

Sectional Strife.

One of the results of the peace we had a just right to expect, was the total destruction of sectionalism; and although the spirit of fanaticism now and then exhibits itself in new issues and political dogmas, we have great confidence that the good sense of the re-joined American people will exterminate it in both sections of the country. It has been well said that a sectional spirit cannot exist to any extent whatever without mischief. It is sure to weaken patriotism, to subject all great public questions to the narrowest views and most selfish considerations, to produce inequality and injustice, to engender bitterness, to foment discord, to mislead political parties, to pervert the administration of the Government, to distract and cramp the energies of the people, to derange private business, to perpetuate restlessness and confusion, to cover our institutions with dishonor. The slightest observer of even its mildest type in the past needs no proof of the importance of making an end of it, completely and forever.

And why should there now be strife between a people whose best interests, whose national greatness, whose mighty influence upon the destinies of other peoples and nationalities, all depend upon that political Union which we hope never more to see disturbed? The South staked the institution of slavery and the doctrine of the right of secession upon the issue of a mighty conflict, and she has been defeated. The nation, in its power, has decided that slavery shall no longer exist, and that the Union shall be preserved; and the Southern States have accepted the decision in good faith, and have yielded manfully to all the requirements of the situation they now find themselves placed in.

We trust, therefore, that sectional strife will be driven from the land; that fanatics in any portion of the country will be put down by the wisdom and conservatism of the great mass of the people, and by the patriotism and firmness of those who administer the Government. The people of the Southern States who have already spoken through their conventions have all endorsed the policy of President Johnson, and we hope and believe that the masses of the Northern people, in all their political action which may bear upon the subject, will do the same in such an effectual manner as will deprive fanaticism and radicalism of the last vestige of power to inflict injury upon the country.

Eclipse.

On Thursday next, 19th inst., the centre of the moon's shadow will pass over North America, and cause, in part of several of the United States, a central eclipse of the sun; the first central eclipse therein since that of May 26th, 1854, except the one on July 18th, 1860, which was so in Washington Territory, but not in any other State.

It is stated that this eclipse will be central and visible in a very large part of Nebraska, Missouri and Tennessee, or all but the North-east and South-west portions; also the North-east part of Kansas and Alabama, the South-western half of Kentucky and the North-eastern of Georgia, the South-western part of Iowa, Illinois and of North Carolina, and the whole of South Carolina, except the Northern portions of the districts of Chesterfield, Marlboro and Marion. The eclipse, it is said, will take place about 9 o'clock a. m.

Two English counterfeiters named Overton, were arrested in New York last week. They had been in the business nine years.

In France, last year, out of 90,000 railway passengers, only one was wounded.

Inauguration of Gen. Lee as President of Washington College.

LIXINGTON, VA., October 2, 1865.—General Robert E. Lee was to-day installed President of Washington College. There was no pomp of parade. The exercises of installation were the simplest possible—an exact and barren compliance with the required formula of taking the oath by the new President, and nothing more. This was in accordance with the special request of Gen. Lee. It was proposed to have the installation take place in the college chapel, to send invitations far and wide, to have a band of music to play enlivening airs, to have young girls, robed in white, and bearing chaplets of flowers, to sing songs of welcome; to have congratulatory speeches, to make it a grand holiday. That this proposed programme was not carried out was a source of severe disappointment to many. But Gen. Lee had expressed his wishes contrary to the choice and determination of the college trustees and the multitude, and his wishes were complied with.

THE INSTALLATION CEREMONIES.—The installation took place at 9 A. M., in a recitation room of the college. In this room were seated the faculty and the students, the ministers of the town churches, a magistrate, and the County Clerk, the last two officials being necessary to the ceremonial. General Lee was inducted into the room by the Board of Trustees. At his entrance and introduction all in the room rose, bowed, and then became seated. Prayer by Rev. Dr. White, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, directly followed. To me it was a noticeable fact, and perhaps worthy of record, that he prayed for the President of the United States. Altogether it was a most fitting and impressive prayer.

JUDGE BROCKENBROUGH'S SPEECH.—The prayer ended, Judge Brockenbrough, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, stated the object of their coming together, to install General Lee as President of Washington College. He felt the serious dignity of the occasion, but it was a seriousness and dignity that should be mingled with heartfelt joy and gladness. Passing a brief eulogy upon General Lee, and congratulating the board and the college, and its present and future students, on having obtained one so loved, and great, and worthy to preside over the college; he said he could say a great deal more, had it not been voted against speech-making. During the delivery of these few words, and they came, despite the prohibitory voting, very near culminating to the dignity of a act as well as eloquent speech.

GENERAL LEE'S APPEARANCE.—Gen. Lee remained standing, his arms quietly folded, and calmly and steadfastly looking into the eyes of the speaker. Justice William White, at the instance of Judge Brockenbrough, now administered the oath of office to General Lee. For the benefit of those curious to know the nature of this new oath to which General Lee has just subscribed, and as it is brief, I give it entire. It is as follows:

THE OATH.—I do swear that I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, faithfully and truly discharge the duties required of me by an act entitled "An act for incorporating the rector and trustees of Liberty Hall Academy," without favor, affection or partiality. So help me God.

THE KEYS GIVEN TO THE NEW PRESIDENT.—To this oath General Lee at once affixed his signature, with the accompanying usual jurat of the swearing magistrate appended. Those inquisitive enough to seek further light than that revealed in the copied oath, can look at the act therein referred to, and, when found, make a note of it. The document, in the form stated, was handed to the County Clerk for safe and perpetual custodianship, and at the same time the keys of the college were given by the Rector into the keeping of the new President. A congratulatory shaking of hands followed, and wound up the day's brief, but pleasing, impressive and memorable ceremonial. President Lee and those of the trustees present with the faculty now passed into the room set apart for the former's use—a good-sized room, newly but very plainly and tastefully furnished.

GENERAL LEE'S DRESS AND APPEARANCE.—General Lee was dressed in a plain but elegant suit of gray. His appearance indicated the enjoyment of good health—better, I should say, than when he surrendered his army at Appomattox Court House, the first and only occasion before the present of my having seen him.

[Cor. New York Herald.]

What is the difference between the Prince of Wales and a bomb-shell? One is heir upon the throne and the other is thrown into the air.

CHURCH COMMUNION WITH THE SOUTH.—Bishop Potter, of New York, in his able and eloquent address to the Episcopal Convention, said:

"Among the many happy consequences of the restoration of peace will be, it is presumed, the speedy re-appearance of our General Ecclesiastical Council of the beloved brethren, bishops, clergy and laity, who, for four years, have been separated from us by hindrances incident to a state of war. It will be a re-union that will arouse the tenderest sensibilities of every Christian heart. It will show that old affections have only been restrained, not extinguished, and that feelings long pent up claim a more than ordinary indulgence in demonstrations of love, respect and sympathy. I verily believe, as I do most fervently hope and pray, that not one word of reproach or bitterness will be heard, not one look of coldness appear, to mar the dignity and loveliness of that touching scene. In that much-longed-for welcome hour, we shall need no declaration of principles, no formal vindication of the peaceful character of the Christian ministry. Divine Providence has spoken! Any words that we can use in reference to the past, whether persons or things, will be a mere impertinence, adding nothing to the lessons that come to us from above, and only tending to change celestial harmonies into the miserable discordant sounds of earth-born passion. The important acts of the Southern Diocese, done while they were in a state of separation from us, and which therefore require the sanction of the General Convention, will unquestionably be recognized and confirmed at once. They are only three in number. The election of Bishop Wilmer by the Diocese of Alabama, the erection of Arkansas into a regularly organized diocese, and the election of the missionary bishop of the South-west, Dr. Lay, to the Episcopate of Arkansas. These acts were eminently proper under the circumstances."

CUBAN SLAVERY.—We referred some days ago to the perils that now surround slavery in Cuba, owing to the abolition of the institution in this country, and the growth of the liberal and anti-slavery party in Spain. The late issue at hand of the London Times discusses the same subject. It declares that "the influence which the abolition of slavery in the United States may exert indirectly upon the existing system in Cuba, has not escaped the attention of the leading merchants of Havana, whose conclusions with respect to it, however, are not discouraging, either as regards the prospects of the colored population or the continued prosperity of the island." The large majority of the Cuban planters look to the adoption of a plan of gradual emancipation, and are confident the result will in no way permanently impair their commercial strength and resources. Their ground for this belief consists in the experience for the last few years of the rapid advance of mechanical as compared with manual labor. Statistics recently published show that in 1846 there were in the island 323,772 slaves, while the production of sugar was 17,729,589 arrobas. In 1862, the slaves numbered 368,550, and the production of sugar reached 41,418,444 arrobas. Thus, while the increase of slaves was less than fourteen per cent., the increase of sugar production was more than 130 per cent. The introduction of machinery, new and improved methods of culture, and immigration from China, have been the cause of this change, and they are considered certain to continue in a still increasing ratio to replace slave labor.

[New York Times, 27th ult.]

The Mobile Advertiser gives the following important information in regard to the question of labor supply for the South:

"We received a call, yesterday, from Capt. Thomas H. Boyle, formerly of the ship Ticonderoga, and for some time engaged in transporting Chinamen to Havana. He is well acquainted with these people, and believes they will afford the best and cheapest labor in the world. He proposes, on guarantee payment of their passage money, to bring here first from Cuba, where their contracts are about expiring, and afterwards from China, such numbers as may be required.

"They make good plantation hands, and are unsurpassed as house-servants. They are, of course, free, and can be hired for from \$4 to \$6 per month, and require to be furnished board and four suits of clothing a year."

A man in Borneo owns a diamond big as a hen's egg, and worth a million.

Nothing can be more diverting than the howls of rage and despair, long, dismal and unceasing, which the friends of anarchy and miscegenation are uttering over the "scarlet sin" of noble little Connecticut. Their woe is dismal and inconsolable. The vote of Connecticut is the most significant event of the day. It shows that the long, dreary winter of New England fanaticism is about closing. "The ice on the Neva is breaking up," as the Russian joyously shouts when the strong vernal tides flowing in from the Baltu shatter the congelations of a long Arctic winter.

Reason, patriotism and common sense have scaled the battlements of fanaticism, and the flag of a purified Union, with its new objects and aims, now floats from the battlements of a New England State. *L'auis Deo.*

The refusal of the people of Connecticut to place the negro upon an equality with the white man, removes a most alarming and formidable obstacle from the path of reformation.

As a matter of course, there is great tribulation in the camp of the radicals at this unexpected and fatal catastrophe. The "so-called" religious newspapers like the Independent, are loudest in their sorrow, and they have excommunicated Connecticut with bell, book and candle. Beecher's elders of the "Church of the Puritans" are evidently longing to revive the ancient practice of the Church, and wish to burn Connecticut as a witch, or brand her with that scarlet letter of sin with which unfortunate females were marked in the good old days when the Code of Moses was the living law of Connecticut.

But ere many years, even New England will thank her for having first broken the fetters of fanaticism which have so long bound the limbs of New England.

REDUCTION OF THE HOURS OF LABOR.

—We notice in the Baltimore Sun, of the 4th inst., an imposing procession and immense meeting of the mechanics and working-men of Baltimore, had and held in that city on the 3d, the object of the demonstration being to forward a movement for reducing the hours of labor, and establishing eight hours as a day's work. This abridgment of the hours of labor is sought to be effected by legislative action. One of the speakers, a Mr. Jonathan C. Fincher, of Philadelphia, editor of the Review, (what Review we do not know,) and President of the International Machinists and Blacksmiths, (what an International Machinist or Blacksmith is, is not explained,) said that their organization intended to demand of the General Government, through Congress, an enactment making eight hours a legal day's work, and if Congress refused to grant it, the working-men of the country had the power to keep any Congressmen opposing them at home for all future time. Mr. Fincher seems to make no account of the slight objections and small practical difficulties that appear to lie in his way. The regulation of the hours of labor does not fall within the range of Congressional functions or powers, and this "International" gentleman simply spouts international nonsense. The ten hours' system, now so generally recognized, does not owe its recognition to statutory enactment, nor do we think the eight hour system, if ever it should be established, will be established by mere force of law. A period when all the energies of the whole people are required to repair the ravages of war, is a bad one in which to start an agitation for the curtailment of labor. For a time we ought all to work double tides instead of clamoring for abatement or relaxation. —Wilmington Journal.

Baltimore and Charleston.

The correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist writing from Baltimore, says:

"A new line of steamers is to be established between this port and Charleston and Savannah. Messrs. Mordecai & Co., well known in the country, are the principal movers in the enterprise."

ODD FELLOWS' PROCESSION.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist says:

"The Odd Fellows' celebration was a mammoth affair. Fully 15,000 of the mystic brotherhood were in procession, with handsome banners and regalia. There were gaudy cars in the pageant, filled with not very pretty female children, many of whom bore wands with the names of different States inscribed thereon. It is an indisputable fact that the representatives of Georgia and South Carolina were the handsomest. The High Priest was decked in pontifical robes and mitre, seated in a red tent and guarded by two men in black armor."

Local Items.

EMPLOYMENT.—Might or tea good printers can obtain employment in this office, during the approaching session of the Legislature.

"Cotton Blanks" and permits—indispensable to all persons purchasing or shipping cotton—can be obtained at this office.

CASH.—We wish it distinctly understood that our terms for subscription, advertising and job work are cash. The money must in every case, accompany orders, or they will not be attended to. This rule applies to all.

VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATION.—Gen. Wade Hampton, Chairman of the Committee appointed by a meeting of the citizens, requests us to make the following report:

The Committee appointed to raise the companies for the city of Columbia, respectfully urge the citizens to enroll themselves promptly. Lists will be found at the stores of Major John Meighan and Major Thomas W. Radcliffe, and all the members of the Committee will receive signatures. As soon as the requisite number of volunteers have enrolled themselves, the companies will proceed to organize by electing their own officers.

It is suggested that a company of artillery be also raised, to be stationed in Columbia.

Upwards of one hundred volunteers have already come forward. It is to be hoped that many more will, without delay, annex their names to the lists.

WADE HAMPTON, Chairman.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published for the first time this morning:

- James G. Gibbs—Shot.
- Jacob Bell—Citation.
- W. H. Jeffers & Co.—Cotton Shed.
- S. Gruber—Commission Merchant.
- Breast-pin Lost—Apply at this Office.
- James L. Beard—House to Rent.
- A. G. Baskin—A Card.

The house occupied by Mr. Davis in Richmond during the war is to be fitted up for the reception of President Johnson, on his approaching visit to that city. The structure is situated on the South corner of Twelfth and Clay streets, and may be described as a three-story basement house, with a heavy English color made portico front to a hall which reaches to the top of the second story. The entrance is by a Corinthian portico front to a hall which extends right and left nearly the entire front of the building; the exception being a small office apartment in the North corner, wherein Mr. Davis was accustomed to open his correspondence early each morning. Immediately in front of the entrance is a large and elegant reception parlor, occupying the centre—about one-third of the principal story. To the right of this room is a splendid parlor, which opens into the first by sliding doors. The room at the left is an immense dining-hall, wherein dinners were served fifty years ago, under the genial auspices of the late Dr. Brockenbrough, President of the ancient Bank of Virginia, in true Virginia style.

LECTURE ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN COLUMBIA.—A colored "gemman" from Boston, held forth, on Monday afternoon, in the Colored Methodist Church, to the freemen of Columbia, upon negro suffrage. A quarter was charged for each admission. A large number of men, women and children attended, and the Boston "gemman" must have taken in a considerable sum. The lecturer, we suppose, demonstrated very conclusively that suffrage would greatly enhance the happiness of the African race. One of the audience, after the lecture, was heard to say, "Nex quarter I'se got to spend, I'm gwine to de theatre or circus. Don't ketch me at no more quarter dollar Boston nigger shows. Talk better dan he kan myself. Votin' ain't gwine to poke bread down a nigger's mouf." —Columbia Sun.

HOW CHOLERA IS SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.—It may be said that cholera, in its first stage, can always be successfully treated, unless the system is weakened by other diseases, by dissipation, or by some special cause.

The Rev. Dr. Hamlin's cholera mixture—equal parts by weight of liquid laudanum, spirits of camphor and tincture of rhubarb—has been used here not only by him, but by many others, with the greatest success in meeting the first stages of the disease. If diarrhoea is carefully kept off by the use of mixture the danger of cholera is very slight.

In the second stage of relapse and cramps, clear brandy taken internally, mustard plasters, and other means of keeping up external heat by friction, &c., are very often used with success. There is always hope in cholera until the patient is actually dead, and in severe cases recovery often depends upon the persistency and energy with which the disease is met and attacked at every stage. —New York Tribune.