WILMINGTON, N. C., FEBRUARY 15, 1866

Gov. Graham and the Committee on Restoration We learn from the Raleigh Sentinel of the 10th inst., that as soon as Governor Graham was apprised that the United States Senate had adopted the resolution, authorizing the committee on restoration, to take evidence by sending for persons and papers, he made application in behalf of himself and colleagues, for leave to be present at the reception of any evidence affecting the State of North Carolina, with the privilege of crossexamining witnesses, and if admissable to introduce rebutting testimony.

The Sentinel adds: "We are not aware that there is any thing to the prejudice of the State before the committee, the report of Gen. Carl Schurz relating wholly to the States farther South, as he did not visit North Carolina, and the report of Gen. Grant, transmitted by the President to Congress, being in the highest degree favorable. We rejoice, however, in the hope that if any disparaging testimony shall be adduced, it will be subjected to those tests of truth so wisely established by our laws, on oath, and a cross-examination with the liberty of contradiction and expos-

#### Col. Ferebee's Protest.

We give to our readers to-day, the manly and forcible protest of Col. D. D. Ferebee, to the second clause of the amendment to the constitution of the United States, in relation to slavery. Like everything which emanates from this gentleman, it is strong, eloquent and characterized by devotion to North Carolina and her people.

Although the document is not yet three months halls. old, its predictions are being fulfilled, and we venture the assertion, that the day is not distant, when this paper will seem almost prophetic. Already the Jacobins in Congress are laying siege to almost every conservative element in the constitution, and we fear, with all the President's devotion to that sacred chart, and his interest in the common weal of the entire country, he will be unable to oppose successfully the threatened attack.

Our own people should be careful how they surrender into the hands of a body controlled by such radicals as Sumner and Stevens-vital subjects Their legislation will not be friendly or beneficial to us or to the negroes among us. We should, while discharging all our obligations to the federal government loyally and in good faith, do what "honest action justly owes to intelligent reason, to honor and to humanity."

### From New York to Wilmington.

We learn from the Richmond Examiner, that a bill is before the legislature of Virginia, asking for incorporation of the "Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Connections Company," which, if necessity of changing cars, a consummation most distributed gratuitously-postage six cents. devoutly to be wished. The advantages would be important, and the objections are not worthy of

injuriously affected to some extent, but what are from Montana Territory, and the other to the these to compare with the great public convenience? The Examiner intimates that some obstacles may be thrown in the way by the Council speaks so pat to the factious demonstration in of Petersburg. We hope in this, that paper may Congress that it might be pronounced the Epistle be misinformed. Surely such conduct on the part of Andrew to Thaddeus. Thaddeus would have es would end in their utter ruin. "It is not for of that city would not be in keeping with its well banishes the "vain thought. earned reputation for enlarged liberality and an are happy to say we have always regarded Petersburg as keenly alive to the necessities of others, to her own requirements.

# Doolittle---John Pool.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, in presenting the credentials of John Pool to the United States Senate, thus delivered himself, as reported in the New York Herald: "That he owed it to the Senate, as well as to himself, to state that Mr. Pool was and | fore our readers. always had been, a devoted friend to the Union. That he was the Union candidate for Governor of the State in 1860, before there was any immediate danger of secession. He canvassed the State and opposed secession by every means in his power, to the last. After the ordinance of secession had passed, he retired to private life, and refused to take any part in political affairs until the peace movement commenced in North Carolina, in which he took an active part, and did all in his power to embarrass the rebel authorities."

# Put out the Latch String.

In the course of debate in the House of Representatives a few days since, Mr. Delano, of Ohio, said he was ready to admit the members from Arkansas and Tennessee to this floor, and it was due to the country that this be done speedily. In says: "Her representatives are true and loyal ticut and Virginia. men, and yet they keep knocking in vain at the

The labor question is one that seems likely to give the future management of the railways in the South the most trouble and anxiety. I am unable to see a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. How many negroes in one hundred will prove reliable and steady laborers' it is hardly possible to determine; but if we could believe there would be one, it would be a hopeful condition of things compared to the present uncertainty. I am confident it cannot reach two in the hundred that now inhabit this section of coun

The remedy is white labor, if it can be had; as a consequence I have authorized the employment of all the ininstrious and sober white laborers on the track, and while dred : Treasurer's at two thousand five hundred. we do not get more than three-fourths the amount of work for each hand we formerly obtained, we pay about the same price for it. In constant trials with patience and time, we may find a solution of this difficulty.

The above is an exstract from the annual report. now in press, of the chief engineer and superintendent of the W. & W. R. R. Company, Colonel nah. S. L. Fremont, in whose ripe thoughts and mature judgment every one hereabouts have the most unvarying confidence.

We copy it from the manuscripts of the report. and respectfully, but earnestly, ask general attention to the imposing facts which it contains.

For the present, we place it, without further comment, in our columns.

# Labor\_Food.

We cut out and designed publishing, for the benefit of the planting interest, an arrangement effected, or about being effected, with the military authorities of South Carolina, which enabled the agriculturalists to draw rations for their laborers from the United States authorities—the planter securing the government for the advance thus made out of the growing crop. Unfortunately this order has been mislaid and we are obliged to make the above statement from memory, after a very cursory perusal,

To the Limbless.

We are requested to state that Governor Worth has issued a circular (in compliance with the order of the legislature.) to the sheriffs of the different counties of the State, requesting them to ascertain the number of men who have lost a limb, of their respective counties, in the late war. Those unfortunate men will be supplied with artificial limbs, by reporting to the sheriffs of their respective counties. Those of New Hanover will report to high sheriff S. R. Bunting, who will take pleasure in sending their names, &c., to Gov. Worth, in order that they may be properly supplied. We would suggest as a matter of importance, that each applicant should describe minutely the limb he may wish, giving the length and size minutely, in order that no mistake will occur when it is received. A little care in this matter will save considerable annoyance, and perhaps complaints in

#### From Raleigh.

We learn through private sourcess from Raleigh that the engrossing subjects of conversation in and out of the general assembly, are the freedmen's code and the subject of banking.

After a long, warm and earnest debate in committee of the whole house, and much vascillation and turning, upon the admissibility of negro testimony in courts of justice, the committee determined by a vote of fifty-seven to fifty-three, to recommend its passage, and did so accordingly.

Its success, however, is extremely doubtful in the lower house, and still more so in the senate. On the subject of banking, no settled plan has been foreshadowed out of the multitudinous schemes which have been informally considered and examined on the streets and in the legislative

In the absence of all mails, we are not posted as to the exact status of public affairs. So far as we are informed, nothing has yet been said about adjournment. But we doubt not, as spring approaches, and the season becomes more favorable for the cultivation of farms, this matter will be seriously considered and speedily acted upon.

Our readers will recollect that Mr. W. W. Lenoir resigned his seat at the Governor's council board. Mr. Simonton of Statesville, has been elected to fill the vacancy thus created.

#### The Farmer.

The second number of this monthly is before us. We have glanced over its table of contents, nd they so commend themselves to our judgment that we will seize an early opportunity to submit extracts to the consideration of our readers.

This magazine is devoted to agriculture, horticulture, the mechanic arts and household economy. It is published in Richmond, by Elliott & Shields, at three dollars a year-postage two cents upon each number.

We find also upon our table "The Advocate of it becomes a law will enable passengers to run Peace," for January and February. We have not through from New York to Wilmington without the had an opportunity to examine its contents. It is

### The President Sets His Foot Down.

We give much of the space of our crowded colimns this morning to two speeches made by Presi-Petty corporate and local interest might be dent Johnson on Wednesday-one to a delegation party of colored persons headed by Fred. Doug- the district of Columbia, which, under the name lass. These addresses are quite plain enough to of liberty, would violate the first principles of reavoid mistakes. The President, in some parts, had Andrew's head in a charger; but this epistle the government of the United States to change

We recommend the speeches to our readers. enlightened comit! To subject a very large The President rises in dignity as he displays the portion of the country to the discomforts and attributes which befit him for the storm that inconvenience arising from the maintenance of miserable political tricksters engaged in hatching amounts to but very little." He reminds the blacks the present system from mere local considerations troubles and strife for their country always cower would be unwise and selfish in the extreme. We and fail before the force of manly courage and determination. The moment plotters of mischief while the white man has lost a great deal, and that are bravely and firmly met where they had hoped if one is to be turned loose upon the other at the to inspire apprehension and dismay, they are ballot-box by a forced state of things, driven on while she has ever manifested an enlighted sense more than half conquered. The President has but to maintain his position, and the conspirators, who are as weak as they are malignant, will soon be incapable of doing him or the country harm. Richmond Dispatch.

# Georgia Senator.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has recently been elected to the United States Senate, for the State of Georgia. "He said a short time since, I cannot imagine any probable case in which I would refuse to serve to the best of my ability, the people of Georgia in any position which might be whether assigned with or without my consent.

THE UNIVERSITY.—It appears that the trustees of this time honored institution have asked the State for seven thousand dollars a year, for four inst., to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

Endorsements.—The president's reconstruction policy has been endorsed in the last few days by referring to these remarks the New York Times | the states of Maryland, New Hampshire, Connec-

As was announced under our telegraphic head | na Railroad doors of congress. Why not at once, in a spirit | yesterday, the joint committee appointed by the worthy of an enlightened and patriotic people, general assembly of Virginia to wait upon the sentation of the resolutions passed by the legislature, endorsing his policy of reconstruction, were received by him on Saturday.

win, is worthy of the man and the occasion.

A BILL passed the senate of Virginia fixing the salary of the Governor at five thousand dollars; that of the Secretary of State at twenty-two hundred; Auditor's at three thousand five hun-

The trial of G. B. Lamar, jr., on a charge of complicity with his uncle, G. B. Lamar, in stealing government cotton, was commenced before a military commission on Thursday last, in Savan-

J. G. Sinclair has been nominated by a democratic convention for Governor of New Hampshire. and J. E. English has been nominated by acclamation, by a like convention, for Governor of ger and suffer twenty-four hours about depots, Connecticut. Mr. English has accepted.

### Valuable Information to Sheriffs and Others. It is not generally known that the late conven-

tion repealed the revenue act in force at the close of the war, and reinstated the act of 1858-'59, as amended in 1860-'61. This is especially interesting to sheriffs, peddlers, exhibitors of natural and artificial curiosities, et id omne genus,

Welearn from a Washington correspondent of th Wilmington Herald, that Major Wickersham of the freedmen's bureau for the Wilmington (N. C.) district, has arrived there, and gives a very favorable condition of affairs in his baliwick. So far North Carolina appears in a more favorable light before wheat crop is looking well in the Western counthe reconstruction committee than any other state. I ties.

President Johnson.

We spread before the readers of the Journal today, a report of President Johnson's speech to the "Montana" delegation, on Wednesday last .-We were just about giving our readers the benefit of such observations as it suggested to us when we comments so coincident with our own ideas, and so forcibly put, that we hope we may be pardoned for adopting them verbatim.

of Fred Douglass and others, have more of the "old Roman" about them than any enunciations which have been heard from the White House for many years. In reading them, we could almost imagine that Andrew Jackson, whose likeness hangs in the executive chamber, was once more States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. holding the reins of state, and making the whip crack about the disturbers of the public peace.

It is evident that the president has thoroughly considered his position, that he appreciates its obligations and responsibilities, and has marked out his course with equal clearness and determination. He says, indeed, that the declaration of the great principles of the government announced in his message to congress "was not the result of impulse," but "was the result of a thorough and calm consideration of those great truths which lie having gone so far, it is too late for me to turn and take a different direction. They will be my guide from this time onward, and those who understand them may know where I shall always be found when principle is involved." To clinch the conviction in the public mind that he takes no step backward, but that he will be governed in his action by the principles announced in his message, he declares that his political race is run ; that his work is to restore the government, and not to make combinations with reference to any future candidacy for the presidency of the United States. "I feel that I can afford to do right; and as far as in me lies I intend to administer this government upon the principles that lie at the

foundation of it." Nothing could be more emphatic and significant than these declarations, nor more manly and appropriate than the spirit in which they are announced. It is no ordinary person who thus rises to the magnitude of this occasion. He who traces his career back from the White House to a log cabin demonstrates by such sentiments as these that it was no accident of fortune which bore him to his lofty elevation. A powerful, sagacious, and practical intellect, and indomitable energy of will, adverse circumstances; and these qualities are so distinctly exhibiting themselves in his administrach upon which rests the temple of liberty. The power tration of public affairs that, unless the whole country goes stark raving mad, it will sustain, without regard to section or party, the principles which Andrew Johnson announces, and catch the unerring common sense.

Not inferior in importance to the views contained in the address to the Montana delegation are those in reply to Douglas, Downing and others. They ment in order to be restored to the Union, and to be entimanifest clearly that the President has no intenpublican government, and under the pretence of improving the condition of the emancipated classat the gentlemen of "handsomely-rounded periods and rhetorical talk," and says that "this kind howls around him. In all history it is shown that of theoretical, hollow, impractical friendship not but be productive of great disaster. It is to will be heeded. They come from a man who is We have read the speeches above referred to evidently seeking the best interests of all classes with much interest, and shall, as soon as the con- of the community, and who intends to maintain dition of our columns will allow it, lay them be- those interests to the full extent of the executive

# Sunday Railroading.

days of slow coaches and mail stages, it would have dumbfounded the whole christian community to have seen a steam engine with a heavy train of try on the Sabbath day; but in these days of fast people and fast things, even christians clamor for assigned to me by them or their representatives, get the mail, and though they will not work on go to town in order to transact their secular busithe sanctity of the Sabbath day by this species of cestors. labor, has become a national sin in this country. It was no doubt inaugurated by the avarice of railforced the managers of this road to put on a Sunday train. All other roads connecting with it had

expressing these views. But that does not alter the fact that it is a great sin. Just think of it: ands of operatives, running all over the United the divine command, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

But the edict has gone forth. The public demand the running of a train on the A. & N. C. roilroad, and the Directory have ordered it to be done, and to-morrow this service will commence. Newbern Times.

Rather squeamish, yet the action of the roads is possibly right-at least so decided by public sentiment, as far, we believe, as the preference of ninety-nine out of one hundred of our population is concerned. Shall an ox be removed from a ditch of mire on Sunday? Why, then, shall not thousands of anxious and almost pennyless travellers be passed along their course? Would you let them linstation houses, and liquor shops along the roads, subjected to all manner of unchristian temptation and disappointment? Rather let them fly upon their way, to the home of their friends and dear teach them the lesson of true gratitude.

STATE AGENT.-Why members of the legislature should desire to create such an office at Washington, we are at a loss to determine. Surely "reason has fled to brutish beasts," when such silly farces are enacted in the General Assembly.

WHEAT CROP.-We are pleased to hear that the

Protest of D. D. Ferebee, Esq., Senator fram the Second District, to the action of the Senale in adopting the Second Section of the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in relation to Slave-

ry, December 2d, 1865. I desire to set forth briefly, and to have the same spread upon the journals of the Senate, some of the reasons why picked up the Richmond Dispatch and found its I non-concur in the action of the Senate, in adopting the proposed amendment to the constitution of the Uhited States, on the subject of slavery. In doing so, it is my desire to act-and to be so understood-in good faith and proper loyalty, in the discharge of all my duties and obli- becomes my duty as a member of this delegation The late speeches of President Johnson to the gations to the federal government, and at the same time, to assure you that the principles announced in citizens of Montana Territory, and to the deputation not toforget the obligations I owe, in an equal degree, to your annual message to congress, and your policy

my state, to truth, and to humanity. The amendment proposed to the constitution of the United States, and which is submitted to us for our approval, is in the following words:

"Sec. 1st. Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted shall exist within the United SEC. 2d. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"APPROVED, February 1st, 1865." It is not denied that each of the Southern States, in obeence to the plan of reconstruction proposed by the President of the United States, acted in good faith in abolishing and forever prohibiting the institution of slavery within its borders. It was a necessity required of them for readmission to the Union, and they accordingly submitted

In his relation to government, the slave bore a two-fold character-as property, and as a human being. The former has been given up-it has ceased-it will not again exist. In regard then to that relation of the negro, but little legislation is needed. If, therefore, the first section alone was proposed and adopted, the objection to it would not be so great, or so serious. All legislation for the negro in at the foundation of all free governments." "After either relation would still be by the states. The federal tion as property, except through the judiciary, and lim- nation of the earth. ited indeed would be the field over which that tribunal would be called to exercise its jurisdiction.

But the second section of the proposed amendment pre sents another and quite a serious question. It proposes to legislate for the colored race within the State, in all matters where it may be supposed they are restrained in their rights and privaleges. If adopted it is clearly seen what a boundless field will again be opened, where restless politicians invited by ambition may act as trumpeters to animate the populace to discontent, turmoil and confusion. It would open afresh, and with increased irritation in the body politic, the wounds, which all lovers of peace and order and constitutional liberty, had fondly hoped were soon to be restored to permanent health and vitality The Congress of the United States never has had, and equestionably should not now have, the right to control by its legislation the municipal regulations of a State either as to individuals or classes of individuals. These are properly and exclusively the subjects of State legisla tion. The power to legislate over such subjects is among the reserved rights of the States. It is a legacy which the wisdom of our fathers did not deem proper to bestow on the federal government. They did not desire or contemplate a consolidated government. The philosophy of overnment and of history they had studied with much

profit and wisdom Hence it was that the history of ages was so success fully laid under requisition to furnish principles for a government, which, while it guaranteed to each the greatest ersonal liberty compatible with happiness and the rights of man, under secure, at the same time, uniformity and pernanency in its institutions and laws. That form of government wrought up by their skillful hands, Minerva-like, seemed to have sprung into existence in full shape and maturity. Inder that government, the right to legislate for our own could alone have achieved such a triumph over ed with the elective franchise, or whether the negro may sacred section. The freedom of the negro is a question of fact, which every one will decide according to his pe culiar ideas as to what constitutes freedom. The advocates of negro equality will, under this amendment, con end that he is not free, so long as there is a distinction inspiration of his comprehensive patriotism and or discrimination between him and the white man; they will insist that there shall be but one law, common to both

It is further urged that the constitution of the southern states, by reason of their sanction of slavery, are therefore tion of sanctioning political experiments, even in the federal congress. If the people of the southern states were lawfully in the possession of slave property, and were entitled to the protection and regulation of the same under perong? The war could not do it. What was constitu that sanctioned slavery was for that reason anti-republican after the war, it must have been equally so before th the franchise." He administers a pungent thrust federel government for delaying so long to guarantee t he southern states a republican form of government? was a criminal neglect in them if the present position makes it anti-republican? There was a time in the history of the country when the constitutions of all the states permitted slavery, and therefore by present logic they were not that they have gained a great deal by the war, then republican in their form of government. The federal he people of the states for the good of all, cannot, in it substance and spirit, differ from the doners. The argu ment, therefore, so often used and persistently urged, that these southern states are anti-republican, because of a community in opposition to the majority, it can- their pro-slavery constitutions, proves too much and ac

legislate for itself. When that right is once granted, an never be recalled ender themselves ever afterwards impotent for self-pro-

tection. If Congress once begins to legislate for the states it will never stop until the power of the states to make the history of this nation we know not but that we may see an infancy still more feeble, growing by movements Forty years ago, in the simple, old-fashioned into a strength to heap mountains upon mountains, and to wage war with Heaven itself. Better be despised for too anxious apprehensions than ruined by too confident a

To carry out the idea conveyed by this amendment, and cars snorting, puffing and rattling across our coun- such others of like import as will undoubtedly be proposed, and our sanction asked, is to change the character of the government entirely. A revolution is demanded of Sunday trains. They cannot wait for Monday to ernment of our fathers, but something new, -set up by indiscreet reformers,—under the guidance of passion; no Sunday, yet they will take the Sunday train and will it be the fruit of calmness and reflection, but of that spirit of innovation which is generally the result of a selfish temper and confined views, "People will not look forness early Monday morning. The sin of violating | ward to pasterity, who never look backward to their ap-

But why should the right to legislate for the freedmen be transferred to the Congress of the United States? To do so, is not alone to yield an important right which our years, and a resolution passed the House on the 7th road managers in the outset, and is the result ori- ancestors wisely reserved to the states, but it is to beginally of individual transgression, but now it is stow it where there is less probability of its being exerdemanded by public sentiment and becomes a pub- cised judiciously than by the states. The negro will lic or national sin. It was the public pressure that not be benefitted by it; it will add nothing to his comfort owners; was the playmate of many of them. His habits. his peculiar temperament, his wants, both physical and done so, and public sentiment demanded this ad- moral, are better understood by us than they possibly can ditional service upon the Atlantic & North Caroli- be by strangers. Nor should we forget the moral tie which, at the south, binds the two races together. The We do not oppose this principle with any hope erous motives. Their sympathies are desper and more then for ten consecutive years in the national ence upon the destiny of this country. of correcting it, but merely to call attention to it lasting-active over a wider field, and not so readily exas one of the great national sins of the day, for which our country has been and is now being so which our country has been and is now being so at the second that the happiness of the negro, in all that constitutes his moral and physical comforts, and then provisional governor, with a slight participasorely scourged. We are also aware that "Young his general welfare, will not be promoted by yielding to America" will denounce us as "old fogyish" for the Congress of the United States the right to legislate for

him within the states.

But there is another serious objection, just now, to adopting this amendment. It is proposed at a time when | ing the government of the United States, in re- | City National Intelligencer says: "It were better for His speech in reply to the chairman, Mr. Bald- Thousands of railroads, with hundreds of thous- the Southern States are helpless to resist, and are there- storing to their true position in the union those the republic if men of their stamp of politics in fore bound, to a great extent, to submit to dictation. States on the Sabbath day, in utter disregard of Freedom of thought and action is not permitted to them. A rod is held over the Southern States, to force them into abject submission. In this great and momentus crisis we should feel our way hesitatingly and cautiously through the untried path, to a dark and eventful future. In this turmoil of passion and the consequent confusion of ideas, an effort is made to allure the States into the sanction of a proposition which, in the home of quiet and reflection of peace and order, they would not hesitate to reject. Nothing is to be gained by this concession. The rielding of our out-posts will but increase the desire and augment the power for another attack upon reserved

But what if after all our concessions-after the full and undisguised evidence of our loyalty to the federal government and of our efforts to be restored to the Union that we may participate in its legislative councils, -our motives shall, even then, be impugned—our acts dispised -our voice of entreaty be listened to with indifference-

be rejected—be spurned?

It would indeed be a cheap consolation to say, we have been imposed upon—that for our obedience and our loyalty, we have been rewarded, in turn, by bad faith. We stand in position of great peril. It is not the part foundation of it. of wisdom to suffer ourselves to be entrapped into giving up the sovereign right of a State to make its own laws. cannot in this or any other instance, suffer any cause out-No extraneous circumstances—no supposed contin- another for another, that they are not in my way; gency can exempt me from the obligations imposed ones, thanking Christ for his Sundays, and that he has given power to the railroad companies to teach them the lesson of true gratitude. For the reasons above assigned, I do protest against

the action of the Senate, in adopting the second section of the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States upon the subject of slavery, and ask that the same may be spread upon the journal of the Senate.

D. D. FEREBEE, Senator from the second district.

The negroes on the Sea Islands, near Charleston, refuse to permit the whites to land.

your watch won't be long on you.

[From the Washington Intelligencer of the 8th.] Important Speech of the President-Interview of

a Delegation from Montana. Yesterday morning a large number of the citizens of Montana Territory, now in Washington City, called on the President. B. M. Pinney, Esq., S. Marshal for the Territory, Chief Justice Hosmer, General Barrows, and twenty-five or thirty

others, were among the number. Mr. Pinney addressed the President on behalf of the delegation. He said : Mr. President, it in relation to the present political condition of this country, have gladdened the hearts of the people of our own mountain land, Montana. We are using no idle or unnecessary words when we assure you that we take the greatest possible pleasure in saving that we recognize in you, as the chief magistrate of this great nation, a person who possesses that sound mind, that general knowledge, that firm and patriotic devotion to the real interests and welfare of the whole country which are necessary to carry it safely over the ocean of political speculation and debate. We attach no great importance to this asseveration of our feelings in relation to yourself, but we should be doing injustice to ourselves, injustice to the

people of the Territory of Montana, and should merit their severest censure if we did not say that we firmly believe that if you meet with a cordial and generous support on every hand, this nation would come forth from the present political crisis a stronger and better nation, prepared to take a higher stand and do a nobler work on the platform government could have nothing to do with him in his con- of history than has ever yet been allotted to any Motana has scarcely had a two years' political inhabitants. Places of habitation and of business are dotted all over our fertile valley's and our numerons thoroughfares are constantly trembling with the crush of merchandise. The gold and silver which the Almighty had long kept hidden

existence, and already numbers fifty thousand and garnered in our hills and ravines, have been revealed or discovered at a time when the nation needs new channels of flowing wealth to supply her treasury; and Montana possesses, as well as great mineral wealth, all those agricultural resources so well calculated to make her early populous and powerful. At the same time we trust we are not unmindful of the vast importance of promulgating correct political sentiments. We believe hat we are starting right, and will be starting right, if we advocate zealously those great political truths which you have proclaimed to this country and to the world, and which we understand to lie at the foundation of all good governments.

The President replied as follows: Gentlemen: It is no ordinary pleasure for me o meet you here on this occasion and to hear the sentiments you have announced. To receive so large and respectable a body of intelligent gentlemen from that remote region of the country from obligations I have since contracted. which you come, is extremely gratifying to me. In omestic institutions -the right to make and enforce laws | response, sir, [addressing Mr. Pinney,] to the eloment manner in which you have expressed the sentiments and feelings of those you represent on this occasion, I might content myself with simply white justices, or a white judge on the bench, and be permitted to intermarry with the white race; these rights | returning my thanks for your kind expressions.— But you have made some allusions to which, under the circumstances which surround us, I cannot be indifferent. You have alluded to the great principles of our government having been enunciated and upright man that need fear aught from negro w me in a paper sent a short time since to the Congress of the United States. The declaration by me of those principles was not the result of imoulse. It was the result of a thorough and calm onsideration of those great truths which lie at the foundation of all free governments. Those who understood those truths, and have laid them down as their guide, cannot fail to understand the doctrines enunciated in the message. It is not necessary to inquire whether they emanate from this man or that man. Those who understand and believe in those principles, no matter from what standpoint they look at them, will find themselves nvoluntarily, and imperceptibly it may be, but surely coming together in all great struggles that may take place in regard to them; while those who disclaim them, who are willing to repudiate them, and set them at naught, will be found dssintegrating and traveling in a divergent direction. For this reason there may be many now coming together without any previous concert or arrangement, but imperceptibly, because they agree on

he same great principles I think, gentlemen, there is no one who can down in that message. They comprehend and rests, and upon which, to be successful, it must be administering government may be denominated the union party, the republican party, the demoter the government successfully unless it is adminbe hoped that these wise and temperate counsels we yield into the hands of Congress the right of a state to istered upon the great principles laid down in that ic and persevering. It gathered strength little by cess in attempting to carry on the government upon any other principles than those which are found in the constitution, as you would if you never hope to resist. should take hold of a piece of machinery that had been constructed and trained to run harmoniously in one direction, and attempt by reverse action to run it in the opposite direction. I say again that I think no one can mistake the doctrines is striving with all the means in his power to reof that message. It is very easy for persons to mis- store the state to its former position in the union. represent it and to make assertions that this, that, Can any sane man deny to the president that moral or the other had taken place or will take place; but I think I may be permitted to say to you on this occasion that, taking all my antecedents, going back to my advent into political life, and continuing down to the present time, the great cardinal principles set orth in that paper have been my constant and unerring guide. After having gone so far, it is heads will fall all the horrors which hatred and impossible for me to turn and take a different di- malice could inflict rection. They will be my guide from this time onward, and those who understand them may know where I shall always be found when princi-

Here let me say to you, and in order to disabuse the public mind as far as it is possible for an individual to do so, that my public career is well-nigh done. The sand of my political glass has well-nigh an alderman and a mayor in a village, then southern people are impulsive, with warm hearts and gen- throughout both branches of the state legislature, most gigantic rebellions that ever occurred in the of so many who hold their positions by the conare a united people, I shall feel that the meaure of | bargaining and corruption.' my ambition has been filled, and filled to overflowing; and at that point, if there be any who are envious and jealous of honor and position, I shall be and men at the north, while the radical press and prepared to make them as polite a bow as I know how, and thank them to take the place I have occupied, for my mission will have been fulfilled.

In saying this, in the performance of my duty, and in response to the encouragement you have given me, I feel that I am in a condition not to be arrogant, not to feel imperious or supercilious. I feel and no two men better qualified to promote it that I can afford to do right, and so feeling, God being willing, I intend to do right, and so far as in me lies I intend to administer this seats in the senate of the United States, than the government upon the principles that lie at the are, let radical abolitionists say what they may

I can inform all aspirants, who are trying to form their combinations for the future, who want I am not a candidate for any position, and hence head. Herewith is the description: repeat I can afford to do right, and, being in that condition, I will do right. I make this announcement for the purpose of letting all know bottle. If the sense of smell is completely obliter that my work is to restore the government-not to ated, the bottle should be kept under the nose un make combinations with any reference to any fu- til the pungency of the volatile alkali is felt. The ture candidacy for the Presidency of the United bottle is then removed, but only to be re-applied States. I have reached the utmost round; my after a minute; the second application, however, race is run, so far as that is concerned; my object should not be long, that the patient may bear it.

Let us all, then, join in this great work of re- rapidly, except the first time, the nostrils become storation; and while we are restoring and repair- free, the sense of smell is restored and the secreing the breaches that have been made, let us also tion of the irritating mucous is stopped. This In a crowd of pickpockets be on your watch, or unite in the work of making new states and pop- remedy is said to be peculiarly advantageous to ulating them with a people who are worthy of the singers."

government which protects them, and let those new state governments be founded on principles in harmony with the great machinery devised by our own fathers. So far as regards any aid or assistance that can be given here in the progress and in the consummation of this great work of building up new states, as well as in the restoration of all former states, you will find me a wiling and cordial helper.

Gentlemen, I did not expect this demonstration, but you will please accept my thanks for the compliment you have paid me on this occasion, and the encouragement you have given me in the dis-

charge of my duty. All I can say in conclusion is to assure you that any assistance you may need from this quarter will be most cheerfully given, to advance the interests of the community you represent.

#### [REPORTED FOR THE JOURNAL.] Remarks of Mr. Hyman of Edgecombe,

In committee of the whole House, February 8th, on the bill allwoing negro testimony, to which he offered the following amendment: "provided that the provisions of this act shall not go into operation until military law shall cease to exist in the State.

Mr. Chairman: I have not introduced this amendment with the view of altering the effect of the bill now before the committee, but with the view of allaving to some extent the passions and prejudices of some of its opponents. I am aware, sir, how difficult it is to get the mastery of passions produced in early youth, which have strengthened within our breasts, as time has passed over our heads; and which have been instilled into our nature, to such an extent as to influence our opinions and control our actions. I have received those same passions and prejudices as other gentlemen, but I have earnestly endeavored to compreheld the present emergency, to look facts in the face, and to act as becomes the situation, yielding not to my fellings, but to my judgment.

I have great sympathy for the negro in his present unfortunate condition. Freedom has been suddenly bestowed upon him, by an agency over which he had no control. He has lost the protection and fostering care of a master, to whom he was accumstomed to apply in all cases where his right of person or property was the subject of controversy. I, sir, opposed this change of his condition with all the might that was in me, with all the power that I could command. I approved of the position taken by the south four years ago. l entered the army of the Confederate States among the first, and was present when the last gun was fired at Appomatox, and I have no remorse of conscience believing then, as I do now, that duty to my native state and south, required my services in the late civil war. I considered the points at issue as vital to the best interests of both classes in the south. But, sir, when our armies surrendered, our experiment failed, and our independence was lost, I accepted the situation as I found it, and shall strictly conform to the requirements of the

I favor this bill, Mr. Chairman, both as an act of justice to the negro, and one of pol selves. The negro, in my opinion should be allowed to appear before a jury of white men, with testify as to any injury he may have received, either in person or property; for to deny him that right may induce him by exasperation to commit retaliatory acts of violence. It is not the honest evidence, for the character and bearing of the witway or the other, both with judge and jury. Now, sir, I ask gentlemen, if it is not just and right in the present condition of things, for us to allow negro testimony, and not close the doors of our courts of justice on that unfortunate race? He must either meet force with force, or be the vicim of every evil minded person who may choose to defraud him. Nothing, sir, in my humble opinon, is more calculated to bring trouble between the races, the deplorable effects of which will be acknowledged by all, than to force this conviction upon the negro, that there is no legal way in which he can make known his injuries, or have his wrongs redressed.

I believe that policy imperatively demands that we should concede this much to satisfy the present congress. The victors, on the surrender of our armies, were in a situation to exact any conditions or terms of us, and had the power to enforce the demands. I am happy, however, to sir. sir, that President Johnson has been magnanimous nistake the great cardinal principles that are laid and liberal in his policy towards us. He has been kind and conciliatory. He has stood as a wall of embrace the principles upon which the government adamant between us and the radicals and factionists of the north, who, disregarding every considadministered. I care not by what name the party eration of liberality and humanity, are striving to confiscate our lands, and are thirsting for our blood. This spirit of agrarianism received its cratic party, or what-not-no party can adminis- birth in puritanical New England. It had few paper. You would meet with about the same suc- little, until it has become a mighty torrent that our puny arm, unsupported by the power and moral influence of the established government, can

> It is a spirit of Jacobinism—of jealousy between property and non-property holders—as radical as ever entered the breasts of a Danton or Murat. The president is acting a sincere part towards us; and support which an honest and manly co-operation with him in his policy of reconstruction would give to his administration? Can any one afford to weaken him in the mighty political struggle, the result of which will be an infinity of weal or wor to the south? Should the radicals succeed, and the president fail in his policy, upon our devoted I appeal, sir, in the name of justice, strengthen-

ed by policy, to gentlemen on this floor, to grant this boon so necessary to the protection of the egro in his new condition, and to the preserve tion of the peace and good order of society. If we grant this gracefully and promptly, it will place us in a strong moral position, as men who comprehend the present condition of affairs; who run out. If I were disposed to refer to myself, I feel the weight of their responsibility to their might trace my career back to the log cabin, then country, and who have the boldness to act promptly on this important question now under discussion. This, sir, in my opinion, will have its influ-

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.—Referring to the retion in military affairs, then vice president, and cent election by the legislature of Georgia, of the now in the position I occupy before you; and now Hon. A. H. Stephens and the Hon. H. V. John in this position, if I can be instrumental in restor- |son as United States senators, the Washington states whose relation to the national government other days, and of their great and experienced have been for a time interrupted by one of the ability, were on the floor of congress, in the place world, so that we can proclaim once more that we cert of small politicians, and by caucus intrigue,

The Intelligencer expresses in the foregoing what is the common sentiment of the conservative papers men, denounce the election of the distinguished Georgians as only another evidence of persistent disloyalty in our state. For our own part, we do not hesitate to affirm that there are no two men in the whole United States that are more loval to the government than our two recently elected senators prosperity and restore a harmonious union of the states north and south, if permitted to take their Atlanta Intelligencer.

A COLD IN THE HEAD. -A Dr. Palion, of St. Fox France, has discovered a new method of curing the special malady of New England-cold in the

"It consists in inhaling through the nose time emanations of ammonia contained in a smelling is to perform my duty, and that I will endeavor to This easy operation being repeated seven or eight times in the course of five minutes, but always very