

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

Volume XXIX.

GREENSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1867.

Number 1,341.

DIED.

On the 19th of March, 1867, in the 28th year of his age, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. H. DANIEL, son of the late Daniel and Jane Daniel. The subject of this notice was a member of the M. P. Church of which Church he remained a member until death. His sickness was protracted many weeks, and during the time he suffered very much. On being informed that he could not recover, he seemed resigned, and said he was willing to die. Near the point of death he was singing one of the songs of Zion. He leaves many friends and relatives to mourn their loss, and especially his widowed mother to whom he was very much attached. **FUNERAL.**

Deposited this life, in the county of Rocking, on the 17th of February last, Mrs. MARY BENNETT, consort of Mr. William M. Bennett, in the 77th year of her age. Mrs. Bennett, for several years before her death had suffered much, but she bore her affliction with much cheerfulness and resignation. For nearly half a century she had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church. As wife, mother, mistress and neighbor, it may be said, she was far from perfect. Let her bereaved friends be comforted by the reflection that she was prepared for death, and that her immortal spirit is now at rest in Heaven.

"Now, dearest saint, farewell!
Thy home is now sublime;
And soon we'll meet thee there,
That calls the soul from Time." J.

Valuable Property for Sale.—1 of for sale, privately all my property, the valuable Real Estate on North Buffalo creek, 14 miles north of Greensboro, and on the Piedmont Railroad. The lands are of good quality, in good state of cultivation, and contain all necessary improvements and buildings. On the tract, immediately on the public road, is a good Merchant Mill, and also a Saw Mill, Carding Machine and Cotton Gin, all in perfect order, and doing a good business. Persons desiring to purchase good property will do well to examine the above. Prices for carding made as charged last year. **L. D. ORRELL.**

Notice.—Strayed from my lot on the 15th inst., a large pale red and white COW, with long horns, formerly belonging to James M. Ward, and supposed to be near the farm owned by Rev. Mr. Phillips. Any information respecting the cow, will be thankfully received. If taken up, will be rewarded. **R. SCOTT.**

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK!

I beg to inform my old friends and customers that I am now opening in the Rankin & McLean Corner on East Market Street, an entirely new stock of Goods, consisting of Ladies Dress Goods, Hats and Bonnets.

Ready Made Clothing,
Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Tinware, Sole and Upper Leather, Castings.

GROCERIES,

and, in fact, every thing usually kept in a first class store. My stock is entirely new, and the public will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. I shall sell exclusively for

CASH OR BARTER,
and by adhering to this system, with the motto of

Quick Sales and Small Profits,
will be enabled to offer the greatest inducements to my customers. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me, and intending to merit a continuance of the same, I invite a call from all my old customers. **S. STEELE.**

1867. SPRING 1867.

I am now receiving my Spring and Summer Goods, and most respectfully invite to my stock an inspection by my friends and customers. I have in store a full assortment of goods, new and fresh, embracing

GENTS' GOODS,

Iron Buck, Farmer's Linen, Chinese Grass Cloth, Cottons, Alpaca, Linette, Italian Cloth, Checked, Cassimeres in variety, Hosiery, Jeans, Doan's Cassimeres, and all other articles in the line of Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Ready Made Clothing.
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods.

LADIES' GOODS,

Poplins, Linen Warp Silk, Plaid, Fancy Fabrics, and Delaines of every variety, Plain Valenciennes, Poplins, Dickey's Plaids, Blended and Brown Domestic, with a complete and full assortment of

WHITE GOODS,

My stock of Quincewate, Glass Ware, &c., is complete. Hardware, Farmer's Implements, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Groceries, of all kinds, and in fact, any article to be found in a first class store, which will be sold at the most reasonable prices as a call and inspection of my Goods will prove. Produce of every kind taken in exchange for Goods. **W. D. TROTTER.**

NEW

WEST INDIA MOLASSES
275 Hogheads, and 25 Tierces

NEW CROP

WEST INDIA MOLASSES,
4000 Landing direct from Cardenas, for sale by

WILLARD BROTHERS,
20, 20 & 31 N. Water St.,
41-43a Wilmington, N. C.

TO THOSE WHO OWE US.

We hope those indebted to this office for subscriptions, advertising, &c., will make payments of the same at an early day. We are greatly in need of the various amounts due us.

PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1867.

IMPORTANT ORDER.—An important order of Gen. Sickles is published in *THE PATRIOT* today.

BASE BALL.—Two base ball clubs have just been formed in this town.

The wheat crop in this vicinity is unusually promising.

The Independent Press is the title of a paper just commenced at Concord, by J. M. Cross & Co. The Press makes a neat appearance, and will doubtless be well conducted.

THE RED STRING.—The first number of this print, the organ of the Red Strings in this State, and published "by authority" at the Register office, was issued on Wednesday last.

New Jersey refuses to allow her colored people to vote. The House, which is very strongly Republican, voted down a proposition to accord the privilege, by a vote of 20 in favor to 55 against it. Yet the New Jersey Congressmen undertake to force a different rule on the South!

There is, at last, one State in which women may vote. The Senate of Wisconsin, by a vote of 19 to 9, agreed to the Assembly resolution extending suffrage to the sex. The ladies must now be courted for their ballots as well as their hands.

COUNTY DEBTS.—Our correspondent "S. M. H." of Stokes county, seems to desire the repudiation of the county debts contracted during the war, because there are "ten thousand other consequences of the war, for which there is no possibility of a hope of redress."

Because certain calamitous consequences of the war, cannot be redressed, it is no reason why others should not be redressed when practicable.

We sympathize with the compassionate feelings of our correspondent; but our feelings should not be permitted to obliterate a proper sense of justice.

The war was not only a "terrible mistake"—it was conceived in wickedness and folly. We made mistakes during the war, and have made many since. But we trust that we may not make the additional mistake, and worse than mistake, of a voluntary repudiation of our deliberate contracts. Society is already sufficiently unsettled in its mutual and sacred obligations, without adding to the confusion the voluntary sacrifice of our integrity as men and citizens. There is just as valid reason for a general repudiation of individual debts between citizens, as for the debts which these citizens have incurred, in a body, for the sustenance of the lives of the helpless during the war.

The heart bleeds in reviewing the IRREVOCABLE consequences of the war. Would to heaven we could inspire hope of redress or give a gleam of consolation! None but God Almighty can do it. We cannot restore the dead to life. But we can be just to the living. We would the day! when our people shall be taught lightly to regard moral obligation! That would be a consequence of the war worse than any mere physical suffering which this generation has endured.

Though it is not in our nature to ignore the considerations of "self" which prompted some of the county creditors, our prime inquiry ought to be, is the debt just?

Wherever full and fair equivalent has been received for the county obligation, such obligation ought still to be recognized. And we here repeat, that the nature and history of every one of these contracts ought to be thoroughly investigated before being recognized. It is probable, in many instances, satisfactory arrangements could be eventually made with creditors for less than their full claims.

In the present condition of the country, the necessities of creditors demand consideration. No man detests more than we do the conduct of the abominable leeches who watched every opportunity to suck the life blood of the people during the war; but in our reluctance to recognize obligation to such men, we should to doubly careful of the claims of the large numbers of really liberal and charitable citizens who shared their substance with sufferers of the country. Others, who are able, ought now to share the burden with such men.

We have no inclination to discuss this subject, knowing the disadvantage at which we are taken on account of the distresses of the times. We would prefer awaiting the return of prosperity before definite action. But our position is the honest one, if we die by it.

Important Order from Gen. Sickles.

The following order which explains itself is an effectual estoppel to all litigation for debts contracted between the 19th of December, 1860, and the 15th of May, 1865. We suppose all debts made prior to the State seceding will still be as before the issuing of this Order. United States Currency is declared to be a legal tender in every instance.

JOHN S. SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, }
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 11, 1867. }

[General Orders No. 10.]

The general destitution prevailing among the population of this Military District cannot be relieved without affording means for the development of their industrial resources. The nature and extent of the destitution demand extraordinary measures. The people are borne down by a heavy burden of debt; the crops of grain and garden produce failed last year; many families have been deprived of shelter; many more need food and clothing; needful implements and auxiliary articles of husbandry are very scarce; the laboring population in numerous localities are threatened with starvation, unless supplied with food by the Government of the United States; the inability of a large portion of the people to pay taxes leaves the local authorities without adequate means of relief; and the gravity of the situation is increased by the general disposition shown by creditors to enforce, upon an impoverished people, the immediate collection of all claims.

To suffer all this to go on without restraint or remedy is to sacrifice the general good. The rights of creditors shall be respected; but the appeal of want and suffering must be heeded. Moved by these considerations, the following regulations are announced. They will continue in force, with such modification as the occasion may require, until the civil government of the respective States shall be established, in accordance with the requirements of the Government of the United States.

The Commanding General earnestly desires and confidently believes that the observance of these regulations, and the co-operation of all persons concerned in employing fairly and justly the advantages still remaining to them, will mitigate the distress now existing; and that the avenues of industry, enterprise, and organization thus opened, will contribute to the permanent welfare and future happiness of the people.

I. Imprisonment for debt is prohibited, unless the defendant in execution shall be convicted of a fraudulent concealment or disposition of his property, with intent to hinder, delay and prevent the creditor in the recovery of his debt or demand. And the proceedings now established in North and South Carolina, respectively, for the trial and determining of such questions may be adopted.

II. Judgment or decrees, for the payment of money, on causes of action arising between the 19th of December, 1860, and the 15th of May, 1865, shall not be enforced by execution against the property or the person of the defendant. Proceedings in such cases of action, now pending, shall be stayed; and no suit or process shall be hereafter instituted or commenced, for any such causes of action.

III. Sheriffs, Coroners, and Constables, are hereby directed to suspend for twelve calendar months the sale of all property, upon execution or process, on liabilities contracted prior to the 19th of December, 1860, unless upon the written consent of the defendants, except in cases where the plaintiff, or in his absence his agent or attorney, shall upon oath, with corroborative testimony, allege and prove that the defendant is moving, or intends fraudulently to remove his property beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the Court. The sale of real or personal property by foreclosure of mortgages, is likewise suspended for twelve calendar months, except in cases where the payment of interest money, accruing since the 15th day of May, 1865, shall not have been made before the day of sale.

IV. Judgments or decrees entered or enrolled, on causes of action arising subsequent to the 15th of May, 1865, may be enforced by execution against the property of the defendant; and in the application of the money arising under such executions regard shall be had to the priority of liens, unless in cases where the good faith of any lien shall be drawn in question. In such cases the usual mode of proceeding adopted in North and South Carolina, respectively, to determine that question, shall be adopted.

V. All proceedings for the recovery of money under contracts, whether under seal or by parole, the consideration for which was the purchase of negroes, are suspended. Judgments or decrees entered or enrolled for such causes of action, shall not be enforced.

VI. All advances of money, subsistence, implements and fertilizers, loaned, used, employed or required for the purpose of aiding the agricultural pursuits of the people shall be protected. And the existing laws which have provided the most efficient remedies in such cases for the lender, will be supported and enforced. Wages for labor performed in the production of the crop shall be a lien on the crop, and payment of the amount due for such wages shall be enforced by the like remedies provided to secure advances of money and other means for the cultivation of the soil.

VII. In all sales of property under execution or by order of any court, there shall be reserved out of the property of any defendant, who has a family dependent upon his or her labor, a dwelling house, and appurtenances and twenty acres of land for the use and occupation of the family of the defendant; and necessary articles of furniture, apparel, subsistence, implements of trade, husbandry or other employment, of the value of five hundred dollars. The homestead exemption shall inure only to the benefit of families—that is to say, to parent or parents and child or children. In other cases, the exemption shall extend only to clothing, implements of trade or other employment, usually followed by the defendant, of the value of one hundred dollars. The exempt property of the defendant shall be ascertained by the Sheriff, or other officer

enforcing the execution, who shall specifically describe the same and make a report thereof in each case to the court.

VIII. The currency of the United States, declared by the Congress of the United States to be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, dues and demands, shall be so recognized in North and South Carolina. And all cases in which the same shall be tendered in payment, and refused by any public officer, will be at once reported to these Headquarters, or to the Commanding Officer of the Post within which such officer resides.

IX. Property of an absent debtor, or one charged as such, without fraud, whether consisting of money advanced for the purposes of agriculture, or appliances for the cultivation of the soil shall not be taken under the process known as "Foreign Attachment;" but the lien created by any existing law shall not be disturbed, nor shall the possession or the use of the same be in any wise interfered with except in the execution of judgment or final decree, in cases where they are authorized to be enforced.

X. In suits brought to recover ordinary debts, known as actions *ex contractu*, bail as heretofore authorized, shall not be demanded by the suitor, nor taken by the Sheriff or other officer serving the process. In suits for trespass, libel, wrongful conversion of property, and other cases known as actions *ex delicto*, bail as heretofore authorized may be demanded, and taken. The prohibition of bail in cases *ex contractu*, shall not extend to parties about to leave the State; but the fact of intention must be clearly established by proof.

XI. In criminal proceedings the usual recognizances shall be required and taken by the proper civil officers heretofore authorized by law to take the same: *Provided*, That upon complaint being made to any magistrate or other persons authorized by law to issue a warrant for breach of the peace, or any criminal offence, it shall be the duty of such magistrate or officer to issue his warrant upon the recognizance of the complainant to prosecute, without requiring him to give security on such recognizance.

XII. The practice of carrying deadly weapons, except by officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States, is prohibited. The concealment of such weapons on the person will be deemed an aggravation of the offence. A violation of this order will render the offender amenable to trial and punishment by Military Commission. Whenever wounding or killing shall result from the use of such weapons, proof of the party carrying or concealing a deadly weapon, shall be deemed evidence of a felonious attempt to take the life of the injured person.

XIII. The order heretofore issued in this Military Department, prohibiting the punishment of crimes and offences by whipping, maiming, branding, stocks, pillory or other corporal punishment, is in force and will be obeyed by all persons.

XIV. The punishment of death in certain cases of burglary and larceny, imposed by the existing laws of the Provisional Governments in this Military District, is abolished. Any person convicted of burglary; of larceny when the property stolen is of the value of twenty-five dollars; of assault and battery with intent to kill; or of any assault with a deadly weapon, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years nor less than two years in the discretion of the Court, having jurisdiction thereof. Larceny, when the value of the property stolen is less than twenty-five dollars, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding one year in the discretion of the Court.

XV. The Governors of North and South Carolina shall have authority, within their jurisdictions respectively, to relieve or pardon any person convicted and sentenced by a civil court, and to remit fines and penalties.

XVI. Nothing in this order shall be construed to restrain or prevent the operation of proceedings in bankruptcy, in accordance with the acts of Congress in such cases made and provided, nor with the collection of any tax, impost, excise, or charge levied by authority of the United States or of the Provisional Governments of North and South Carolina; but no imprisonment for overdue taxes shall be allowed. Nor shall this order or any law of the Provisional Governments of North or South Carolina operate to deny to minor children, or children coming of age, or their legal representatives, nor to suspend as to them, any right of action, remedy, or proceeding, against Executors, Administrators, Trustees, Guardians, Masters or Clerks of Equity Courts, or other officers or persons holding a fiduciary relation to the parties or the subject matter of the action or proceeding.

XVII. Any law or ordinance, heretofore in force in North or South Carolina, inconsistent with the provisions of this General Order, is hereby suspended and declared inoperative.

By command of Major General D. E. Sickles. J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th U. S. Inf. A.D.C. & A.A.G.A.
Official: J. W. CLOUS, Aid-de-Camp.

SENATOR SHERMAN ON THE SITUATION.
Senator Sherman, now on his way to Europe, recently addressed the Union League Club of New York, and said, among other things:

"Moderate and reasoning men complained at one time that Congress was seeking to prevent reconstruction, instead of promoting it. But after the experience of the last two years I feel justified in saying that if we had been in too great a hurry we should have had to commence the strife over again. Only yesterday I received a letter from Governor Brown of Georgia, stating that the movement towards reconstruction in the southern States is going on happily, and that soon they will acquiesce in the measures proposed by Congress. If such is really the case, and I do not doubt it is, there will be a full and complete settlement of all the difficulties between the North and the South. Within a few years from this time the southern States will be, I believe, the most radical States in the Union. We have some illustrations of this in the histo-

ry of Missouri and Tennessee. On the other hand, I believe the most conservative States in the future will be New York and Ohio, who still cling to their prejudices, even after the reason for them has ceased. I do not, then, gentlemen, anticipate any further trouble between the North and the South."

RETURNED MISSIONARY.—THE MISSION HINDERANCES.—Rev. L. M. Wood—lately returned from the China mission—was in Greensboro last week, with his two motherless boys, and a Chinese servant. He has become so much interested in the work of the mission that he desires to return to it when he can.

The prospects of the missionary work in China are far more encouraging now than formerly. Yet, at Shanghai—where our missionaries, Bros. Wood and Allen have been laboring, there are still greater hindrances than at other points, to the progress of the Gospel, from the many foreigners there from Christian lands. Many of these being far less moral than the Chinese, the natives point to them and say, if that is what our religion makes them they don't want it. As all the natives of a heathen land are idolaters, they expect all the inhabitants of a Christian land to be Christians, and representatives of the Christian religion; and it is difficult to get them to make the proper distinction between the converted and the natural man, notwithstanding the difference in their characters.

Brother Wood returned in good health and left the other Missionaries, at Shanghai, generally well. He remarked that, sister Allen looked as blooming as when she left this country. *Weekly Message.*

REPORTED CAPTURE OF MAXIMILIAN.—ACTION OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.—WASHINGTON, April 14.—A report prevailed here today to the effect that Maximilian had been captured by the Liberals at Queretaro, but no official information has been received to confirm it.

The President in reply to the resolution of the Senate has transmitted all the correspondence which has taken place relative to the treatment of prisoners of war taken by belligerents in Mexico, and the petition on behalf of the Emperor of Austria for the safety of his brother, Maximilian, should he fall into the hands of the Liberals. The papers show that the Austrian Emperor's fears were grounded upon the well-known fate of the prisoners taken by the Liberals after the battle of Zacatecas. Upon receiving the petition of the Austrian Minister for the kindly offices of the United States, Mr. Seward telegraphed to Mr. Campbell as follows:

"The capture of the Prince Maximilian in Queretaro by the Republican armies seems probable. The reported severity practised on the prisoners taken at Zacatecas excites apprehension that similar severity may be practised in the case of the Prince and his alien troops. Such severities would be injurious to the national cause of Mexico and to the Republican system throughout the world. You will communicate to President Juarez promptly, and by effectual means, the desire of the Government that, in case of capture, the Prince and his supporters may receive the humane treatment accorded by civilized nations to prisoners of war. Mr. Campbell immediately send a dispatch through to Juarez by a special messenger."

POLITICAL WIT.—The following clipping from *The New York Herald* is about as keen and cutting a satire upon times past and present as we have met with lately. Here it is:

"POLITICAL PILGRIMS TO THE SOUTH."
Senator Wilson is the first to set forth, with a wallet and staff, on a political pilgrimage to the South. This is well; but he ought not to go alone. Senator Sumner might safely accompany his colleague from Massachusetts; the Brooks are all dead. Old Thad Stevens, before he dies, should see the lands which he wants to confiscate. Ben Loan and Mr. Ashley might travel down South together to pick up somewhere that missing and longed for letter of Andy Johnson to Jeff Davis. Gen. Butler and Gen. Banks might revisit New Orleans; the former could find whether he left anything behind him when he packed up and came away. Horace Greeley might free trade with some of his old adversaries. William Lloyd Garrison could see with his own eyes and at home the Southern negro, whom he has talked and written so much about as "a man and a brother," or a bother. Wendell Phillips should study the march of Sherman from Tennessee to the Atlantic, and the march of Grant from the Wilderness to the Appomattox, in order to learn why the names of those great Generals are dear to the American people; and he might learn much more than he actually knows of the relations of the freedmen to their former masters.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has already gone far South to see whether her descriptions of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Life Among the Lowly" were exaggerated or not. Her brother, Henry Ward Beecher, had better join her instead of going to Jerusalem this summer; Theodor Tilton and Dr. Cheever and George W. Williams could accompany him on a lecturing tour throughout the Southern States. If they would all be apt to learn something themselves. By all means let them follow Senator Wilson as political pilgrims to the South.

An abandoned woman in Chicago, who was discarded by her neighbors on account of her bad character, murdered a little girl on Tuesday and attempted to murder another, as a means of retaliation.

The Baltimore Gazette publishes a "startling statement" to the effect that Dr. Mudd is suffering as a prisoner at the Dry Tortugas under the sentence of a court which believed him innocent.

A. T. Stewart's store, on Broadway, New York, is to be enlarged during the summer to six times its present size, when it will cover an acre and a quarter of ground.

For The Patriot.

EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT.—The late action of your county Court, in assuming the county indebtedness incurred under the authority of the defunct Confederacy, in aid of the late rebellion, was not only a mistake, as I am compelled to believe, but in view of the unmistakable policy of the government of the United States, and the ordinance of our late Provisional Convention clearly wrong. I should not, however, feel authorized to refer to it, if the question was exclusively local in its character, but as you are fully aware such is not the case, and I therefore beg leave to notice the reasons advanced by you, in a late editorial, in support of that action.

The indebtedness referred to as you have frankly admitted, "was a consequence of the war," beyond a doubt, and is it not exceedingly strange, that all who concur with you in the opinion that "to refuse to pay the debt would be dishonesty," should have failed so completely, to remember, at least ten thousand other consequences of the same war, for which there is no possibility of a hope of redress and not even a gleam of consolation.

What think you of the consequences of the war, so far as hundreds of thousands of our friends are concerned, whose precious blood has enriched, and whose bones are now reposing in lonely graves, or bleaching upon the countless battle-fields of the country? What think you of the consequences of the war to parents, whose well-beloved, and most kindly cherished sons, were sacrificed in the bootless strife, and the condition of the desolate widow with her orphan children—many of whom have been reduced by the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and father, to absolute want, if not abject and squalid poverty? What think you of the consequences of the war in respect to the numberless instances, in which the poor soldier, returned to his home, only to die, and the bold, the brave, and the blind, the legless and the cripples, who still survive? What think you of first providing that "aid and comfort," so much needed by such as these. And what think you of the great injustice (I cannot permit myself to characterize it otherwise) of the policy of enforcing, by county legislation "seventy years hence," the payment of a single dime, as taxation, to meet these bills, at the hands of a soldier, who was so fortunate as to escape the danger of a hundred battle-fields, and to make good his return, to his family and friends?

The war itself was a mistake—a terrible mistake, and unfortunately for our section too many of us have utterly failed to comprehend "the requirements of the situation," and as a consequence, we have continued to make mistakes, from the close of the war up to this time, and not the least of which may be found, in the course pursued by our County bond holders, and their friends—many of whom seem to have jumped to the conclusion, that the mere dollars and cents, which had been invested in County bonds during the war should be now recognized, as *above the consequences of the war*, because for sooth as they assume, the same was intended as a clarity. Well, if this was the fact, still it seems to me that even that clarity, was in fact in aid of the rebellion, and if the bond holders insist upon payment, then, that they are not entitled, even to the benefit of that plea.

I might trouble you with an account of the position, and the manner of the management of the chief of our bond holders, but I will not now do so, as it perhaps is not necessary. I will say however, that consideration of self, had more to do, in prompting such investments, where depreciated and constantly depreciating Confederate money was the medium, than either humanity or clarity; at all events such is believed to have been the case in this County.

But these debts are assuredly now dead, although not quite buried as it would seem—fortunately for the country, however, there is no disagreement between President and Congress on this subject, and I would advise all bond holders (of the class referred to) to give up all thought of commorating about their County claims, and accommodate themselves to the loss, as soon as possible, and consider it as nothing more, than an inevitable consequence of the war, to them. **S. M. H.**

Stokes County March 25th.

From The N. Y. Times, Republican.

Confiscation—the Extremists and their Threats.

The Stevens plan of confiscation has an indorser in *The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard*, a journal controlled by Ex-Governor Holden and reflecting the views of those who would manipulate reconstruction in the interest of an extreme party. In the first place *The Standard* promulgates the idea of confiscation as a contingency by no means improbable, but which may, perchance, be averted by an immediate compliance with the conditions prescribed by Congress.

"We feel sure that the lands of the great body of the Southern people are in no danger yet of confiscation. They would have been in no danger in any event if the States had accepted promptly the Howard Amendment and returned to the Union. But the lands of the instigators and leaders of the rebellion have been in danger from the first. Recent events have not diminished that danger. We cannot predict what will be done with the property of these leaders. They may save it yet if they will, but we confess, from our knowledge of their proud stubborn and defiant disposition, that we can have but little hope that they will."

In the next place, *The Standard* insists upon the equity of a certain amount of confiscation, whether the purpose of its previous threat be accomplished or not: "Mr. Stevens has solemnly declared that he will devote his remaining strength to the work of confiscation. His influence in Congress is well known. The great body of the Northern people and many of our own people feel that it would be an act of gross and crying injustice to free the slaves and give them no lands; and to say the least, it would be better that the large bodies of land held by Southern rebels be cut up into small farms for the poor whites and the colored people. Revolution never goes backward, and it is revolution has not yet run its course."

The effect of writing of this character cannot but be mischievous. It introduces a new element of uncertainty into the South, intensifies its industrial paralysis, deters capitalists from entering its enterprises. It shows that, in the opinion of politicians who claim a peculiar right to manage affairs, and a peculiar influence over Congressional action, a sweeping measure of confiscation is in itself righteous, and should be pressed upon the land and heights the distrust which already country.

The Standard mis-states the case, however when it declares that "the great body of the Northern people" favor the measure, and that the influence of Mr. Stevens in Congress is a guarantee of its ultimate adoption. The personal influence of Mr. Stevens we have no inclination to depreciate; but the last two sessions have abundantly proved that that influence large as it is, does not enable him to carry points at variance with the general sentiment of the party. We should be sorry to lose him from the political arena, and are content he shall "devote his remaining strength to the work of confiscation," because the failure of his efforts in that regard does not admit of doubt. The reception accorded to his Confiscation bill is evidence of this. It met no response in the House, and was postponed indefinitely by its author, because an attempt to pass it would have quickly ended in its rejection. With all their radicalism, the majority members are not prepared to sustain a scheme that is repugnant to the moral sense, and the humanity of the North. They know that the "great body of the Northern people" not only have no desire to seize the lands of the planters and divide them among the freedmen, but would frown down such a project as barbarous, unjust and eminently impolitic.

The current opinion at the North flows in a direction widely different from that on which the extremists of North Carolina base their calculations. Their reasoning is as unsound as their axioms. Revolutions do sometimes "go backwards," or rather, their violence sometimes produces a reaction which undoes their work and permanently neutralizes their influence.—The more sensible of the Radical journals, recognizing the imminence of reaction as a consequence of too violent proceedings, are earnest in their condemnation of the very measures on which the Holden faction build their hopes. *The Chicago Tribune*, than which the Radicals have few abler or more influential organs, condemns confiscation, and repudiates it in behalf of the party. When Mr. Stevens introduced his bill, *The Tribune* denounced it as a libel on the Northern people, who will tolerate no measure of vengeance, and will tolerate none of robbery. The same journal denounces the recent propositions of Mr. Sumner, and in effect declares that no party could live after giving them their sanction.

The truth is, that the recklessness with which the ultra radicals have pushed their projects has alarmed the more thoughtful of the Republican journalists who see that the ascendancy of the party is imperiled by propositions and measures at variance with the calm judgment of the Northern people. The defeat in Connecticut has enabled them to realize the danger and they have elicited protests and warnings which they aspire to be leaders of the party cannot prudently disregard. *The Philadelphia North American*, *The Providence Journal*, *The Springfield Republican*, *The Boston Advertiser*, and other journals of similar position and character, have emphasized the lesson of Connecticut, and urged the necessity of greater moderation and toleration as essential to the future unity and success of the party. Its worst enemies, they declare, are the men who in its name urge demands, and indulge threats and make demonstrations, which neither the country nor the majority of the party will sustain. In these utterances we think may be discerned the beginning of a movement which will purge the Republican organization of its inflammable elements, and re-convert it from the disgrace and defeat at which extreme radical guidance unquestionably entails. The advocates of confiscation, impeachment and cognate schemes have hitherto exercised an influence utterly disproportionate to their numerical strength. Their pretensions, pushed to the verge of indecency, have misled many as to their power, and possibly *The Raleigh Standard* may be of the number. The real feeling of the people is that no more should be done against the South than is needed in the interest of the Union; that there should be no vindictive partialities, no harsh proscription; and the Republican party, potent though it be, cannot afford to ignore the fact.

Pardon of Gov. Vance.

The numerous friends of Gov. Z. B. Vance throughout the land, and they are legion, will be gratified to learn that he has been pardoned by President Johnson, and that through the recommendation of many Radicals in and out of Congress.—The manner in which this was brought about is both singular and interesting, and shows that important results will often flow from small acts of kindness to strangers, and that we should never refuse to do good even to an enemy. This incident, as we have heard it reported, is as follows:

A Northern Methodist minister engaged in preaching to the freedmen, was travelling South on the line of the railroads, got out of funds, and not being able to pay his fare, was by the conductors ejected from the cars. Finding his way to Charlotte, he called on Gov. Vance for assistance, who after questioning him became satisfied that although an enthusiast his intentions were good, and furnished him with a recommendation and request to Col. Wm. Johnson, President of the So. Ca. Railroad, to pass him to Columbia, which was done, and the same letter from Gov. Vance passed him over all the roads, free, to Mobile. In the course of time, the minister reached Washington City, and forthwith engaged in an effort to secure a pardon for his benefactor, which was successful, and last week he communicated the welcome intelligence to Gov. Vance.—*Statesville American.*

LIGHT!—Best Kerosene Oil, Gas Burners, Lamp Wick and Chimneys, in great variety, can be found at the store of C. G. YATES.

2. For Hawthorn and George Smith, 1911 and 1912.

From The Sentinel.

Meeting in Hillsboro.

The last Hillsboro Recorder contained the proceedings of a meeting held in Hillsboro on the 30th ult., by a portion of the citizens of Orange, which *The Standard* has republished and upon which it grows furious against Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., and Gov. Worth. The proceedings are too long for our daily, yet a brief summary may be interesting to our readers.—We had heard nothing of the meeting until published in *The Recorder*, and we presume Gov. Worth has heard nothing of it up to the present moment, having been absent from the city nearly two weeks on business.

The meeting was held in the Court House. Mr. Thomas Wilson, late of Pennsylvania, presided, and N. P. Hall was appointed Secretary.

Messrs. James Watson, Barrus Clerk and Joseph Reese, whom we take to be bona fide Union men, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions.

During the absence, Capt. John F. Lyon addressed the meeting, in which he was quite severe upon the Holdenite meeting held in this city.

The committee reported a series of resolutions which were adopted.

The following resolution, which was offered by Col. Wm. McCauley, contains rather the crum of the proceedings:

Resolved, That we protest against W. W. Holden's leading loyal men in any political work or act, because he brought up and elected the Democratic people of North Carolina in the doctrines of peaceable secession, telling them for twenty years they owed their primary allegiance to North Carolina, and not the United States, and that "secession was an original pre-existing sovereign right." Because he signed the ordinance of secession, and publicly pledged the last man and the last dollar to make it good: Because he said the war was God's holy cause, and then deserted the cause: Because in 1861, he said every Union man among us deserved to die a traitor's death: Because he wanted every man from sixteen to sixty put into the Confederate army: "beat the drum, blow the life," drill them until their legs are limber; if they will not volunteer drive them in the army," said Holden: Because he wanted the helpless women and children of those men who fled from conscription, turned out of their houses in dead winter and driven from our midst half naked, half starved, and broken hearted, to seek their husbands and fathers in the Federal lines: Because, in June, 1860, he vowed he would never "bow his head to the degrading yoke of black Republican rule," and then, in the first resolution in his white and black platform, he says: "We this day, with proud satisfaction, unfurl the glorious banner of the Republican party." Because he said in 1856, using the language of another:—"The leaders among our enemies, the Black Republicans, are to my certain knowledge the meanest and most contemptible creatures on earth, excepting only those in the South that are willing to be governed by them." Because he once said God never intended the Black race for freedom, and now he says, in the 4th resolution of his white and black platform, "we exult in the fact that we are a nation of free men, and that the sun no longer shines upon the brow of a slave." Because in the white and black platform he talks mournfully over the late President Lincoln, while the vile sheets of the secession standard smelt of assassination and the blood of the murdered President, for he called him "Abraham the fool, tyrant, usurper," and even inquiringly advertised in his paper (before Booth thought of his foul deed) asking "who would plot for the head of Abraham Lincoln?" He espoused and betrayed the cause of the Whigs; he espoused and betrayed the cause of the Union; he espoused and betrayed the cause of the Confederacy; he espoused and betrayed the cause of President Johnson. As Provisional Governor he espoused the cause of the people of North Carolina, truthfully and truly representing them as loyal; when they refused to debate themselves by voting for him, true to his instincts he betrayed, maligned and sought to have them punished. In fine, he should not lead, for his life was one continuous series of duplicity, treachery, political crime and iniquity.

Mr. Turner requested Mr. McCauley to withdraw his resolution, or he should never to-day on the table. It was not his purpose to dignify the late Provisional Governor by the introduction of his name into the meeting in a manner so formal. Peter Parley's history was not more familiar to the people of Orange than the history and political adventures of W. W. Holden.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Upon this resolution Mr. Holden, in the last *Standard*, remarks:

"Of course we care nothing about the resolution, offered by one McCauley, in relation to himself. There is not one word of truth in it. It is a rebuke of the old slang against us."

"Of course!" If shame could make his cheek it would be crimsoned at such a declaration. The resolution is a precise record of his political history. All the constant readers of *The Standard* for the last twenty years will bear witness to the correctness of the statement of the resolution.

Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., followed in a characteristic speech, in which he winged the Holdenites.

The Wisconsin Legislature has extended the elective franchise to women in that State. On Friday Mrs. Sheppard, a milliner, shot A. Lederman for slander, in that State.

The lower House of the New Jersey Legislature refused to strike the word "white" from the State Constitution yesterday by a vote of thirty-five to twenty, thereby cutting off negroes in the State from the right of franchise.

Polly Haskins, of Camden, Ohio, claims to be 115 years old, and as nobody in the neighborhood can, of their own recollection, contradict Polly, she gets whatever credit may attach to the attainment of that age.—*World*.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON SATURDAY, April 13.—The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a resolution, enclosing a statement as to the number, locality, etc., of the various Indian tribes, etc. Mr. Ramsey moved that there be printed five hundred copies of the Tenure of Office Bill. He said there was great occasion to have the bill just now.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Craig, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported a resolution that the Clerk of the Senate be directed to pay out of the contingent fund of the Senate to the clerks of committees and pages employed during the present session, and such other attendants and employees paid by the day, the usual per diem compensation.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of and passed Mr. Thayer's resolution heretofore submitted, calling upon the President of the United States to inform the Senate when Alexander Cummings was appointed Governor of Colorado; how long he has been absent from the Territory, with or without leave, whether on business or not; the time for which he has been paid, &c.

On motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Senate went into executive session.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—During an incidental debate in the Senate to-day Chandler charged Fessenden with having said that he (Fessenden) would confirm copperheads and rebels. Fessenden repudiated that with all the scorn and contempt he felt, and advised Chandler hereafter to stick to the truth.

Chandler reiterated his charge, and Fessenden again denied it and appealed to the record in support of his innocence in that respect.

Chandler said he could not appeal to the record, as what Fessenden had said was uttered in secret session.

Mr. Fessenden made a speech contending that the Senate was bound to stay here till all vacancies were filled, and mentioned the fact that of four or five hundred vacancies only fifty remain unfilled. This fact showed the contrary of what had been asserted. The President was doing all he could to supply vacancies.

Mr. Davis said the President was entitled to praise and insisted that he had the right to fill vacancies with his political friends.

Mr. Yates claimed that as the radicals had triumphed in the country they had a right to all the offices.

Subsequently in executive session the Senate rejected 12 nominations and only confirmed one.

The subpoena issued by the Supreme Court yesterday reads as follows:

The State of Georgia complainants vs. Edwin M. Stanton, Ulysses S. Grant and John Pope defendants. The President of the United States to Edwin M. Stanton, Ulysses S. Grant and John Pope greeting. For certain causes offered in the Supreme Court of the United States holding jurisdiction in equity, you are hereby commanded that, laying all other matters aside, and notwithstanding any excuse, you be and appear before the Supreme Court, holding jurisdiction in equity, on the first Monday in December next, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, the present seat of the National Government of the United States, to answer unto the bill of complaint of the State of Georgia in the said court exhibited against you. Hereof you are not to fail at your peril.

Witness: SALMON P. CHASE, Chief Justice, &c.

The negroes to the number of one thousand, celebrated emancipation day by processions, &c.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The President has quite recovered from his recent indisposition, and today received quite a number of visitors. Among them were several Senators and Representatives—Secretaries Stanton, Welles, Seward, Browning, and Postmaster-General Randall also had interviews this morning.

It is understood that an animated enquiry has been raised in the Senate as to the divulgence of the Russian treaty, and the vote on the Boscawen confirmation, published in certain New York papers.

The President to-day sent into the Senate the appointments of Peter Lytle, collector, ex-Governor D. R. Porter, naval officer, and Samuel G. King, surveyor, Philadelphia. They were immediately rejected by the Senate.

The President to-day sent into the Senate the nomination of Henry J. Raymond, editor *New York Times*, as Minister to Austria.

The nomination of Cornelius J. Franklin was sent to the Senate to-day as naval officer at the port of New York.

The receipts from internal taxes to-day were \$283,800, making the total amount for the week ending to-day \$2,395,248 10, and the total amount since the beginning of the present fiscal year \$22,703,520 67.

In the Senate yesterday the point was made that that body can adjourn without the President's consent. The difficulty lies in keeping a quorum together, without which the Senate can neither convene nor adjourn sine die. If there is no quorum Tuesday the chairman will probably adjourn the Senate under yesterday's resolution.

Several Radical Senators yesterday announced that if they were President they would punish like Johnson, nominating their friends and supporters.

A STATE PRISON SCENE.—On Fast Day the Governor of New Hampshire visited the State prison at Concord, and after viewing the building, requested the warden to bring a certain prisoner into the room. In a short time Mr. Mayo and the man entered and took their position in the middle of the company. The convict was of course, astonished to find himself ushered into so large a gathering, in which were some twenty ladies, including the wife of his Excellency. The Governor rose, took the man by the hand, and spoke substantially as follows:

My friend, about twelve months ago you were committed to this prison for five years for the alleged crime of passing counterfeit money. Soon after your incarceration, circumstances came to light tending to prove that, although a counterfeit was passed through your hands, it was used by you in an entirely innocent manner, and

that you were unwittingly the dupe of a scoundrel. Immediately ordered a full investigation of your case, and I am thoroughly convinced that you are an innocent man, serving out an unjust sentence. The Constitution of the State gives me the power to open the doors of this prison; and in the lawful exercise of that power I now grant you a full and free pardon. This very hour the Warden will relieve you of a convict's uniform and give you a citizen's dress. You have been a good man within these walls, and while I and my friends here live we will everywhere bear testimony that your imprisonment leaves no stain upon your character. A dear wife and loving sister have prayed for your release, and I now restore you to their hands, to be once more their comfort and support.

As the Governor closed his remarks, the poor man, overjoyed with happiness, trembled in every limb, and his face was wet with tears. Not a person in the audience looked unconvinced upon the scene.—All present congratulated the prisoner upon his just release, and wished him a happy and prosperous future.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The President has nominated to the Senate Commander Henry L. Hoff for rear admiral, vice Bell, retired.

The Supreme Court to-day refused to entertain the Mississippi bill against the President, but allowed the Georgia bill to be filed, as the same objection did not apply to the latter.

Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion in the Supreme Court on the motion to file the Mississippi bill, restraining President Johnson and General Ord from carrying out the reconstruction act. The court dissented from the argument.

The court proceeded to require counsel that the President is required to perform a ministerial act, and held that the terms ministerial and executive are by no means equivalent in their import. A ministerial duty, the performance of which may, in proper cases, be required of the head of a department by judicial process, is one in respect to which nothing is left to discretion. On the other hand, it is the duty of the President to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and among these laws are the reconstruction acts. An attempt on the part of the judicial department to enjoin the performance of such duties by the President might justly be characterized, in the language of Chief Justice Marshall, as "an absurd and excessive extravagance."

Congress is the legislative department of the Government. The President is the executive department. Neither can be restrained in its acts by the judicial department though the acts of both, when performed, are, in proper cases, subject to its cognizance. The court proceeded to show the impropriety of such interference by considering the probable consequences, and concluded as follows:

"It has been suggested that the bill contains a prayer that if the relief sought cannot be had against Andrew Johnson as President, it may be granted against him as a citizen of Tennessee; but it is plain that relief against the execution of an act of Congress by Andrew Johnson is relief against its execution by the President."

A bill praying for an injunction against the execution of an act of Congress by the incumbent of the Presidential office cannot be received, whether it describes him as President or as a citizen of a State. The motion to file the bill is therefore denied.

In the case of the State of Georgia against certain officers the Attorney-General makes no objection to the policy of the bill, and we will therefore grant leave to file that bill.

Judge Sharkey said the objection to the bill he attempted to file seemed to be that it was an effort to enjoin the President.

The bill was not filed, and he could reform it to suit the views of the court and present it again.

Chief Justice Chase replied.—Leave to file the bill is refused. When another bill is presented it will be considered.

Judge Sharkey.—I understand the court to say that application can be made Thursday.

Chief Justice Chase.—On Thursday.

This ended the proceedings in the court.

Subsequently a subpoena was ordered to be issued against General Pope, commanding in Georgia. According to the rules of the court, the process is to be served on the defendants sixty days before the return of the process. As the court will adjourn in May, the return day in this case cannot be till December next.

SURRAT.—Why is not Surra brought to trial? *The Examiner* hears that his counsel "have repeatedly, but in vain, essayed to obtain for their client a hearing at the present term of the court." Is the delay occasioned by the fear of Stanton, Hall, & Co., of other disclosures relative to the assassination trials of 1865?

The revelations of Butler concerning the suppressed diary of Booth, of Louis Schade and Captain Winder as to the offer of a pardon to Wirz on certain conditions, the failure to arrest Surra for months after the authorities at Washington knew where he was—these and other facts lead irresistibly to the conclusion that there are parties about Washington to whom any further investigation into matters involved in Surra's case is the thing of all others most to be dreaded. Upon this subject the Washington correspondent of *The Boston Post*, writing April 9, says:

"I learn that Mr. Schade is ready and willing to be brought into court and testify concerning the individuals who attempted to induce Wirz to assassinate Jefferson Davis, and also give such other information as will strongly lead to the presumption that the offer was made without authority."

"Ben. Butler has been closeted with John T. Ford, Esq., during the greater part of to-day, engaged in taking extracts from a note-book which the latter gentleman kept at the time of his detention in Carroll Prison soon after the assassination. Many of these notes refer to conversations with the blockade-runner Howell, and a conversation of Spangler, the latter having been arrested and thrown into prison upon suspicion. Both of these men knew much of the movements of the conspirators without being intimate with the plot, and their statements to Mr. Ford have in

some instances evoked considerations materially differing with the theories upon which Mrs. Surra's criminality was advanced and sustained during her trial.—Butler intends to appropriate such of this rebutting evidence as will appear to have some relevancy to the impending trial of the defense, and thus deal Mr. Bingham a blow which that gentleman will have no ability to return."

From The London Spectator, March 30.

Excited State of Feeling in France.—A General European War Imminent.

A war many now is with an army of at least three-quarters of a million, and an armed population behind her of forty millions, it is an enterprise which no people not alarmed for its existence, or wounded in its honor, would be willing to undertake. Frenchmen must surrender all hope of their "natural boundary," the frontier of the Rhine, all expectation of obtaining Belgium except with Prussian consent, all claim to decide alone on the future distribution of the Sultan's dominions. These hopes and expectations and claims may all be unreasonable, or absurd, or selfish, but they are entertained by Frenchmen, they are avowed by a man so moderate as De Tocqueville, are cherished by the rank and file of France as Americans cherish the hope of ruling America from the Isthmus to the Pole. There are signs abroad that Frenchmen are beginning to believe in this. Strange as it seems to Englishmen, Frenchmen have never forgotten 1815, never quite rid themselves of the belief that an invasion from the North, a successful invasion, is not beyond the limits of possibility. They listen to rumors about the absorption of Holland, the annexation of German Switzerland, an offensive and defensive alliance between Berlin and St. Petersburg, an agreement between Von Bismarck and Ricasoli, till they begin to feel as men feel when the First Bonaparte was on the throne, as if nothing were too horrible to be beyond their enemy's dreams. Accounts of plans drawn up by Baron Von Moike for the invasion of France are greedily received, and photographs of M. Thiers, who denounces Germany as a danger, are demanded in such numbers that even the Parisian photographers are overworked. They see, too, some substantial evidence for their fears—a government bill, for instance, which sends every able-bodied Frenchman into the ranks, a studious abstinence of *The Moniteur* from any allusion to the treaties with the South.

Is Napoleon not alarmed, why does he risk his popularity with the peasants?—If he is not indignant, why does he silence the *Moniteur*, usually so careful to reprint all official news? The higher the popular estimate of the emperor's sagacity, the deeper will be the apprehensions of all who believe in him, till they feel at last as if they, Frenchmen, the race of all others proudest of its military fame, were refusing a challenge are half inclined, like the peasants of Turin, to propose a *levée en masse* to defend the soil. That is not a healthy condition of mind for a great military people, and least of all for a great military people ruled by a dynasty to which success is as the breath of life.

It will make war easy on the first occasion, and there are occasions in plenty. Without believing all the rumors which now load the air of every continental capital, it may, we think, be taken for granted that Napoleon and Bismarck are at this moment engaged in a diplomatic war for the possession of Luxembourg. The King of Holland, to whom the Dutch belongs, is willing, it is said, to sell his rights, and the Dutch, who dread entanglements with Germany, are willing that it should be sold. The only difficulty in the way is Prussia, which garrisons the fortress, which regards it as an outwork of Germany, which dare not surrender one inch of strictly German soil, and which hopes, and from the necessity of its geographical position will always continue to hope, that Holland may one day be attracted within the Germanic circle. To seat a united Germany upon the Atlantic is a dream no German will willingly resign, and the Prussian King, though of course officially most desirous of peace, may object very strenuously to surrender Luxembourg.

Napoleon cannot bear to be always baffled; the American complication is over; the French are in the dangerous mood which the idea that their influence is waning always inspires; England is paralyzed by internal dissensions, and indisposed in any event to interfere with France; Germany is excited till it will bear no more; the East is stirring up and heaving with excitement; all things point to that greatest of earthly calamities—a general European war. We have still three months, for Napoleon must give the signal, and the exhibition does not close till August; but if he lives, and "unforeseen does not arrive," Germany will yet be welded into a harder unity by blows from the outside. Already the mere rumor of menace is doing Count Von Bismarck's work, the federal diet is passing as rapidly as if the North German Parliament were filled with soldiers, and when it is proclaimed, the King of Prussia is Emperor of Germany, with a military dictatorship for three years. And we wonder that on all bourses there are uneasiness and hesitation.

SENSIBLE CONDUCT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—We find the following in *The Charleston Mercury* of last Saturday:

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the colored people of the lower portion of the Richland District was held on Saturday last at Gaston Station, on the South Carolina railroad.

The meeting was addressed by three colored men, and by Robert Adams, Esq., Captain Anderson, formerly of the United States army, and H. L. Jeffers, Esq., of this city.

Resolutions were adopted declaring the determination of the colored people there assembled to allow no outside interference with their duties as citizens of South Carolina, and to select from among their former masters, with whose interests their own are necessarily interwoven, the most able and impartial men that they can find, to represent them in the law-making assemblies of the country.

An insane man, giving his name as Isaiah Butler, was confined in the jail of Rockbridge county one day last week—supposed to be from Sackett's Harbor, New York.

THE LINCOLN LEAGUE.—IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE.

We have but recently received information that the Union League of this section held a meeting prior to the 27th March, for the purpose of appointing a Delegate to represent the League in the Raleigh Convention.

It was suggested, we learn, that Mr. Holden would no doubt represent them faithfully if appointed, as their Representative Delegate, but the league determined that they could not repose confidence in him, for, when the question was put, only two voted for Mr. Holden. So that it seems the colored men of Lincoln county are much more intelligent than some may have supposed they were; evidenced by their prompt rejection of the name of the gentleman proposed.

But, we must not close this brief notice without mentioning the fact, as stated to us, that the chairman of the meeting delivered a sound and appropriate as well as touching address to the League, which, if he has no objection will place in our hand for publication, we will insert in *The Courier* free of charge.

If, as has been represented to us, the Speaker (Mr. H.) really entertains the views he expressed, he is a reliable man and deserves the "well done" of the entire community. We hope his influence will have a happy effect upon the newly franchised class.—*Lincoln Courier*.

WILMINGTON REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

We learn that the Wilmington republican association repudiates the action of the late Raleigh convention; that they intend to throw aside all political hacks in nominating and supporting men for office, and will not, under any circumstances, recognize leaders those who cannot show a consistent Union record first to last.

We have information from other portions of the State that similar sentiments animate original Union men. They regard the late assembly here as without warrant from the people and aver that the material of which it was composed did not represent the great unwashed. *The Union Register* at Greensboro, editorially and through its correspondents, has already attacked the establishment vigorously, and there are signs at other points that the people who claim never to have faltered in their attachment to the old government, do not intend to take the backseat while the "latter days" fill the offices and reap the substantial fruits of Federal power. They will not see it in that light.—*Raleigh Progress*.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SENATE.—THE

President may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them. The Senate, as a branch of the executive power, has been often convened in special session for the purpose of acting upon nominations or treaties to be communicated to them. The President may, at his pleasure, call the Senate at any time, and to meet him at any place.—President Jackson, for instance, could have summoned the Senate to meet at the "Hermitage."

The Senate, when called by proclamation, is called "for grave and weighty reasons." When the business of the Senate is disposed of it is usual for the body to adopt a resolution appointing a committee to wait on the President and inform him that they are ready to adjourn, unless he has some further communication to make.

The Senate, in its present session, was specially called and for a special purpose. Those purposes have not been accomplished. The President has sent in nominations to fill the vacancies in numerous important offices, and the Senate has, in most instances, rejected them on mere party grounds. The President cannot well permit the Senate to leave each "grave and weighty" matters unfinished. He cannot cease to discharge his own duties because they refuse to perform theirs. He should continue to nominate suitable men for the vacant offices. The Senate may reject them unless they are of the extreme Radical party, and supported by the ultra leaders who now dictate to the Senate the rejection or confirmation of all officers.—*National Intelligencer*.

THE NEGRO'S NEW MASTERS.—The

Mobile Tribune makes a centre shot in the following paragraph:

Let it be explained to the negroes that out of every 400 pounds of cotton that they raise they pay \$25 to a New England master. The new master gets more clear profit from the negro labor than his former master ever got, and he lives away off yonder in New England, never caring a continental how his negroes fare, so long as he puts into his pocket one-third of all his nigger earnings. The negroes have changed masters and been terribly swindled in the bargain. And they have not got for masters the men by whose fighting they become free, but the men who sat down at home and had black substitutes killed for their benefit.

A PERCH FOR THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

Mount St. Elias is the highest peak in North America. It is necessary to us as a perch for the American eagle. We have the longest rivers, the largest lakes, the greatest coal fields, the tallest trees, and the most extensive prairies in the world, and all Russia have the highest mountain. What a magnificent prospect the Fourth of July orator will have, when, ascending climax after climax, he reaches the altitude of that monarch of mountains, and with one hand on the eagle and the other on his waistcoat, surveys the vast extent and exclaims, "This is my country!" Mount St. Elias is a patriotic rhetorical necessity, and cheap as dirt at seven millions.—*Conn. Commercial*.

New Goods! New Goods!!

A good assortment of almost every thing usually kept in a retail Store may be found at the store of C. G. Yates, and can be bought CHEAP FOR CASH, or ON GOOD EASY TERMS, for which I will pay the best market prices. Call at corner Store on South Elm Street near the Bank. C. G. YATES.

WANTED.

Beeswax, 3000 pounds, Flaxseed, 500 bushels, Cotton Rags, 10,000 pounds, and every kind of good country BARTER. Also, 300 good, cash-paying customers, in addition to the good list I now have. C. G. YATES.

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