

COLONIZATION.

We publish in another column to-day a most sensible and interesting letter, written from Liberia to the President and Board of Managers of the New Jersey Colonization Society, by Henry W. Johnson, formerly a practitioner of the law in the State of New York.

We are among those who believe that the African race, as a race, can never attain to any high degree of prosperity or happiness in competition with the Anglo-Saxon race of the United States, and consequently we favor, as soon as the Government may become able to do it, ample provision for the colonization of them, or at least such of them as may become willing to emigrate.

RELIEF FOR ALABAMA.—Gov. Patton, of Alabama, has induced the government at Washington to allow the State to assume the payment of the federal land tax, as we learn from the following in a Southern paper:

MARTIAL LAW.—Martial law has been proclaimed at Norfolk by General Terry. The Virginian says: Two companies of infantry and two pieces of artillery, six pounders, arrived here on Tuesday night from Old Point.

Hon. Hugh Waddell. We find the following in a late Savannah paper: At the late term of the Edingham Superior Court, before Judge Fleming, Hon. Hugh Waddell, of this city, formerly of North Carolina, was admitted to plead and practice in the several Courts of Law and Equity in this State, under the provision of the Georgia code authorizing such admission on proper certificate.

BROWNLOW CAUGHT AGAIN.—General Howard has written a letter to General Fink, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for Tennessee and Kentucky, denying the charge made by Governor Brownlow in a recent speech that, before the passage of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, he (General H.) read it to the President, who approved it. General Howard says: "I sent my report to the President, recommending substantially many things embraced in Senator Trumbull's bill. I did converse with the President with regard to these recommendations, but never read nor discussed the bill with him before its passage."

MONROVIA, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, February 5, 1866. To the President and Board of Managers of the New Jersey Colonization Society.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that, as undoubtedly many of you are well aware, my family and myself left the city of New York, in the bark "Thomas Pope," on the 31 day of June last, for a very pleasant voyage of thirty-five days we arrived at Monrovia, Saturday, July 9th, about four o'clock in the afternoon.

I found Monrovia beautifully located on Cape Mesurado, handsomely laid out; and in it, when she has had the benefits of population, capital, industry, and enterprise, will be a great and magnificent city.

With some improvements the harbor of Monrovia could afford a safe shelter for all the navies of the world. All the sea-captains with whom I have conversed here say that there are but few harbors in the world superior to Mesurado Bay.

In regard to the face of the country, in a word, it is picturesque and grand beyond all conception. The view of Monrovia and the adjacent country from College Hill—the fort a light-house—is perfectly magnificent! My opportunity for seeing much of the country has been quite limited since my arrival here, because all the old citizens, and also the doctors, advised me not to travel much until I have become fully acclimated.

While in America, I was weighed down with the thought that I was constantly in the presence of those who considered me inferior to them for no other reason than because I wear the dark skin given me by my Creator! The wisdom of a Solomon, the virtues of a saint, nor the wealth of the Indies can lift that burden from the soul of a sensitive colored man who values liberty, independence, self-respect, and manhood!

With regard to the means of obtaining a living here, they are ample, cheap, and abundant, and sure, if the emigrant will rely upon the cultivation of the soil. You must not infer from this that there are other means of obtaining a living and amassing a fortune in Liberia. By no means. On the contrary, here is a broad field for citizen, the merchant, and mechanic, for those who have qualified themselves for the learned professions, and others. The country being new, and its resources almost inexhaustible, no country in the world can hold out greater inducements for colored men of intelligence, industry, and enterprise than Liberia.

In view of this fact, how lamentable it is that so many thousands of intelligent colored men in America, possessing fine talents and ample means, will continue to "bug their chains," kiss the rod that smites them, finally die in despair, and entail upon their children the same wrong which they themselves have endured for ages past and gone, when they can obtain all they desire within the limits of the Republic of Liberia! Merciful God! what stupidity and blindness!

What a change has taken place on this spot since that eventful period! Churches of the true and living God, temples of justice, halls of learning, neat and comfortable dwellings, well regulated towns and villages, cultivated fields, and a growing commerce now fill their places. In fine, the needs of a christian civilization have been planted, rooted, and have sprung up on the soil of Africa and given birth to a new Republic, which in one day will afford an asylum to the down-trodden and oppressed colored men in every quarter of the globe, and spread religion and law, light and civilization, throughout every portion of this broad and beautiful land.

Gentlemen, with renewed assurance of my heart-felt thanks and gratitude to you for favors already received, I have the honor to subscribe myself Your humble servant, H. W. JOHNSON, JR.

From the Baltimore Transcript. Nitro-Glycerine. Glycerine, which has heretofore generally been known only as an article for the toilet, now turns up under a certain combination as a most destructive explosive. This fact is no means new. The New York Express, which has examined the subject, states that in 1847, a pupil of M. Pelouze's, M. Sobrero, discovered that glycerine, when treated with nitric acid, was converted into a highly explosive substance, which he called nitro-glycerine. It is oily, heavier than water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and acts so powerfully on the nervous system that a single drop placed on the tip of the tongue will cause a violent headache, which will last for several hours.

This liquid seems to have been almost forgotten by chemists, and it is only now that M. Noble, a Swedish engineer, has succeeded in applying it to a very important branch of his art—namely, blasting. From a paper addressed by him to the Academy of Sciences, we learn that the chief advantage which this substance possesses is, that it requires a much smaller hole or chamber than gunpowder does, the strength of the latter being scarcely one-tenth of the former. Hence the miner's work, which, according to the hardness of the rock, represents some five to twenty times the powder used, is so short that the cost of blasting is often reduced by ten per cent.

The process is very easy. If the chamber of the mine presents fissures, it must be lined with clay to make it water tight; this done, the nitro-glycerine is poured in; water after it, which, being the lighter liquid, remains at the top. A slow match, with a well charged percussion cap at one end, is then introduced into the nitro-glycerine. The mine may then be sprung by lighting the match; there being no need of tamping. On the seventh of last month, three experiments were made with this new compound in the open part of the mines of Altenburg, in Saxony.

One of these chambers thirty-four millimetres in diameter was made perpendicularly in a dolomitic rock, sixty feet in length, and at a distance of fourteen feet from its extremity, which was vertical. At a depth of eight feet a vault filled with clay was found, in consequence of which the bottom of the whole was tramed, having a depth of seven feet. One litre and a half of nitro-glycerine was then poured in; it occupied five feet; a match and a stopper were then applied, as stated, and the mine sprung. The effect was so enormous as to make a fissure fifty feet in length, and another seventy.

The explosion on board the European at Aspinwall, of which we give full particulars elsewhere, shows a still more tremendous power, and it is time means were taken to control and regulate the manufacture and shipment of this dangerous compound.

CART-WHEELS OR CANNONS.—Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, lays down the following proposition as his faith on the subject of "restoration": "I think that the former rebels must be reinstated in their political rights, or they must be exterminated." This reminds us of a story we once heard out West. During the celebrated campaign of General Wise, in the Gauley region, in 1861, that officer numbered among his most reliable scouts an old dork, who was familiar with every sheep path in the mountains, and very scrupulous in his statements of fact. General Rosecrans being on the opposite side of the river from Wise, and much superior to him in point of numbers, it became important to have the earliest information of any attempt the Federal General might make at crossing.

One morning early, our scout broke into camp at a tearing gallop, and rushing up to the General's tent, cried out: "Massa General, De Yankees is crossin' de river, sah! Dey is got a heap of boats, sah, and is coming right over." "Well, sah, what do you have they got in de boats?" "Dey is cart-wheels or cannons, sah. I can't zackly see which." "Cart-wheels or cannons?" roared Wise to the astonished scout. "You can't tell whether they are cart-wheels or cannons! You infernal old fool! go right back, sir, and find out which they are—quick. It makes a devil of a difference to me, sir, whether they are cart-wheels or cannons, I tell you."

As a last hour sun sets, the door of an empty house in St. Louis was thrust open, and a man came from the Sucker State, (Illinois.) He was quite six feet high, spare countenance, and his hands pushed clear down to the bottom of his breeches' pockets. His countenance was hard to define, but after surveying minutely, we came to the conclusion that his suit had been made in his boyhood, of a dingy yellow hussy-waddy, and that having sprouted up with astonishing rapidity, he had been forced to piece it out with all colors.

"In spite of his exertions, however, he had fallen in arrears about a foot of the natural length, and consequently stuck that far through his inexpressibles. His crop of hair was surmounted by the funniest little seal-skin cap imaginable. After taking a position, he adjusted in a long stage at the man opening the valves, and slowly ejaculated, "system."

"Yes, sir," responded the attentive operator, "and fine eyes, too." "Well, I've heard of 'ysters afore," says he, "but this is the first time I've seed 'em, and perhaps I'd know what they are made of afore I get out of town."

"Having expressed his desperate intention, he cautiously approached the plate, and examined the accused shell with a gravity and interest which would have done honor to the most illustrious seafarer into the mysteries of nature. At length he began to soliloquize on the difficulty of getting them out, and how queer they looked when out.

"I never seed things hold on so—takes an amazing sight of screw, boss, to get 'em out, and ain't they slick and slippery when they does come! Smooth as an egg! I've a good mind to give that fellow lodg- ing just to realize the effort, as Uncle Jesse used to say about the speculation."

"Well, sir," was the reply, "down with two bits and you can have a dozen." "Two bits!" exclaimed the Sucker, "backin' it on right strong, boss, for a year, over the whole field, are in the same miserable condition. In but one place did I see a Confederate grave that had not been roused up by the dogs. That was on the extreme left, where as Mr. Hargrove informed me, there are near three hundred of each side buried in parallel trenches. Generally the Federal dead, as at Corinth, were buried at the foot of the trench, and generally with head and feet boards, inscribed with the names, companies, regiments, &c. Many of these head and feet boards, however, have been destroyed or defaced by the annual fires which burn off the grass and leaves of those woods. I saw but one Federal burial trench where the dogs had returned the bones, and that was but slightly. They are generally buried too deep for that, and in some places their graves are enclosed with fences made of logs or rails."

"At the Confederate gully grave, and at all the Confederate graves, or rather places where the Confederate dead were slightly covered up on the ground where they fell, skulls, thigh, hip and leg bones, ribs, vertebrae, &c., &c., lie scattered around in all directions. In one place I saw where two Confederates had been covered up in the middle of the road; in another, where one had been pitched into a deep rut, or hole, made by wagon wheels at the roadside, and so covered. In still another, I saw where two Confederates had been placed between two standing trees, and then covered up; and in still other places they were thrown by the side of logs (as at Corinth) and only half covered up. In all these places the bones were more or less exposed.

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Mr. John Vaughn, of Manchester, shot and instantly killed a negro, on Sunday morning, who was breaking into the money drawer of his store. On Tuesday, at Lynchburg, hail, of the size of partridge eggs, fell. It was not, however, large enough to do any serious damage. The Hon. Emerson Etheridge is in Richmond.

Proceedings in Congress. Washington, April 23. SENATE.

Mr. Willey offered a resolution for the relief of loyal citizens of Berkeley and Jefferson counties, in West Virginia. It provides for the payment of citizens in those counties for quartermaster stores furnished to the army. Mr. Trumbull said there was a bill now pending to provide for the payment of loyal citizens all over the South for army stores regularly furnished. Mr. Willey said he was aware of the fact stated by Mr. Trumbull, but he believed that bill would lead to discussion. All he proposed was to put the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley on an equality with the other counties of West Virginia. The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill for the admission of Colorado was discussed. HOUSE. The Senate amendments to the House bill relating to the habeas corpus were taken up and not concurred in. A committee of conference was ordered thereon. The consideration of the army bill was resumed.

From Europe.—Arrival of the Southampton. New York, April 23. The Steamship Southampton, with dates to the 11th inst., has arrived at quarantine. The ship Eliza, for Bremen, from New York, was run into and sunk off Portland. All but one perished.

The London merchants propose giving Mr. George Peabody a banquet before he leaves for America. The Times' Paris correspondent says that Marshal Niel, who commands one of the greatest French military divisions, had an interview with the French Emperor in Paris. It is inferred from this circumstance that if war breaks out between Prussia and Austria, a corps of observation would be formed under Marshal Niel's command.

The Italian ambassador at Berlin, in a despatch to Turin, announces that war is inevitable. Italy is preparing, in case war occurs, to attack Austria in Venetia. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. Liverpool, April 14.—The cotton market is dull and irregular, owing to the German difficulties and excessive receipts. A decline of 1d. per lb. has taken place. London, April 11.—Consols 93 1/2. Five-twentieths 71 1/2.

From New Orleans. New Orleans, April 11. A fearful crevasse has occurred twenty miles below the plantation of A. S. Pastrani—some acre and a half wide. The whole left bank below is threatened with inundation. The flooded district was planted with sugarcane. The protest judge is in jail charged with swindling. Many cotton agents have been arrested and are applying for writs of habeas corpus which are being refused.

Charges of Murder Withdrawn. Boston, April 24.—The charges implicating Dodge alias Scratch Gravel, in the murder of the Joyce children, at Roxbury, some eighteen months ago, have been withdrawn, the investigation showing that he was not in Massachusetts at the time the murder was committed.

Baltimore Market. Baltimore, April 23. Flour firm; stock light.—Wheat steady; red, \$1 65al 70. Corn firm; white, \$9 1/2al 10; yellow, 85c. Oats dull at 30c. Sugar dull. Coffee dull and inactive. Provisions quiet. Lard firm. Whiskey dull and nominal.

New York Markets. New York, April 23. Flour has advanced 10c.; State \$9 1/2al 10; Southern \$9 70al 75. Wheat has advanced 1/2c. Corn unsettled; sales at 82c. Beef steady. Pork firm; Mess \$25 25 and 26 3/4. Lard and Whiskey dull. Rice quiet. Carolina 11 1/2al 12. Sugar steady. Naval Stores steady. Gold 129 1/2.

THE HAMPTON ROADS CONFERENCE.—The National Intelligencer says that the official account of the famous interview which took place in Hampton Roads between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, and the Commissioners from the late Confederate States shows that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward did not then require one-half as much of sacrifice on the part of the Confederate States as a condition precedent to specification and reconciliation as has been exacted by Andrew Johnson, a son of the South, and to which its people have responded with a promptness of compliance which illustrates that confidence in their fellow men that is the foundation of true greatness of character, and which has challenged the admiration of foreign enlightenment.

There is a mountain of fine rock salt on the Colorado river in Arizona, lying in cubes of all sizes, and so pure, you would never dream of it being salt if you did not put it to your tongue; it is more assimilable broken chunks of the finest plate glass. There is not a particle of foreign matter in it, and there is enough of the article to supply the population for centuries.

Justice Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court, is about to proceed to Georgia for the purpose of holding a court there. Chief Justice Chase will decline to hold a court in Virginia.

As a last hour sun sets, the door of an empty house in St. Louis was thrust open, and a man came from the Sucker State, (Illinois.) He was quite six feet high, spare countenance, and his hands pushed clear down to the bottom of his breeches' pockets. His countenance was hard to define, but after surveying minutely, we came to the conclusion that his suit had been made in his boyhood, of a dingy yellow hussy-waddy, and that having sprouted up with astonishing rapidity, he had been forced to piece it out with all colors.

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