## Rallroads.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. B. OFFICE CRIMF ENGINEER & SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, Nov. 3, 1866.

HANGE OF SCHEDULE

... 4 35 A. M. and 11 05 A. M. ... 9 25 A. M. and 2 57 P. M. ... 2 90 P. M. and 6 35 P. M.

train from Wilmington, and 11 A. Weldon, do not run on Sundays. tions are made by the 11 05 A. M.

one that arrives here at 4 30 A. M., close connections are made between New York and New Orleans. Connections are made by the other trains, but require more time. To go North, by Bay Line, leave at 5 A. M. To go by ANNEMESSIX, leave by the 11 05 A. M. train. Either train converts by Richard onnections at Goldsboro' with the N. C. the 5 A. M. train and by either to New-

Chief Engineer and Superintenden ubstitute this for present notice.

WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER R. R DEFICE GEN. SUPT. WIL. & MAN. RAIL ROAD, WILLEIBOTON, N. C., March 12, 1867.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. ND AFTER THE 13TH MARCH, 1867, ollowing Schedule will go into effect on ington & Manchester B. R. :

EXPRESS TRAIN. CCOMMODATION TRAIN.

OFFICE GEN'L SUF'T WIL. & MAN. R. R. Co., Wilmington, March 5, 1867.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

THE following rates will be charged or Grain from Wilmington To Charleston. 15 cts per bushel
"Chersw. 12 "
"Columbia. 12 " "
"Augusta. 15 " " WM. MACRAE, General Superinte

Transportation Office. WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & R. R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 1, 1866.

FROM AND AFTER JUNE 1st, 1866, the Mail
Train on this road will teave Wilmington at
colock, A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and
Saturdays, and arrive at Sand Hill at 3 o'clock,
P. M. Returning will leave Sand Hill at 7 o'clock,
A. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays,
and arrive in Wilmington at 3 o'clock, P. M.
WM. H. ALLEN,
Master of Transportation

Master of Transportation.

SPRING STOCK!

TATE ARE NOW OPENING OUR SECOND

SPRING STOCK OF

DRY GOODS.

Which we offer at a still greater reduction in Bleached Shirtings, 121; 15, 20 and 25 Cents.

1,000 dozen Hose and Half-Hose, at very low

HOUSE-KEEPING

In every variety. A splendid stock of

NEW YORK PRICES.

which we will sell at

OUR CITY PLAN:

WE SHALL FIGHT IT OUT ON THAT LINE." lite attention and fair dealing to all of our

ers, we feel assured, will entitle us to continuance of the liberal patronage we have received this Spring.

REMEMBER, WE SELL FOR CASH ONLY! HEDRICK & EYAN.

FAMILY GROCERIES. VERY low for Cash, at GEO. Z. FRENCH'S

HAY! HAY!! MAY!!!

AND SERVICE

MRS. RANSOM'S FEMALE SEMINARY. SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS WILMINGTON, N. C.

Educational

THE SECOND TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on the 3d of February and close on the 28th of June next. A "Board of Visitors," composed of gentlemen whose names will be announced hereafter, has been invited. This Board will be present at the examinations, and will visit the Institution at other times to examine into all matters pertaining to the Seminary, and a full report of its observations will be mad It is important that pupils intending to enter for the next term should do so as soon as possi-

For particulars, apply to
MRS. ROBERT RANSOM,
Principal.
104-tf

NEUSE RIVER ACADEMY

S SITUATED in Wayne county, N. C., om Mosely Hall (Depot). 18 00 Languages, &c Board can be had in highly respectable families for \$10 per month. No incidental expenses. Prof. B. F. GRADY, Jr.,

Mrs. E. A. Gillican Will open her School on Thursday, October 4th, on Mulberry, between 5th October 4th, on Mulberry, between 5th

THE LADIES' DEPOSITORY. N VIEW OF THE CONTINUED AND IN-

creasing destitution at the South, and in compliance with requests both at home and abroad, a number of ladies of Baltimore have formed them-Its object is to receive needle and other work and to dispose of it solely for the benefit of its owners. Orders will also be taken at the Deposi-

ory for any kind of work, so as to provide em-As considerable expense will be incurred in providing a place of business and the requisite assistants, and as the enterprise cannot of course be self-supporting, the Association must depend upon the contributions of its friends. The annual on has been fixed at \$5, and all who are subsersption has been fixed at \$5, and all who are averably disposed are earnestly requested to give their prompt and liberal aid, by donations or therwise, to help those who are doing their ut-The Association have taken the store No. 971

Lexington street, and expect to be in operation

by the 11th of February. MES. PEYTON HARRISON Vice President : MRS. JOHN H. B. LATROBE. Treasurer : MBS. W. W. SPENCE Recording Secretary : MRS. JAMES A. STEUART. Corresponding Secretary : MRS. THOMAS MURDOCH.

MRS. CHARLES J. BAKER, 34 South Charles MRS. J. J. BANKARD, East Baltimore street.
MRS. J. HARMAN BROWN, 76 Courtland street.
MRS. JOHN DUER, 147 Charles street. MRS. A. D. EGERTON, 230 Howard street. Miss FRICK, Charles street.
Miss FOTHERGILL, Garden street.

MRS. JOHN S. GITTINGS, Monument and St. Paul streets.

Mas. J. R. GOLDSBOROUGH, 234 Eutaw street. MISS HARPER, 10 Cathedral street.
MRS. PEYTON HARRISON, 90 Read street.
MISS DORA HOFFMAN, Franklin street. MRS. CHARLES HOWARD, Cathedral street. Mns. HUNTER, corner Baltimore street and Broadway.

Mrs. JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Read and Charles

MRS. MERRICK, Monument street. MRS. THOS. MURDOCH, Howard street. MRS. READ, Mulberry street.
MRS. T. PARKIN SCOTT, 16 St. Paul street. Mas. BAYARD SMITH, 101 Monument street.
Mas. W. W. SPENCE, Bolton street.
Mas. N. R. SMITH, Saratoga street.
Mas. JAMES A. STEWART, 103 Park street.

MERCHANTS OF WILMINGTON ADVERTISE IN

MRS. B. R. SPALDING, Charles street.

THE SUMTER NEWS. THE above named paper is published weekly in Sumter, S. C. which being immediately on the W. & M. Railroad in Jirect communication with Wilmington, and having a large circulation in the section in which it is published,

offered as a durable advertising medium. Address
DARR & OSTEEN,

Proprietors. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator de bonis non, upon the estate of samuel J. Beery, deceased, at the September Term, 1866 of New Hanover County Court, hereby otifies all persons having claims against his es tate to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a All persons indebted to the estate of his intes-

tate, are requested to make immediate payment.

JAMES B. McPHERSON, A CARD. THE Subscriber having refitted his La-boratory, is now prepared to make analysis of soils and fertilizers, or any substance that may be desired, which will be done on moderate terms.— Special attention devoted to Agricultural Chem-

Office Journal Buildings. D. M. BUIE. Wilmington, N. C., mach 1 PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

LARGE lot just received, consisting in A part as follows: English and American White Lead and Zinc, 15,000 lbs. 7,415 lbs. 300 boxes. Assorted colors-Dry and in Oil, Window Glass, Linseed and Machinery Oils. Varnishes, Brushes, &c., &c. For sale at the lowest prices, for cash, at

N. JACOBI'S,

9 Market street.

BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, Small Profits and Large Sales has been a splendid

Psamls and Hymns and Selections,"

Psalmists," "Psalmody," "Hymn Books,"

and "Presbyterian Psalmodist." LOVE'S BOOK STORE.

COOPERS WANTED. TWO first class Spirit Barrel Makers can find steady employment by application to PETTEWAY & MOORE FANCY GOODS.

COLLARS, PARASOLS CORSETTS, ENGLISH HOSIERY, &c., HEDRICK & RYAN. 145-tf

COTTON YARNS. LITTLE RIVER MANUFACTURING COMPA-

ALL KIND OF BLANKS

DU MUTAGE

M. M. KATZ & CO.'S 23 MARKET STREET. WE ARE OPENING A LARGE ASSORT STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting of PRINTS from 10 cents per yard up. POPLINS from 25 cents per yard up. SILKS, GRENADINES, JACONETS, LAWNS MUSLINS, CHALLIES, MOZAMBIQUES,

BAREGES, GINGHAMS. WHITE GOODS. SILKS, MULL and

BISHOP LAWNS, NANSOOK, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, EMBROIDERIES THREAD and CLUNY LACES. TABLE CLOTHS,

> COTTON SHEETINGS. SILK MANTLES,

BAREGE GRENADINES and LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS

PARASOLS, BOSIERY CLOTHING, SHOES

NOTIONS In fact, every variety of Goods found

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. t prices to compete with those good and pas M. M. KATZ & CO., 23 Market street.

MILLINERY. SPRING STYLES! WE'LL OPEN ON TUESDAY, APRIL 2D,

FLOWERS,

CREPES. LACES, TRIMMINGS.

Thanking the Ladies for the kind patronage heretofore extended to us, we hope, by our STYLES

TALLES OF THE STATE LOW PRICES, to merit a continuance of the same.

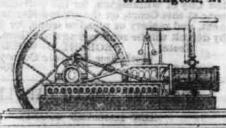
M. M. KATZ & CO., 23 Market street. march 31

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP. NOTICE is hereby given that the under-signed have formed a LIMITED PART-NERSHIP, in accordance with Acts of the Legisla-ture of 1860-'61, entitled "Limited Partnership," ture of 1860-'61, entitled "Limited Partnership," Chapter 28, for five years, to date from January 1st, 1867, and to terminate January 1st, 1872.

The nature of the business to be transacted is a general Wholesale and Commission business in the city of Wilmington James A. Willard and A. A. Willard of the city of Wilmington, are the GENERAL PARTNERS under the style of "Willard Brothers." W. H. Willard, of the city of Raleigh, is the SPECIAL PARTNER and as such has conis the SPECIAL PARTNER, and as such has contributed and paid in to the capital stock, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) in cash

JAS. A. WILLARD, A. A. WILLARD, W. H. WILLARD, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 27, 1867. Wilmington Iron and Copper Works.

L. A. HABT, HART & BAILEY, PROPRIETORS, No. 17, Pront Street, below Market, Wilmington, N. C.



WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH,

New Machinery made and put up.
Old Machinery overhauled.
All kinds of Patterns, Ornsmental and Agricul-Will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and

TURPENTINE AND WHISKY STILLS. AND

COPPER WORK in all its branches.

A full supply of Belting, Packing, Hose, Steam and Water Pipe and Fittings.

Machine Bolts, Nuts and Rivets, and all other articles generally found in a Machine Supply Store.

Also a large lot of Crucibies, from No. 35 to 100, and warranted good—will dispose of them below Manufacturers' prices. Terms Cash.

Laborers and Servants Furnished.
THE Understgned is prepared to furnish at short notice, negro laborers for COTTON, RICE, TURPENTINE or other plantations, House Servants, Mechanics, &c., on reasonable terms.

Office corner Chestnut and Water Streets, over H. E. SCOTT, P. O. Box 199. 165-1m\*,

Fancy Brands N. C. Family Flour.
SMALL lot just received, in bbls. and
bags, for sale low, for cash, by
THOS. C. LEWIS,
8 Market street.

Wilmington, C., April 10.

TWENTY BBLS. AND HALF BARRELS at Geo. Myers' 11 and 13 Front Street. CHAS. D. MYERS, Agent HEADING! HEADING!

SH and White Oak Heading
Wanted by PETTEWAY & MOORE LOB BALE AT THE

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1867.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARGUMENT OF CHAS. O'CONOR, ESQ. Mr. O'Conor. May it please the Court, the learned Attorney General has not fail

ed to suggest every objection, of the most minor description, which could be urged against the bill filed in behalf of the State of Georgia. He has observed, that considering the grave lawyers engaged in the case. it is rather singular that the bill does not contain even a prayer that the defendants answer. The bill commences with the statement that it is filed by the State of Georgia against these three defendants, and complains of them, and concludes with the common, ordinary prayer for a subposus, as well as preliminary writ of injunction directed to these parties, commanding them to be and appear, and to stand to, obey, abide, and perform such order and decree in the premises as to your Honors shall seem meet, and shall be agreeable to equity. It is not unusual, in the common form to insert, "and answer the premises;" but that is the merest form, and when suggested by the Attorney General, it appeared to

be suggested with some sense that it was unworthy of him and of the case. If it be a form at all, it can be readily amended, and certainly, it is a matter that does not belong to a motion to dismiss the suit for

want of jurisdiction. Again, the learned Attorney General has suggested that this bill, in praying for this injunction, has sought to enjoin in general terms, by the preliminary injunction, all and every act that might be resorted to for the purpose of executing these acts of Congress, which he has called laws, but which call acts-not lawful acts, but unlawful acts. He has overlooked the circumstance, even in this minute investigation of the mere attorneyship of this complaint, that two distinct preliminary injunctions are prayed for-one in general terms forbidding anything to be done towards the execution of these acts; the other specially selecting the particular acts whence the mischief sought to be prevented must draw its life and origin, and stopping, as was very correct certainly, when it had designated those

join or to prevent ulterior or subsequent who have not been been subsequent who have not subsequent who have no particular acts, and making no effort to enment, whose action is entirely beyond the contributing to cured in that Constitution the right to main. State could bring such a suit against an injurisdiction of this court. It will be seen that the idea of the pleader was, that if this RIBBONS. court would see that these acts were in their whole length and breadth, in every single thing directed to be done under them, utterly void and unconstitutional, some minor details, which might of themselves be valid if standing alone, were altogether and purely auxiliary and leading to the other, and therefore to be regarded as unimportant and insignificant in themselves, so that the court might order the injunction in general terms, and if there was a technical difficulty in that respect, or it would be improper to deal in that manner with those acts, then the particular things proposed to be done, and from which the evil was to ensue, were specified as the subjects of a particular injunction; and the prayer is, that the court grant both or one of these injunctions. If the counsel who may have participated in framing this bill have been as wise in action as coun-

escape pretty effectually from the weight of the argument which has been offered against The disavowal by the learned Attorney General of any sympathy with these acts, with their aim, motive, or method, must have much effect to disarm any observations that it might be proper for us otherwise to make by way of exposing to condemnation the tenor of these acts and the the general nature of that object. But the great point, and what may be called the first point in his argument, is, that looking to the frame of this bill and its objects, there is no evil pointed out, and there is no right sought to be remedied, falling within right nature of that object. But the case of any other corporation as the existing corporate dinary means, put down. The Constitution seems to have supposed that the States could deal efficiently with their own citizens, and has given them no privilege of suing steer with which it is supposed this court can be driven from its could deal efficiently with their own citizens, and has given them no privilege of suing steer. right sought to be remedied, falling within the ordinary cognizance of a court of equity. It is said that we can suffer no injury, because the existing government is not to because the existing government is not to would have a right to complain to some suing their own citizens in this court, but tribunal at least, and in respect to which has only given the privilege of suing sister to under the court of the claim protection somewhere. In order to eight some citizens in this court, but tribunal at least, and in respect to which has only given the privilege of suing sister that it touches party politics. I humbly claim protection somewhere. In order to eight states, or citizens of sister States. It

sel as they have been accurate in their mere

be entitled to vote, and none others, who it is entitled, either by itself or any of its ing to the laws of the parent State, and the highest subordinate officers of the exbe entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of that act, and those persons are the enrolled and registered voters admitted by the act, and voting at elections held, not by the State officers, but under the provisions of the entitled, either by itself or any of its ing to the laws of the parent State, and the manual the laws of the colonies as they were and the laws of these States during the existing laws of the existing laws of the colonies as they were and the laws of these States during the short period they had existed as States, we admit, not applicable to any other department of the Government, and arising from the unity of the Executive, that the

nized in courts of justice as a body politic, in which capacity alone it may appear and act, is composed of what is sometimes ple, those who now constitute the State, military force of the Union against a parcalled the great body of the people, but have no longer any representatives who ticular State, shall it be said that the fears which, to be definite, and for the present can act in their behalf; as a corporate are not substantial? purpose, I will designate as the electoral entity the State is extinguished, and as a My learned friend has suggested the

court as being a State in its political capacity and as capable of judicial recognition, composed exclusively from its very beginning to the present time, and under the only remedy under the equity system as applicable to minor corporations? And is it not the only remedy under the equity governmental authority and political authority and political authority is not to these great corporations that come here considered appropriate. The decisions are tion; and the question before this court of lawful? course is, whether they can believe what is

composition as attorneys or pleaders, in the judgment of this court, we shall certainly

ence. It is substituting in its place a new not a court of equity allow an injunction to rejection in the convention of the propogovernment, either provisional or other- restrain and prevent that act if the circum- sition for a council of revision offer no obwise, to be created under a new constitu- stances were such that there was a serious jection to the jurisdiction of the court in tion, and to be elected by a new and inde-pendent class of electors. What is the ef-formed? I submit that no proposition up-divorced from political questions. Not so feet of this upon the State government and on the authorities can be clearer than that; at all. This court was divorced from any upon the State now existing? The effect and the ground of the jurisdiction of a participation, in any shape, in legislation is precisely the same, and in the case of a private corporation, which could only keep up its existence by regular periodical elections by its stockholders, the persons having an interest in it, the owners of its franchise, and the right to perpetuate it, they injury to his person, to his liberty, to his of dealing. My learned friend has spoken were forbidden to vote, deprived of the life, is not allowed to come into a court of of a quo warranto as being the proper remright, or a large number of them were de-prived of the right, and a mass of persons Because the criminal laws of the land on this court upon the Governor of a State having no right whatever were introduced the common-law side of the courts-as all for exercising his powers. That is a State -for instance the inhabitants of the vari- criminal laws must be administered on office; and I apprehend that a quo warranto ous towns through which a company runs its what we call the common-law side—give a by the judiciary of a State against its Gov-

rilroad. This is a direct attack upon the man his sureties for the peace, and enable ernor would be very much like that which constitution of the corporation in the him to imprison the person who threatens my friend condemned the other day—a case supposed—a direct attack upon the him an injury. If the injury be perpetra-constitution and fundamental law of the ted, falling short of actual loss of life, he Chief Executive. State in the case before your Honors.

In the case before your Honors it may be in the lives to bring it. He has his remedy by all this evil being contingent and future; but we have presented, plainly and distinctat the outset what we mean by a State.— will give that remedy; and if slain outWe claim that a State consists at all times of the persons in whom reposes the ultisuccessor, the people of his country, who will execute these acts. General Grant has mate sovereignty or dominion, whichever survive him. But in the case of a corpo- issued an order, that is set forth in the bill name may be given to it, the sole power of ration there is no criminal law, there is no to the commanders of these various disgovernment within that State. In other criminal administration, and no civil com- tricts, transmitting to them copies of the words, each State of this Union, and every mon-law process whereby it can be saved acts, and declaring that they are to be carrepublican State, consists of the whole from an action that would terminate its exbody of electors, those who by the establistence, or a prevention which would ter- have declared their intention to execute lished fundamental law of the State have minate its existence. Its remedy, its only them. My learned friend says that the in them the entire power of government.— remedy, is to go into a court of equity, court will not act upon fears and appreof the laws, to be sure, and are entitled to cessity of its being permitted to exercise bill quia timet is one of the very heads of the advantages of the government; and bestowing those advantages is a duty devolving upon those who possess the political would prevent that act. This doctrine is Executive of the United States declares that power. But the political power and the fully sustained by the decision of this court he will execute a certain set of provisions, State, in a political judicial sense, recog- in Dodge es. Woolsey; 18 Howard, p. 341. when his General-in-Chief declares that he

body—those who vote for the legislature as corporate association the people cease to lack of precedents as a difficulty. The lack the fundamental of all laws existing in the exist. For such a purpose, I ask, is not an of precedents as to what? Not a lack of state or Government. appeal to a court of equity the proper and precedent that a State may sue in this The State of Georgia stands before this the appropriate remedy? Is it not the court for the protection of its mere franwho have performed the ordinary duties nal was formed and erected, who have se- bring such a suit. But he says that if the burdens of the State government in the manner provided by law, as far as they have had an opportunity of so doing.—
There are in that State, according to the censuses which have been taken, a population, composed of persons who never had these qualities, who are not members of the State, nearly equal to the white popula-

But it is said that we have not proper observation of the court. asserted in this complaint, that if the door and competent parties; that here is a suit is opened to these persons, they will exer- against Mr. Stanton, General Grant, and cise the privilege of seizing upon the gov-ernment, grasping the political power, and of other States. But, says the learned counconstituting a new and different State alto-gether from that which has heretofore ex-isted, and wipe out of existence the Geor-isted, and wipe out of existence the Geor-isted, and wipe out of existence the Georgia of 1776 and the Georgia of to-day, with all her corporate rights and franchises as a body politic. That is the question.—
Whether that is not an evil in law which with the constitution of the United States has understitution of the United States are proposed to go without any. Now, with great respect, that is a dherents which these acts in the precise thing was done by Dorr and his adherents which these acts in the precise thing was done by Dorr and his adherents which these acts in the precise thing was done by Dorr and his adherents which these acts in the precise thing was done by Dorr and his adherents which these acts in the precise thing was done by Dorr and his adherents which these acts in the precise thing was done by Dorr and his adherents which these acts in the precise thing was done by Dorr and his adherents which these acts in the precise thing was done by Dorr and his adherents which these acts in the precise thing was done by Dorr and his adherents which these acts in the precise thing was done by Dorr and his adherents which these acts in the precise thing was done by Dorr and his adherents which these acts in the precise thing was done by Dorr and his adherents which these acts in the precise thing was done by Dorr and his adherents which these acts in the precise thing was done by Dorr and his adherents which these acts in the precise thing was done by Dorr and his adherents which these acts in the precise thing was done by Dorr and his adherents which these acts in the precise thing was done by Dorr and his adherents which these acts in the precise thing was done by Dorr and his adherents which the precise thing was done by Dorr and his adherents which the precise thing was done by Dorr and his adherents which the precise thing was done by Dorr and his adherent which the precise thing was done by Dorr and his adherent which the precise thing was done by Dorr and his adherent which the precise thing was done by Dorr and his adherent which has a precise thing was done by Dorr and his adher can be perceived and appreciated by the court, a deprivation of right vested in that State is enState, in respect of which the State is enstitled to protect them against domestic and his adherents between the court of the people of that State constituting its whole electoral body. Dorr was of opinion, taken to protect them against domestic and his adherents backed him in it, that a titled to protection from some quarter, I violence on application, and not otherwise, greater number of electors ought to be adsubmit with confidence to the intelligence of those who hear me.

I assume, then, upon the strength of the authorities and the argument which your Honors will find upon the 36th and follow. Honors will find upon the 36th and follow- ment has not undertaken, nor does it seem government, but that the original charter-Honors will find upon the 36th and following pages of our brief, that Georgia is in the attitude of a body politic, consisting of the persons to whom I refer; and that if these persons are deprived of the privilege of continuing their government and a new of continuing their government and a new of them unless they rose to a very great pitch of violence, so as to become what we the others excluded, what would be recommended an insurrection, which the bjects that they have in view, looking to the others excluded, what would be re-commonly call an insurrection, which the the general nature of that object. But the garded in the case of any other corporation government of a State cannot, with its or-

be abolished, and nothing can happen under these acts of a mischievous character except those things which are hereafter to except those things which are hereafter to easie, at all under the action of Congress and terr a convention has been held, and a government framed under it.

Now, I have stated with precision of the control of the co ensue, if at all under the action of Congress after a convention has been held, and a be deemed provisional only; and it provides can be claimed for it. The court there laid is to come. What is it to have here? All the highest officers in England are enjointhat in all elections to any office under such down the doctrine that not only is a corpo- the remedies for the enforcement of its ed; provisional governments, all persons shall ration entitled to preserve its existence, but rights that are usual and customary accordant by injunction and mandamus

sons are the enrolled and registered voters admitted by the act, and voting at elections would prevent it from preserving its constitution and continuing its existence.

Shall we be told that in a court of equity and by officers appointed by him.

The effect is to restrain at once the holding of any election within the State for any officers of the present State government by any of the State government by any of the State authorities, directing all future elections in the State to be held upon the charter of the direction of, and by officers appointed by, the military commander; and directing that all persons of certain classes described shall be the electors permitted to vote at such election. It is, therefore, in the language of our bill, an immediate paralyzing of all the authority and power of the State government, and continuing its existence.

Shall we be told that in a court of equity having jurisdiction between the larties, the point and corporate, which is unable, like politic and corporate, which is unable, like politic and corporate, which is unable, like possible to the protect its gainst and corporate, which is unable, like possible to the protect of the Union, then, is a body officers at low officers, and corporate in the state of the Union, then, is a body officer, should be exempt from the unity of the Executive, that the Excentive points and corporate, which is unable, like politic and corporate, which is unable, like possible and corporate which is unable, like possible and corporate, which is unable, like possible to the Protect it against and the recent of the Union, then, is a body officers at low officers, and the Excentive, that the Excention of the Continuing in the large and are stated to the protect it against and the protect it against and use its process to courte and investing the possible to the protect its extended to be protect its extended to the protect its extended to the protect it against and use its process of the Continuity. In Brut of the United that it is a leave of the

of the act which is now brought under the

Again; my learned friend finally comes to what is his grand point in this case, that the subject-matter of the bill, the case stated, and the relief sought are political

of Congress.