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THE DAILY SENTINEL

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THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY IN THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Immense Popular Demonstration for the Union. AND THE FORM

THE PRESIDENT'S SPIRCH. Fellow citizens for I presume I have the right to address you as such -to the committee

who have conducted and organized this meeting so far, I have to tender my sincere thanks for the compliment and approbation they have ing so far, I have to tender my sincers thanks dicate the union of these States and the Consti-for the compliment and approbation they have tution of the country. [Applause.] The ne-manifested in their personal address to myself. and in the resolutions they have adopted. (At South 7 stood up by the government. I said this point a fireman's procession attracted the J was for the Union with slavery or I was for the Union without slavery. In either alterna-such a disturbance that the President was una-tive I was for the government and the Constitusuch a disturbance that the President was una his to proceed for several minutes. Mr. Feudall chairman of the committee, in vain en-deavored to restore order. Hon, Green Clay Smith then took the stand, and succeeded in making himself heard, and in bringing the growd to something like silence.) The President proceeded : Fellow-citizens, I was about to tender my thanks to the committee who waited upon me and presented me with the resolutions adopted on this occasion -resolutions, as I un-derstand, complimentary to the policy pursued by this Administration since it came into powby this Administration since it came into pow-er. I am free to say to you, on this occasion, that it is extremely graffying to me to know, that so large a portion of my fellow citizens approve and endurse thepolicy that has been appled and is intended to be carried out.-(Applause.) (Applause.) That point has determined the second of these States to their original relations to the Government of the United States. (Prolonged

### applause.) WASHINGTONS DAY.

This seems to be a day peculiarly, appropri-ste for such a manifestation-the day that gave birth to him who founded this Governmentthe Father of his Country-of him who stood at that period, when all these States entered into this glorious Confideracy. (The fireman's procession again successed in treating sufficient disturbance to make the President unable to be heard.) The President good humouredly re-marked, "Don't interfore with hem, they are right, and always were right."

He proceeded : This day, I say, is peculiarly appropriate to endorse the restoation of the Union of these States, founded by 'the Father of his Country." Washington, shose name this city bears, is embalmed in the hearts of all this city bears, is embalanced in the bearts of all who love free government. (A vice, "30 is Andrew Johnson.") Washington, tho, in the language of one of his calogists, wa "first in peace, first in war, first in the heats of his countrymen." No people can claimhim, no nation can appropriate him. His routation and love are commensurate with the sivilized world, with all those who love freegovern-ment. I have excently visited the aspeiation ment. I have recently visited the aspeiation which is directing its efforts to the cospletion of the monument erected to his metory. I was proud to meet them, and so far as could to give them my humble influence and patronage-a monument being creeted to his who founded the Government almost within istones ges which all these States, associations and corporstions have placed in that monument of their faith in and love for this Union be preserved. Let it be completed. And in thicennection bet me refer to the molt sent from my own State-God bless her-(a roice, "and bless you")-a State which has struggled for the preservation of the Union in the field and in the councils of the nation, now struggling in embarrassment in concurrence, of the interruption that has taken plac with the Federal Government growing out o the rebellion, but struggling to renew her restions with the Government, and take het stant where she has stood since 1795. (Cheering.) Let me, I say, repeat the sentiment inscribed upon the stone sent here to be placed in that ponument stone sent here to be placed in that southend of freedom, and in commemoration of ashing-ton. I stand by that sentiment, and is is now willing to stand by it. It was the untiment enunciated by the immortial Andrew Jackson, is now before me, and in picture behin me, in the Capitol, to be called forth, or were possi-ble tor us to communicate with the illatrious dead, and he could be informed of or ade to understand the progress and working effection rebellion, and trenson, the old man work furn over in his grave. (Laughter and cheen) He would rise, and, abaking off the habilimets of

## "I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."-Benry Clay.

DATLY SENTIN

## VOL I. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1866 NO. 169.

BIS CONSISTENT STAND AGAINST DISUNION: I remarked that there were two parties one for destroying the government to preserve share by and the other. for breaking up the govern-ment to destroy slavery. The objects to be ac-complianed were different, it is true, so far as slavers is concerned, but they agreed in one thing, and that was the breaking up of the government. They agreed in the destruction of he government, the precise thing which I have In government, the precise thing which I have always atoed up to oppose. Whether the dis-unionist comes from the South or from the North, I stand now where I did then, to vin-dicate the union of these States and the Consti-

THE SPIRIT TOWARDS THE SOUTH.

The Government has stretched forth its stron The Government has stretched forth its strong arm, and, with its physical power, has put down treason in the field; yes, the section of country which had arrayed itself against the Government has been put flown by the Govern-ment itself. Now what had we said to these people ? We said "no compromise; we can set tle this question with the South in eight and forty hours." "How ?" "Distiand your armies acknowledge the Constitution of the Unifed States, obey the law, and the whole question is settled." Well, their armies have been disband ed ; they come forward now, in a spirit of mag animity, and say, "we were mistaken; we made an effort to carry out the doctrine of se-cession and dissolve this Union; in that we have failed, and, having traced this thing to its logical and physical consequences and results, we now again come forward and acknowledge

the flag of our country, obsiliance to the for-stitution, and the supremacy of the law," (Cheers.) I say their, when you have complied with the Constitution, when you have vielded to the law, when you neknowledge your allegience to the Government, I am ready to open the 

LENIRNCY AND FORGIVENESS THE TRUE POLICY Who, I ask, has suffered more for the Union than I have i I shall not now repeat the wrongs or sufferings inflicted upon me; but it is not the way to deal with a whole people in the spirit of gevenge. I know there has been a great deal and about the exercise of the pardoning power so far as the Executive is concerned. There is no one who has labored harder to have the principal, intelligent, conscious traitors brought to justice, to have the law vindicated, and the great fact vindicated that treason is a crime, than I who stand before you to day. Yet than I who stand before you to day. Yet while conscious, intelligent traitors are to be pinished, should whole States, communities and people be made to submit to and hear the penalty of death ? I have, perhaps, as much fightility and as much resentment as a man ought to have, but we should conform our ac-tion and our conduct to the example of Him who founded our holy religion—not that I who founded our holy religion not that I would liken this to it, or bring any comparison would liken this to it, or bring any comparison, for I am not going to detain you long. But, gentlemen, I came into power under the Con-stitution of the country and by the approbation of the people. And what did I find? I found eight millions of people who were is fact con-demned under the law, and the penalty was death. Under the idea of revenge and resent-ment the work to be built build and desread ment they were to be annihilated and destroyed. O, how different this from the example set, by the holy founder of any religion, whose divine arm touches the horizon and embraces the whole earth. Yes, He who founded this great scheme came into the world and found our race condemed under the law, and the sentence was death. What was His example ? Instead of putting the world or a nation to death, He went forth with grace and attested by His blood and His wounds that He would die and let the m His wounds that He would die and let the na-tion live. Let them repent, and let them ac-knowledge their allegiance; let them become loyal and willing supporters and defenders of our glorious "stripes and stars" and the Constitu-tion of our country; let their leaders, the con-scious, intelligent traitors, suffer the penalty of the law, but for the great mass, who have been forced into this rebellion and misled by their lawdees. Law leaders, tindness, trust and conleaders, J say, leniency, kindness, trust and con-fidence. (Enthusiastic chears.)

mpowers each branch of the legislative department, the S-nate and House of Representa-tives, to be the judges of the election and qualfication of its own members, has been virtually taken away from those departments of Governnont, and conferred upon a committee, who atost-report before they can act under the Constitution, and allow members daily closted to take their seats. By this rule they assume that there must be laws passed, that there must be recognition in respect to a State in the Union ail its practical relations rastored, before the re-positive houses of Congress, under the Constitution, shall julge of the election and ion is that ? You have been struggling for four can to put down the rebellion. You denied his views on Assass in the beginning of the struggle that any State had the right to go out; you said that they had neither right nor power. The issue has been made, and it has been settled that a State has neither the right nor the power to go out of the Union ; and when you have settled that by the executive and military power of the Govern-acat, and by the public judgment, you turn round and assume that they are out, and shall not come in "(Laughter and cheers.)

## ILS OWN POLICY.

I am free/to say to you, as your Executive that I am not prepared to take any such position. I said in the Sonnte, in the very incep ion of the rebellion, that States had no right to go out. This question has been wetfled, and canot tura round now, and give the lie direct o all I profess to have done in the last five avies. (Laughter and applause.) I can do m nob thing I hav when they comply with the Constitution, when they have given sufficient evidence of their loyalty and that they can be trusted, when they yield obselfence to the law, I say extend to them the right hand of fellow ship, and let prove and Union be restored. (Loud cheers )

IN OPINION OF SUMNER, STRVENS & CO. DOSEN'T MEAN TO BE BULLIED.

But then, gentlemen, as we swing around the rele, I have fought traitors and treason in the South : I opposed the Davises, the Toombs, the and a long list of others, what dia.d. dia I need not repeat, and now, when I turn round, at the other end of the line, I find men, I care not by what-main you call them, (a voice, "call them traifors,") who still stand opposed to the restoration of the Union of them States, and I restoration of the Union of these States, and I we had called a Convention, and had amended att shift for the restoration of this Union; I am stiff for the restoration of this Union; I am am still for the restoration of this Onder; I am still in favor of this great Government of ours going on , and following out its destiny. (A<sup>o</sup> voice, "Give us the reames.") A gentleman calls for the names; well, suppose I should give them. (A voice, "We know them.") I look upon them, I repeat it, as President or citizen, s much opposed to the fundamental principles of this Government, and believe they are as nucle tabaring to prevent or destroy thum, as were the men who fought against us. (A voice, What are the names.") I (say Thaddens Ste ons, of Pennsylvania, (tremendous applause; say Charles Summer, [great applause ;] I say Wendell Phillips, and others of the same stripe, are amongst them, [A voice, "Give it to For-ney,"] Soma' gentleman in the crowd says, Give it to Forney." I have only just to say that I do not waste my ammunition upon dead cocks. [Laughter and applause.] I stand for my country, I stand for the Constitution, where I placed my feet from my advent into public life. They may traduce me, they may slander me, they may vituperate; but let me say to you

ciple in the Constitution, which authorizes and exclaim, "This Presidential obstacle must be gotten out of the way." I make use of a very strong expression when I say, that I have no doubt the intention was to incite assessmation, and so get out of the way "the obstacle" from place and power. Whether by assassination or not, there are individuals in this Government, I doubt not, who want to destroy our institu-tions and change the character of the Govern ment. Are they not satisfied with one nurder wo have had ? Does not the murder of Lincoln appease the vengence and wrath of the oppo ents of this Government ! Are they still slaked f Do they still want more blood f Have they not got honor and courage enough to al tain their objects otherwise than by the hunds HIS VIEWS ON ASSASSINATION.

I am not afraid of assessing attacking me

where a brave and coursecous man would at-tack another. I only dread him when he sould go in disguise, his fortsteps noiselest. If it is ood they want, let them have courage chough to strike like men. I know they are willing to, wound, but they are afraid to strike. (Ap-plause.) If my blood is to be shed been as 1 vindicate the Union and the preservation of this Government in its original purity of char-acter, let it be shed; but when it is shed, let an sitar to the Union be creefed, and then, if it is necessary, take me and lay me upon it, and the

ldood that now warms and animates my existence shall be poured, out as a last libration of tribute to the Union of these States. (Great applause.) But let the opponents of this tiosernment remember that when it is poured out, the blood of the martyr will be the seed of the church." (Chears.) CONVERSATION WITH ME LINCOLS-THE LATT

PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON REPRESENTATION Gentlemen, this Union will grow; it will con time to increase in strength and power, though it may be comented and cleansed with blood Thave talked longer now than I intended to speak. Let me thank you for the honor you have done me. So far us this too gran at is concerned, let me say one other word is not erence to the amendments of the constitution of the United States. When I reached Wash ington for the purpose of being inaugurated as Vice President of the United States. I had a conversation with Mr. Lincoln. We were talk ence to matters in my own State. I stated that

tion. All this met his approbation and gave him encouragement, and in talking upon the amendment to the Constitution he said : "When the amendment to the Constitution is adopted by three fourths of the States we shall have done all or pretty searly all I am in favour of in amending the Constitution, if there was one other adopted." Baid I, "what is that, Mr. President ?" Said he, "I have laboured to pre-serve this Union; I have toiled four years; I have been subjected to calumny and misropro-sentation, yet my great desire has been to pre-serve the Union of these States infact, under the Constitution as they were before." But, said I, Mr. President, what amendment do you refer to ? He said he thought there should be an amendment added to the Constitution which would compet all the States to send their Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States. Yes, compel them. The idea was in, his mind that it is a part of the dectrine of accession to break up the Govern-ernment by States withdrawing their Senators

pured, swhar as I can, to resist these engranch-ments upon the Constitution and Government Now that we have proce, let us enforce th-Constitution; let us have under and by its pro-visions; let it he published; let it be printed in blazing characters, as if it were in the heav ens, punctuated with stars, that all may read and understand; let us consult that instrument; let us digest its provisions, understan I them and, understanding, abide by them. I tell the opponents of this Government, [I care not from what quarter they come, whether from the East, West, North or South,] you who are as aged in the work of breaking up the Government by an inductive to the Constitution, that the prin-ciples of free government an deeply noted in the American heart. All the powers combined, I care not of what character they are, cannot destroy that great instrument—that great chart of free low. of freedom. They may seem to succeed for a tune, but their attempts will be futile. They might as well undertake to lock up the winds or chim the wayes of the ocean, and confine them to limits. They may think now it can be

croachment is proposed. I stand to day pre

done by a soncurrent resolution; but when it is submitted to the popular judgment and to the popolar will, they will find that they might as well undert the to introduce a conduction peal the law of gravity as to keep this Union trom being restored.

THE PROPER TO DECIDE THE OPERTION. It is just about as feasible to resist the great fawlor gravity, which binds all to a common Tawloi grovity, which binds all to a common centre, as that great law of gravity which will bring back these. States, and replace them in their relations. All these compiraties and ma-chinations, North and South, cannot prevent it. All that is wanted is true until the American heaple can get to know what is going on. I would the whole American people could be as-semiled here. Boday, as you are. I wish we had an amphitmene capacitors could be as-semiled here boday, as you are. I wish we behere and witness the strangels that is going in to preserve the Constitution of their fathers, they would served this question. They could they would gette fins question. They could see wheth it is, and how it is, and what kind of spirit is manifested in breaking up this great principle of free government. Yeal when they came to see the strongde, and to understand who is for and who against them, if you could make them perform the part of gladiators, in the first tilt you would find the enemies of the country crushed and helpless.

HIS FIDELITY TO THE PROPLE. Thays detained you longer than I intended. "Go on.") We are in a great struggle. I am our instrument. Who is there I have not toiled or labored for ? Where is the man or women, either in public or private life, who has not always received iny attention oviny time 1. Pardon the egotism, they say that man Johnson is a heky man; that no man can defoat me. – I will tell you what constitutes good luck. It is doing right, and being for the people; that is what constitutes good luck. Somehow or other I what countitutes good luck. Somehow or other the people will find out and understand who is for and who is against them. I have been placed in as many trying positions as any mor-tal man was ever placed in, but, so far, I have not deserted the people, and I believe they will not deserted the people, and I believe they will not deserted the property and I believe they will not deserted the property and I believe they will not deserted the property and I believe they will not deserted the property of the law of the can they put their finger upon it if Have you heard they point out any discrepancy t Have you heard them quote my predicessor, who full a martyr to his country'a cause, as going in op-position or in contradiction to any thing that I have done t. The very policy which Tam pur-suing now and pursued under him administra-tion, was being pursued in the when that inhim when that acrutable Providence saw fit to remove him, it to a better world than this. Where is there one principle adopted by him, in refer-ence to this restoration, that I have departed from ( "None ! none !") The war, then, is not simply upon me, but upon my predicessor. I have tracel to do my duty. I know that some people in their jentonsy have node the remark that the Winter House in President. Just let me say that the charmel of the White House, me say that the charmal of the White Hous and all that sort of flummery, has less influen-with me than with those who are talking about it. The little I cat or wear does not amount ! much. That required to austain me and a little family is very little, for I am not feedm samy, though in one sense of consanguinity affinity f um akin to everybody. The conscio atistiction of having performed my duty to my sountry is all the reward I have. HIS CONCLUDING APPEND Hiten, in conclusion, let no addithis year por course, this sea, of upturned faces, to go wit course, this set of updurned faces, to go with one in standing round the constitution of our country. It is again unfolded, and she people and invited to rest, to understand, and to only tala its provisions. Let assign by the Consti-tation of our Lithers, through the boxens them of detail for which I care nothing - let him the imquestionably loyal, owning his allegiance to the Government, and witting to support in a logarity fill. Let us stand by it. Though hour of peril and of need, and I am willing to trust them. Tknow that some do not statch so much importance to this principle as I de, but than we that there should be not station with our representation. Though the Berolu-tion was that there should be not station with out representation. I hold to dust principle had down as fundamental by our future. This was the marker circle to the place when the negative the around the place when the negative the around him there should be not station with I has place when the night and tanapest closes the around blos. Accept my thanks for the indulgence you have given use in making the intemporarecess remarks I have made on this occasion. Let us ga forward, forgetring the past and backing to the fature, and iry to restore our country, reast-ing in Han who rules on high and in the earth below, that ere how our Union will be restored, and the sector. I know it was said by some during the repet-lion that our Constitution had been rolled up as a piece of parchanent, and laid away; that in the time of war and reis ding there was no Constitution. Walt, we know that sometimes from the very great necessity of the case. from a great emergency, we must do unconstitution it solf. But, if while the rescaling it alt. But, if while the rescaling it alt. But, if while the rescaling it as a parchanet. HENRY M. GILES WITH W ORIFFIN, BRO, & CO., GROCENS the state of the state of the COMMISSION MERCHANT Foreign and Bomestie Liquors, Tobacho, Cigara, &c. No. 105 West Longand Stants, No. 2 Bernungton Prayer. GRIVPIN, S. R. ORUFIN, A. CAPENART Jan, 26, 146, 1m.

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R. Paang Cos, Esq., Averuet please find result of my analysis of sam-ple of year Buper Phosphafe of time left with my This being such a supprime action in every memory. I cannot refrain from congratulating ron upon such manuf.orure, which and/otherly util most with manuferer. gruns, success. Wishing you every success, I am, Respectfully yours, or Lota

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# THE SECOND REBELLION.

But, my countrymen, after having passed through the rebellion, and given such evidence as I have though men croak a great deal about receiption, and there and cheen. He would rise, and abaking off the habilimets of the tomb, stand erect, and extending bislong, boxy finger, would rise, and extending bislong, boxy finger, would related the scatting the context was most difficult and dould find, before the blood shed has sensering passerved." THE EXTREMISTS NORTH AND BOUTH. Hut we see and witness what has trainsign the doubt of the fore the blood shed has sensering passed away, before the blood shed has sensering and the government, but be fore the government, but be fore the sense have the government, but before the sheats the sense the test of affection and been sheat be down and the should for the trans the sense the sense of the government, but before the sheat the sense the set of affection and been sheat be sensering the character of which sense that vert forth them and crushed at the blood sheat has a sense the sense at the sense at the sense at the sense the sense at the sense the sense sense at the sense sense at th it now (laughter)-when I look back through the battle-fields and see many of these brave

that it has no effect upon me. (Cheers.) And and Representatives from Congress, and, there have say, in addition, that I do not intend to fore, he desired a constitutional amendment to he overnised by reason of pretended friends, nor do I intend to be builted by my enemies.-Applause, and a cry of "The people will aus tain you."]

HIS PATTH IN THE MARSEN OF HIS COUNTRYNOLS. I know, my countrymer, that it has been in stanated and not only insinuated but and di rectly-(the intination has been given in high laces) -- that if such a usurpation of power had cen exercised two hundred years ago, in a par ticular reign, it would have cost a certain individual his head. What usurpation has Andrew Johnson been guilty of t ("None!" "none!") The usurpation I have been guilty of has always been standing-between the people and the encreaching its of power, and because I deret may in a conversation with a fellow citizen and a Sena-toritoo, that I thought uncodiments to the Consti-tution ought not to be so frequent; that their effect would be that it would loose all its pra-ticy and dignity; that the old instrument would se has sight of in a small time ; because I imp-poped to say in a conversation that, if it was unended, such and such amendments should be depited, it. was a wearpation of power that could have cost a king his head at a certain time. (Laughter and applause.) And, in con-metion with this subjuct, it was explained that we were in the midde of carthquakes, that they trembled and could not yield. Yes, there is an trempled and could him yield. Tes, there is an earthquake coming ; there is a ground awell coming of popular judgment and indignation. ("That's true."). The American people will speak by their instincts, and they will know who are their friends and who their enemies.

HIS DECORD.

What positions have I occupied ? I have on mied all nositides under this Government, be ginning with an alderman and Funning through all branches of the Legislature, (A voice-From a tailor up.") Some gentleman says I have been a tailor. (Tremendous applause.) Now, that did not discould use in the least, for when used to be a tailor, I had the reputation of being a good one, and of making close fits---always punctual with my customers and al-ways did more work. (A writes-"No patch

compel them to be sent. How now does the matter stand ? In the Constitution of the country, even that portion of it which provides for the amendment of the organic law, says that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its representation

A PLEA FOR SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

And now what do we find ? We find the po-sition that the States shall not be represented. that we may impose taxes, that we may send our tax-gatherers to every region and portia State, that the people are to be oppressed with taxes, but when they come here, to participate in the legislation of the country, they are met at the door and told " no ; you must pay taxes, you must bear the burdens of the Government, but yon must not participate in the legislation of the country, which is to affect you for all time." Is this just? ("No, no.") Then I say time." Is this just ( ".No, no.") Then I say let us admit into the councils of the nation those who acknowledge their allegiance to the Gov who acknowledge their all games to the thor-ernment, and swear to support the Constitution. It is all embrased in that. The supplification of arreath makes no difference if a man is not log-al, but you may adopt whatever test oath you choose to prove their legality that is a matter of detail for which I care mething for him the

down as fundamental by our fathers. It it was stand by then, it is a rule to stand by now. It is a fundamental principle that should be ad-hered to as long as free government lasts.

ME UNROLIS THE CONSTITUTION.

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