TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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A Sign of the Times.

We copy, in another column, an article from the National Intelligencer, noticing a call by a committee of the Soldiers and Sailor's Union of Washington, D. O. to their comrades, to attend a mass meeting in that city, on the 1st. of Decomber. The Intelligencer asserts, upon reliable authority, that the object is to establish a permanent organized force at Washington, not provided for by law, subject to the orders of Con-

Such an organization is revolutionary, and, the Intelligencer thinks, portends mischief. The spirit exinced by the Radical party, North, bodes nothing but evil, yet we are not prepared to believe that the Northern people are ready to sanction measures which must embroil the country again in a sanguinary conflict, which must result in a military despotism and the utter destruction of the Republic. The history of Republics in the past affords no comfort to the friends of peace and free government for any long period. It was the almost certain apprehension of the utter destruction of the Republic that led us to oppose, with all our power in before, and down to 1861, any and every movement to break up the Union. For the same reasons, we cannot now give our sanction to any unconstitutional or demoralizing movement, leading to the destruction of the Republic.

No human mind can foretell what destiny now awaits the country. The war spirit has been aroused in the land and its demoralization has hatched the egg of Jacobinism and misrule .--Where it will end, none can certainly predict, vet the friends of American liberty everywhere, North or South, have cause to shudder and fear.

We believe the Southern people have no desire again to mingle in strife and war. Their fixed purpose, we believe, is to sustain the Constitution and to submit to the law. They will not disgrace themselves by their own acts or soil their sacred honor. They will do nothing to give the North just cause of offence, and if the Republic is ruined, they will not be the initiating parties to so sad a catastrophe.

Meanwhile, the condition of public affairs demands the carnest efforts of the wisest and best men of the land, to save the country. It is no time for mere partizan effort, but the Republic is in danger, and it behooves every man, who loves the country, to be cool, thoughtful and sober. Especially should the godly of the land. betake themselves to prayer. The destinies of the nation are in the hand of Jehovah. His people every where should call upon Him. Special prayer should be made for the President! and for the Congress, that Jehovah may guide

Immigration to this State.

We are glad to see among our people a growing interest in inducing immigration to this feetings have been held in the State, recently, to promote the object. A few days ago, a very respectable meeting was held at Salisbury to encourage the movement.

We need, and greatly need, capital and skilled labor in this State, in order to recuperation, Our people generally feel this, and we believe they are ready to put torth every effort to accomplish it.

Wherever intelligent, enterprising men are to be found, with or without capital, who are seeking new fields of enterprise, whether they are citizens of the Northern States or of Europe, North Carolina has work for them and our people gladly welcome them. We want men of capital first, because our own means have been destroyed, yet we have a country rich in available resources to be developed.

The State needs greatly, intelligent, skilful artizans and mechanics, to set in motion foundries, machine shops and mechanical operations everywhere. No country can thrive without intelligent, industrious mechanics. And we doubt if any country in the world needs them more, or can more profitably employ fliem, than the

The studied efforts of the enemies of the South to impress the Northern mind with the idea that Northern men are not safe among us. is a shameless libel upon our people. No where are industrious, enterprising men, who come to improve their fortunes, safer than here. No where can capital be more profitably employed.

If our people, and those who come among us to develope the resources of the country, are not molested in our pecuniary and industrial arrangements by the party which controls the political destines of the country, if that party does not purpose to destroy the South utterly, those who desire to come South, need not be uneasy or disturbed by their fears of our people. Our people want peace and harmony. They are seeking for bread and for the recuperation of the South. They are tired of politics and commotion. The pecuniary interests of the people give them more concern than any thing, else, yet they are anxious for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union.

GOVERNOR'S VOTE. - The official vote of Currituck County has been received at the office of the Secretary of State. Cleaveland and Clay are the only remaining countles to be heard

from. DOCKERY. The Venetians vote alm

BLEFFIC

WEEKLY.

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

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1866.

Georgia.

A TRANSPORT OF MALE VALUE AND IN

We have heretofore published a meagre abstruct of the message of the Governor of Georgia to the Legislature of that State. We have been so impressed with the calm and statesmanlike manner in which he discusses the proposed Constitutional amendment, that we make, for the information and gratification of our readers, the fellowing editorial summary of his argu-

In regard to the first section, it says that whether the object in proposing this change be the extension of the elective franchise to persons of African descent (nearly all of whom are notoriously unqualified for it.) or a further diminution of the already relatively small weight of the Southern States in the administration of the government, the adoption of this amendment will certainly force upon them a choice between those evils. If the former be the real object, the latter alternative must be regarded simply as a penalty for refusing it. In the North, says the

"The selection of the one or the other alternative will be only a matter of taste, no great public interest being involved. If the franchise be extended, the number thus newly admitted to the ballot will be so small that no apprecia-ble effect upon popular elections can result. If refused, the number excluded from the coumsration in fixing the ratio of representation will still be so small, that the consequent reduction would not be seriously felt, and in some instances would probably be merely fractional, producing no curtailment at all. Now, look to the other class of States. There the number of voters proposed to be enfranchised, and wholly unprepared for the trust, would be immense, and the disturbance in the motive power of republican machinery incalculable. There, too, on the other hand, if the franchise be withheld, the reduction of representation would be vast. Is there fairness, is there justice, in a proposed change so different in different portions of a country, united under a common government for the common west? Would the enforcement of such a change by a majority, it could not harm, upon a minority it must rain, bespeak

magnanimity."

The third section, which distranchises all the leaders of the "rebellion," is emphatically condemued as excluding a large portion of the people of the South, and as both unjust and dishonoring. He says that the South cannot spare the men who are proscribed from her pub

But to none of the clauses of the amendment does the governor offer more serious objections than to the fifth and last, which gives to Congress the power to enforce the other clauses of the amendment by "appropriate legislation."-Against this he employs the usual argument that it will throw open the door to the greatest possible license in Congressional legislation, and leave the rights and powers of the States at the mercy of the Federal government, where experience has proved that they cannot safely be

In view of all these cogent reasons against the ratification of the amendment, he urges its rejection, and insists, that although it was right and proper for the South, at the termination of hostilities, to surrender its antagonism and place itself in strict accord with the government, yet it cannot, with justice to itself, sanction changes of the fundamental law palpably wrong and injurious to the whole body politie, and that "to submit to injurious changes in the constitution, when forced upon a State, according to the forms prescribed for its amendment, would be one thing; to participate in making them, under duress, against her sense of right and justice, would be a very different thing .-The difference, in principle, is as broad as that which distinguishes martyrdom from suicide.-Part t er calmly await a returning sense of justice, a la consequent reflux of the tide now running strongly against us."

"WATCH AND WAIT."-The only alternative presented to Southern people is to bide their time." Their only hope is in the necessities of the Northern masses. If these masses can be wade to see and understand that the Jacobin policy towards the South is being carried out at the expense of Northern interest; that it is paralyzing the industry of that great producing section, preventing the development of its mighty resources, and in this way compelling the labor. ers of the North to carry on their shoulders the entire amount of taxation necessary to support the government, their selfishness, though they may have no magnanimity, and may be filled with bitter and revengeful feelings, will prompt them to insist that the South shall be let alone and not only let alone, but put once more upon its feet, that it may recover from its losses and dissolutions, and be again enabled to contribute to the general welfare. Whether or not they will ever be able to see through their malignant prejudices to the fact that the oppression of the South is an expensive indulgence, remains to be seen, but it is the only hope of the South for security and relief.

PARDONED.-The President has issued pardons for Franklin and J. W. Thompson, of Ouslow county. The papers are now in the Ex-

There is a report that an energetic effort will be made next session by the leaders of tashion in Paris to revive the practice of powdering the

General Forcest, having sold his plantation,

STATE NEWS.

-The case of Capt. R. E. Wilson, familiar to most of our readers, and which has attracted much attention in portions of the State, came up before His Honor, Judge Powle, at Rockingham Superior Court, last week, -the cause having been removed from the county of Forsythe. Capt. Wilson, it will be remembered, was indicted for murder, upon the following facts He was detailed, during the last year of the war, with his battalion of Sharp-shooters, to go into the Western part of the State, as many other officers were, into other sections of the South under strict orders to suppress and put down all lawless conduct, to arrest and return to the army all who had deserted their posts. In doing this he had every discretionary power, and s strict charge from the commanding general, in the performance of his duty to use "powder and ball freely." In the discharge of this duty several deserters, who resisted arrest, were

The important witnesses for the prosecution all being in attendance, and after due consultation and investigation, outside of the Bar, the Hon, Thomas Settle, the Attorney of the Stateagreed to the rendering of a verdict of "not guilty," in all the charges whereof the defendant stood indicted. Whereupon, Captair Wilson agreed to a compromise in all the civil suits for damages that had hitherto been instituted against him, by paying to the parties claiming such sums of money as were then agreed upon as being satisfactory. And thus, (says the Win. ston Sentinel,, one of the most unfortunate cases growing out of the late war has been brought to such a termination as can but be gratifying to all good men.

The Sentinel adds : "In the final disposition of this case the Court and the Solicitor displayed a moral sublimity that raised them above every groveling propensity of malice or political spite, and, with the highest encomiums of the entire bar, acted as men only can who are possessed of high souls, noble minds and patriotic and generous hearts. They viewed all the circumstances in the case, and well comprehended the fact that even by prosecuting to final verdict of guilty and execution, if such a thing were possible, all that could be effected thereby would be the addition of another victim to the long list of those who have fallen in consequence of a ruthless war. It could have no other effect, and would benefit no one. Therefore it was deemed by the Court and the Selicitor best for the country, and best for all parties, to bring the matter to an early

We are glad to learn that the statement that the Hon. John A. Gilmer was suffering from a stroke of paralysis is exaggerated. Mr. G. has been in bad health for several days, but

W. E. Thompson, Deputy U. S. Collec tor, while on his way from Ashboro' to Greensboro', on the 8th inst., was seized by three men, the money in his possession,-some \$2,500.

- Hon, Jno, Kerr has accepted an invitaon to deliver an eulogy upon the life and character of the late Hon, John M. Morehead, in Wentworth, on Tuesday of next May Court for

Mrs Jane P. Daves has been elected President of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Newbern, with Mrs. W. P. Moore, Mrs. C. S. Primrose, and Mrs. J. E. Nash, Vice Presidents. Miss Harriet Lane, Secretary, and Mrs. Junius Lewis, Treasurer,

--- One of the prisoners, who escaped from Goldsboro' jail, on Thursday, has been re-cap-

The Wilmington Journal speaks in high terms of a number of freight cars manufactured by the "Brunswick Car Company," under the management of Col. T. C. McIthenny, of Wil-

THE RADICALS are stronger than the Conservatives of the North. They can also outnumber the South. But were the Conservative strength of the North backed up by the solid vote of the whole South, the majority against Radicalism and Congress would be overwhelming. That is the "verdict" which we wish to see, because that will be the rendict of the whole country. Nothing short of that can be regard ed as the "voice of the people;" and so long as the South is denied the expression of her opinions upon questions deeply affecting her destinies only, she should and will protest against a party and partial vote being regarded as a settle ment of the controversy.

The Alabama Legislature will convene at Montgomery, on Monday, the 12th of November, It will elect a United States Senator to succeed Hon. George S. Houston, and will probably act on the constitutional amendment.

It appears that out of twenty-two,

[From the New York World.] What Next !- And Next !

What use will the Radicals make of their

As regards the South, they have already gone to the length of their tether. After passing over the veto of the President, their Civil Rights bill, and their Precidents Bureau bill, they could proceed no farther except by proposing amendments to the Constitution. But amendments being nullities till ratified by three-fourths ments being nullities till ratified by three-fourths of the States, the resistance of the South is more effective in respect to them than the Presidential veto is in respect to ordinary laws. The veto can be oversome by two thirds of both Houses, but the negative of thirteen States (Kentucky, Maryland and Deleware make up the thirteen) on a proposed amendment, can in no way be overcome till the number of States reaches fifty two—a larger number than we are ever likely to have. ever likely to have.

The South, then, has nothing worse to fear, as a consequence of the late elections, than a protracted exclusion from Congress. Negro suffrage cannot be forced on them except by an amendment to the Constitution, which they can amendment to the Constitution, which they can checkmate. New penalties for treason are equally impossible, by the prohibition to pass ex post facto laws. The old penalties have been remitted by the President's proclamation of amnesty and his individual pardons. The State governments which have been formed in the South cannot be upset, because Congress never comes in contact with them except in judging of their competency to furnish credentials to members of that body, Congress having already done its utmost against the South, that section has nothing to feat in consequence of these elechas nothing to fear in consequence of these elec-tions, beyond what it already suffers.

Congress being powerless to wreak additional vengeance on the South, will probably concentrate their hostility upon the President. If they could replace him by a Radical, they might admit the Southern Representatives without endangering their power, and thus escape the odium—an odium which will grow—of preventing a restoration of the Union. With every Southern Senator and Representative in his seat. ing a restoration of the Union. With every Southern Senator and Representative in his seat, the Radicals would still have a majority both with this Congress and the next. But so long as we have a President disposed to veto their bills, they would surrender their power by admitting the South. With the South excluded, the Radicals are too strong for the veto; with the South admitted, the veto would be too strong for them. If they could depose President Johnson, their chief objection to the immediate restoration of the South, would be the Southern vote in the Presidential election. Southern vote in the Presidential electi

The key to the political situation is the ability of the Congress just elected to pass, in the win-ter of 1860, a joint resolution declaring that the Southern electoral votes shall not be counted. If they were insured against a veto, they could pass that or any other resolution they chese, even if the South were represented; but the inconsistency of admitting the Southern States to Congress, and at the same time excluding them from the Presidential election, would be too damaging to be incurred. We may therefore be certain that, whether the President is impeached or not, the South will be shut out of Congress till after the Presidential election.

Seeing that they cannot inflict new punishments on the South, the Radicals will probably try to make a scapegoat of President Jourson, hatred eyen of Jenerson Davis has become soft-ened by the tapse of time, by his long suffering as an imprisoned invalid, and especially by the fact that he has no power to obstruct their des igns. If the Hadicals were allowed to decide which of the two should be hung, Jefferson Davis or Andrew Johnson, they would give their voices for releasing the prisoner and exe-cuting the President. cuting the President.

From the National Intellig Further Desperate Designs of the Revolutionary Congress—The Grand Mass Welcome to Congress.

come to Congress.

Being profoundly impressed with the importance of the struggle through which the country is passing, and of the necessity of preserving the results gained by its triumphs in the field, and more recently at the polls, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Washington, D. C., do in their name exmestly invite their comrades, the loyal veterans of the Republic, with all other friends of the great cause of the Union and liberty, to meet in a national mass welcome and council to be held in this, the Federal capital, on Saturday, December the 1st, proximo. ital, on Saturday, December the 1st, proxim

We ask your presence to honor and assure protection to the loyal majority in the Thirty-nifnth Congress, in whom we recognize faithful guardians of our assailed institutions and able supporters of the principles involved.

come in your might! By your presence show how sternly loyalty can rebuke treason.—
Proye thereby that the threats and analts of a treacherous Executive against the legislative branch of the Government cannot infinidate a free people. Here in the Federal capital must our great stringle culminate in wise and equitable legislation. Here, then, should we assemble to encourage and strengthen Congress—to whose hands the Constitution wisely entrusta the power—to such just action as will make peace permanent and liberty universal.

thousand votes cast in the Eighth District for Congressional candidates, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton received eight.

In St. Petersburg, tipsy people are lodged for the night at the police stations and in the morning obliged to do penance as scavengers.

According to a writer in the "Lancet," nervous coughing may be prevented by rubbing pretty smartly the end of the nose with a brick.

An American carried the first Italian flag into Venice after the close of the late war. The Austrians "growled"—the Italians "saluted."

Five of our Episcopal Bishops are now in Europe for the benefit of their health.

THE SENTINEL

RATES OF ADVERTISING

The circulation of the Surreys, maker it one of the most desirable mediums of advertising in the

Advertisaments, 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 six mouths

JOB WORK executed with neatness of the Surre BL OFFICE.

I akursely need inform you that your excel-lent Tower is very poplar with the people from the agricultooral districks, and it was cheef-them class which I found waitin at the gate

Artemus Ward at the Tower of Londo

"You have no Tower in America?" said

The gates was opened after a while, and we all purchist tickets, and went into a waiting room.

ple have been killed within these gloomy My from, let us drop a teer!"

A Warder now took us in charge, and showed us the Trater's Gate, the armera and things.—
The Trater's Gate is about wide coull to admit

twenty traters abrest, I should jedge; but be-yond this, I could'nt see that it was superior to

gates in general, he was asset to you

to compost his emotions

I will remark here while on the subjek of in-

man in the crowd, who had somehow d

the other morning and Jone soon want I saw at once that the Tower was established rich and sparkling Crown Jewiis is kept. I was so plessed with the Queen's Crown that it occurred to me what a agreeable surprise it wood be to send a similar one home to my wife; and I asked the Warder what was the vally of a good, well-conditioned Crown like that told me, but on siferin up with a pensil amount of funs I have in the Joint Stock B

And so I left the Tower. It is a solid and

And so I left the Tower. It is a solid and commandingedefis, but I deny that it is cheerful. I but it adoe without a pang.

I was droven to my hotel by the most melancholly driver of a four-wheel that I ever saw. He heaved a deep sigh as I gave him two shillins. "I'll give you six d'a more," I said, "if it burts you so."

hurts you so."

"It isn't that," he said, with a hart-rendin groan, "it's only a way I have My mine's upset to-day. I at one time the't I'd drive you into the Thames. I've been readin all the deadly papers to try and understand about Governor Ayre, and my mind is totterin. It's really wonderful I didn't drive you into the Thames." "My frens," said a pale faced little man in black close, "this is a said day." "Inasmuch as to how!" I asked. "I mean it is said to think that so many pee-ple have been killed within these gloomy walls.

I asked the unhappy man what his number was, so I would really find him in case I should want him agin, and bade him good-bye. And then I the't what a frolicksome day I'd made of "No," I said, "you must excuse me. Others may drop one if they feel like it; but as for me, may drop one if they feel like it; but as for me, I decline. The early managers of this institution were a bad lot, and their crimes were trooly orful; but I can't soo for those, who died four or five bundred years ago. If they was my own relatives I couldn't, it's absurd to shed sobsover things which occurred durin' the ram of HENRY THE THERE. Let us be cheerful, "I continuered. "Look at the testiv Warders, in their red flannil jackets. They are cheerful, and why Respectfully, &c.,
ARYEMUS WARD.

New Scientific Toys.--Hints for the Coming Christmas.

The London Lancet describes some new sci entific toys, which are taking the place of Pharoah's serpents and the magic photographs. It BAYS:

"An eminently popular toy just now,—the "rainbow-bubble,"—is a passing result that was obtained in the course of some abstruse experiments on the refraction of fluid media. It is of exquisite beauty, but its resources as an amusement are not half developed. Thus, it is easy to blow one bubble within another by simply thrusting a fine glass tube charged with the duld through the very material of the bubble itself, and then blowing an inside aphere. So, also, the flogar, similarly moistened, may be introduced, and the bubble left to hang on a Traters, I will here remark, are a onfortnit class of people. If they wasn't they wouldn't be traters. They conspire to bust up a country—they fall, and they're traters. They bust her, and they become statesmen and heroes.

Take the case of Gloster, afterward Old Dick the Three, who may be seen at the Tower, op horseback, in a heavy tin overcoat—take Mr. Gloster's case. Mr. G. was a conspirator of the basist dye, and if he'd failed, he would have digit, like one of the fruits in Aladin's gard Again, the in door fireworks, that are as a screaming delight to the rising generati basist dye, and if he'd falled, he bould have been hung on a sour apple tree. But Mr. G. succeeded and become great. He was slowed by Col. Richmond, but he lives in history, and his equestrian figger may be seen daily for a represent years of study. The paper crympled, lighted, and thrown into blazes like a meteor, is but a mitigate oline, one of the many results of the of gun cotton by Schenbein. More cur by Col. Richmond, but he lives in history, and his equestrian figger may be seen daily for a six pence, in conjunction with other eminent persons, and no extra charge for the Warder's able and bootiful tectur.

There's one king in this room, who is mounted onto a foamin steed, his right hand grasping a barber's pole. I didn't learn his name.

The room where the diaggers and pistils and other weppins is kept is interestin. Among this collection of choice cuttlery I notist the bow and arrer which those hot heded old chaps used to conduct battles with. It is quite like the bow and arrer which those hot heded old chaps used to conduct battles with. It is quite like the bow and arrer used in this day by certin tribes of American Injuns, and thus shoot emonf with such a excellent precision that I almost signed to be a Injun, when I was in the Rocky Mountin region. They are a pleasant lot, them Injuns. Mr. Cooper and Dr. Catfin have told us of the red man's wonderful eloquence, and I found it so. Our party was stopt on the plains found it so. Our party was stopt on the plains found it so. Our party was stopt on the plains into the water. These of course consist of po-

Brothers! the sun is sinkin in the West, and Wa na bucky she will soon cease speakin.—Brothers! the poor sed man belongs to a race which is fast becomin extink." He then whooped in a shrill manner, stole all our blankets and whisky, and fled to the primeval forest the researches of science, even for the tenearches of science, even for the fion of toys. Rightly directed, the lust hus shorded to thought, to in and to that curiosity in action which the roads to knowledge, may prove educational value than the dell, in I will remark here while on the subjek of in-jons, that they are in the main a very shaky set, with even less sense than the Feniana, and when I hear philanthropists bewallin the fack that every year "carries the noble red man nearer the settin sun," I simply have le say that I am glad of it, the it is rempt on the settin sun. They call you by the sweet name of brother one minit, and frequently abortive experiments which used to be vastly instructive, and particularly suited to rear the tender thought Paris was the pioneer.

The President and the Elections

A good deal of speculation is indulged in here as to the feelings and opinions of the Pre-sident with regard to the result of the elections and the next they calp you with their Thomas-hawks. But I wander, Let us return to the Tower.

At one end of the room where the weppins is At one end of the room where the weppins is kept, is a wax fleger of Queen Edizabeth, mounted on a flery stoff hose, whose glass up flashes with pride, and whose red morocco nostril dilates hawtily, as if conscious of the royal burden he bears. I have associated Edizabeth with the Spanish Armady. Sick mixed up with it at the Surry Theater, where "Troo to the Core" is bein acted, and in which a full built core is introjuced on board the Spanish Admiral's slap, givin the audiens the bloe that he intends openin a mostic ball in Plymouth the moment. the part of the Executive will be dir. Johnson does not regard it as make any recommendation on this pair. He will leave the matter in

givin the audiens the idee that he intends open a moste half in Plymouth the moment he authern people, to be disposed from the town. But a very fateresting drammer is "Troe to the Core," potwithstanding the conduck of the Spanish Admiral, and very nice if his Queen Elizabeth to make Mayin Truegoid a baronet.

The Warder showed as some instruments of tortur, such as thumb-screw, throat collars, etc., static that these were conserved from the Spanish Armarly, and addin that a crooll people the Spaniards was in them days, which classifed from a bright-eyed. Hitle girl of allout twelve summer the remark shall she the tit was from the moment of the heroes meaning poor people's heds had been cut off. This made the War fer stammer and turn red.

I was so pleased with the little girl's brightness that I could have kiesed the dear child, and I would it she had been eix years older.

I think my companions intended making a day of it, for they all had sandwiches, sassige, etc. The end-looking man who had wanted us to drop a tear after we attend to mander and to be founded to the late protest which our Southern fellow cities and to drop a tear after we attend to mande the wanted as to drop a tear after we attend to make May reconsistence or suggestion without interference or suggestion without interference or suggestion adopt the amendment, Mr. John the sould be membrabled in the smeathern fellow cities and the amendment, Mr. John the will of the people that should find a planting of the bearing the fermion of a splendid painting of the become photographic art is one of the memoripes of the late protest which our Southern fellow cities and to drop a tear after we are read to reconstitutions in under the amendment, Mr. John the will of the people the should find a planting of the section of a splendid painting of the become photographic art is one of the memoripes of the late protest the continuous proposition of the late with the continuous proposition of the late with the continuous proposition of the late with the contin