TFRMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The WEEKLY SERVINEL is published every Monday SERI-WIEKLY ON Saturdays and Wednesdays

Terms:

Weekly, one year, in advance,	\$1 00
Semi-weekly, one year, in advance,	5 60
Semi weekly, six months in advance,	2 50
Daily, one year,	18 00
Daily, six months,	5 00
Daily, throo months,	3 00
Daily one month,	1 60

The Annual Election.

The election for Governor and members of the Legislature, by order of the late Convention, takes place on the 18th, of Oct, next, the third Thursday. It is, therefore, only forty days, not quite six weeks, off.

In many counties we have heard of no candidates yet announced or brought out by the peaple. The interests involved in this election are immense. Our Federal relations are still delicate and disturbing. The proposition of the Radical Congress to amend the Constitution of the U.S., in a manner deeply and widely affecting the reserved rights of the States, seriously reducing our representation in Congress, menaging the Southern States with universal negro auffrage, and distranchising the great body of our people who have ever filled public office, either under Federal or State authority, will be laid before the next Legislature for its rejection or adoption. This is a grave question. It will be urged upon the favor of the Legislature by the Radicals or Holdenites of the State, "as the bust we can do." Most gloomy and fearful predictions will be made of the consequences of rejection. We need firm, honest and able men, to meet this issue fally in the canvass, and it must be met, manfully, both on the hustings and in the Legislature.

Moreover, other important and exciting issues will be brought into the canvass. The change of the basis of representation, now fixed upon population and taxation, will be advocated, making the number of the white population the basis for representation for both Houses, thus ignoring the claims of property altogether.-Our financial difficulties must be carefully reviewed and considered by the next Legislature and various other serious subjects must enter into the campaign and into the Assembly.

We repeat that we need our soundest, ablest and most conservative men in the next Lorislature. Let the people move at once in this matter. It will be seen that Northampton has spoken out, and with one voice demands the re-election of Gov. Worth. This is no time for the people either to be indifferent to the election, or simply to cast their votes for old' friends or favorites. We would not vote for our father, if we doubted his soundness upon the great national issue before us. Every man we vote for most be anti-radical to the lith and he must be honest, patriotic, devoted to the honor and interest of the State, a sound loyal Union man and a friend of Andrew Johnson's policy. Vote for no one clae.

---Stamps.

Attention, of parties interested, is called to the following provision of the amendment to the Revenue act passed by Congress:

And provided further, That in all cases where the party has not allixed the stamp required by law upon any instrument made, signed, or is aned, at a time when and at a place where no collection district was established, it shall be lawful for him or them, or any party having an interest therein, to affix the proper stamp there-to, or if the original be lost, to a copy thereof; and the instrument or copy to which the prop-er stamp has been thus affixed prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, and the record thereof, shall be as valid, to all intents and purposes, as if stamped by the collector in the manner hereinefore provided. But no right acquired in good efore the stamping of such instrument or copy thereof, and the recording thereof, as herein provided, if such record be required by law, shall in any manner be affected by such stamping as aforesaid.

It thus appears that parties in possession of instruments made during the war and since, before a collection district was constituted, may themselves affix the proper stamps at any time prior to January 1, 1867.

Where the cossideration in deeds, &c., is expressed in Confederate currency, we learn that it is proper to scale that consideration to its value in greenbacks. Of course it would be best to do this with cognizance of a collector.

"The Milk in the Cocoanut."

There are only two points in the Radical programme that Southern Radicals care a groat about. The first is the disfranchising clause of the Howard amendment, by which they hope to get all the offices. The second is, to establish universal negro suffrage, which they think the most certain means of getting the offices.

But the truth is, if the Republic were to con sent to yield both measures, not one out of every hundred Radicals could either get the offices or hold them, For, in the first place, the negroes would not vote for one in a hundred of such ignorant, bad-tempered borras, and, in the sec ond place, if they were elected, the government, in many cases, would have to remove them for incompetency or delinquency.

THE Standard says that but for the fact that the machinery of the State government "is in the hands of secondonists," and but for the "influences thus brought to bear," it would be an easy matter to place the State in loyal hands,-by which it means in the hands of those who agree with it in political sentiment. How was it when the Ex-P. G. was a candidate for eivil Governor? All the machinery of the State government was in his hands then, - he had an mmense patronage at his disposal,-he put none but loyal men in office, of course, -but he wasn't elected !

THESENERIES.

WEEKLY.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIOUT THAN BE PRESIDENT" .- Heary Clay.

VOL. 1.

RALEIGH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1866.

NO. 35.

The "Loyal" Convention.

The Radical organ in this city speaks of the nondescript Convention of whites, negroes and bloomers at Philadelphia as "the loyal Convention." Of course, being "loyal," it endorses its doings. Lek us look at some of the more recent of its performances, in order to amuse ourselves, and, at the same time, see what delightful associations the Standard has selected.

The lowest abuse and foulest slanders of the President mark every stage of the proceedings. Is this loyal, in the estimation of the Ex. P. G. He is pronounced a traitor, a renegade, a perjurer, an example of "total deparavity," and an ally of Satan. On these and similar terms all the changes are rung hourty. Although the vocabulary of Billingsgate was well nigh exmusted, Mr. Theodore Tilton, the editor of a that at Mr. Johnson. He facetiously said: "A sand heard might find, an acceptable place in the sentinel. And first of this noble house, in general officer of the army asked him, on his way here, why the President was like a harp. struck with lightning ? Of course he could not tell. The answer was, *Because he is a blasted

A prayer, on the opening of one of the morn ing sessions, was delivered by one Rey. Mr. Newman, (a New Orleans Yankee belonging, as Brownlow does, to the M. E. Church, North.) and his infamous and blasphemous ravings-were enough to send a thrill of horror through any other assemblage. He invoked the Almighty "to deliver the country from the rule of him, who, by Sataric agency, has been imposed upon us as a ruler!" Is this "loyal?"

We have heretofore mentioned that Abis Anna Dickinson, the strong-minded advocate of breeches for women, yielding to pressing invita tions, had taken a sent of honor on the rostrum She also made a speech, in which she declared that "she was so overwhelmed by the outburst of undeserved enthusiom, with which she was preeted from true Southern men, that her tongue refused to do its office." This is something bare ly short of a miracle. Ordinarily, "the gentle Annie's" tongue is hung on a pivot, and wags at both ends

In the general mass of inanities, vulgarities and malignities, we find what is styed by the correspondent of the Washington Chronicle "An Historic Relic,"

"Mr. Charles Gibbons, Chairman of the Reception Committee, then came forward with small gavel in his hand, and said; 'I hold in my hand the identical gavel used in Charleston, South Carolina, when the Convention assembled there in 1860 for the dissolution of the Ameri can Union.' [Derisive laughter, and shouts of

This is the gavel which called together that Convention which declared the American Union dissolved. [Cries of 'break it up-throw here, &c.] 'Sir,' turning to Gov. Hamilton, I 'have the pleasure of tendering it to you for the pur-pose of calling together that loyal Convention which is to lay the foundation for the re estab lishment of that Union.'

Gov. Hamilton accepted the gift and then

Now it really appears to us that this presentation was in most excellent taste and exceedingly appropriate. The gavel is in worthy hands Our Ex. P. G. should have been present to assist Hamilton in the reception. The men who advocated secession and war in 1856 may well preach a crusade against peace and re-construction in 1866.

Gov. Coney, of Maine, gave it as his opinion that "the negro at the South is better fitted to vote than the most accomplished rebel from the Potomac to the Rio Grande." This is "loyal," of course, and may also be classed under the head of "decent;" and we suggest to the Radical organ that additional designation of its Convention.

Gov. Yates alluded to his friend Fred. Douglas, and said "he would rather walk arm-in-arm with that accomplished gentleman than march in a Johnson procession with the best-bred of

them." Notwithstanding all this theoretical sympathy, however, upon the part of the "loyal" Governors, a singular spectacle has been presented in Philadelphia: The Northern Radicals are trying to restrain their Southern brethren on the question of negro suffrage. At a meeting of Northern delegates, it was resolved that it would not do to go beyond the Congressional platform, for the present. They said their people were not prepared for the negro suffrage platform, and would not sustain it. They are perfectly wil line that the Southern people should descend to equality with the blacks, but they are not quite prepared to take that step themselves, and so advise their Southern brethren to drop the sub ject. This, however, they are unwilling to do. and, accordingly, it is understood that Hamilton and Brownlow, (both of them "pure" and "glo rious patriots," according to the Standard,) and other "Yoyal" men, will insist on a minority report, to be spread upon the records, insisting upon "nigger suffrage" square up. Goy. Andrew, of Massachusetts, thus explained the mat-

"Every aspirant who thinks it will aid him in his search for office will endeavor to secure negro suffrage. As soon as a candidate is og an opponent through white gotes, he will ura to seek revenge through negro votes. Thus two parties will be raised, and that is the most essential feature for us now. If we can keep the South out of any share in the government until we initiate an opposition party there, we are all

The Radical organ in this city speaks of thir teen (" loyal ") delegates in this Convention .-We have seen the names of but seven mention.

ed in the course of its proceedings. We proceed to classify them,—the Standard having failed to discharge this important duty: 1. Chaplain Glavis: - Convicted of a misde

meanor before a military Commission.

2. — Tourges: An Ohio abolitionist.

3. Hope Baine:—A Yankee and Universalist 4. Rev. Jas. Sinclair :- A Scotchman, under

censure by bis Presbytery.

5. D. R. Goodles: Aff expatriated North Carolina abolitionist. 6. Hon. A. H. Jones: — According to the Standard, a Jewrler from the Confeder te army.

7. Wynne: A Yankee or a North Carolina

Correspondence of the Sentinel. CHARLESTON, S. C., MILLS HOUSE,

September 5th., 1866. Massus, Entrous:- Having been in this famous city for a couple of days, it has occurred "teligious" paper, managed to Aling a new epi-, to me that some little notice of what I have seen which I am tabernacling. Mills House is spacious hostelrio, for all who are weary and love clean sheets, and for all who are hungry and affect fat things. This House was erected in 1853; and has always been a first class Hotel even in a city like this—which of yo.c was the scene of elegant losp's 'ty-and even now, in all its disasters, preserves much of its glorious

Mills House received 32 shells during the ige of Charleston, most of which burst, but left the stort old Mansion still standing erect. Its enterprising proprietor, Mr. Joseph Parcell, i constantly making repairs and improvements and, in so doing, frequently finds shattered places in its walls before unknown. This entlemen informs me that they have been doing splendially renunerative business for the last ear and more, notwithstanding the troubles of time, and the general impecuniosity which Mist the whole Southern country. Fewer sit at the tables just now, as many of the citiz as abroad in search of health and cool breezes, our has many are wise enough to seek in our own mountains. The table arrangements of Mills House are unimpenchable. But that is saying but little, considering their medits. Almost every-variety of fish, flesh, fowl and fruits are at command, brought at short notice by very polite and active servants. Of all these bounties, however, I could not partake, and it was somewhat amusing to see the stare on the face of Jim or Cato, when, after examining the long bill of fare, through spectacles, with great solemnity, I beel oned the sable attendant to my side, and asked him gravely to bring a slice of ham and some Irish potatoes. I suspect the African thought there was greenness somewhere. But with this diet I am familiar a ome, and this is no time to be swapping diets, unless you are quite sure of your digestive pow-ers, and can in a sickly season risk the untried capacity of a stomach, which is sadly unfamiliar with most of the viands with which these tables groan. No, sirs! give me hum and potatoes, till I get took again, and the and there have time to elevate myself, by slow degrees, to these prandial elegancies, where good nursing is at hand in case of Hygeian difficulties, and also till, ahem! I may have greenbacks enough to make the experiment. We are apt to talk most what we most deeply feel-and this may, perhans, account for this long story about tal comforts, not much indulged in to be sure, but seen with great appreciation. Your humble serhowever, punish the puddings and pies and iced sherbets, I believed they called them, and sundry other, almost forgotten, knick knackeries to a considerable extent. This is a great House, and a good House, this Mills

House Long may it wave! The desolation that swept across Charleston on that awful and tempestuous night when the fire king poured his whole wrath on this doomed city, causes one's heart to sink within him .-Charleston was cut in two, from river to river. The house in which I am writing barely escaped. It stood on the line of the terrible destroyer, and was in fact, considerably injured. The streets are yet in ruins. None able as yet to rebuild and reproduce their cherished homes. Many impoverished, ruined, some wanderers over the earth searching homes elsewhere. But where can they find such homes as they lost in this beautiful city on that awful night ? Wher shall they find the refined elegance in which they luxuriated? Where shall the domestic affections bloom as brightly as they once bloome in this Queen City? Will they find abroad King street, a Queen street, or a Meeting street, such as they left behind them? I have dered among the ruins, and my heart has saddened and ached at the woe that is spread among so many squares-at the broken fortun and the broken hearts made by this awful calamity. How is the city fallen! "Quantum mutata ab illa!" A thoughtfulness, almost sad, is on every brow. The lightness and gaiety of leart that once characterized Charlestonian seems to be unknown. In the olden time King street and Queen street and others were affive with business and beauty and fashion; clegan ladies and high toned gentlemen met you at al most every step-all gone now! You meet it They strive to remember that they once were great and flourishing and polished people. But it seems to be a hard struggle. The disasters of the past, and the humiliations of the present weigh them down, and put upon their prove spirits a burden hard to be borne,

I find that all with whom I have conversed on the subject have yielded with quiet dignity to the changed condition of political affairs.

They are all the friends of the President and his policy, and it does the heart of a North Carolinian good to hear with what deep feelings of respect they speak of her honored son, All are for Johnson, and all seem to be loyal, and disposed to fall back into the Union with quiet submission which seems indeed strange in South Carolinians. There is a dignity in their sufferings and a patience under provocation which seems to me more characteristic of the old reputation of our ewn modest, unpretending, much enduring old State. My heart goes out towards these Charlestonians, I never believed in their peculiar political creed. But I sympathise with them in their great sorrow, and, from the bottom of my heart, I them for the calm dignity with which they Yours, D.

The President's Progress.

The circumstances of the President's journey become more exciting as he traverses the West, on account of the sympathy and the intense hostility which the two parties in the community respectively exhibit towards him, and the bit-ferness they display towards each other. The trip through the "Western Reserve" of Ohio

was like running the gauntlet of savages, At Cleveland the President was exposed to the first public insults. While speaking there he was badgered by opponents in the crowd.— He was, however, by no means overawed or intimidated by the display of emilty, but pour ed the shot thick and fast into his assailants. As he left the city next morning flags were flaunted in his path, containing quotations from his former speeches, but there was no disturbance. At Norwich he was enthusiastically r ceived, but was also coarsely insulted. In an wer to an insulting remark from the crowd, the

"I should like to see that fellow who cries New Orleans,"

Cries of 'Here be is," and a billions, endayerous, b. zen, wall-eyed, red headed object, of the lower of atum of mankind, was shoved forward by the crowd, and answered with an im pudent stare the scarching look of the Presh

Mr. Johnson — "Ali, there you are! I thought you would look just about so."

The mobocratic element was again rampant and their rage was allowed its vocal outpouring while Mr. Johnson smilingly received the man ual and floral congratulations of his friends." At Fremont the President was very hand-somely received. Thirty six little girls in white bore a banner on which was touchingly is

scalbed "Welcome, our President." At Toledo and at Monroe, the President was also cuthusiastically received, and no unpleas-ant incident occurred. Detroit was the next point. Here the growd was immense, and so thronged and jammed every place that the re ception programme could not be carried out-Gen, Grant, who had left the party at Cleveland, here rejoined the President. The speech of welcome warmly complimented the President's policy, and predicted for it the triumphant support of the people. The President was deeply affected and spoke for more than an hour, amid great app'onse, though toward the last roused and incensed by insults. He commenced by reiterating an opinion which he has often ex-pressed, that this government has a great divine mission, which could not be defeated. He con-

"He had always upheld the Union, and hence he had opposed the South in their efforts to dissolve it. But they have been overcome. Their armies have disbanded. Having failed in their effort, they come forward and say 'we accept the terms you offer.' They come back repentant and acknowledging the supremacy of the Constitution, and ask to be admitted and welcomed as States composing, in part, our galaxy. This being done, where is there a man, gallant and patriotic, who, when his fee lies prostrated at his feet, would wish to degrade him? (Cheers.)-Such was not his estimation of the character of our people. The war having ceased, and the proclamation of peace having gone forth, and not an armed foe existing in any Territory or State, who, he asked, was it that wanted to reopen the wounds for the purpose of gratifying Who was it that desired again to see it prother's land drenched with a brother's blood Was there any one willing to go into another revolution? (Cries of "No, no,") He wanted to put a common sense proposition to his hear ers. Suppose that eleven foreign States were lying outside of the Union, with all their advantages and riches of minerals, with all th capacity to constitute and make us in part a

greater people. Suppose these States would so ne forward and say, 'We want to add our stars to your stars.'
Let me, he sa'd, ask this sea of upturned faces—I would ask every one whose heart beats with national pride, and the love of freedom with national pride, and the love of freedom-would you not make them a part of this repub-lie? (Cries of "yes", yes.") Would you receive them as accessories from a fereign power? (Re-newed cries—"we would.") Where then is the man who can hesitate, and see hone of his bone, and flesh of his flesh, asking for admission, and yet shut the cloor in his face? I care not by what name be is called, if he would do is a disunionist; a Northern secessionist and disu-nionist. I fought the battle on the Southern extreme, and now, when the circle is going around we find men attacking the Unionon the Northern verge, (Laughter and applause.) This glo-rious Union can be destroyed by a different way

than by dividing it. You may have concollda-tion in the hands of a few.

He returned to the action of Congress on the Freedmen's Bureau bill and their opposition to the Executive department of the Government; mid he would like to meet the whole phalan of the men opposed to his principles. He would like to see the legislative department of the government, that is making charges against the Erecutive, go before the American people and test the question at rashe; humble individual as he was, he would like to take the entire Congress entertaining these doctrines before the people and he would soon show who it was that was trying to absorb the liberty of the people. (Cheers,] He had stood as the Tribine of the people in defence of the people's rights, and he

would continue their defender Have I not, he said been elected President he you? (A voice-"That \$25,000 a year,") you? (A voice—"That \$25,000 a year.") On, indeed! That is what you give your Tribine is it? (Cheers.) Let me call your attention to this. I am not afraid to talk to the American people and all the little lellows they put into crowds to call out eatch words with a view of creating disrespect; I care yot for them. The whole keenel has been infined boose upon me long since—their little dog. Tray and Blanche and Sweet Heart—all have been let loose, yelping at my heels for the last eight months, (Cheers.) The whole pack of standerers and (Cheers.) The whole pack of standerers and calumniators and better get out of my way.

(Great cheering.) I tell them that the American people are taking hold of the questions at issue, and when they begin to consider them, these dampers and tyrants—because tyramy can be exercised more effectually by two hundred and feet way. and forty-two men than hy one single man-(cheers) of tell them it will be better for them keep their small boats near shore. (Contin-

The people are being waked up, and when the honest, intelligent and patriotic masses come to the rescue the whole set of them will be destroyed. But it was said here that I, the Tribune of the people, was getting \$25,000 a year; but I ask this question, has it been increased since I came into office? (Cheers and cries of "No, no.") But let me tell you what Congress has done. They changed their pay since they came in to power. Yes! this Con-gress that has assailed and attacked me for the faithful discharge of my duty when the citadel of freedom was attacked, (cheers) yes, this immacult e, this pure, this people loving, this devoted tongress finds it convenient, while they had the chance, while they were in power, to increase their pay nearly double. (Great cheering and hisses.) Those who live in glass houses should never throw stores, (Cheers.) Yes, this immaculate Congress increased their pay nearly double, willie at the same time they were magnanimous enough to vote \$50 for the brave two year vetersus of the war; \$50 bounty for the men who shed their blood and lost their limbs in the defence of the country. For men mutilated and disabled f om work forever this immaculate Congress gives \$50, while they double their own emoluments,—(cries of shame) receiving \$4,000 a year. Just pocket that as you go along. (Cheers and laughter.) They reckoned with some sagacity in the premises; they feared that there would be this uprising of the people, and that it would be the very last grab they would have at the public purse. (Cheers.) I trust in you, and trusting in you let the whole Congress come. Relying on you, I will meet their single handed and alone. In the words of the poet I exclaim:

Come one, come all this rock shall fly

From its firm base as soon as L'" many and work and description of

THE PEOPLE MOVING!

Meeting in Northampton County.

At a public meeting held in Jackson, Northampton county, on Monday last, Capt. J. M. S. Rogers was elected Chairman, and W. Talbert Walke and Thomas J. Garner were appointed

Secretaries. On motion of W. W. Peebles, a committee of tweive were appointed by the Chairman to re-port business for the meeting, and, if in their opinion advisable, to nominate suitable candi-dates for the next General Assembly of the

The following gentlemen constituted the com mittee:

W. W. Peebles, J. R. Mason, J. M. Moody, J. J. Bell, W. H. Garriss, Samuel T. Stancill, J. C. Fleetwood, Ethered Edwards, Henry Spivey, Henry Gatling, A. J. Harrel, James H. Ed-

In the absence of the committee, Dr. W. 8 Copeland, being called on, addressed the meeting endorsing President Johnson, and explaining in energetic language the efforts of the Radica party for the complete subjection of the people of the South, and their innovations on the Constitution of the U. S.

The committee returned and reported through their Chairman the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Congress has no right to de prive any State of its representation in that

That the Federal Government has no right whatever to abridge or interfere with the freedom of speech or the press, nor to interfere with the right of the people to worship God ac-cording to the dictates of their own consci-

try or punish civilians by military comm or by dram-head courts martial

That the question of suffrage belongs exclusively to the people of the States, and the Federal Government has no right whatever to interfere with it. That the Federal Government has no right to

That the Federal Government has no right to take private p operty but for public use, and in no case without making just compensation.

That to that the people of the Southern States, when at the same time they are denied representation, is a high-hunded outrage, and is direct opposition to one of the leading principles up in which the evolutionary war was fought and

won by our fathers.

That is vation should be made equal and uni form, and that the exemption of what is term ed government securities or bonds from taxation altogether, is an unjust and an editous discrim-ination in favor of the rich against the poor, of the capitalist against the laborer, and of the monied aristocracy against the industrial classes of the country.

That the Freedmen's Bureau and the Civil

Rights bills are offices and vindictive acts of Congressional legislation, and violative of the principles of the Constitution.

That in behalf of the people of Northampton

county, we heartily approve of President John-son's reconstruction policy and, bis course in the war which he is warring against, fanaticism and admire the manly boldness with which he is striving to preserve from farther violation the constitution of our common country. On motion the resolutions were unanimously

adopted,;
The committee having offered, as nominees,
Gen. T. J. Persons, for the Senate, and Gen. M.
W. Kunsonrand Samuel T. Stancill, for the House of Commons, on motion the nominations

were unanimously accepted

On motion, the nomination of Governor Worth for another term of office was approved by acclamation. A committee of three, consisting of R. B.

Pechies, Dr. W. S. Copeland and J. J. Bell were on motion appointed by the Chair to apprize Messya Persons, Ransom and Stancill of their nomination,

The proceedings of the meeting were, on motion ordered to be published in the Weldon Servi Weekly State and the Raleigh Sential.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned J. M. S. ROOERS, Chm'n J. M. S. ROGERS, Chm' W. Palik of Warre, / See's Thomas J. Garrens, / See's

The famous province of Venetia, lately ceded by Austria to France, is very well known to the world, but the space which it occupies on the map of Europe is not so well known. contains 3,870,500 acres of ground, and 2,483, 968 inhabitants at the last census.

THE SENTINEL.

. RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The circulation of the SERVING makes it one of the most desirable mediums of advertising in the

Advertisements, occupying the space of 10 lines of minion type or less, which we call a square, we charge as follows for insertion in the weekly

For one month, For two months, For six months, For one year,

JOB WORK executed with neatness at the Searce NEL OFFICE. -

Correspondence of the Sentinel. COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 7, 1860.

Messra Editors:—The rail brought me last night from the quondam Queenly city to this city of desolation. How the remaining citizens of Columbia can bear to live here, and daily witness the ruins of what was once so beautiful, is a marvel to me. I am sure that I should be in danger of by sting with rage at least three times a day. The ruthless destruction of the metropelis was surely enough in itself, without the superadded rescality of attempting to fasten the stigma of its rain on one of the noblest and purest men of the age. Everybody here knows who did the deed of infany, and it is piliful to talk in this connexion of the "dishonored name of Wade Hampton," The blackened and tottering walls of the fairest portion of the city tell the tale of vandalism, and will long bear the memorials of the ruthless scourge of the South, the modern Attila, whose legions were commanded to burn and destroy, without more; or discrimination. Portland, a new months age, was visited by a conflagration, and millions in money, supplies for the houseless and the destitute, have been sent to that desoluted city. No enemy had applied, the torch. It was a simple accident that laid waste the city of Porfland.

Columbia was sacked and burned by an infuriate drunken soldiery, who revelled in their unbely work until the signal was given to cease operations, and the rest was left to the angry winds. Thousands were left houseless and homeless, no raiment to wear and no food to eat. No word of sympathy came to the poor stricken wretches. No means were contributed by those whose tender hearts were meltist into outcorn. tions liberality to the poor of Portland, Many would doubtless have scorned their gifts, but among those ruined wretches were many willows and orphans, steeped in poverty, many once contented slaves, by this means made free in deed, but having happy homes thus laid waste. who would have been saved from want and star vation, who would have welcomed any relief. The call was in vain. There was no mercy even for those harmless and unoffending sufferers,-They were all included in the same category of the imputed guilt of those who had comspired against the best and most merciful government the world ever saw, a government theoretically presumed to be one of choice and of love, in the adminstration of which all are presumed to act in Arcadian faith and simplicity.

Mesars, Editors, I have seen in several paper

but not in yours, a poem by Fanny Downing, of great merit, in which the ruins of Columbia are made to address the ruins of Portland, in the manner of table-talk between the two sister cities, in which domestic dialogue are rehearsed rather energetically some wholesome truths. Can you not bunt up this fine poem and give it a place in your excellent paper ! I am sure your readers would read it with pleasure and pride.

The called session of the Legislature commenced yesterday, and the message of Gov. Orr is in the papers this morning. It states very sensible reasons for calling the members away from their homes at this busy senson. Their high Court of Error has decided their stay law to be unconstitutional and His Excellency think some other means should be adopted to save from early rain their impoverished people. The debtor class had relied on their growing crops to relieve them from embarrasement. That crop throughout the State, from the drought and if any, more than one fourth of what was on its production. The Governor states propelly that the credit of the State has never yet been tarnished, and funds necessary to anve from ut-ter destruction the oppressed and impoverished debtors may in some way be procured by the State and distributed, on loan, to those in greatest distress.

There has to be additional legislation b which the Freedmen may come under the full jurisdiction of the civil courts. To accomplish this object certain discriminations in color must be abolished. And the Freedmen must be admitted to equal civil rights with the once superior class. The Governor recom-mends that the Freedmen be admitted as wit-nesses, not only in cases where they are parties but in all calls whitsoever, and states his reasons for recommending this change.

A live General and Incly, driven in a hand-

some carriage by a driver dressed in blue, orna-mented with considerable bright bluss and followed by a gaily not need and caparisoned outrider in the rear, was pointed out as Gen. Dan E. Sickles and his wife, with whom in forme times the public was pretty familiar. The military at Columbia, as well as in Charleston seem to be on peaceable terms with the attizens, though there does not appear to be much intercourse between them, except on matters of lusiness. The gentlemen in blue dined together, at the same table, in the Hotel of Niekerson, where, for one day, I rested my foot. This Hotel is very recommodious and well kept. It was once used as a Young Ladies College, and is well adapted to that, its original purpose, as it is now to the comforts of way-faring men.

No one can virit columbia without going to the machiness of the machiness of the same and the sa cens, though there does not appear to be much

No one can visit Columbia without going to see the magnificent Capitol building,—yet, and large to be, I fear, in an undistrict state. It was uninjured by the fire, though buildings near and around it were consumed. A large mass of broken columns, most corgeously ornamented and encyed, and other decorations and material for the building, and amounting in value, as I was teld, to three querters of a million dollar-he crambled in different parts of the square to front, having been broken and crushed in the conflagration of the buildings intended to proeet them; of segment to sto

The House of Representatives hold their sersions in one of the college buildings, and the Senate sits in another of these buildings, on the opposite side of the square. I saw unoun members but few apparent evidences of their great and crushing sorrow. They not each other and their friends in great cordiality and cheerfulness of spirit, and it is only when you git quietly by their side, and take in aut-dued tones, that you learn how deeply they are pierced. The House is composed of a fine looking body of men, most of them evidently gentlemen, and men of high honor and noble bearing.

Among the strangers I saw there was the in-

evitable and very patriotic and self-acrificing R. J. Powell. May the Palmetto State treat him kindly, and give him whatever he came to ee them about!