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THE SENTINEL.

WM. F. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

MAJ. AVERY AND THE SENATE.

The action of the Senate, on Friday, in the case of Maj. Avery, of Burke, Senator elect from the 41st District, will strike the honest reader as one of the most shameless instances of partisan and personal rancor yet developed in the history of that body. The course of Messrs. Respass and Rich, especially, and of Messrs. Brasley, Bowman, Jones, Landis, Moore, of Yancey, Richardson, Linstead and Wilson, Republicans, is in marked contrast with that of the other Radicals of the body, and affords some assurance that they, at least, can rise above the petty feelings and low, mean purposes of those who are bent upon partisan vindictiveness and proscription. The remarks of Messrs. Respass and Rich were particularly creditable to them, and show plainly that they are determined not to lead themselves to the control of those who delight in bitterness, malignity and violence. We are glad to say that, of the new comers into the State, Mr. Rich is regarded here as the most liberal, and the least inclined to keep up and encourage the prejudices which have been excited against them, among respectable natives of the State, by their general bitterness and strong partisan and selfish feeling and conduct.

The speeches of Messrs. Robbins and Graham, in favor of Mr. Avery's claim to his seat, were unimpeachable, and, therefore, were not attempted to be rebutted by argument. The vote shows that it was a foregone conclusion in the outset to oust Mr. Avery, without regard to law or propriety. Some few among the Radicals may possibly have really thought that Mr. Avery was banned, but it is evident they nursed their party prejudices and closed their ears to the proofs that he was not banned. The decision of the Judges in this State ought to have satisfied every honest mind on the subject, yet the past history of such men as Messrs. Caldwell, Barrow, Blythe, and others, shows that they regard themselves as too wise to be instructed. Verily, they are the men, and knowledge will die with them.

We are quite sure that A. H. Galloway was misled by false representations of Maj. Avery's course towards him on the Electoral ticket. Maj. Avery made no such attack upon Galloway, of the colored race, as seems to have been represented to him. Some of his own party friends in the upper counties, from what we learn, are far more liable to that charge than Maj. Avery. It is, however, plain, that no other reason, whatever, (because none other could be given,) but whether Maj. Avery was banned or not, ought to have influenced a vote. The question ought to have been put at rest by the decision of the Judges in this State. The right of a Legislative body to determine the qualifications of its members is not a revolutionary or licentious right, but a right limited by the principles of law and justice and the fitness of things. The Senate is not supposed to be an expositor of law, but should apply the law, as expounded by the Judiciary, to the facts in the case of the applicant for the seat. If this safe rule had been observed, Maj. Avery would have been admitted without question.

The people of the 41st Senatorial District owe it to themselves to rebuke this flagrant insult to their manly and patriotic feelings, in the most indignant manner.

THE DEBT LAWS—RELIEF.

If there be a man in North Carolina, who understands the real condition of the debtor class in this State, and now proposes hastily to break up the stay laws in existence, and thus violate the pledged faith of the State to those who have sought relief through their agency, his heart must be adamant—hard to humanity, to the cries of widowed and orphaned innocence, and to the rules of women and children.

We repeat that we have always been opposed to the principle of stay laws—to any law for the relief of debtors, which discriminates unjustly against the creditor. The present stay law is understood to have been framed with the view of relief to both debtor and creditor, and was very generally acquiesced in by all classes. Its passage was demanded by the strong appeals of the people, and was rendered necessary by the unfortunate and inopportune stay law passed during the war. The necessity for its continuance, until the parties who have sought its benefits and relief upon its provisions have settled their matters, is as imperious now, as it was at first. Many parties have paid some of their instalments, while numbers of others have renewed their old notes to creditors, upon the assurance that they would be protected. That some dishonest debtors may have made it a shelter of protection, to deprive honest creditors of their rights, may be true, but should the innocent be made to suffer with the guilty?

The repeal of the stay law, so long as the public mind believes it should continue, cannot be effected without great injury to many honest debtors, and to a large number of widows and orphans, whose means of living are wholly in the hands of debtors. We hope the signal vote of the House on the proposition of Mr. Smith, of Martin, to repeal the law, will put a quietus upon the question, until the people demand the repeal.

If the General Assembly feels a proper responsibility, it must see the necessity for cautious legislation in such matters. We hope that it will adopt such a course in general legislation as will secure public approval.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

As public journalists, we feel impelled, by the responsibilities of our position and the deep interest we feel in the public welfare, to speak out promptly and fearlessly on a matter of extreme interest to every taxpayer in the State. It is palpable, that our people are becoming intensely coffee-roasted at the many rumors all at that, in all matters involving large appropriations of money by the General Assembly, black mail or monied considerations or pensions are being pledged or paid to parties who monopolize matters, to work them through the Legislature.

This is an entirely new phase of legislation in North Carolina, never before known or rumored among us, until the late "Constitutional" Convention and General Assembly had an existence. This seems to be a contrived scheme on the part of the pro-far blessings of *expedited* rate in North Carolina. Whether that class of our citizens, commonly called *coffee-roasters*, are correctly charged by rumor or whether natives are as deep in the mud as they are in the mire, we have no means of knowing, but it is our duty to keep the people advised of rumors so deeply affecting their interests.

It is alleged and reiterated with confidence, we are told, that one man, at least, whose name we have not heard mentioned, received \$10,000 for his agency in manipulating certain appropriations through the Legislature, at its last session. If these rumors upon the General Assembly, in the name of the people of the State, to wipe out this foul stain from its conscience, promptly, so long as we have any connection with the public press, no personal or partisan or pecuniary influences can induce us to give any credence whatever to speculation or corruption, in public or private matters. It is the duty of the press to conserve public sentiment, to disseminate and discourage every species of vice and demoralization, and to deal honestly with the people, and with men, who are natives or new-comers, who, by personal profit, will defraud, or by corrupt practices, rob the State exchequer and increase the burdens of the people. Let the General Assembly purge itself and assume a tone and an action, in all matters, above suspicion. Otherwise, it will look for such exposures as will make the guilty tremble, and make men of character wipe their hands of all connection with a body, which panders to the schemes of plunderers and speculators of the public funds.

TOADSTY.

One would really suppose, that no "brave men lived before Agamemnon," and that the country never had a President before, from the manner in which the toadies and flunkies are chronicling every movement of Gen. Grant, and magnifying even his most trivial incidents connected with his daily life, private and domestic, as well as public, with a fictitious and absurd importance. How many sears he smokes after breakfast, how he drove Bunker's horse "Dexter," into him, he said in reply to the most common place observation, "what he wore when he dined with Mr. So-and-so," how he picked his teeth, when he got through, all of these things are being told by the Jenkinses of the Press, with a gravity andunction that would have been absolutely nauseating in former days, but which, seem, now, no days, to be read with avidity. The diseased popular taste, which tolerates such trash is a more serious matter than one would at first apprehend. It is an evidence of the tendency in the public mind to that hero-worship, which is but one step removed from monarchy, and which is one of its ordinary precursors.

Even Mr. Grant, herself, is not safe from the prying curiosity of these scribbling flunkies, and her movements and declarations find their way into print with all the particularity and flattery with which the Court journals describe all that Victoria or Eugenie say and do. More than that, if we are to credit certain old givings, she is to have an influence, in more ways than one, which indicates another step in the monarchical direction. Thus, we see it stated that Mrs. Grant says she will never sit in the White House, that it is not sufficiently comfortable, complete, convenient, &c. And thereupon, it is gravely stated, in a responsible and semi-official quarter, that "the result of the stand taken by Mrs. Grant will, no doubt, be the erection of a new building on a more eligible site,"—at an expense to the country, already crushed with debt, of, probably, several millions of dollars! Thus we go towards the Empire.

"MIXED UNIVERSITY."—The truth of the rumor, to which we referred on Friday, has not been denied. We therefore feel authorized in asserting that a proposition to organize the University received the support of Judge William B. Rodman, Pasamaguddy Ashley and James F. Taylor. We even learn that the latter expressed himself in favor of a negro "Professor" in the University. No one, however, is supposed at any vagary from Fort. It is also said that the African squad have received a reinforcement in the person of General Abbott of New Hampshire, who thinks that this objection to mixing whites and negroes in the schools is only a "prejudice." Chief Justice Pearson has taken strong ground against this movement, and it is, doubtless, owing to his influence, that it has been, thus far, deterred.

Gen. John B. Branch.—We regret to learn that this gentleman, Senator from South and Wilson, has been so unwell for several weeks as to necessitate his going home. We trust that he may speedily return to his post, in restored health.

STATE PENITENTIARY.

Now, we care nothing for the site of the Penitentiary, farther than what is to the interest of the State, but we have a word to say in regard to the purchase of this land and to the manner in which it is contemplated. The land was bought in the days of the Confederacy, with Confederate money, at three dollars per acre, for the purpose of using the timber thereon for the manufacture of charcoal—the consequence being that it is now almost utterly devoid of timber, and which, we are credibly informed, would not bring us anything but a small *large* price—and yet we find this Committee of honest Legislators negotiating for it at one hundred and twelve dollars and a half per acre! And the site so arranged, as regards water power and the quarry necessary, that the State would be at an expense of not less than \$200,000 before it can really commence the erection of the building!

We clip the above from the *Ranoke News*, which contains statements, if true, that ought to be known by the General Assembly. We have no positive information upon this subject, but feel bound, as public journalists, to present such facts to the Legislature as we meet with, calculated to direct public attention to a matter in which the people of the State are deeply interested.

The Committee appointed by the Legislature to locate the Penitentiary is composed as follows: C. L. Harris, Chairman, by virtue of his office as Superintendent of Public Works; R. W. Lassiter, Jr. of Granville; W. M. Robbins of Rowan; and John A. Hyman, colored, of Warren, on the part of the Senate; and J. H. Brasley, of Halifax; Hugh Downing, of Union; and Jas. H. Harris, colored, of Wake, on the part of the House. The objects and powers of the Committee demanded, that it should have been composed of nearly, at least, an equal number of both parties, and of the most intelligent and experienced men of both Houses. Whereas, it will be seen, that Mr. Robbins was the only Conservative appointed on the Committee of seven. The public will be surprised, when it analyzes the character and qualifications of the Committee. Messrs. Lassiter and Robbins were, perhaps, the only members of it, upon whose judgment the public would rely. The location and purchase were made in the absence of Mr. Robbins, and after it was known that he had expressed a contrary judgment in the matter.

We do not think that the price paid for the premises by the Company owning it, in Confederate times, is a fair subject for comment. The questions to be decided are, first, is Lockville the most eligible and desirable place for its location? Secondly, do the interests of the State and of the Penitentiary require the purchase of large water power and the 8,000 acres of land? Thirdly, is the property intrinsically worth to the State, what the Company ask for it? If these questions can be answered affirmatively, to the satisfaction of the intelligence and judgment of the people of the State, then, and only then, ought the report of the Committee to be adopted by the General Assembly.

Not having examined the premises and being ignorant of the value of the property, we express no opinion, but we do not think that the purchase of the 8,000 acres of land creates universal surprise and general indignation.

SOLDIERS VOTING.—It will be remembered that Gen. Miles and other officials of the United States army registered and voted in the late Presidential and Congressional elections, in this City, and that they contested their right to do so, on the ground that they had not acquired a legal residence in the State, being simply here on temporary duty, from which they were liable, at any moment, to be transferred.

We are glad to see that the matter has just been freely adjudicated, in an authoritative manner, by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, though there are some other decisions to the same effect in the books. On Thursday last, the contested election case arising under the municipal election last June was decided by the Court. The petitioner was elected Assessor by twenty-four majority, but the Court said it appeared, from incontrovertible proofs, that eighty-five soldiers were registered and voted, with no other residence in the precinct than where they voted. The Court declared that the military vote (the Court declared) "was in part and as a whole a flagrant fraud upon the citizens of the ward and of the city of Washington, made up, as it was, from the ballots of men who never had a legal residence in the city or its ward, and who, by reason of their military occupation could not acquire such residence." These views were concurred in by Judges Carter, Fisher and Wiley.

Who Wrote It?—It will be seen that Mr. Robbins rose to a question of privilege in the Senate, on Saturday, relative to a press interpretation of his position, in the Editorial columns of the *Woman's Journal*. The Lieutenant Governor volunteered the information that the Reporter was not responsible for the article, as he (Mr. Caldwell) had seen it before it was issued.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

WINTER AMUSEMENTS.—SKATING RINKS.—THE THEATRES.—THE OPERA.—LECTURES.—THE FASHIONS.—GREEKIAN BRIND.—NORTH CAROLINIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21st, 1863. Messrs. Editors:—We occasionally see a letter, in your paper, from a correspondent in New York, on the subject of stocks, money and politics, and, with your permission, we propose to add, now and then, a few words of some interest, perhaps, to a portion of your readers, if not to stock speculators, money changers and politicians. The arrangements are now nearly all completed, in this cold latitude, to go into winter quarters, skating rinks are prepared, and in a brief period, the waters in the miniature lakes that seem restlessly idle and only disturbed by some stealthy breeze, sweeping down from the surrounding hills and sending the little ripples dancing to the shore, will bear on their mirrored surface the life and beauty of this gay metropolis. Young, beautiful and swan-like figures, chased by happy gallants, all moving to the strains of sweet music, will present such an animated scene, such a general picture, that one will not realize that the cold, cutting air, that makes their hearts glad, is pinching thousands with hunger and starvation. Notwithstanding, there is still pleasure to us in swiftly gliding over the ice in the merry sleigh ride, and we anticipate, with anxiety, a change from the constant roar of the rattling carriages to the ice below what he was when a younger man.

Mrs. Lander is now at the Broadway Theatre. In "Marie Antoinette" she has no equal in this country, and in some parts of "Elizabeth," more especially when the old Queen is worn down with age and trouble, her acting could not be surpassed. Yet her genius and talent, as well as that of Forrest, wanes in patronage from "the gummy public," before the trash in "Humpty Dumpty," which has taken the place of the "Black Crook" and "White Fawn," and the performers, at Wood's Museum, in "Iris," another light and amusing piece.

Fisk's magnificent Opera House—perhaps equal to any in the world—has changed hands, though still the Opera prosper there. "Genevieve de Brabant," at the French Theatre, stands foremost in attraction, and it may be, besides the sweet music and stirring choruses, the very, very sweet dress of some of the female characters have something to do with it. It is so whispered; and it is a fact, not much more could be taken away if any were left. I mean of the robes referred to.

At the "Academy of Music," another gorgeous play house, we are having, for a week only, Italian and German Opera.—Last night we were present, and Meyerbeer's great work, "Hobert le Diable," was given, with, we thought, very little spirit. Miss McCulloch, a South Carolina, sustained, with great satisfaction to the audience, the second part—Madame La Grange being in the first. Besides this lady, we recognized Signor Brignoli, who has a good voice, and who was with Miss McCulloch in Raleigh, some months ago, in the Collier at Tucker's Box Hall.

There are about twenty five or thirty Theatres, Opera Houses, Shows, Halls, &c., in this city, and as many thousand people attend them nightly, at an expense, in the aggregate, of a many thousand dollars. It is estimated that as many as forty thousand visitors are constantly in New York, and these places are sustained by them. Therefore, one attractive play or show, well gotten up and put on the stage, will run for months, with an almost entire change of audience at each performance.

The season for Lectures has already commenced, and we are having them on a variety of subjects, in good order, and in the best of lectures. The Greeks, just at this moment, seems to be the favorite theme. We believe it has been definitely settled that we are not of his kin, and that it is simply a beast.

The Greeks, it is said, is going away to ridicule. It is something new under the sun, and, as novelty is the spice of life, we were really in hopes the beast would linger awhile with us. I understand that you are accustomed to an expense, South, the male breed, if not the female kind. How is it? Enough said.

Did you know that raven tresses are now at a great discount, while light and golden hair brings a premium? As the fashion goes, a blonde, to be bewitching, perfectly so, must be a blonde; so, also, must be a belle or an actress. Brunettes and dark hair have lost their beauty, and not until there should be a fortunate turn of the wheel, will they be out of fashion, and we all, sooner or later, how to it—are slaves to it.

The old North State has been, for the past week or two, well represented in beauty and intelligence at the St. Nicholas Hotel. We observe the names recorded of two pretty and fascinating young ladies, Miss S. of your City, and Miss D. of Goldsboro; also Mr. B. of Raleigh, and his handsome bride; General and Mrs. P. Hawkins; Mr. L. and Mrs. B. and Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Gilchrist; Gen. Stubbs, Col. Samuel D. McCate, Col. John D. Whitford, Mr. Yancy, Capt. Henry Plummer, Gen. W. G. Lewis, Dr. W. Harris, Mr. James Moore, Mr. James W. Bryan, Mr. Thomas J. Mitchell, and others I do not now remember. We were gratified to learn from those that we had the pleasure of meeting, that you all designed making the most of a bad situation, trusting that you were on the bottom, and, if there were any change, it would be for the better and lift you out of the mud.

RINGWOOD.

FROM THE N. O. FISHING BOAT.

NORTHERN MEN IN THE SOUTH. No man is more highly esteemed or more heartily welcomed in the South than the Northern man. His skill, his intelligence, his industry, his learning and the fruits of his ingenuity, culture, and energy are gladly received, and he is at once invited into full communion with the Southern man in all the pursuits and avocations of life.—Both men are found here and everywhere, and are among the most valued of our citizens. Such have come here during the war and since it, many of them officers in the United States army, and others connected with that government during its military occupation of our city and State, in positions which made them by no means popular for the time being, and who are known as members of the Republican party, yet are highly esteemed and honored as good citizens and examples of civic virtues and usefulness.

But there does exist here, and there is a continually increasing, abhorrence of what are styled carpet-baggers. Why is there this feeling, and who are the objects of it? We will presume that it is not altogether confined to the Radical, and that Democrats of nomadic and predatory habits, whether Northern or Southern here, are looked upon with much the same dislike, though the party phrase be not so distinctly applied to them. But it is especially felt toward some men of the Radical party, and of Northern birth, and for this reason it is affirmed that the South is intolerant of Northern people, of Republican or Radical political opinions, that free speech and freedom to vote are not to be had at the South, and that more force is needed to secure these.

Utterly untrue is this of any portion of the South, despite the homicides which have been quoted to establish it. A man may vote as he pleases, and for whichever party he chooses, and advocate whatever political opinions he pleases, uninterrupted. All that is asked of him is that he shall tread on no other man's toes, and avoid slandering and libeling others. No one cares to interfere with him or his opinions. His vote is as free to him as the air, and this is also free to his speech. But as it is free to him, so it is to those who lived here before him, and he has neither a natural nor an acquired right to abuse, or insult, or maltreat others. The great difficulty with the carpet-bag politician is that he thinks that he brings with him the right to abuse the man under whose roof he is sheltered, in his own presence and that of his family, and that he has a right to pay him back in his own coin, or to resist oppression.

His mistake as to his right to vote is equally great. He supposes that this right makes it his privilege to exclude from a vote the man who is already a voter here, and to admit others who have not been yet regarded to be thus entitled in his own previous home. Nor this only; his title to vote is a title, he thinks, to the present occupation of the land to the full extent of their revenues, and to pocket the proceeds of these taxes himself.

Then, with an arrogance which can find its equal nowhere, he declares that when he has obtained possession of the highest, judicial, and executive powers of the community, it shall not be lawful for the people of whose entire powers of government, and the control over their own affairs, he has possessed himself, to speak of him and his in any other than the kindest and most approving terms, and that they shall welcome him and his into the bosom of their families, and the innermost chambers of their domestic sanctuaries.

Is it any wonder that the "carpet-bagger" is so heartily abhorred by the Southern people? Nor is this feeling at all likely to be lessened or to die out, until the policy which he pursues is abandoned. It is as easy for him to become and to be held to the friend and ally of the Southern people, as for any other man who has settled here before or during the war, and he need no lose one particle of his fealty to political opinions the most vile. But, so long as he makes his course one of spoliation and defamation of the Southern people, must he expect to be hated, and that this hatred will grow rather than decrease, and the more successful he may be in continuing and carrying it out, the more will he be hated and the more abused.

It may be so aided by the extreme power as to constantly secure greater means of oppression, and he may roll in wealth thus acquired; but this will not give him satisfaction or pleasure. He will constantly see before him men who came here with no other title to social standing than that of a refugee, and who will be happy to contend in the approval of their fellow citizens of life and conduct in the community, though they may be as far from political coincidence with the Southern people as he may be.

It is always necessary that men should abandon office into which they may have been inducted by party mismanagement, and carry out the business of the Government to some for their constituents with unjust and even corrupt powers, any more than that they should abandon their posts in their rightful, or what may seem to them, rightful, authority and principles.

They may often see this very power consistently with all which the legitimate principles of a political party require of them, and all parties have a common right to be occasionally mixed up with selfish or individual interests—for the restoration of the people of the State in which they may exercise it, or whom they may represent, in such a way as to restore to them all their rights, preserve them against losses of office and position, and prevent the lawlessness and utterance of party spirit from a tempting by force or oppression to effect that change of feeling and of the affections, which good works and a kindly spirit can alone effect. Can we not have justice, and thus have peace?

MYNEN TO THE STAIRS.

Aye! there ye shine, and there have shown, In one eternal "hour of glory," Each look, burning, burning, glow. Aye! there ye shine, as golden dawn, That pave the realm by seraphic tread; The soul, through you, exulting vast in bliss, The song of choirs of angels to God.

Ye visible spirits bright as erst, Young spirits here ye shine as ye shine, On all her flowers and fountains when that Ye sparkled from the hand divine, Ye shone as then ye shone to catch The smile of a spherer so fair.

Ye saw red Zoroaster send His sword into your mystic reign; Ye saw the adoring Babian hand, The living hills his mighty face, He worshipped at your lofty shrine, And deemed he saw with gifted eye, The Godhead in his works divine.

And there ye shine, as if to mock The children of an earthly sire; The child of the babe, the child of the shock, The child of the babe, the child of the shock, Drought, famine, plague and blood and flame, Are sought to you, ye gods ye gods, And soon shall other gods and show.

Ye have ye all, ye have ye all, Of him whose spirit ever moves, Beyond the clouds of grief and crime, Whom ye have seen, ye have ye seen, Not in one scene to mortal gaze, That more divides the soul and ead, Than you great hierarchy of heaven, You forming hierarchy of God.

THE DEAD ALIVE.—Saturday before last, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the city of Mendocino, Cal., Geo. Warren, of that appearance, breathed his last. He was prepared for burial, and the remains were to be sent to Erie for interment. His sister, who was present at the time of his supposed demise, arrived there on Saturday night, and made preparation for receiving the melancholy news. On Monday, a horse and carriage were sent to the depot, but the body of their search was not there, and they received word that the funeral party had missed the train. The horse went to the depot again on Tuesday, but instead of the corpse, there came a dispatch stating that Mr. Warren showed signs of life. A disinterested party stated that he had been found from where the supposed death occurred. The disease that prostrated him was typhoid fever, and the contemplated interment at Erie was probably the means of averting that horror of horrors—unconsciously burying a living human being.

THE GREEKIAN BRIND IN CHURCH.—A RICH BUT UNREMARKABLE SCENE.—On Sunday last, while the congregation of St. James' Church, corner of Marshall and Fifth Streets, devoutly filled the pews, awaiting the opening of services, a lady, tall and conspicuous, entered the main aisle, and marched forward in search of a seat. Her entourage and side marching would not have attracted more than ordinary attention and twisting of necks, had not her person exhibited a wonderful curvature in the full-blown outlines of the Greekian Brind, *posterior* and all.—Instantly by that mysterious sympathetic and spasmodic influence which controls some serious convulsions in the presence of the individual, the whole congregation exploded with shouts of laughter that became more and more uncontrollable, until the unfortunate lady reached a seat, and hid the bump of a camel by assuming a kneeling position.

The exercises ended, but the music trembled a good deal; the minister arose with looks in his countenance and upon his lips, signifying that he had not been intended to participate in the lines of inability in the countenance of that congregation, and the sermon, albeit a good one, was entirely thrown away.

"Vanity of vanity," said the preacher, "all is vanity"—even the Greekian Brind.—Southern Opinion.

SMASHED BLITZ.—The general well-to-do, gives the following amusing anecdote in an interview he once held with Daniel Webster. When Webster was Secretary of State, the Signor was in Washington endeavoring to collect a bill from a man who held a lucrative position in the Treasury Department. As he was intimate with his adviser, he called upon him and asked him to intercede for the subject. After hearing that he could not attach the salary of the government officer, the Signor said to Mr. Webster, "I think I would like to hold a government position." "Well, what would you want?" inquired Webster. "I would like to be government magician," "Why so?" asked Webster. "Because," said the Signor, "after you had carefully counted over a bundle of one hundred bank notes several times, I could count them over after you, and there would be only seventy-five." "Nonsense," said Webster, "we have men in the Treasury now who can give you twenty-five and then stop."

The New York Herald says: "General Grant recently expressed to an army friend his utter contempt of the statesmen who are urging their own merits as office holders upon him. He said that he would make up his mind to accept of a commission in the army, and then no one would know whom he had decided upon until their names got into print. It is no new plan; a campaign, until you have a war, said he."

Gen. Butler stated to a reporter of the New York Herald that the new administration will be radical upon the reconstruction policy, but conservative upon financial matters. As to the Alabama claims, he thinks the people are willing to wait until the President can be met during some English war to require accounts by like chance on British commerce.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT. Nov. 17, 1863. Messrs. PARK AND GALE:—At the last meeting of Seymour and Blair Club, No. 1, held on Tuesday evening, Nov. 10th, 1863, the following resolutions were adopted by Dr. L. W. Martin, and unanimously adopted after which the Club sang "The Old North State," and adjourned sine die. GEO. W. CHARLOTTE, Secretary Pro Tem.

Resolved, That while we deplore the defeat of Seymour and Blair, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, yet it is an accession of the most intelligent pleasure to us, that one so good and so noble as again ranged herself on the side of Constitutional liberty, by an increased majority.

Resolved, That we tender the thanks of this Club to the patriotic Democrats and Conservatives of the County, who so nobly and so faithfully performed their duty on the day of election.

Resolved, That we congratulate the friends of Constitutional Liberty, throughout the State, on the large gains for our cause, and we hereby, and now, pledge ourselves to be always found on the side of right and justice.

Resolved, That while we regret the failure of our cause in the late contest, yet, as good law-abiding citizens, we cheerfully submit to the decision of the majority, and hope that we shall have more cause to praise, than to blame, the Administration which is to govern us for the next four years.

SINGULAR NEWS FROM PARAGUAY.—The New York Post prints correspondence from Rio Janeiro in which it is given in detail an extraordinary story (heretofore barely alluded to) about G. A. Washburne, our minister to Paraguay. It is asserted that Mr. Washburne left the country and abandoned to the Paraguayan Dictator Lopez two American citizens, —Porter C. Bliss and George F. Masterman, —both of whom were, moreover, employed in the Legation, and were thus officers of the United States.

The narrative is a story of cowardice on the part of a United States Minister, and is received as at least doubtful, and susceptible of some explanation honorable to Mr. Washburne, did not a long letter of Washburne's confirm it. He relates in this letter, which is addressed to the English Minister at Rio de Janeiro, that Bliss and Masterman were "forced from his side" as he had they were passing from the Legation to the water side, where they had been taken in a hurried manner, "not only did he suffer this atrocious violation of the rights of Americans, —of his own citizens, —but he seems, from his own account, to have gone quietly aboard the vessel waiting for him, to have sailed on, leaving them to their fate, without stopping even to remonstrate."

The correspondent at Rio adds still further that while the English and French fleets are hastening to Paraguay to rescue their people, Washburne has not even called for our fleet, which lies idly in Rio; while Lopez is torturing and murdering at his own sweet will.

Mr. Washburne's own letter condemns him. So such shameful outrage has ever been suffered by American citizens, that it is quite enough that he has taken the step which he has tolerated, or such unbecomingly person has ever before since presented our Government abroad, or suffered our flag to be dishonored and the sanctity of a United States Legation to be violated.

We will say nothing of the reports which come from Rio de Janeiro of Mr. Washburne's entanglements with Lopez—of his conversion by that barbarian, who is quite enough that he has taken the step which he has tolerated, or such unbecomingly person has ever before since presented our Government abroad, or suffered our flag to be dishonored and the sanctity of a United States Legation to be violated.

QUICK TIME ACROSS THE COUNTRY.—We conversed with a gentleman yesterday who has been twice across the continent since the 10th of October. He made the trip from Philadelphia to Sacramento, California, and back, between Saturday night, 8 P. M., Oct. 16 and Monday, Nov. 12, 1863, and he could have been back in California via Salt Lake City, Union Pacific railway, and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s stages, in some nine to ten days, and the route through to Omaha to reach the Central Pacific railway was via Pennsylvania, Central and Chicago railways to Fort Wayne, and from thence to Quincy, Illinois, by the Toledo, Washburn and Western railway, and from Quincy, Illinois, to Omaha, by the Hannibal and St. Joseph railway.

The end of the track of the Union Pacific railway is at about Fort Bridge, within one day's riding of Salt Lake City, from whence, in a few days, it will only be some two and a half to three days' riding to the eastern terminus of the Central Pacific railway.—New York Commercial.

MORE ARMS FOR ARABIA.—750 TONS OF "DEAD BABY" SHIPPED BY ARABIA.—It was reported yesterday that a case of arms was shipped to Arabia. It is not known how many have preceded it, but it is thought an unquestionable fact that Gen. Clayton intends to inaugurate civil war in Arkansas. The arms for this purpose are to be shipped by the State in single cases, marked "Dead Baby." This was done, marked by Express, yesterday, in the case of a firm in Little Rock, which had just purchased and shipped some, thought to be a little too heavy for a single body, even of the size of Daniel Lambert. We shall see what will come of this "prejudice." Memphis Avalanche, Nov. 15.

The New York World, in estimating the expense of the late election in that State, says that Griswold was assessed \$50,000 which amounted for Governor, \$30,000 more for Pennsylvania, and further sums for New York—making all hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Union League Club contributed \$200,000, and Senator Morgan a large sum. The total amount raised by the Republicans in New York is put at \$1,500,000.

A very careful estimate of the number of white men distributed in Missouri by the constitutional test oath, says the figure is nearly five thousand.