, as is explicitly the case with many, simply because we and he, in his office, because the many thousands of party leaders office must be accessible to them that they can own people, and show that their only [illegible] not to promote the interest of our people and of the State, but their own, we are bitterly opposed to them. In many cases, there are men of such doubtful morals, whose characters of some so blend them unacceptable to their own people, and whose example and association are such they have been among so base, so demoralizing and disreputable that we are [illegible] not the safety and interests of the State to them. But where they are known to possess character and public stores, *and are elected with North Carolina*, [illegible] to prejudices against them, [illegible] their lives.

This portion of the address will be regarded, as it was intended, as an olive branch to the Yankee allies of the Government, the carpet baggers with whom he has linked his destiny.

YESTERDAY.

The sessions of both branches of the Legislature were short, on yesterday morning.

In the House nothing of moment transpired.

In the Senate, a proposition by Mr. Robbins to modify his motion of Saturday, referring certain important legal enquiries, which were published in the report of proceedings in the Judges of the Supreme Court, was rejected, and then the original motion was also defeated. We are at a loss to perceive the motives of the refusal, on the part of Radical Senators. Surely, they are not lacking in confidence in the Judges whom they elected. There is one thing peculiarly characteristic of Radicalism, whether on the floor of Congress or that of the State Legislature, the part of Legislature, viz: An utter terror of *judicial* investigations.

Mr. Robbins introduced the Senatorial resolution, requiring the Senatorial oath to be administered to the so called Omnibus Bill, recognizing the right of the State to regulate suffrage within its own limits, was null and void. We had not the pleasure of hearing Mr. Robbins but his speech is spoken of as one of commanding power and eloquence, and as having been listened to with profound attention. The resolution was defeated, as we expected it would be. But again the true people of North Carolina have occasion to thank Mr. Robbins for putting these Radical acts of Congress on record. The day will come when they will be more eager than Mr. Robbins to undo their own work.

In the afternoon, the proceedings in the Senate were entirely unimportant. The extraordinary proceedings in the House on the Caswell election case will be noticed, when they appear.

IN SEVERAL SIGNIFICANT particulars, the Inaugural of the "Governor" affords a striking illustration of how "circumstances alter cases."

A few short years ago, the author entreated the people of North Carolina, with all the power of language at his command, to "*fight it*" until the last Yankee was driven from our soil, and declared that we were engaged in "a just and holy cause." *Now* he congratulates his hearers, with a sanctimonious fervor, that the "great rebellion is suppressed."

Now he poetizes about

"The *Northern Star*
Of whose true, fixed and resting quality, &c."—

while, a few years ago, which he wrote that celebrated ode on Calhoun, it was

"Star of the *South*! Thy beams are here,
Here in *this heart*, that mourns thy loss."

MARSHALS EXTRAORDINARY.—The Committee of the "House of Representatives," appointed to make arrangements for the negro Inauguration, on Saturday, reported, as part of the programme, that the members should proceed to the platform in Capitol Square, under the direction of the *two negro Doorkeepers* as Marshals! If any one can do justice to this subject," they will please inform us. We confess our utter inability to come up to the requirements of the "situation."

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

GOV. W. W. HOLDEN.

[illegible]

Fellow-Citizens:—The results of war, [illegible] which your address on the proposition [illegible] The Great Rebellion is suppressed. The armed hosts, from [illegible] which there will be no further appeal, have [illegible] Whatever the purposes [illegible] and conditions [illegible] the progress of the principles for which we contended [illegible] Union has been preserved. It has been preserved not only on its formal basis of union, but on one more firm, for its foundations are now broad enough for the whole people of whatsoever origin, color or former condition.

We have accomplished to-day to begin anew the work of State government. The Congress of the United States properly charged with the fundamental duty of the Union, restored the States and the citizens of the Union to their Constitutional relations to the general government, has proceeded upon principles which have their basis in the rights of man, and it has accepted these principles as amendments, and by amendments to the Constitution, as the bonds of the people of the respective States. We declare that the work thus begun for the whole people by the whole people of the State will be pressed to a fortunate result. We trust that the foundations which have been laid, and which we this day dedicate to Freedom and Union in North Carolina will not crumble, but that for all time to come beneath the edifice of general prosperity and happiness to be erected thereon. We this day inaugurate a government of the people, for the people, and for the people, we trust, for another time, and will consecrate our energies to nothing else than to the cause of our country, and to those who are devoted to its interests, and we say, that let us pass but that all that is vicious and prejudicial in whatever is merely temporary, will perish, most thus from the Union is thus adopted.

The people of this State have form of and [illegible] Government, which [illegible] the great principles of liberty contained in the passages by the wise and good [illegible] America. The Constitution of the United States and approved by the Congress of the United States is "republican in form," and with this approval North Carolina has been restored to her full rights and privileges in the Union.

The Constitution reads, following axioms, as well as self evident truths, that all men are equal in their political and civil rights.

It declares that all governmental authority emanates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

It declares that the State shall ever be deemed a member of the American Union, that there is no rightful power of secession, and that any attempt at secession ought to be resisted by the whole power of the State.

It provides for the freedom of the press, for freedom of speech, and declares that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended."

It guards against the issue of bills of attainder, against general warrants not supported by proper evidence, and it guards personal liberty as a chief value to the citizen.

It declares that "no political rights and privileges are not a hereditary emolument, or mediated by property, therefore no property qualifications ought to affect the right to vote or hold office."

It secures religious freedom.

It provides for education as a *right*, which it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain.

It declares that perpetuities and monopolies, hereditary emoluments and privileges, and *ex post facto* laws are contrary to the genius of a free State, and ought not to be allowed.

It declares that human slavery is "forever prohibited within this State."

It provides that all property shall be taxed according to its true value in money," thus establishing the only just system of taxation, and for the protection of both the poll and the lands it provides that for State and County purposes the poll tax shall never exceed two dollars, and that this tax shall be equal to the tax on property valued at three hundred dollars in cash,"—thus balancing the land against the poll tax, and preventing injustice or oppression to either.

It makes the most ample provisions for homestead.

It provides for a homestead for every head of a family, and, as far as it was possible to do so, secures such homestead against all debts or obligations.

It very tenderly provides for the rights of married women, by exempting all their property from the debts of their husbands, and giving them power, with the assent of the husband, to convey such property as they may choose.

It provides for the poor, for the orphan, for the deaf and dumb and blind, for the insane, for idiots and inebriates, and, in fine, for all who are benighted, wretched and forlorn.

It separates from each other the three great departments of the Government, legislative, executive and judicial, and it makes them all dependent on the people as the only rightful source of power.

It provides that every male citizen shall be a voter; and every voter, with few exceptions, shall be eligible to office. Suffrage has thus been bestowed upon all. The colored man has the same right with the white man to vote and hold office. I do not inquire whether it was necessary to do this to accomplish reconstruction. It is sufficient that justice is always a necessity in founding governments that are to operate upon all, and that without it no government can be expected to endure. The ballot, thus bestowed upon our recently enfranchised people, will remain with them. There is no power that can deprive them of it, without plunging us into a protracted and terrible civil war. Four millions of human beings, who have once tasted the blessings of freedom, would not surrender these blessings without a struggle. They would find powerful friends here and elsewhere in the country. Greater calamities and sufferings than those endured by our people in the late rebellion would come upon us with such a struggle, but the result, though long delayed, would not be doubtful. Liberty for all would again triumph. Those who had provoked such a "war of races" would disappear from the earth, and their possessions would pass from their children to the conquerors. There can be no danger of such a conflict if every one will faithfully submit to the Constitution and laws, and follow the things that make for peace and good will among the people. [illegible] prevail hereafter, not only in the State but in the nation, and the colored people will [illegible] the right of suffrage [illegible] with no qualification save that of manhood. There is no reasonable [illegible] will soon [illegible] when they must be convinced [illegible] of the State [illegible] must be the friends and supporters of the government. The [illegible] has extended. The [illegible] hands. Every [illegible] employment on the State, from the most inferior to the most exalted, must be filled by the friends of reconstruction and of the new State Constitution. So far as the Executive is concerned this purpose will be adhered to. [illegible] from [illegible] but as [illegible] and impartial [illegible] the principles contained in the Constitution. These principles are clear to the intuitive understanding of the government of the United States, and no opportunity should be allowed to those who are opposed to them to occupy official positions or to have employment, on which they would be tempted to use their influence as opposed to peace, to State or to equal rights. The friends of the new Union must exercise the government by their representatives. Without a loyal and [illegible] the Union [illegible] and to be [illegible] and suffered to [illegible] suffrage. Equal rights and equal [illegible] equally opposed. I propose to will [illegible] to equal rights, the protection of the Country. [illegible] and the very social prejudices. Social rights made to rest on the same ground and judgment which was the case with the future of the revolution from British and left to history to assign to their appropriate places all the actors in the late tragedy of rebellion. In fine, those who will conduct the government are but the ministers of and protectors of the people of the State. They desire peace, justice to all, and, as far as may be, to be the friends of all. If the administration of public affairs shall bring peace, prosperity and happiness, all will share in these blessings. If, on the contrary, it shall produce disorder and further sharing and misery, none will be exempt from these calamities.

The adjustment of the Constitution regarding education should be faithfully observed. Colleges, high schools, Normal schools for the education of teachers, and public schools for all, should be established at the earliest practicable period, and liberally sustained from the public treasury. We should accordingly our public schools as to render them superior to all others of a similar kind in the State, and thus make it the interest as well as the duty of parents to regard them as common to all the rich and the most influential as well as the poor. The best duty of a free State is to educate its children. It cannot be too often repeated that the structure and perpetuity of free institutions depend on the intelligence and virtue of the people. We must either prepare for a brute thoroughly the rising generation of both races, or abandon the hope that we shall continue a free and self-governing State. It does not follow, nor does the Constitution require, that the white and colored races shall be educated together in the same schools. It may be best for both, and no one is so selfish to both, that the schools for the races be separate and apart, should equally the fostering care of the State.

The Constitution provides for organizing and arming the militia to execute the law, suppress riots or insurrections and to repel invasion. The opinion of Washington, uttered in 1790, that a "free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined," and that a well organized militia "is certainly an object of primary importance, when viewed in reference to the national security, to the satisfaction of the community, or to the preservation of order," is not less weighty or important now than it was then. The militia should be organized at once. It is the duty of the Executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed and to preserve peace among the people. This duty will be performed promptly, boldly and firmly. Every citizen must submit to lawful authority, or, refusing to do so, must expect the penalties of the violated law. In the language of our great General, second only to him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," "Let us have Peace!" The sword of war, which should not have been drawn but for the criminal folly of the recently insurgent States, should never again be wielded by Americans against Americans. Every interest that is dear to us, and every hope that we may indulge for the future, is indissolubly bound up with peace and tranquility among ourselves. But there can be no peace without law, and there can be no efficacy in law without obedience. The Law is over all. The poor and the humble should be protected to as full an extent as others. They need more than others this protection. Every one must be free to use what is his own, not trespassing on the rights of others; to follow his particular calling or employment, to labor, and to enjoy the fruits of his labor; to speak freely his sentiments and to express his opinions, and not to be injured or questioned by any for doing any of these things. The people of North Carolina are proverbial for their law abiding disposition. It is not apprehended that disturbances will arise, or that combinations will be formed to resist the law, yet it is known that many hold the opinion that the reconstruction laws of the United States are unconstitutional, and therefore null and void, and it may be that this may lead, if not to open resistance, to a forcible denial in some localities of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the State, formed and adopted in pursuance of said laws. It is also known that a disposition exists, among no inconsiderable portion of our population, to oppress the poor whites and the colored race, on account of their political opinions. The magistrates and the Courts will be sustained by the whole power of the State, in such action as may be deemed necessary to protect those who may be thus wronged or oppressed, and the magistrates and the Courts will be sustained by the whole power of the State in giving effect to the Constitution itself, as having been fairly, justly and properly adopted, and as binding in all respects on every citizen, until changed or modified in the mode prescribed in the instrument itself. Differences in political sentiment are to be expected [illegible] the government, on the people [illegible] constitutional [illegible] and prompt [illegible] the honor and good name of the State, [illegible] The government which is established [illegible] the honor and good name of the State [illegible] Union [illegible] Carolina [illegible] Union [illegible] Union [illegible] rank of American States. No State in the Union has [illegible] North Carolina [illegible] resources and people [illegible] on the one hand from the protracted rigorous winters of the North and on the other from the burning heats of the South. Favored thus with climate and soil extending from Currituck to Cherokee [illegible] miles in width of one point, with [illegible] thousand square miles of territory, and a population of not more than twelve to the square mile, it follows that a great and prosperous future is before her if her people should prove true to themselves. We need capital and time to develop our resources—to render them convenient and methodical available for wealth and power. We need skilled labor. We need thought, thinking, investigation, enterprise mind on our farms, in our workshops and manufactories, in our schools and colleges, at the head of our schools and pulpits, and indeed in every industrial enterprise or pursuit.

Fellow citizens, let us from out of the cavern of the past, shut the gaping wheel, let us and we shall be [illegible] as resolved to do our duty in our day and time, as North Carolinians, as Americans.

In a climate and with a soil be which [illegible] have done so much [illegible] do some thing for ourselves and our children. Let us devote our efforts to the attainment of [illegible] Let our children and our children's children when they shall come to take our places, say of us, "Our ancestors remembered and did what was wise and well, and we [illegible] us. Behold, the beautiful country they have left to us! the good and equal laws that are over us, and the hope that their work has made strong in us that we can do even more for our children than they have done for us." Let us at least unite upon the one great object of improving and building up the State. Let us welcome capital and immigration, furnishing as they will the indispensable means to our progress and prosperity. Prejudices growing out of nativity, or out of the rebellion, are not worthy to be cherished. Let us discard such prejudices. We are once more Americans all. Let us receive with courtesy and kindness every citizen of the Northern or Eastern States who may cast his lot among us, and measure him as we measure others, [illegible] his personal and moral worth. We cannot hope to improve our condition [illegible] capital and immigration, either [illegible] to settle among us on account of [illegible] or unpleasant, be[illegible] treatment to the immigrant. It should be remembered that our ancestors were, originally, as much "aliens" as others. Of the three signers of the Declaration of Independence for this State neither was a native. Richard Caswell, one of our greatest Governors, and some time Colonel of the Washington of North Carolina, was not a native, nor was Joseph Graham, who built up our University and [illegible] Clay with Murphey, Yancey, Stanly, Cowles and others in internal improvements and public instruction.

We want the best people from Europe. [illegible] parts of the United States, to [illegible] It is seen that make a [illegible] come, with their enter[illegible] and intelli[illegible] when they get here let the only [illegible] who shall be most for the [illegible] of our beloved State [illegible] of the United States, in [illegible] of the war to suppress the [illegible] in the measures it has adopted [illegible] the Union, has exhibited [illegible] and magnanimity. [illegible] to remembrance for the past, but [illegible] for the future.—[illegible] proved to me one of his property save [illegible] purposes during the progress of the war, has earned woman, it has punished [illegible] for the crime of rebellion. It has [illegible] that those who have been [illegible] should renew their allegiance, and that such guards should be placed in the original laws of the States and the nation as to prevent future rebellion. Instead of debilitating or restricting suffrage permanently, it has left it with the respective States, to be determined and settled as they may choose, and this State, following in [illegible] the example of the national Government, has made suffrage free to all.

But the war to suppress the rebellion has, in reality, necessarily changed, as it has settled, the theory of construction previous to its [illegible] large portion of the people.—[illegible] have been consolidated, and the Union can, in no event, be dissolved—[illegible] always. It must increase, [illegible] because. For all great national purposes the government of the United States is over the States, and paramount to the States, and the allegiance of the citizen [illegible] There is no appeal from the will of the nation, expressed by a majority. Armed resistance to the national authority, whether by individuals of their own accord, or by individuals acting under supposed State authority or command, is treason, and must be so held and treated.—The doctrine of State's rights, as held by Mr. Calhoun and his followers, has ceased to have validity or vitality, and the teachings and the names of Washington, Hamilton, Webster, Jackson, Clay and Lincoln now constrate the true, and the only safe theory of construction. This has been settled, under Providence, by the result of a second appeal to arms among brethren; and he who would unsettle this theory, thereby rendering it possible that secession should ever again be attempted, is no friend to his country, to his State, or to the general government of his country. The government of the United States is no longer a feeble luminary, receiving and dispensing light to surrounding planets, but it is a full sun, burning with superior splendor, pervading and holding up to itself the entire system, and kindling new planets into life and motion. How beneficent, how glorious, how far reaching will be the light it will dispense when it reaches its meridian, we shall not live to see, but the generations to come after us will walk in that light, and be contented, prosperous and happy. In the fullness of their gratitude they will thank God, as we do, that the government of the United States, delivered from the perils of rebellion, and reconstructed on the basis of the equal rights of all, is as indestructible as the stars in the sky, and as secure in its position and in the exercise of all its great powers, as

"The Northern star
Of whose true, fixed and resting quality,
There is no fellow in the firmament."

I now, then, fellow citizens, stated briefly and precisely, for great principles contained in our State Constitution, and I have frankly announced the policy which will characterize my administration. Cherishing neither malice nor resentment for anything that has occurred in the past, I shall endeavor to do my duty. I shall keep constantly in view the welfare of North Carolina, I love the Union, because it is the true, the last, the only hope of my State; and I love my State, because her people have been good and kind to me, and because her sky is above my home, as it will be above my grave. If I have enemies, that should make me an enemy to my State, nor move me to a course of action based on resentment or revenge. I follow the principles of Washington, who founded, and of Lincoln, who saved, the Republic; and where these principles cease to lead, I shall cease to follow. May the God of our fathers keep us in His holy keeping; may He govern and not we, and may the future of our beloved State be as bright, and as glorious as the last seven years have been disastrous and unhappy.

"HOME AT LAST."

Such was the exclamation of Judge Reade from the Speaker's stand when he had completed the task of swearing in the members of the House of Representatives on the 1st inst. Nearly three years ago he announced from that spot that "we are going home." The journey has certainly proved a much longer one than he expected, and how changed the old homestead must appear after so long an absence and the effects of so many vicissitudes! The Union to which we have returned, if we have returned, is not the Union to which we were invited to return during the four years of the war which intervened between 1861 and 1865.—The Radical party has violated all the sacred promises which it then made through Congressional resolutions and Executive proclamations. The old family mansion is now in a dilapidated condition, if not tottering to its fall, and it will require all the skill and ability of all the architects in the Union to set it in order again, if, indeed, such a thing be possible. But our motto is, "Never despair of the Republic."—*Old North State.*

A little girl on hearing her mother say that she intended to go to a ball, and have her dress trimmed with bugles, innocently inquired if the bugles would blow while she danced. "Oh, no," said the mother, "your father will do that when he discovers I have bought them."

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. ELOQUENT EXTRACT FROM THE ADDRESS OF GEN. JOHN S. PRESTON. —GEN. WADE HAMPTON.

At the recent Commencement of the University of Virginia, the annual address was delivered by the venerable Gen. John S. Preston, of South Carolina. We copy the following extract from the concluding portion of his most eloquent address, and a description of the reception and remarks of Gen. Wade Hampton, from the correspondence of the Richmond *Dispatch*:

"Gen. Preston pronounced a glowing eulogy on the women of Virginia, "from Mary the mother of Washington to the last watcher beside the couch of the wounded at Appomattox," and drew lessons of hope from their heroic toils. "They worked for us, they clothed us, they fed us, they prayed for us, and still now they work, and weep, and pray, and their great reward will be that their prayers go up to a God of Right, and by the savor of women's tears and women's prayers that God, in his own good time, will give us deliverance and liberty." He trusted that he had not erred, and that it would not be taken amiss, that he had thus endeavored to recall "some of those monuments which are above the reach of Gothic spear or battle-axe."

Drawing a beautiful parallel between Athens and Virginia, he eloquently exhorted the young men of Virginia to be true to their old mother, and concluded as follows:

"Commending yourselves to a God of Right, rise up with determined souls and claim that which the noble Volscian demanded when, clanking his chains along the Roman ranks, he cried, 'Give us that which men deserve who think themselves worthy to be free'—and then—no! my old eyes will not live to see it, but blessed be the God of my fathers, then—even now here standing on the sacred places of liberty, I do see, as in a holy vision, along the yet untravelled waste of a fast coming future—I see the sacred image of regenerated Virginia, and cry aloud in the hearing of all the nations of the earth.

"'ALL HAIL, OUR MOTHER'!"

It is impossible to describe the effect of this speech. Cheer after cheer interrupted the noble old Roman as with clear, ringing voice and easy, graceful gesture he gave utterance to words which thrilled every heart and brought tears to eyes unused to weep. The above is only a very meagre sketch of the speech which held the audience spell-bound for over two hours, but which so sparkled with gems in every sentence that even the belles and beaux ceased their clatter and gave undivided attention.

After the deafening cheers had somewhat subsided, there were loud and continued calls for Hampton. He arose, and, as he stood to await the ceasing of the deafening cheers with which he was greeted, we could not but recall the days when his raven locks could be seen leading brave legions to victory.

He thanked the young men from his heart for the call they had made and the kindness with which they had greeted him. Their cheers reminded him of those he used to hear on the battle-field, telling where Virginia chivalry led the way to victory. He came from the noble and gallant State of South Carolina, which yielded to none in her devotion to the cause of right, though she now sits and weeps in sackcloth and ashes. But he had listened with pleasure equal to that of any present to the glowing eulogy upon Virginia, for during four glorious years he, too, was a citizen of Virginia, and claimed a part in her proud heritage. He doubted not that he was called out because it was his proud privilege to have belonged to the "Army of Northern Virginia"—the noblest army that ever marched on God's earth—and to have led Virginians as well as brave sons from other States. As commander of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, he had tried to do full justice to all, from whatever State they came, and to reward true merit wherever found, whether covered by the branded coat of the officer, or the tattered jacket of the private soldier. He saw before him some of the men he used to lead, and hailed this as the greeting of the Cavalry Corps, Army Northern Virginia, to their old commander. In the name of that glorious old corps—in the name of its fallen as well as its living heroes—he returned most hearty thanks for this cordial greeting.

Gen. Hampton was frequently interrupted by deafening cheers, which were long continued after he took his seat. But when the band struck up "Dixie," the audience knew no bounds to their enthusiasm, and made the roof ring with cheer after cheer."

THE ELECTORAL VOTES OF THE SOUTH.

In the Senate the joint resolution excluding "from the Electoral College the votes of States lately in rebellion which shall not have been organized" at the time of the Presidential election was called up and debated until the expiration of the morning hour. The resolution in question is, one clause, most singularly worded, and if passed may, under a possible contingency, be the cause of much trouble. After declaring that the votes of the Southern States shall not be counted in the Electoral College unless they shall have organized governments since the 4th of March, 1867, it continues with the further qualification, "and unless such election of electors shall have been held under the authority of such Constitution and government." Suppose, as is probable, that the reconstructed Southern States all give large majorities for the Conservative candidate, and, finding this to be the case, the present radical State authorities of the South declare that the election was not "held under the authority," &c. What then? Would the vote be excluded under these circumstances? Mr. Trumbull very mildly described this clause as "improper and absurd." He might have gone further and referred to it as one of the means whereby that other "rebellion might result" to which he alluded, and particularly if the votes thus excluded sufficed to elect a Presidential candidate.

THE COTTON TAX.—The exact phraseology of the law repealing the cotton tax having become a matter of dispute, a certified copy of the act has been procured from Washington by the *Journal of Commerce*. The law reads, all cotton grown in the United States after the year 1867 shall be exempt from internal tax, and cotton imported from foreign countries, on and after November 1st, 1868, shall be exempt from duty.