THE SENTINEL.

REVERENCE FOR LAW.

We had marked out for discussion in these columns certain points, but as the writer will close his editorial labors to-day, he can only refer, and somewhat hurriedly, to one or two ideas which deserve elabora tion. Recently we discussed the "Right of Bell-Government," it being the continuation of a tract of thought which we deemed important and to the development of which we bestowed some pains. We take up the thread where we dropped it in our article on Wednesday, and without further

introduction. The principle of self-government, as incorporated in our Federal Constitution can not be sneered into contempt by the avsertion that it involves a want of infelt and practical reverence for law-that it roba law of its sauctity and makes it level with the mere obligations of a leargain. On the contrary, to the laws which self-governing men enact for themselves, and tor their own government, there are sanctions of pocallar dignity and power. The socer proceeds on the supposition that laws made for men by a power above them, in which they have no share, will secure a bonisge and reverence which they cannot feel for constitutions and enactments which appear coad from themselves. But how fallacious all this is. Let us examine. Take some despotic mountehy-some Imperialistic Utopia. The law comes down to the perpie from the strong palaces of power. It is dashed in their eye from the gleaming points of myriad bayonets and swords. It is thundered in their ear by the articlery and the drum and "the ear piercing file." Fur long, weary ages down trodden men have gazed with stupid awe on this try mendons array of power, and serf like ther have been forced to bow with deep submission before its awful mandates. But after all, what sort of reverence is this to law? Does the culprit really look with reverence upon the law that binds or pun ishes him ! Can fromen love the lash that is applied to them? The man who through dire necessity yields to the will of the desnot neither loves the man nor reverences his law. The spirit that bows before an

enthroned despotism is not the spirit that

reverences law. Such a power-such a gov-

fix itself in the inhermost convictions of

the mind. When a man thus yields he pays

so true homage to conscionce and the warm

affections of the heart. He surely acre

lie; he merely bows in submission to a law

erament is outside of the soul; it does no

he dare not contravene or oppose. But when a great people thus enact "We in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquit ity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordam and establish this Constitution"-when this enactment comes from a nation, of whom our readers are a nert then we hear the voice of law sounds to a freeman's soul like the majestic scho of the voice of Jehovah. It does not appeal to our lears. It does not crush our manhood. It does not place under foot for chastisement from the rod of arbitrary power the free, unlettered sparit of man. It is acknowledged as an obligation which all of us have personally assumed-a real duty, great and consequential, which we recognize and feel-a grand, glorious priv rlege which we all in common enjoy. Now here is true reverence for law. Here comes in the only correct idea of reverence for that which governs us. It is because of this participation in the law that governs that we feel in our souls its power. The principle of obedience has seated itself within-it is a part of us- its throne is our sonis. It grasps the very conscience itself, and, as a legitimate result, our moral nature is awayed and controlled. The freeman who helps to make the law that gov erus bim, is prepared fully to render the necessary homage-the homage of un intelligent being, conscious of moral obligation and duly impressed with the august properties of the law.

But we must conclude these reflections but not without adding at least one mere remark. The true principle of self govern most is in he seess trreligious. Its tendencies are the other way when correctly apprehended. The whole scheme is not antagonistic to the law of Heaven. If the treadom for which we contend were in the least degree to collide or antagonize with the law of God, then we might all well con cinde that it was a false freedom-a scheme that was originated in wickedness and well descring of every good man's serious and earnest reprobation. But this is not the case. In no sense is such a freedom-with well-defined principles of self-government, in hostlisty to the Word of God or the progrees of His Gospel. Only resear it from false glosses, and at once all may see that it is a system into which the most profoundly religious mind may throw itself with unhealtsting parnestness.

The system of government under which we have lived, and two generations before us, was the production of men who had proper religious convictions - men who revrespeed their Maker and allored truth and right. Hence they made a Constitution that guaranteed absolute your liberty to all -the right of every soul to serve and worship God secording to its own convictions. The great and wise men saw the perfect harmony between these two important and sternal truths; that government is the or dinance of God, and obedience to its laws

is obedience to Him. But we must leave we live when men are lorgetting the great experiences of the past and becoming mam-

tion. Rate perpetua. "Formey has been writing about Kenesaw Mountain, which be says was hold by our forces for many days against fearful odds A captions critic rem tals Forcey that

Hence, we have a timprest to direct the

minute of nor renders, to a series of series of

forces" that formed the "tearful odds." We copy this paragraph that our reader may see how resources Former to the compression of the last may see how resources Former to the only of commencement, has was now truly large. makes the slight mistake of criditing to the bodes, but which he would not allow to I Federals the glory school by the Relata

This is an appointment which the courity will not approve, and which the Senar, when it meets, ought not to confirm. It is a bad appein ment, made in the face of ight; for though, when the name of M. ckies was first mentioned, in connection with the Spanish mission, the administra tion might have been more ant of his clear cter, this carnot as we be said - horsely Sout, (Radical)

We give this old paper discrete for the commie tupon Dan sales a point in one as 200 flog and truly in the picture than that
Minister to Spain. The selection at a sale presented by this Swam in his last days
a character for a location and a sale of the picture assaued from this test this ness mainly triendly. grade to the country

Hon. Revenue Journeys. At the House Literary Facal choice prenely given in the London, Mr. Reverty Johnson replied t the tout of 'The depointer body" in the following terms:

He said he was larger to find that the

which had recently occurred. It would be improper in him to refer minutely to these circumstances. Suffice it to say that he hoped there was not to them suchling that would lead those who heard him to believe that peace between England and America. ial, nor was it of vital consequence whether he person to whom he alto led but sucseeded in bringing about the rejection of In the Providence of Gol. And now we the convention which was intended to set; who survive bin may well take it up and tle all disputes between the two countries, apply it to the carastrophe, which put on and he begged those whom he was addressng to believe that that person was not expressing the real, bonest and patriotic sentiments of his country. [Cheers] He had gle with the blind passions of men, removed been cautioned by los solds friend on his before he rould see the fine vessel which he right not to reter on short occasion to any thing of a political character, but he must the peace between such countries as Eng- half clung to its through all, and spent land and America should be preserved, for their last energies in its behalf. It was, of the treaty in relation to the Alabama thy work and come up higher. Lay down monly good health, claims would not prevent those claims from thy cross and take thy crown." being considered in such a manuser as would claims against this country as had since great deal of scruting.

been discovered to exist. [Hear, hear.] As That he believed in numbers was very ap

stop ? An invention, not many removes engaged in the French telegraphic service, ion ought to be represented in the Faculty He bas discovered a plan for fac simile. The details are not given, but nominati a. if what is published is fact, the new system is as wonds ful as the electric telegraph it self. There is no transmitter wanted, the into their work. It has been indeed a sender of the dispatch is his own cle k --The message itself does the duty of the in terpreter, and controls the electrical power so as to make it perfectly faithful. "That copy more or less exact of the meaning sent to us: it is the fac simile of our correspond ent's writing, so that, thanks to this apparatus, telegraphic dispatches will present so far as regards exactitude and authenticity, all the guarantees now found in pastal communications." If this be not as enigma, and do not refer to some kind of hat it does -- Mr. Meyer will be among the lamous of the future. We are further told parture in 1868. that the apparatus is at Work on the rail. way from Paris to Lyons, and the lines from 1844, to enter the Faculty as Tutor of Math-Paris to Marselles and from Paris to Bor emails, subsequently becoming Professordeaux will soon be provided with it.

peaceful and happy. [Cheers.]

sold the two story brick dwelling house and lot on Front Street, between Dock and

Will they never learn to hold on to their so long, to God in earnest prayer, shook defend her, and the lawyer please seed to mest contingencies like this ! If the reports that come to us from Edgecombe

For the Sentinel. the subject. In days like these in which PEN AND INK SKETCHES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLI-NA, AS IT HAS BEEN.

ored of foreign and hurtful ideas, we be- DEDICATED TO THE PROPER OF THE STATE, Here it judicious to recur to first principles | AND TO THE ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY.

to the fundamental ideas upon which the It is, as yet, difficult for one who knew

wise men of the eighteenth century built. Gov Swain intimately, to set down and that noble structure. the Federal Constitution with of him critically and dispussionately. He has been teo recently among us. It is as if he had just gone out of the room with a pleasant look backward upon his friends, and delicacy forbula that we should fall at had a bright side as well as a dark one. once upon a discussion of him, his characfor and his ways. It seems but yesterday that he was the life of the University, wearing indeed an zor of deepest anxiety, but still lopeful of the future, looking ". You are anticipating cvil; he would say, which is, by no means, certain spices. or mevitable. Gov. Holden has a sphudid epportunity before him, and he is too how i a man, and too able a man, not treown introde, and one way to do that is to secure the educational interests of the State. The University will not be allowed to go down. A friend writing just one year ago sardsof Chapel Hi I, that "nigh loght" The those ener did not like this. He would not see it, nor allow it to juffer shock that hale and were smany the hadrone from the who had even of be ad provided to here surred against him the motive will angigned her ability was questioned, his very internition were thrown personal line. But he strong of on, personal marks, but manter you concerns of his stown parity, of his unitying love for North Carotnor, and her Institutions, feeling It at all at therry three years of undivided dewarmth of the reception which he had met a satisfied bed mer respectively with since his arrival in this country had in tindeed toon dup together and could not be sundered for by abatic, structing that the storm would a on about, and that he would live to see that furn to the file which was likely to be disturbed. [Hear] That Eroses which any men might state after be Kin to In sub-means lead will communicate un-

It was a tayonte phraseof the towersor, of God he was removed from his vain strug had steered so long and so skilfully, final ty and hopelessly a wreck lying high and

the land of one who attempts to many of the breign marbles, e-pecially the to say, concurred. If, therefore, the repressional portian Gov. Swain's work and influence sentatives of the two governments coreir, upon the University. That he erred some-red in the same wish, and were honest men-tertaining it, as he had no doubt they were, our he houself free from some weakees ewho could for a moment suppose that the it will be the duty of his biographer to peaceful relations between the two countries could be disturbed. [Hear.] He was of the penaltes which all men who stand.] an old men, and had always lived at the on embences must pay. But a "pen and base of the mountair. He had never been ink skeech" can only give outlines and peat its summit, but when at its base be could suits. Governor Swam's administration at not say that his government had so many. Chaptel Hill challinges, and will receive a

to the objects of the society at whose anni-versary he had the honor of being present trition of a large society was to important that evening, he could only say that he most clement in a young man's education. That heartly sympathized in them, and that he breadth gained was an effect to the want would carry with him to that home to of depth. However this may be, he was which he was about soon to return a lively careful at the outset and always to surround recollection of the circums ance that he humself with an able and attractive hand of had been among the literary men of Eng- co workers. The election of a new Profes-land, who devoted their time, and services, sor-the creation of a new Chair, were matand, who devoted their time, and services, ters that called out all his prevision, his en-and money to the object of rendering the ters that called out all his prevision, his en-laster days of their loss fortunate brethren ergies, his sagacity. Yet nevertheless he failed sometimes signally; and just because of that over anxiety and scrupulousness TELEGRAPHING IN FAC SIMILE. - Where He was for consulting too many interests TELEGRAPHING IN PACCESSION OF THE PROPERTY OF AND COGCIDENTIAN OF THE PACCESSION OF AN INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PACCESSION OF AN INVESTIGATION OF THE PACCESSION OF AN INVESTIGATION OF THE PACCESSION n one for telegraphing a portrait, in said inferior man because the applicant was a to have been made by Mr. Meyer, an official member of some church which in his opinin order to attract students from that de

omina't a.

Its did not like to change his working orps. He liked to have his Faculty grow COTUB. markable feature of the University that Its more important officers have remained so long in their chairs. This gave tone and so as to make it perfectly faithful. That consistency to its management. In its sev which the Meyer system gives us is not a only-four years of existence it has had virtunity but two Presidents. Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Phillips remained there at work unin erruptedly for forly years, till summened away by death while still in harness. Prof. Petter was elected to the chair of Greek in 1838, and remained at his post till 1868 Thornel Hill in 1843, and was more or less cipuer - and there is no reason for thinking connected with the University, as Trustee and Law Professor, till his also enforced de

Prof. Charles Phillips left Princeton, in remaining lumovably attached to it for 25 years. Dr. Hubbard came in 1848, and Sale of Real Estate. - At suction, remained till 1868, when he, with the rest, Salls of Real Messas Cronly & Morris was compelied, by the Representatives of in Market was atory brick dwelling house North Carolina, to vacante the chair he had a so long aderned as the flores Latin scholar, The lot has a front of 66 feet, the most of gant writer, and one of the best

> GOY, SWAIN'S ADMINISTRATION, of scholarship as too low. I know there sented him with a dozen of eggs.

were efter collisions of opinion as to disci-pline between him and the two Senior Pro-fessors, when having been grafted with Dr. Cuidwell'aliden, were for holding rather fight reins. As to this question, it must always be remembered that Gov. Swain was n man of very great natural amiability. He had consideration always,—even for his enemics, allowers to make, hopes to hold out. And when others were for using the without mere', low. Swain was thinking of the parents at hima, the angulat and mortification there, and return to them. He cored here sometimes there is no double. But it was an error that

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1869.

BRIE NEWS NOTES. A sugar by in with a capital of \$800.

One is to be a deal in Hichmond, Va.

Votes are we be in France. The Imperini candidate with thousand at 25 cents

Wayne county, N. Y., will raise 1,000

acres of peppermint this was in The prima donna Volpin gets 90,000 france a month at St. Poterstung The Horses tremel will cost the State of

The board of Trade of Mobile has suggested the policy of requiring gold in payment for all collon which shall be sold hereafter in the South,

The total muster of Indiana to the Scott-

Six millions tage bundled thousand three hundred and nights nine galions of petro-leum bare back expected from Philadelphia

The Loristance of South Carolina has passed an net providing that when large estates are just up for sale, and are likely to be knocked shown at low prices, the State Commissioners shall but them up and sell them in lots to immigrants at cost, giving them, when necessary five cents to pay for

Steel rails are to be laid, on the entire length of the rail road from Paris to Marsellwould be and hour that the clouds less. The change from from the steel will would be and that he setting sun would require 137,000 rans of seed. From experiments a parting first gold on these believes us a transfer falls, they selemn calculated that in the vicinity of the stations tiron ratis will out last aver four years, and on the whole line not over right or ten years. The steel rails, it is believed, will but therty or forty years. The bridges are also to be constructed of steel as soon as ir m ores suited to the monufacture can be

obtained is sufficient quantity. Michigan papers state that a young man end to his manual endeavor, to his sauxie nam d George Densiow, living at Rome ties and apprehensions. In the Providence Centre, in that State, dreamed on the night of March 13 that he was deaf and domb and on awakening was horrified to find that he could neither speak nor hear.— From that time titt the 4th of. May, fifty three days, he rimswood totally Beat an to observe that there was one dry among the rocks, before he could see dumb. On the evening of that day, while thing in which literary men as well as all pecuciary role and dispersion of those who returning then the field, where he had been others were concerned, and that was that by his advice and it is mattachment to him. At work, as old feeling came over him, and he was obliged to lean against the fence for support. Presently he heard a bird t could not be broken with un disturbing indeed the Possidence of God most benessing, and he found also that his voice had literary salvell as other associations. [Hear] ficently exerted towards hon—and as if it returned to him. During the suspension of He hoped, he might wild, that the rij cir n were saving to him, "It is enough, leave voice and hearing be lad enjoyed uncom

There are several firms in "T w York and lead to an early and amicable solution of the Soch reflections aim the eyes, and un. The cheaper kinds of stick are used, and The coloring matter sinks to extent into the stone, so that when the obtained, while in marble zed slate only a sive trade in stock suitable for this kind of work has already been developed, and bids fair to increase rapidly

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON. LONDON, May 17 .- The Paris correspon dent of the Loudon Telegroph says that the opinion is general in Paris that Reverdy ohnson was induced by make certain dec larations to the British government, and thrown overboard by the Grant administra-

It is to be presumed that the declarations in question which Mr. Johnson was in luced make were made under the anspices of

Mr. Seward as Secretary of State.] SOUTHAMPTON, May 17 .- The corporate authorities of this city have united in an invitation to Regardy Johnson to attend a grand lunquet previous to his departure for the United States. Mr. Johnson sails in the steamship Ohio, which leaves this port in a few days for Baltimers.

VALUABLE ACQUISITIONS. - We learn, from a reliable sporce, that a large number of experienced Paymens of Frederick Coun-Maryland, intend moving permanently o North Carolina in the coming Full. It is their purpose to rettle somewhere be tween Wilmington and Weldon, on the line of that Road, and go largely into Truck and Fruit raising. Our informant states that at least two hundred will most curtainly emigrate to this State, and that several of the mass experienced will visit our section in a rapit time for the purpose of making observations and prospecting gen-

It is with pleasure that we bail the an nouncement of wuch intention, and we are sure they will much from our people every inducement and encouragement,-1b.

LOSDON, May 18 - The Mandard tooday has an article on the Alabama claims treaty It says: The idea of awarting further expressions from Parliament and Congres mmits the business to indefinite postpon ment. England's sentiment being clearly pronounced, she is still prepared to submit a proper tribunal the question of wrongs and damages, but any attempt to reopen controversy on preposterous grounds, whatever the American sentiment may be, is absured. From this position England

Drange. The lot has a front of 69 feet, the most of gant writer, and one of the beyt bounding back 262 feet, and the house considered feet of the sound force. Swain and super in their, who is quite tell, but a miser, was \$300.—Wil. Journal.

The recent cold weather has nearly rained the cotton that was op, teaving our farmers, in many cases, without seed to plant again, other, and the University they had served to do so. So the court chose a lawfer to write they many cases, without seed to plant again.

Will they never learn to hold on to their so long to God in server. In Paris, recently, the young daughter of elequently that the jury acquitted her. be correct, the expected amount of cotton Gov. Swain's notions of discipling have deep impression upon the beart of her for the next crop will be largely diminished, been censured as too laz, and his standard father that he went to the lawyer and preTELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

During the trial, vesterday, of George B. Davis, indicted for perjury in New York, the prisoner became greatly excited, exclaiming repeatedly during the statement of the prosecution, "It's a lie," and finally drew a bottle from his pocket and swallowed the contents, and declared it to be hours. The case was adjourned untel tomorrow, to ascertain it the personer was playing off.

The old Chadwick mansion, on Congress street, Portland, Me., was rearly blown to pieces on Saturday night, and its occapion), Mr. Isaac Barnus, was dang reasily burned. The explosion was caused by opening a door from a lighted hall into a room where the gas bad been escaping for marly five

A telegram from St. Louis, dated, May 17. says : "The South Pacific Relimed Company successful to the the State Trees arer's checks for \$100,000 on the construction fond of the company, making \$1,000, 000 the company have applied to the construction of the road and levees. One off tion dollars still remain in the compractica

The Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives go to Paissdelphia on Monday next from N York. They are to spend a week in Philadelphia and then go to San Franci co returning to August.

Profesor Austin, of the Smithsonian In state, is in Springfield, Illinois, with his sasistants, and taken theervations for the purpose of establishing a new merelian line as a base of observation of the eclipse in American

Gen. W. S. Harney, who has charge of tweive thousand lochans, has not out for the Scoux reservation. A supply or agricultural implements, wagons, &c., have been shipped to the reservan-

Boglam Young troke the first groups of the Utah Central ranged below Orgion city yesterday, and it is expected the in-The unval court has sentenced the emp-

thin and mate of the captured school Galvenie, to six years' imprisonment and her twen y-two passengers to eight wrars The American Baptist Missionary Society held its flity-fifth anniversary in Boston yesterday. The receipts of the year were

Major General Hancock and staif arrived at St. Paul yesterday to take commanded the department of Dakota. His newdyear tera will be at St. Paul.

\$197,000, expenditures \$210,274

The Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago have passed a resolution that women should not be allowed to become members of the association

A company from New York is supounce to give a concert in Baltimore next week for the bearfit of the Cubana.

Thirty days is the firms, It now takes for merchandled to arrive from Yokohama. Mr. George Morriss, residing to Amberet easty, Va., was shot dead by some cocealed assassin on Saturday last.

The bridge scross Buffalo Crosk, South side railroad, near Farmwille, Va., was

The Indians in Arizona are committing murders and depredations.

Reports from lowaray that the wheat eron never looked so wel planting has been general.

The untimbered plains between the Misissippi and the Pacific have an area of 1,000,000 square miles.

A new revolving rifle gun, capable of being fired five handred times a minute, is on exhibition in San Francisco. Bringham Young charges the billiard

and bar rooms of Salt Lake a liceuse of three hundred dollars per month. PERSONAL

Sir Henry Havelock is now in Major. Adelina Patti is making such a stir in the Russian capital that it is not improbable that it will be rechristened St. Pattisburg.

Miss Ida Lewis, the Newport heroine, has acceived a silver medal and a check for one hundred dollars from the Lafe-Saving Be nevolent Society of New York, accompanied by a very complimentary letter from the president, Mr. Royal Phetps. The Prince and Princess of Wales were

entertained magnificently by the Sultan In the Princess' bedroom, a gobelin rug alone cost \$180,000 pinstres, and the coverlet of her bed was a Cashmere shawi "fit for a Sultana's wardrobe." The Spanish triumvirs, Prim, Serrano

and Topete, were bitter enamies in former times. In 1849 Prim ac i Serrano fought a duel, in which Sarrano was severely wound ed; and in 1855 Topete made a speech, in which he denounced Serrano as a humbus and villain. M. Jules Janin, referring in his theetrical

article of the Debats to the new play of "Guttenberg," mentions, as an example of the disregard paid to the inventor of printing that in 1937 a proposal set on foot to erect a statue to him produced only £20 in Italy, £5 in Bogland, £3.4-, in Belgium, and 10s in Swirzerland.

De Rubbenet, of the University of Kiew who was present at the siege of Schasto-pool, publishes some details of that memorable defence. He says that out of 160, 000 men who succeeded each other in the town and fortress down to the 1st of November, when the typhus broke out, 000 only, or less than one fifth, remained walled and intact; more than 70,000 were wounded and 15,000 killed, 46,000 fell 111

King William, although a Processor, sent the Pope a rich percelain was from the Berlin manufactory on the occasion of

Two more thieves entered the warehouse of Messra, J. D. Williams & Co., a few aghts store, and corried out a care of sheeting and placed it upon a drby near by, and went back to get a barrel of flour, when D. Bryan, a colorad policeman, came upon them. He was not able to arrest them, but fired twice as they ran away.-

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH. ANOTHER BREAK IN THE GRAND LEVER,

LOUTHANA-GREAT DELYGE OF WATER NEW ORLEANS, May 18th. - Information s been received of a break in the grand levee, to Point Coupse parish, half a mile shows the new work which has just been completed. It was the break, just closed at signal expense, which flooded so large a per-The break just reported, however, is said not to lawilya such great danger, as ile lever is some distance from the rivers often and the water at the break only six teet p. The break is reported 150 yar a will be difficult, it not impossible, to close the break.

The Villere crevasse, in St. Bernard parish, has been abandoned as hopoless. The break is now several hundred feet wide and a great depth of water is aweeping un interruptedly back to the lakes.

THESAS REGISTRATION. GALVESTON, May 18 .- General Reynolds informed the chairman of the sepublican executive Committee of Texas that be has selected all the registrars for the State, and if the President issues an order for an election in Texas it can be held in July at the time designated by the late convention.

MEMPHER COMMERCIAL CONVENTION. MEMPHUS, May 18,-The Commercial Convention commonced its sension bete to day. Hixteen Western and Southern States represented. After effecting a perma ment organization the convention adjourned until to-morrow,

THE STILLING OF INDIAN PRISONERS AT PORT

CHICAGO, May 18.—The following mili-tary intelligence was received at General Sheridan's headquarters to-day : Lieutenan: Moson Custer, writing from Fort Hayes, Kanas, May 70th, gives an account of the alling of some Indiana who were confined at that point. The chiefs were ordered to be removed, in care of the guard, from the corral to the guard room, when they gathered in their tents and began the death whoop, and, taking out their knives, atincked the soldiers. Card gan attacked the sergestst of the guard, and was knocked senseless by a blow with the butt of a mu-Salvie, a terocious squaw, wielding a knife tried to sheath it in the body of as officer, when one of the guard shot her dead Bir Head looked with scorn on the circle of baronets surrounding bim, and Stabbed ergeent Harn, dangerously wounding him in the back. A guard shot him dead, Dull Kulfe" tried to stab everybody near him, and he was pricked seriously by bayou nets. He and the souseless Cardigan were then disarmed and placed in the guard-

QPSNING OF THE MEMPHIS COM-MERCIAL CONVENTION-LETTER FROM GENERAL LEE

MEMPRIS TENN. May 18 .- Nearly eight hundred delegates attended the opening of this convention. After the preliminary organization, a letter was appounced from tions live said trainendous cheering. The

"Weshington College, Lariesten Va. May Tr.—My Dear Sir: I went that I have been unable until to day, on account of ab sence from Lexington, to reply to your let convention at Memphis on the 18th inst. It would afford me great gratification to aid in every way in my power the efforts that are making to restore the prosperity of the country. I should take peculiar pleasure in meeting, on this occasion, the citizens of Memphis, but find so much business app rtaining my attention that it would be impossible or me to neglect it. I therefore trust that the important subjects to be considered by the convention will be so determined to se ure the best interests of the country and

With great respect, yours, obediently,

At the close of the reading of the letter the applause was vigorously renewed three everal times, and it was some time before the business of the Convention could proseed. Senator Fowler then addressed the body. He mid the greatest captain to the country had said there was gold enough in the West to pay the national debt, and the raticoads scross the continent were the ker to notock that atrong box; but he (Mr. Fowler) disagreed with that individual and thought the cotton of the South was worth more than all the gold in the Rocky Mountains. He said toe national debt wa eating up not only the products of the t the capital of the country; and if his thing continued, ruin was inevitable The Southern slope was entitled to a Pacific railroad line, and he thought their effort to secure one weald succeed at the next seasion of Congress. He concluded by saying he would address the Convention again.

The permanent president of the convention, General Anderson, was a colonel of Onto troops during the war. His address on taking the chair was cothusiastically ap pian led. A very large lobby of Sonthern backers and railroad men is in attendance on the convention, and it is highly probable that a memorial to Congress for ing legislation to Southern industrial interests will be adopted.

SECOND DAT'S PROCEEDINGS-SPEECH OF BENATOR SPRAGUE.

Mampate, May 19 - To-day the conven tion was called to order at 9 A. M. There are 800 delegates present. After the announcement of the standing committees senator Sprague, who was present, being loadly onlied for, addressed the convention or half an hour, dwelling particularly upon the pernisions effects of the centralis of money power as it is in New York, and taking strong ground ugainst fee trade showing that by the combination England and France had formed for the culture cotton in Egypt they would even unlig drive it from America, unless mesos wer taken to reform and chespon labor at engarners, and here well received.

ERISCOPAL SHRVICES. On Thursday last Beatop Atkinson held divine services in Calvary Courch, and administered the rite of Confirmation to statem persons, eight of

whom were colored.
Large congregations were present, and fix encd with the greatest attention to the words of the learned divine. - Turbrough cousherner.

SERIOUSLY ILL. -- We regret to learn that Cot. David Heaton is lying seriously. III at his residence, on Pollok Street, from a severe hemorrhage of the lungs. His family councilous have been telegraphed for.— Nesbers Jour. of Com.

BATTLES IN CURA. dent of the New York World,) HAVANA, May 12 -On last Priday night government ateamer arrived here from ucvitae, loaded with wounded men. A part of these were landed at once and sent the minitary hospital, while the balence were taken to the same place in the morning. This attracted considerable attention, and the public analety or anow where any when the men were wounded b came great. The authorities want if not sarisfy this desire for news, but, on the contrary, did all they could to prevent the fac s of the case from becoming known, and with partial access. The Hayana jour, als were forbidden to announce the arrival of the wounded or to give particulars of the engagement fought in the district of Puerto Principe. Anxiously the arrival of another vessel from Nucvitas was expected. This came in the form of the Spanish war steamer Bazan, that enfered port on yes arday more ing, therey alx hours from Nuevitas. At though the Spanish suthorities have labored as assiduously after as before the arrival of the Bazan to prevent the facts about the engagement to leak out, I have succeeded engagement to trak out, I have succeeded in obtaining good and positive intermation that shows that the result of the fight was far more terrible to the Spaniards than to the insurgents; that victory perched upon the standards of the Cuban patriots, and the flag of Castile and Leon suffered its worst defeat since the revolution began at Particulars and thus Pera. Particulars run thus; Generals Quesaria and Castillo gathered

together over 4,000 of their best troops at a point beyond Lus Minas and intranched eficenseives, and then watched the move ments of the Spaniarda keenly, with the hope of discovering a weak spot whereas to attack them. A large body of Spanish eral Leiona as well as by General Lesca, as saulted the insurgent positions on the 3d, and, despite a most stubborn resistance, would have carried them, had not the Marquis of Santa Lucia, who had been some miles off, burried to the assistance of Generals Oscanda and Contillo, and, unexpectedly to the Spania ds, attacked them on one of their flanks. These lunargent rein-feroements are said to have exceeded 3,000 men, most of them sadly armed, very many having only mucheles and cane knives in their hands. But they lought bravely, with the determination to win, and pressing boldly, unfinctingly upon the Spaniards, soon changed the aspect of the engagement. The superior delli, discipline, and armament of the Spanish troops would perhaps, however, have still given them the vickery, had not the four-fifths, or about 400 men of one of the wings of Yoller's Battalion of Havana Colored Volunteers at a critical moment raised the about of "View la libermoment raised the shoot of "Firs & libertad! vica Cuba libre!" and, killing most of
their officers and companious that tried to
prevent them, passed over to the insurgents, and added them most effectually in
their struggle. The Spanish troops had to
succumb before this desertion of the colored men and give up the day as tost. The ed men and give up the day as lost. The Catalan Volunteers covered the retreat, and though they fought bravely, yet their military insageriance and partial ignorance of drill and tactics told against them, and they were more than once thrown late confusion, and thereby lost meavify in anisoconfusion, and thereby lost meavify in anisoconfusion. Quite a number of the wounded Quite a number of the wounded brought here are Catalans.

What was the less of the insurgents in the engagement I have not been able to ascertain, even approximatively. No doubt

certain, even approximatively. No doubt it was very large. A rumor prevailed in Nuevitas that General Arteaga is among their killed, and Generals Castillo and Porro among their wounded, but this strongly needs confirmation. That the Spanish loss was also large is unquestionable, even if one fores not take into count the negro soldiers that passed over. Many of the best and that passed over. bravest of the Spanish officers are reported killed and wounded. I hope to be able to

give you some of their names to my next.

I must here say that according to a gentleman of Havana, whom I have generally tound well-posted, there have been four recent engageneous lought between Nucritas and Puerte Principe. The first was on the 30th of April at Altegracia, between the column of General Lesca and a body of insurgents under General Castillo; the second on May I, on Bayatabo Hill, between the regiment of Colonel Goyeneche and General Castillo's rear guard. In these actions th Spaniards and the advantage, though the losses of either side is both of them did not execut one hundred and twenty mes. The third engagement was that of General Lesses, mentioned above, in settles, even according to the meagers but vanigherious accounts of the Spaniards, their troops lost the field and abandoned a part of their wounded to the insurgents. Finally, the fourth engagement was fought on the 5th between the troops of Generals Letona and Quesada, and it was here that the Marquis of Santa Lucia came up as a saviour of the day to the insurgenter that the Spanish colored troops passed over to their oppo-nents, and in consequence the Spaniards were so badly thrashed. LATER.

HAVANA, May 13 .- Further news from Nuevitas fully confirm the particulars of the defeat of the Spanlards on the Srd. The engagement occurred at Sahana Naova, and resulted even worse for the Spanish troops than reported in my letter of yesterday. They lost nearly all of their provision was one, baggage-train, &c., and part of their artillery. General Lessa commanded them. The Marquin, Santa Lucia, with he very timely reinforcements, and the Spanish Colored Volunteers that disagged aides, decided the contest. The lawargents from first to last had in the action over 7,000 men. the Spaniards about \$,500. The fight lasted nearly seven hours. The Catalana suffered heavily, and lost over 200 men. Colonel Yoller, of the Spanish Oslared Valuatiers, is now reported to be among the killed.— The engagement of the 5th was an unim-portant skirmish between a part of the ops of General Lotons, and a detuche from General Castillo's command. As en-gagement of importance is likely to occur at any moment between General Letous's army, and that of General Quesida, in the environs of Las Minas. The insurgent successes in the district of Puerto Princi-have undered the Culture of Havana brit ful of juy, and many are very imprudently giving rather put lie expression to it, while may yet couse an attack upon them by the vexed volumeers, and so this city be again disgraced by serious riots, and wilful acts of marker and bloodshed.

Earnest Edwards, an English photographer, claims to have discovered a proneptly in colors,