TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Immigration,---Accessibility of North Carolina to Market

We take it to be the almost universal desire of our people to attract to North Carolina capital, trade, enterprise and immigration. Persons of any or all nationalities who are willing to assist in the development of our diversified resources, who are disposed to cultivate kindly relations and to attend strictly to their own affairs, who are worthy, honest and industrious, and whose feelings are not vindictive or conduct obnoxious, may be assured of a hearty welcome to our midst and of the amplest protection under our laws. This being the ease, we are anxious to do all in our power to make the fact known and to display the natural inducements to immigration so lavishly presented by the State. Perhaps it is hardly reasonable to expect, until our national difficulties are composed and until the status of the State is defined and ascertained, that men or families losing faith in Heaven, nor in its own uprightwill venture their fortunes in a section where everything is so precarious and unsettled. The current, unhappily, is the other way. Under menaced confiscation, and continued exclusion from the benefits of the Union, while oppressed with onerous taxation, with the prospect of negro equality and other threatened ills staring them in the face, many of our citizens are rather inclined to leave the State and seek settlement where they may have a white man's

But we of the South are responsible for none of these evils, present or impending. It is our part to await results with what serenity we may, and, in the meantime, to omit nothing, consistent with conscience and manhood, that can prove our acquiescence in the issues of the war or that is calculated to build up and repair our shattered fortunes.

North Carolina is more accessible and conventhan any of those sections in which lands can than any or those sections in which lands can be bought at anything like as cheap rates as in less purity of purpose and of character, were the our State. We will select Weldon as the gen- principal agency in the success'ul conduct of eral point of comparison for the State, for the the American Revolution and the triumphant reason that it is situated at the convergence of ern times. It was her Jefferson who wrote the Declaration of Independence; her Patrick Henfour important railroads and therefore easily accessible from all parts of the State. It will be observed by any one, who will take the trouble to consult a modern Railway Guide, that it is equi-distant from New York with Bufialo, in is equi-distant from New York with Bufialo, in and her Marshall, who remains to this day the the some State, and with Pittshurg, though we unapproached and unapproached glory of American jurisprudence. The sagacity of her cite these instances only to exhibit our proximi- American jurisprudence, ty to market, for, of course, it would be idle for statesmen in the national councils conducted the self and family, to think of either of those vicinities as a point of settlement. Land could hundred dollars per acre. Again, Weldon is nearly twice as near to New York as Cincinnati, but half the distance from New York of Chicago, and but little more than one third the distance which it had ever seen, and it tion diverges to spread itself over the plains and through the forests of the great West.

to be taken into consideration. We have the from whose lips they first learned those lessons highest official authority for the assertion, that of patriotism, virtue and valor which made all the government lands in the West have been their country great among the natious, and their disposed of, and are at present mainly held at high prices, for purposes of speculation. Even were this not the case, the proposed settler, upon arriving at either of the starting-points which we have mentioned, is still far removed from the South to the the object of his desires. There are still before him the tedious journey in the emigrant's wagon, the night's bivouse, the pioneer's axe, the solitude of the forest, the distance from mar-erful, of the American commonwealth. The ket and the inaccessibility to the school house and the temple of worship. Turning South, he may travel almost, if not quite, by raif, to his chosen farm, where he will find either a comfortable dwelling or the immediate facilities tor building one, the forest broken, the soil cleared, the market convenient, the school-house near, and the church lifting its spire hard-by.

The difference in our favor, in point of time, is equally striking and marked. There are not more than twenty-three hours between Weldon and New York, by land, nor is there much difference by water.

The distance from Weldon to that great centre, eia the Scaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the outside passage, is about 380 miles, which can be accomplished within thirty hours! The distance from Beaufort, also, another point of great importance in the State, to New York is about 500 miles, which is now overcome in 40 hours by sea; and often the same time suffices for the trip from Newbern, vis the Albemarie and Chesapeake Canal, - the widest Canal in America, having a width of 70 feet,-and Norfolk, to New York,

In every point of view, therefore, the proximity of all parts of North Carolina to the great markets, and the facilities for attaining them, must greatly impress the observer. Weldon, as we have said, lies at the convergence of the two great thoroughfares between the North and brow; there is sadness and resignation, but not South, and at a focus of communication with "The Niobe of nations ! there she stands, every section of the State, -the rich own lands Childless and crownless, in her voiceless woe, of the Roanoke, the fertile rice fields of the An empty urn within her wither'd hands, Cape Fear Counties, the cotton and tobacco Whose holy dust was scatter'd long ago ! Cape Fear Counties, the cotton and tobacco growing districts of the midland region, and even the far-up mountain country, so highly re-of their heroic dwellers : dost thou flow, commended for Sheep-husbandry. The rivers Old Tiber! through a marble wildarness?

of North Carolina are all navigable for about Rise with thy yellow waves and mantle her dis 120 miles in the interior, giving, in the case o

THRSHNINHI.

WEEKLY.

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

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1866.

three of them, direct water communication with Norfolk, within from-eight to twelve hours, through the Albemarie and Chesapeake Canal, and putting points along the rivers of Eastern North Carolina within from thirty to forty hours of New York, to the avoidance of the perilous coast of Hatteras. We need not enlarge upon these particulars. A cursory inspection of any modern map, with the various works of improvements and routes of travel well-defy the most skeptical of our inestrone advantages as a highway of trade.

(From the Baltimore Transcript.)

The South. If the spectacle of a great soul, struggling heroically with the waves of adversity, is pleasing to the gods, the spectacle of a great people. transfixed with the arrows of misfortune, and bleeding at every pore, yet uttering no exclamation of anguish or of anger, and neither grand and affecting to all minds which can appreciate true moral greatness, the South now presents. If the persecutions of their enemics were not completely blinded by party passions, they would feel more reverence for the South in its mistortunes than when, at the sufamit of its prosperity, it guided and controlled the destinies of the great nation. With communities, as with individuals, it is only the fires of adversity that reveal the true character, and prove whether it is made of gold or dross. To such an ordeal has the South been subjected, and we assert that the result has demonstrated that it is an essentially great people, and will be remembered and admired in history as much for the screne fortitude and noble dignity with which it has sustained the direct calamities, as for its brilliant statesmanship in the period of its power and influence, and for that magnificent valor in battle which has extorted the admiring acclamations of the world.

What the South was in the days of her former greatness, we all know. It was she who gave to the world its "one Washington," the man raised ent to the great capital markets of the country up by Heaven for the achievement of American Independence; the man whose wonderful enerreason that it is situated at the convergence of establishment of the greatest Republic of mod-The sagacity of her the emigrant, who desires a homestead for him. United States on to a career of progress and not be bought near either for less than several renown. It was her Winfield Scott, Andrew tance of either St. Louis or St. Paul's, - which was the consummate statesmanship and all embra are the grand starting points, whence emigra cing patriotism of Henry Clay which three times saved the Union he loved so well from the perils of division and civil war. These, the fathers of American greatness, were the children of the In this connection, there are other facts great and glorious mother, at whose breast they were nursed, on whose lap they first stood erect

> names immortal among men, Nor has the South contributed less to the material than to the political and military importance of the mation. The vast domain of the teeming and productive West was given by American Union. It is no figure of speech, but the literal truth, she has been the Mother not only of Statesmen, but of States, and those States the most fertile, and destined to become the most populous and powwonderful variety and extent of the peculiar productions of her own soil, of cotton, rice, tobacco, and naval stores, have laid the foundations of American commerce and contributed by far the greater part of the revenues of the nation, Strip from American progress and wealth the elements which the South has contributed, and what would remain? would have been the revolution without Wash What its growth and fortunes but for the gift of the South to the United States of the richest portions of its territory, and the commercial, manufacturing and national wealth, derived from the products of Southern agricultural industry? Deprived of those accessories to its greatness, the United States, if it so much as existed, would be a fourth or fifth rate power, without rank or respect among the

All this glory of the South is past, and how does the land sit desolate that was once radiant with beneficent power! Stripped of tour thousand millions of property, bereaved of 300,000 of her children, shut out from the Union which she did so much to build up and enrich, she yet maintains a composure and fortitude more marvellous than her proudes archievements in the council and the field, Despoiled of her earthly possessions, looking back upon the most dismal blight that ever came upon the lortunes of a people, looking forward to the gathering of sombre clouds that threaten her utter destruction, with earth-quakes rumbling beneath her feet, and at her

tress."

STATE NEWS.

-The Wilmington Dispatch gives an interesting account of impressive services in St. James' Church, (Episcopal) in that city, on Thursday last, -All Saints' Day, -commemorative of the dead of the parish and the Confede rate soluiers from that place who lost their lives during the late war. It says:

"The custom, which the pastor of St. James church purposes to inaugurate, is fraught with much selemnity and leuty, and we trust that, on each returning festival of the church devoted to all the saints, this feature will be retained,— The church had been appropriately decorated for this celebration, and the walls were hung with tablets devoted to the perpetuation of the memories of the gallant and sainted dead,-The services were impressive; and the sermon was adapted to the occasion.

We noticed with sad pleasure that the forlowing officers and soldiers, who fell in the cause of Southern independence, were remembered, their names being inscribed on heat shields, with their rank and the date of their

Maj Gen W H C Whiting, Col Gaston Meares, Col A Dunean Moore, Lt Col W M Parsley, Maj Henry McRae, Maj Robt B McRae, Capt Edward D Meares, Capt Ed H Armstrong, Capt R C Green, Capt J F S VanBokelen, Capt R G Rankin, Capt T E Armstrong, Capt Jas A Wright, Lieut Jas Price, Lieut W H Quince, lieut F J Moore, Lieut W A Wooster, Lieut Thomas Cowan, Lieut H W Potter, Lieut R M Quince, Lieut Cicero Craige, Surgeon Middle ton Cooper, Surgeon Peter Custis, Sergt Major Alexander D Moore, Sergt Maj R McRec, Sergt Maj Chas T Wright, Thomas Cowan, Ed S De-Rossett, Joseph H Wright, Wm W Peacock,

An enterprising business man of Goldsboro' advertises groceries, notions, hats, boots and shoes-also liquors. He takes in exchange for goods, cotton, corn, rags, goober peas, etc.; warrants his boots and shoes; says his bar is supplied with the best of liquors; that his wood vard is full of the best, and his draymen the most obliging; that his Bowling alley is in fine order, and all lovers of the game are invited to give him a call.

- Gen. Thomas L. Clingman was in Shelby last week, prospecting for gold, Gen. C. is engaged in the mining business, and, by the way, s one of the finest mineralogists in the country.

Snow fell in Surry County on the 29th ultimo.

-The whipping post was well patronized during the late term of Mecklenburg Superior court. The Charlotte Guardian says that the Sheriff of that County will soon become an expert in the art of administering the rod, "unless great moral reformation soon takes place."

-Capt. James Barnes is elected to the Senate, and Dr. G. C. Moore to the Commons, from Hertford -- both Conservatives and gentlemen of worth, who will make excellent representa-

Charlotte is growing. The Times says that there is an hundred applicants for houses in that place, and that the supply is far short of the

- Jao, M. Long, Esq., of Cabarras, who was elected to the House of Commons at the recent election, has been a candidate eight or ten limes heretofore. This shows what perseverance can accomplish. Mr. L., it is said, will make a valuable member.

- The Wilmington Journal says that the present police force of that city, under the supervision of Gen. Robert Ransom, the Chief Marshal, has approached a degree of efficiency hitherto unknown in the annals of the place.

A Special Term of Guilford Saperior Court, for the trial of civil cases, has been ordered to be held on the 2nd, Monday of January, 1867.

- The Greenshoro Patriot says that the Railroad Convention at Mt. Vernon Springs, Chatham County, on Thursday last, was well attended. The counties of Rowan, Guilford, Chatham and Cumberland were represented. D. F. Caldwell, Esq., was presiding officer.-The meeting was very harmonicus and full confidence was expressed in the success of the enterprise. This meeting, it will be remembered, was held for the purpose of promoting the construction of a Railroad from some point on the N. C. Railroad to the Coal-fields of Chat-

- The Norfolk Day Book is eestatic over an excellent article of Scuppernong wine from some one of the vineyards of this State. It pronounces it superb, and says:

"All that is necessary in order to secure ready sale, is to have it put up in tall, slim bot tles of the Paganini shape, the cork handsomely tip foiled, and then labelled with a rich and golden illustrated label, with a carefully scected name from the Rhine land, which can be readily selected, and this Old North State product, far superior to most if not all of the foreign acids we get, will "go off like hot cakes."

THE UNIVERSITY.-In compliance with a resolution passed at the meeting of the Trustees of the University, in June last, the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of that institution has just closed their investigations, after several days session, at Chapel Hill. The committee will make their report at the annual meeting in December, in this city. The committee was composed of Hon, W. A. Graham, Chairman, Judge Battle, Wm. Ealon, Jr., Col. D. D. Ferebee and Hon. S. F. Phillips.

The Next Legislature.

His Excellency, the Governor, will at an early day, probably in his message, present to the Legislature the amendment proposed by Cong-ress to the Constitution of the United States, known as the Howard Amendment, and offered North Carolina, as one of the States of the Union, we suppose, for her ratification or re-jection. We are not advised us to the course Governor Worth will pursue in presenting amendment to the consideration of the Legisla-ture, but knowing him to be adverse to its adoption, we take it for granted he will recommend its rejection. That the Legislature will reject the proposition is a foregone conclusion, as a large majority of the members are pledged to their constituents to vote against

It has been suggested that the amendment should be laid on the table without debate or consideration immediately upon its presentation. We think that the proper course would be for the proposition to meet with the consider eration its importance demands and with the dignity due the legislative department of the general government that proposes it for our acceptance. Let it be referred to a joint select committee of the two Houses, comprised of their ablest and most discrect men, and let their committee, in behalf of the body of which they are members, and of the people of the State, whose representatives they are, present to the Congress of the United States, and to the world, the reasons which induce and justify our ac-tion. In view of the unpropitious prospects of our political future and of the direful threats so freely and frequently made aganist us by that party at present controlling the destinies of the country, our action should be careful and deliberate, and fortified not only to bear the scrutiny of the North, but to justify us before the world. When we have done this, we have performed our full duty in the premises. If then we are compelled, by the implacable hand of party tyranny, to pass under the yoke, our heads will be lowered by the exercise of illegal authority and by the weight of irresistible

power, and not with shame and degradation. We think differently from some of our friends in regard to electing a United States Senator for the term commencing on the 4th . March next, at which time the term, for which the Hon, John Pool was elected, will expire. We think the Legislature should promptly elect a Senator, uninfluenced by the course of Congress, in reference to their rejection, so far, of those already elected. We certainly could not expect representation without claiming it, and a failure to elect would be virtually an abandonment of the claim. Should the Legislature fail to elect a Senator, and at any time within two years different counsels should control Congress and the members from the South be admitted, the appointment would devolve upon the Governor, and the people of the State be deprived of the selection of their Senator by the neglect of those appointed by them for that purpose. Wil. Journal.

Gov. Swann's Decision.

Governor Swann's decision, removing the Police Commissioners, is a lengthy document, carefully reviewing the law and the facts. It concludes as follows:

"Impressed, as I am, with the utter demoralaution of the police organization as it now stands. I shall do what I can to restore it to its proper relations with the State and the law upon which it is founded. I have no desire to appeal to the General Government for aid to enable me to execute the laws and to protec our citizens against the threatened riot and bloodshed, unless impelled to take this step by the further resistance of the Police Commi ers and their followers to the laws of the State!

If that contingency should arise, the respon sibility will be upon those who provoke it. I stand upon the Constitution and laws of my State, and there I will continue to stand until the teast imposed upon me by the people of the State of Maryland shall be delivered back into their hands, in spite of all the threats of per-sonal violence and the blustering efforts at intimidation which have already disgusted dis creet and thinking men throughout the country. I can only say for myself that the remnant of a life now balf spent would be pur-chased at too dear a cost, in the high position which I occupy as Governor of the State of Maryland, by the dishonor of my State and the degradation of her people.

Governor of Maryland.

The Last Ninety Days of the War.

Before this number of the Watchman reache ur readers it is expected this work will be endy for delivery. We feel perfectly confid of its success as soon as the people begin to know its value. It is no trashy, sensational, made up book, but a well thought and careful le-prepared history, combining the value of a careful and faithful parrative with the glow and life of romance. There is matter in this

volume not to be found elsewhere.

Six hundred copies have been ordered by one bookseller, who knows the worth of the book and the wants of the market.

Let our orders come forward, and they shall be filled promptly, N. F. Watchman,

THE CHURCHES OF THE SOUTH,-A COTTESPOR dent of the Atlanta Era, commenting on Mo Beecher's comparison of the churches and schoolhouses of that section to "lighthouses twinkling along the edge of a continent of darkness," says "In 1850 there were 21,387 darkness," says "In 1850 there were 21,387 churches in the Northern States, and 16,665 in the Southern States. The proportion, I church to 628 pursons in the North, and 1 church to 562 persons in the South. The accommoda-tions of these churches were 8,656,661 sittings for 13,434,922 persons North, and 5,541,875 sit tings for 9,664,665 persons South. Thus 54 persons out of 100 could attend services at the ame time in the North and 57 out of 100 in the South, including whites and slaves alike.
Thus the Northern States had only 7 per cept. greater accommodations than the South. Sure a charge of heathenism upon the Southern

Fire thousand trees have been sent to beauti the grave of Abraham Lincoln.

NO. 43. GENERAL NEWS.

Eggleston, the Radical elected to Congress in Ohio, over the talented and accomplished Penfleton, was a few years ago the driver of the bear-wagon to a menagerie, and has since be come wealthy from a bone boiling institution, He goes to a place where his bear governing abilities will come in play.

The cost of living in New York at the present time is almost incredible, and it is astenishing where all the money comes from to support such extravagance. Furnished houses in fashionable avenues rent for \$1,000 per month. A family living at one of the large hotels pays \$700 per week for rooms and board. The average price for large rooms and board in the principal hotels cannot be less than \$150 per week for man and wife.

Forney is furious that President Johnson has pardoned that eminently good and just man and great financier, George A. Trembolm, of South Carolina, and abuses both the pardoned and the pardoner in his rancidest billingsgate. The dirty fellow forgets that this pardon was gran-ted on the special recommendation of those idols of the Radicals, Generals Howard and

Prentice is not so sick but that he can say that "the carrion crows, the ultra Radicals and the wolves are alike longing for another war. The crows caw for it, the fanatics shrick for The crows caw for it, the fanatics shrick for it, and the wolves howl for it. Let us see that the hungry trio are disappointed,

Cardinal Antonelli has stated to the U. S. Minister at Rome that he advised Maximillan against going to Mexico. Both he and the Pope expressed the hope that the U. S. Governat would spare the life of President Davis, and "offer no victims on the altar of a restored

The Canadian papers reply to the clamor for mercy which comes from the States on behalf of the Fenians, that it would be well if the Federal Government had thought of this virtue when they were hanging and imprisoning their citizens, (not forigners,) and that any official intervention of this government comes with bad grace from a people who hold an illustrious prisoner io juil for nearly two years without even

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has set himself in opposition to the prescription, which appropriates Friday to hanging purposes. He lately assigned Monday as the day for an execution, and in a more recent death warrant has named Tuesday for the hanging. Whether this will relieve Friday of its present odium, or narely involve other days in it, is the question,

If the Southern States were to adopt negro offrage next week, they would not be admitted into Congress. In that event, the radicals, as soon as they should recover from their astonishment, would invent some new pretence to cover their settled purpose. Their invention is exhaustless, as their purpose is relentless. But we have pursued the subject far enough, Louisville

In what Southern city could such proceed-

from the New York Herald?

A trombone player who resides in the Department of La Meuse, France, being assured hat parrots, thrushes and ravens can by dint of perseverance be taught to speak, conceived the letes of giving a course of instruction to one of the ducks in his poultry yard. As the story and have found it out before this capparents, he placed the duck in a retired spot and talked through his nose, and had a penda repeated to it at least two hundred times a day certain air, and the result was that the creature now sings that air with ease and grace, instead of quacking, after the usual absurd fashion of its kind,

The New York Tribane is laying Itself out in view of the near approach of the State clos tion. After that is over, we suppose Greeley

federate flags used in the rebellion are carefully Congress, there will inevitably be another civil war, and that at not a distant day."

An exchange says: A haly elegantly dressed n the "habiliments of woo" was met in the in the "anothments of all," was one in the interests a few days ago by an sequaintance, who ventured to resark upon her being in mourning. "Yes," said the becoved one, mournfully, taking a few steps to trail her dress, and looking over shoulder at the effect ther "Fre just lost my mother - don't you think this is a sweet veil I Such a deep Such resignation in affliction is touching.

[From the Palinsore Gazette,] Words. * There was a cunping magician once, as we read in the Arabian Nights, who palmed

off dead leaves upon a blinded community as sterling coin, and what we once read as a fable we now accept as a parable, or as a prophecy of the things that have come to pass. Here, in a city containing some three hundred thousand inhabitants and some forty thousand men who are entitled to exercise the right of citizenship, a miserable faction, numbering about five thou-sand individuals, has been installed in power by-the bayonet and still rules and oppresses us.— The Southern people are distranchised, and they are under the domination of a Federal bureau as I a Federal army, and they are not represen ted in a government which regards the right of representation us its corner stone. Congress assumes to rule, to tax and to punish them as it may seem fit, regardless of the provisions or principles of the Federal laws or of the Consti-tution. All these facts are not only undeniable, but are plain to the apprehension of a child,— Nevertheless, the columns of all the public journals of the land are resonant with jubilant nosannas in honor of the preservation of civil liberty, constitutional freedom and republican institutions on this continent. Touly, are the money of foots,"

THE SENTINEL.

THE SENTINES

BATES OF ADVERTISING.

The circulation of the Samurant makes it one of he most desirable mediums of advertising to the

nylnion type or less, which we call a square, we charge as follows for insertion in the weekly t.

For one insertion,
For two insertions,
For one month,
For two months,
For two months,

JOB WORK executed with peatness at the Subre

Anomalies.

The South second from the Union in 1861. The validity of the act of secession was denied by the Northeru States, and they averred that no by the Northern States, and they averred that ne-State could dissolve her connection with the General Government, and upon this issue battle, was joined. Four years of bloody war follow-ed, and finally the conclusion was reached by the surrender of Leo and Johnson, that the South was in the wrong and the North in the right. Yet in the face of this success, to which all regions and bindred and tribes, and tonenes all nations and kindred and tribes and tongue were invoked to bear witness, it is annou that the Southern States are out of the Union; and consequently that the rebellion was a success. Suppose the South had been victorious, how then would the case have stood?

Again: The Southern States are prodounced by Radical statesmen to be no longer members of the Union. Yet these same statesmen grave ly ask their ratification of certain amendmenta, to the Constitution which are admitted to be invalid in the absence of such ratification. In other words, the Southern States are out of the Union except for purposes where it is to the in-terest of the Jacobins to rank them as States

of the Union.

These same sapient statesmen call upon the South to sanction the amendments to the Conju-stitution in order that no cather difficulties in the matter of reconstruction may exist, and yet they officially declare that the ratification measures, if adopted, will not ipso facto restore the South to her former relations to the Governs

This is claimed to be a model Republic where the people are represented through their delegations in Congress, and where the right of representation is based upon taxation, and yet the whole legislation of the country is perform-

the whole legislation of the country is performed by a Congress from which seventy-four members are excluded, and ten millions of people are taxed to support a government in which they are not allowed a single representative.

George Washington and his compatriots are reverenced and eulogized as patriots and benefactors, who participated in the rebellion against "the best government the world ever saw," and Jefferson Davis and his compeers for doing the same thing are held up to public exceration as guilty of the worst crime which can debase humanity, and without condemnation, without trial even, is condemned to hopeless imprisonment for life in the walls of a State prison. Such are some of the anomalies and paradoxes which characterize modern Radand paradoxes which characterize modern Rad iculism,-Lynchburg Virginian.

IN A LATE LECTURE in Williamsburg, on the "lessons of our late war," Horace Greely is thus reported in the N. Y. World.

"Mr. Greely thought the very first lesson of the late war was the necessity of war itself as a settling agency. The world had been divided into two classifications—in courts and out of courts, and more evil was done in courts than the out of them. Yet, courts were a necessity in spite of their evils—so were wars. (Applause.)
The greatest principle taught by the present logic of events was the peril of noduc national, expansion. The rebellion might have been prevented had the North and South been contented. ings be possible, as are recorded in the following to develop within their own spheres. (Attention, from the New York Herald? "We understand that Manager Wheatley is Russia has not abnormally spread, but only has dismaking from two to three thousand dollars a rightly united those who should have been one, an ight by his curious and immoral exhibition of long ago. But let us not look out for what we are way formerly owned by Mr. Niblo. At this co are of themselves; let them be so. It is not rate Wheatley may retire in a few months with a for the United States to go down into Mexico, and a fortune of half a million,"

or un into Canada. To ourselves, within our or up into Canada. To ourselves, within our selves, is our duty, destiny and drift. Mr. Gru ly then spoke of sectional antipathy. Ti North and South had not thought much goo of each other. The North thought the i was a bully; well, they made a big raistake; and have found it out before this (Applance) talked through his nose, and had a penchant talked through his nose, and had a penchant for making money, a tondress of a kind so heinous as to be only capable of entering the brain of a creature so degraded as a Yankee. (Langhter) He thought that the had grammar and fallious criticism of English book writers on American affairs had had a great deal to do in setting our people by the ears. Yet those biblio make sha aust us were not sufficient to lend us to we will attempt to repair his damaged reputation. either against England or among ourselves. Think of such a falsehood as this, in Tuesday's (Applause.) If there were a law compelling us. Tribune, told to help in the election:

"Throughout the late Rebell States the Conwould be a just cause for war. Mr. Greeley tried to shake off the represent of being called a sections ist. I's adm't of that he lated the usage federate flags used in the rebetion are extends, laid away for future use. Unless the North presents a bold and solid front in support of or the South, and last night be spent much thete or to show the possibility of nating the usages or to show the possibility of nating the usages. and loving the persons and nature of a pe He said to hate shevery in the South was b

> to hate the other side of the street, or the one in which you didn't live yourself.
>
> Mr. Greeley then relicrated his tale of 1801, Mr. Greeley their reiterated his tale of 1801, stating that he opposed secession only because he didn't believe that the Southern people had shad the chance to speak their own minds—but were precipitated out of the Union. Had the South been unanimous, and ascertainedly so for actual and instant secession, they would have the right to have gone out and stayed out of the Union as long as they please,"

no more acctional than to dislike the use of the topicro in a friend who lived over the way was - se

The votes which have been thus far taken in The votes which have been thus far taken in the several Annual Conferences of the Southern Methodists indicate the ratification, by a large majority, of the proposed change of the name of the Church to Episcopal Methodist Church, and the proposed introduction of lay representation into the General Conferences.

The following result are reported:

Hoisten Conference—For change of name, 51: against it, 2. For Lay Representation, 57: against it, 31. For Lay Delegation, 57: against it, 31. For Lay Delegation, 57: against it, 11.

against it, 11. Arkansus Conference-For change of name, 25; against it, 7. For Lay Representation, 27; against it, 4.

Refreshing - To find a radical paper asserting that the presence of one more black-guard, in Congress, in the person of Monissey, would corrupt that delectable body.

When is the best time to read the book nature? When automn furns the leaves,

The Masons of Memphis, Tenn., are preparing to build a grand Masonic Temple there,