THE SENTINEL.

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Manufactures.

The North has been made rich by its superior skill and enterprise and by its happy system of dividing the labor of its people. This, added to the indomitable energy of the Northern people, has been the chief source of its' wealth. This has been accomplished by the labor of white men; colored society every where, when reduced to free labor, being greater consumers than producers.

The South must now profit by this example. Our colored population, under proper direction, can accomplish more for themselves and more for the country in agricultural pursuits than at any thing else. As laborers, as planters and farmers, they can become more truly independent as a class, than at any thing else. As me chanics, or domestic servants, some few of them may get along respectably, but it is only as tillers of the soil; that any large number of them can hope long even to obtain the necessaries of life. But industry, frugality and a determination to become superior laborers in agriculture, will make them comfortable and independent in a few years. This, therefore, is their proper vocation. Experience has proven that few of them can make skillful mechanics, or merchants, or manufacturers or miners. These seem to be special vocations for the white

If we had the capital in the State, and we think it might be obtained in some way, we should strongly urge the immediate establishment of large factories of various kinds, especially in every town in the State with 2 500 inhabitants. In this City we ought to have two or three, and so it should be in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Charlotte, and other places. We regard W. H. Willard, Esq., as a public benefactor, for his efforts in inaugurating a factory in this City for the manufacture of colored cotton goods, such as stripes, plaids, gingham, and possibly prints or calicoes at a future day. We learn that the lot has been purchased, and in a few days, the machinery will be procured to commence the work. The plan is to work the factory by steam. The spinning will be done elsewhere. No money will be expended for building houses and tenements for the employees, as they will be drawn from the city, and the location of the factory will be such as to enable the operatives to live at their own homes. Thus a number of females, who find it difficult to make a living, will be furnished with remunerative employment .-Would that we had two such factories employing 500 employees each, in this City, Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern and Charlotte as an experiment.

The profit of such Factories to the stockholders is unquestionable. The statistics of the Georgia and Northern factories show this to we the most renumerative investment that can be made. Besides this, they furnish a comfortable support to large numbers of the indigent persons who find it difficult to make a living. Let us have the Factories a-going.

---Thurlow Weed on Butler.

"The old man," as Mr. Weed is usually called by New York politicians, has written a very straightforward letter to the Times, declaring his reasons for supporting Hoffman for the Governorship of New York, although he is a Demorrat. He divides Radical honors between Democrats and Republicans, and pays his re spects to Butler with a little grim humor in the following sentence:
"Leading Republicans and Democrats are

now rivaling each other in their extreme Radicalism. Gen. B. F. Butler, a Democrat, who supported Breckinridge for President, is now a neck ahead of Mr. Sumner in the race for President in 1870. Though signally unfortu nute in his conflicts with Bethel and Fort Fisher, Gen'l Butler presses the South now vigorously and gallantly!

A Woman Runs for Congress. New Your, October 11.—Mrs. Elizabeth Ca-dy Stanton presents herself in a card, published alsowhere, this morning to the voting population of the Eighteenth Congressional Distr a candidate for representative in Congress.— She professes independent principles with a moral reservation in favor of the Republican party, provided it advocates negro suffrage, and asks support on the high ground of safety of the nation and justice to its citizens,

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.-- We learn that Mr. John A. Brown, Superintendent of the Merchants Union Express Company, was of the Merchants Union Express Company, was here during the session of the meeting of the sockholders of the National Express Company and made two propositions to them. One was that his company would buy the National out and take their officers, roads and property and conduct the business. The other was that the companies should unite, and the Merchants Express Company should transact the business in the Northern States, whilst that of the Southern S ates should be done by the National, Neither proposition has been accepted, though both are under consideration. We give these rumors as we have heard them and do not vouch for their correctness. The stockholders will reassemble on the 19th proximo.—Richmond Examiner.

Be Consistent.

Hon, Thaddeus Stevens states in his speech at Lancester that "whoever in governed by the laws has a right to make them." That is all we ask. Let the South, then, have its proper voice in legislation. They pay customs; they are summoned on Federal juries; they are assessed and levied upon by Federal revenue agents. Taxation and representation are ins THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN

THE PARTY OF THE PARTY IS NOT

WEEKLY.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RICHT THAN BE PRESIDENT" .- Henry Clay.

RALEIGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1866.

VOL. 1. A seeing and a state of

I From the New York World, I Impeachment of President Johnson.

(Commenting on Butler's scheme of impeaching the President, by which the President is to be declared suspended from his office during his "trial." the World argues :]

This inconfous fallacy rests upon an assumption which a little scrutiny will easily explode. The assumption is, that an officer under impercharent stands in the same relation to the tribunal appointed to try him that an ordinary criminal does to an ordinary court. Because court of justice never tries a criminal unless it has custody of his person, it is inferred that the same rule holds in the trial of an impeached officer by the Senate. The analogy fails in consequence of a total difference in the liability of he persons seemsed. The Constitution declares that "judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any future office It is not necessary for the Senate to have the custody of the accused in order to inflict this punishment. But an ordinary criminal, on trial for theft, murder or other crime, is liable to be punished by positive inflictions on his person. It would be an idle folly to go through the form of passing a sentence of death or imprisonment if the culprit was beyond the reach of the offl cers of the law. A person impeached of a crime otherwise punishable than by deposition from office, is also hable to the ordinary penalties of the same crime by the judgment of the ordinary tribunals. The impeachment having no other aim than simply to vacate his office, can accomplish its purpose just as well without the custody of his person as with. He is sammoned to appear on the same principle that the detendant in a civil suit is summoned to appear. If he stays away, he only waives his opportunity of defence. An afficer summoned to appear and answer to an impeachment has those three alternatives, with perfect freedom of selection, namely : he may appear in person; he may appear only by counsel; or he may decline to appear at all. In the case of Justice Samuel Chase, of the United States Su-preme Court, impeached in 1805, the Senate, af-ter organizing as a high court of impeachment, adopted the following as one of its rules of pro-

ceeding:
"10. The person impeached shall then be called to appear and answer the articles of impeachment exhibited against him. If he appears, on ANY PERSON FOR HIM, the appearance shall be recorded, stating particularly if by himself, OR IV BY AGENT OR ATTORNEY; naming the person ap-pearing, and the capacity in which he appears. If he does not appear, either personally, OH BY AGENT OR ATTORNEY, the same shall be recorded."

It is clear, from this weighty and authoritative precedent, that General Butler is wholly wrong in his law, Instead of the President being taken into custedy and imprisoned, it depends on his voluntary choice whether he will appear before the court at all. If he appears, he is just as free to pear by attorney as

in person.

Judge Story, in his commentaries on the Constitution, describes at length the formalities observed in trials for impeachment. We cite the following passage as corroborating the in-ferences we have drawn from the rule of the court in Judge Chase's case : "If he" [the person impeached] "does not appear, in person or by attornoy, his default is recorded, AND THE SENATE MAY PROCEED EX PARTE TO THE TRIAL OF THE impracultant. If he does appear in person of by attorney, his appearance is recorded."

by attorney, his appearance is recorded."

There have been, in all, four cases of impeachment since the beginning of our government, namely, that of William Blount, 1799; John Pickering, 1805; Samuel Chase, 1805, and Jas. II. Peck, 1831. The law governing such trials, as stated by Judge Story, is founded on the precedents furnished by these four cases. The armonder of the state o gument of General Butler, in support of the position of Wendell Phillips, that the President must necessarily be suspended from office during the trial, falls to the ground in the face of this uniform usage. But, even if the exploded assumption of Butler were correct, the taking of the President into temporary custody would not operate as a suspension from office. If he should be totally disabled for six weeks by typhus fever, we suppose no body is absurd enough to any that he would cease to be Presi dent during his illness, and that the President of the Senate would be inducted into the execuof the Senate would be inducted into the executive chair. The government would, in that case, be administered by the heads of departments, and papers requiring the President's name would remain unsigned until his recovery. That his office could not be filled by another person during his transient disability may be shown by a conclusive analogy. Suppose Chief Justice Chase should be impeached, would his office be vacant during the trial? If so, the President could send to the Senate a nomination to fill the vacancy. The idea of his doing so is utterly preparence. preposterous. The office can be vacated only after a conviction, and in consequence of a sentence. To make the office vacant is the only penalty which the Constitution allows against an officer impeached; and it is absurd to suppose the punishment can date from the accusa

tion instead of from the judgeme 1.

If we were to hazard a conjecture as to the course of the President, in case he should be im-peached, it would be that he will object to the competency of the court and refuse to appear.

If, when the law gives a man the benefit of If, when the law gives a man the benefit of twelve jurymen, an iniquitous court should at-tempt to try him before seven, he would refuse to plead. The Constitution gives an impeach-ed officer the right to be tried by seventy two Senators, and requires two-thirds of the mem-bers to convict. If the Radicals attempt to try the President by fifty-two, he has a right to deny the jurisdiction of a court of impeachment so composed.

Mr. George Barton, just arrived at Galveston, from Cordova, Mexico, informs the Alexe that Gen. Price was sick when he left, and that both Price and Shelby would be glad to get back if they could return safely.

Mr. L. F. Taaistro, for many years the chief translator in the State Department at Washing-ton, has lately supervised a manuscript from the pen of the late Edgar A. Poe, which will be published.

Speech of General Wade Hampton on the Crisis, Delivered Before the "Soldiers' Association" at Walhalla, S. C., September

22, 1866 Knowing the interest with which the people of our State regard the utterances of General Wade Hampton at this critical junction of public affairs, we lay before them this evening a full report of his speech delivered at Walhalla,

Pickens District, on the 22d ultimo : Fellow-Citizens and Brother Soldiers of Pickens: -In response to your kind invitation to join you to-day, I have come to participate in the grateful ceremonies of this occasion. It affords me great satisfaction, I assure you, to do so, because it is eminently fit and proper that every surviving soldier of the South should at all times and everywhere pay all possible respect to the memory of his dead comrades. Another reason which urged me strongly to be present to day was that I might have the pleasare of seeing again so many of the men who lought so long and so well under my command.

You may perhaps, fellow-citizens, think that any discussion of general politics is inappropriate on an occasion of this sort, but as I may not again have an opportunity to place myself right upon the record, or to correct the misrepresentations of both my antecedent and present posi tion, disseminated by the Radical press, may claim your indulgence for a brief discussion of these topics? It is full time that some voice from the South should be raised to declare that though conquered she is not humiliatedthough she submits, she is not degraded; that she has not lost her self-respect; that she laid down her arms on honorable terms; that she has observed these terms with the most perfect faith; and that she has a right to demand a like observance of them on the part of the North. Would to God that some voice more potent than mine would utter these truths! Would to God that the tongues of those great statesmen of Carolina who in times past warned, counselled, directed our people were not hushed in death, or that those which more recently stirred the southern heart to its profoundest depths were not now as silent as death itself!

But, perhaps, in the midst of this silence so protound, even my voice, feeble as it is, may be not without that weight which always attaches to the utterance of truth, and in this hope I venture to discuss our condition and policy. What then, is our condition? For four years the South was the victim of a cruel and unnecessary is our condition? For four years the war-a war marked on the part of her oppo neats by a barbarity never surpasted, if equalled, in the annals of civilized warfare. The sword failed to conquer her, for on nearly every battle field she was victorious, and her enemies were forced to resort to weapons more congenial to their nature—fire and famine. The torch was applied with an unsparing hand. The mansion of the rich; the cottage of the poor; peaceful villages; thriving cities; even the temples of Most High God, fell before this ruthless destroyer; leaving to mark the spots where once they stood but ashes and blackened ru-

All the industrial resources of the South were wantonly destroyed or stolen, and gaunt famine followed in the footsteps of the invaders. The men who had borne without a-murmur every privation, who had faced death shapes without flinching, were not proof against the cries which came to them from homeless and starving wives and children. They laid down their arms, which they had crowned with eternal lustre, and they accepted the terms offered to them by the North. What were these terms? Throughout the whole war the North declared in the most solemn and authoritative manner that she fought solely to re-establish the Union; to bring back to one fold all the States, and to give to all equal rights and equal liber ty. This was the constant declaration of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Seward not only announced the same principle, but he declared that whatever might be the result of the war, not only would all the rights of the Southern States be preserved, but that all their institutions would be intact. The Congress of the United States, in a

resolution passed I think unanimously and never repealed, announced the object, and the sole union under the supremacy of the Constitution.
The very powers under which we laid down our arms promised the protection of the government and gave the assurance that we should not be interfered with so long as we obeyed the declarations were made not only to the South but to foreign nations; and the South was as premacy of the National Government to be received into the Union as equal members of the great family of States, with all her rights and

all her privileges unimpaired.

These were the terms upon which the South capitulated. On her part she was to cease war, to renew her allegiance to the National Government, and to express her loyalty to the Consti-tution of the United States. On the part of the North there was to be amnesty for the past,-a recognition of the Southern States as equal members of the Union,—and a solemn pledge that all their rights should be held sacred. This was the construction placed by the South upon the covhonest construction it will admit of. How have the parties to this covenant fulfilled their obligations? I have said that the South per-formed her's with the most perfect faith. Let me prove the assertion. She was to cease war. n our commanding officers signed the conventions which put a stop to the war, every soldier of the Confederacy, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, laid down his arms and returned to his home or to the spot where his

home had been.

The next condition of the terms required from the South a renewal of her allegiance to the general government. In every Southern State the people, by their conventions, their legislatures, and individually, conformed promptly to this condition. Loyalty to the Constitution of the United States was exacted as the only other article of the terms required of the South. I assert that she has fulfilled this part of the compact, as well as the others, to the letter, and that in the true acceptation of the word she is loyal. What is "loyalty?" It is nothing more nor less than faithfulness,— —obedience to the laws of that government

earth manifested a higher faith, or been more obedient to the laws of the land than we have been since our allegiance to the government has been renewed ? Many of these taws we regard as illegal and unconstitutional, but to not one of them has the shadow of resistance been made We have yielded an implicit, if not a cheerful obedience to all, trusting that time would rectify the evils under which we labor, What higher proof of loyalty could be given

But, fellow-citizens, was the South ever disloyal to the Constitution of the United States? deny that she ever was, and I challenge her most bitter enemies to adduce one single in-stance in which she has ever been. From the adoption of that Constitution up to the time when she framed one for her own governance no one can lay to her charge a single violation of any clause of that instrument. Did she ever propose to change, it ? Did she ever evade any of its provisions? Did she ever dendunce it as a "league with hell and a covenant with the devil?" Nay more; when she feared the devil?" Nay more; when she framed a Constitution for herself, did she not adopt the old and honored one almost word for word ?-Had the North been but half as loyal as the South has ever been, no war would have deso-lated our country, and the Union would be, what its founders intended, one of equal and sovereign States, bound together by the strong ties of paternal affection, instead of what it now is, a consolidated despotism of the stronger States, ruling with a rod of iron the weaker ones. The South is, and ever has been, loyal

in the proper sense of the word. * I repudiate as heretical and damnable that morality which inculcates a "higher law" than the Bible teaches. And as to religion, I confess that after the way they call heresy, so worship I the "God of my fathers." We obey the laws of the land; we pay the taxes levied on us; we support the Constitution; and we acknowledge the supremacy of the National gov ernment. The North has no right to demand or to expect of us more than this. She has no right to ask that we should give up the divine right—which even slaves enjoy—of freedom of opinion; that we should deny the principles we hold sacred: that we should abase ourselves in the dust to propitiate her good will, or that we should kiss the rod that smites us.

"Shall free-born men in humble awe Submit to servile shame, Who from consent and custom draw The same right to be ruled by law Which kings pretend to reign."

Shall we, who were free-born men, be so hase as to declare that our country has met the fate it deserved ? Shall we submit to the shame which would cling to us forever if we admit that we have been guilty of treason ? Shall We cover ourselves with eternal infamy by branding as traitors the men who died for us, and to whose memory you are now paying honor !-Never! Never!! Never!!! Let any fate, however hard, be our lot rather than such dishono be ours. When the gallant warrior-king of old saw in the defeat of his brave army the ruin of all his hopes, proud, though conquered, he could still exclaim, "All is lost save honor?"—Let us, amid the failure of our hopes, the wreck of our fortunes, strive to save, like him, what

is far more precious than all else, our honor, I have given you the record of the South, I have shown how well she has kept her faith untarnished how closely she has observed her obligations. Let me turn now to the record of the North. Bear in mind that in giving this I shall simply state facts, leaving you to draw your own inferences. I propose to sty what the North has done. I do not intend to discuss the morality, the honesty, or the justice of her ac-tions. When the tyrapt disputed the assertions of the philosopher, and endeavored to draw him into an argument, the reply of the latter was: "I do not choose to argue with the commander of thirty legions." Without being a philosopher, I can recognize the force of this answer, and I waive argument as totally inappropriate in a discussion of this sort. Facts, which are said to be stubborn things, will be amply sufficient

for my purposes at present.

For four years the North waged war upon us, only, as she solemnly declared, to bring us back into the Union. More than a year ago the South expressed her willingness to return, and yet she is now as effectually out of the Union as if she had never tormed a part of it. The North professed to fight for the Constitution. As soon as she had the power to do so, she changed that Constitution, and she violated its sacred provis-Constitution, and she violated its sacred provis-ions. The North protested that she did not fight for conquest or for plunder. The Southern States are at this moment practically conquered provinces, and more of their moveable property is now in the hands of northern soldiers, who stole it, than in those of its rightful possessors. The parole which Southern Soldiers received promised, as I have already said, that they should not be interfered with so long as they obeyed the laws of their own States. And yet on their return to their States they were allowed to exercise any right pertaining to free citizens until they had, under oath, endorsed all the acts of Congress, and declared the abelition of slavery fixed, irrevocable, and constitution-

Amnesty for the past had been repeatedly promised to the South; yet how many of her citizens are still, in the brotherly language of the Radicals, only "unpardoned rebels," whilst her most honored and best beloved son languishes in a felon's cell, denied the sacred right guaranteed by the Constitution of a "speedy trial by an impartial jury." The Southern States were to be recognized as equal members of the Union. They are still excluded from that Union. And even in the imposition of taxes there is no equality; for the cotton of the South has to bear a heavy discriminating tax for the benefit of the North. All the rights of the South were to be held sacred. She has only the right to live and to labor, perhaps to com

plain, though to do so may be treason.

I have placed before you the record of the South and that of the North. Let the world decide which is entitled to honor, which to shame. I have drawn in dark colors, but also in too true ones, the condition of our country and I now turn to the discussion of what should be our policy. In the anomalous condition in which we are placed, it is a untiter of great-difficulty to mark out the proper course for us to pursue; but there are certain cardinal principles of which we should never lose sight. The NO. 40.

first of these is, that as we accepted the terms offered to us by the North in good faith, we are bound by every dictate of honor to abide by them fully and honestly. They are none the less binding on us because the dominant and unscrupulous party at the North refuse to ac-cord to us our just rights. Let us, at least, prove ourselves worthy of the rights we claim. Let us set an example of good faith, and we can then appeal with double effect to the justice and magnanimity of the North.

These virtues, I would fain hope, are not to-

tally extinct among the people, and there are brave men there who are battling for justice, for constitutional liberty, for the equality of all the States, and for the rights of the South. The only hope, not alone for the South, but for freedom itself, on this continent, lies in the success of this party. We are their natural allies, and I would sacrifice much,—where honor and principle are not invaded, and then I would not yield one jot or tittle,—to strengthen their hands in the great contest, which is soon to decide the fate of constitutional liberty and republican institutions in the United States. The President of the United States has lent the great influence which his high position, his strong intellect, his firm purpose, and his indomitable will give to this new conservative party, and to his support every Southern man should rally cordially.

We may perhaps feel that he has not gone to the extent of his power or of our expectations in carrying out his policy to its legitimate ends, but we cannot forget that he has been the only bulwark to stand between our unhappy country and certain, irretrievable, and everlasting ruin. But for him the horrors we endured during the war would have been far surpassed by those of peace. And though differing with him in many points, I cheerfully accord to him the highest praise for the brave and patriotic stand he has taken in defence of the South and of the Constitution. There is one other point on which there should be no misunderstanding as to our position, no loop on which to hang's possible misconstruction as to our views, and that is the abolition of slavery. I have already intimated that the mode by which the North secured the acquiescence of the South in the consummation of this purpose was a breach of faith on her part.
Of all the inconsistencies of which the North

has been guilty-and their name is legion-none is greater than that by which she forced the Southern States, while rigidly excluding them from the Union, to ratify the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, which they could do legally only as States of that Union. But the deed has been done, and I for one do honestly declare that I never wish to see it. revoked. Nor do I believe that the people of revoked. Nor do I believe that the people of the South would now remand the negro to slavery if they had the power to do so unquestioned. Under our paternal care, from a mere handful he grew to be a mighty hour. He came to us a heathen, we made him a Christian.—Idle, victous, savage in his own country, in ours he became industrious, gentle, civilized. Let his history as a slave be compared hereafter with that which he will make for himself as a freeman, and by the result of that comparison we are willing to be judged. A great responsibility is lifted from our shoulders by this freeman, and by the result of that comparison we are willing to be judged. A great responsibility is lifted from our shoulders by this emancipation, and we willingly commit his in which he has been placed. As a slave, he was faithful to us; as a freeman, let us treat him as a friend. Deal with him trankly, just ly, kindly, and my word for it he will recipro-cate your kindness, clinging to his old home, his own country, and his former masters. If you wish to see him contented, industrious, use-ful, aid him in his effort to clevate himself in the scale of civilization, and thus fit him, not only to enjoy the blessing of freedom, but to

should pursue, are, it appears to me, these; -That we should fulfil all the obligations we have entered into, to the letter, keeping our faith so clear that no shado... of dishonor can fall on us; that we should sustain Mr. Johnson cordially in his policy, giving our support to that party which railies around him; that we should yield full obedience to the laws of the land, reserving to ourselves at the same time of opinion; and that, as to the great question which so materially affected our interests, the abolition of slavery, we should declare it set-tled forever. Pursue this course steadily; bear with putience and dienity those evils which are pressing heavily on you; commit jourselves to the guidance of God, and whatever may be your late, you will be able to face the future

Brother soldiers of Pickens, the grateful task your kindness imposed on me is finished. I wish that I could have discharged it in a manner more worthy of you, of the occasion, and of the men whose memory you are now honoring. But your kindness, of which I have had so many proofs, will induce you to overlook the many faults of my performance, I am sure, knowing as you must do how fully my heart is with you in the sacred work you have this day commenced.

Secretary has ordered the Rebel archives to be placed in Captain Meade's house, instead of Ford's theatre, which was purchased for that purpose, on the ground that it would be disrospectful to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, who was killed there, to place these Rebel memorials in that building. Captain Meade claims that such use of the house of his late mother is objectionable on the same ground, and he demands that the government shall take the house off his hands.

Boston, Oct. 9.—Maria Cayanaugh and Handon with the sacred work you have this day commenced.

ommenced.
It only remains for me to thank you for the courtesies you have extended to me on this occasion; to thank you, as I do most gratefully, for the spontaneous and unsolicited compliment you paid me a year ago at the ballot-box, and to wish that you may be prosperous, happy, and

Master Owen: "O, aunty, make Freddy be-have himself; every time I hit him on the head with the mallet he bursts out crying!"

"That's very singular, sir," said a young lady to a gentleman who had just kissed her. "Oh well, my dear miss, I will soon make it plural." Every woman is in the wrong until she ories and then she is in the right instantly.

They have an entertainment in Dieppe' called "Luciter in the jaws of Hell." A side show is exhibiting in this country.

A little orphan boy, who has recently suppor-bled himself by blacking boots in Little Rock, Arkansas, has become the possessor of a fortune of one hundred and twenty thousand dellars, by the death of a wealthy relative in Louisians.

THE SENTINEL.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

as follows for insertion in the weekly :

For two insertic For one month,

JOB WORK executed with neatness at the Sans

The Sword of Robert Lee. DY "MOTHA," NO

Forth from its scatbard, pure and bright
Flashed the award of Lee!
Far in the front of the deadly fight,
High o'er the brave, in the cause of right,
Its statulens sheen, like a beacon light,
Led us on to victory.

Out of its scabbard, where full long
It slumbered peacefully—
Boused from its rest by the battle-e
Shielding the feeble, smitting the eir
Guarding the right, avenging the wi
Gleamed the sword of Loo!

Forth from its scabbard, high in air

Boneath Virginia sky—
And they who saw it gleaming there,
And knew who bore if, knelt to swear
That where that sword led they would dare
To follow and to die,

Out of its scabbard! Nover liand
Waved sword from stain as free,
Nor purer sword led braver band
Nor braver bled for a brighter land,
Nor brighter land had a cause as gran
Nor cause, a chief like Lee!

Forth from its scabbard! how we prayed
That sword might victor be!
And when our triumph was delayed,
And many a heart grew sore afraid,
We still hoped on, while gleamed the blade
Of noble Robert Lee!

Forth from its scabbard all in vain.
Forth flashed the sword of Loe!
The shounded now in its sheath age
It sleeps the sleep of our mobile slat
Defeated, yet without a stain,

THE MYSTERIOUS HOSPITAL PATIENT -- Reference has several times been made to a poor Confederate soldier, who either from the hardships of active service or from injury in battle had lost his mind and his voice, and who at the time of the fall of the Confederacy was left in the hospital at Tallahassee, Florida, naknown to all and of course unable to give an account of himself. In the Tallahassee Sentinel, of the 4th, instant, we find the following in reference

to him:

"The unfortunate and unknown hospital patient in this city, of whom much has been said in this paper, has not yet been heard to apeak, but is said to be gradually improving; and it is thought that with proper treatment he will oventually regain his mind. We understand that his Honor, Mayor Eppes, has presented him with a new suit of clothes, that he might be decently dressed to be driven out in an ambulance, to enjoy the benefit of the fresh air and the change of scene, which have had a

emancipation, and we willingly commit his destiny into his own hands, hoping that he may prove himself worthy of the new position if that delicate operation can ever be done. We hope that we will be perdoned for a personal incident, in this connection. We had two particular friends in the U. S. army; the one born north of the Susquehanna, and the other South of it. Both adhered to the U. S. Government. The Northern man took the field and fought us obsti-nately: the Southern kept out of harm's away, but secured a good paying position, as a teach-er. After the war, we wrote to the latter, which er. After the war, we wrote to the latter, which hersefused to answer. The former, learning that we had fallen into the hands of the "Blessed Bureau" and other benevolent institutions, sent us a kind invitation to bring the wife and little rebs to spend the summer months with him. It is easy in this case to answer the question "which now of these two, thinkest thous is neighbor unto him, which fell among thieres?"

—Land We Love (Gen. D. H. Hill)

General News.

OFFICIAL TOMPOOLERY. - VERY SENTIMENTAL.

-The Herald's Washington letter of Monday

says: Captain Dick Meade, of the navy, had a warm interview with Secretary Stanton to-day. The Secretary has ordered the Rebel archives to be

Bosron, Oct. 9 .- Maria Cayanaugh and Han-Hosrox, Oct. 9.—Maria Cavanaugh and Han-nah McLoughlin, girls of twenty years of age, jumped from Cragic's Bridge, early this morn-ing, locked in each other's arms. They were taken from the water by some boatmen, Maria Cavan-augh dead, and Hannah McLoughlin surviving.

Gen. Frank Blair attempted to address a meeting at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, on Saturday evening, but was driven from the aland with stones and followed to the hotel with hooting. The windows on the side where Gen. Blair was known to be were all broken.

The marriage of Levi Bamberger and Miss Sarah Rosenthal in the Jewish Synagogue at Louisville, Ky., was performed with such a blaze of pump and circumstance, that the Jour-nal gives a column in describing the gorgeous