WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 22, 1866.

Radicals, North and South.

While the President, by his noble devotion to the Constitution and the common weal of the whole country, has averted the late blow attempted to be made against the south, and by his timely veto has, for the time being, rendered impotent the rage and venom of the Congressional Jacobins, and although it is demonstrated by the reliable any law infringing on State jurisdiction will certainly meet with a like fate, the Radicals are preparing to change their plan of attack, and by this means defeat the President's plan of restoration and carry their point.

At present they seemingly content themselves by temperarily excluding our representatives from | 1730. Congress, although their admission, even if the entire southern delegation acted with the Conservatives, would not destroy the Radical majority in Congress.

Their only hope left is, by excluding the present men elected to Congress on the ground that they are unable to take the test oath, to force the south into a new election and limit their choice to upper Cape Fear. such as really can take the oath, or for the sake of seeming preferment, are willing to perjure them- to the world again." He sleeps in the northeast person on account of color or race. This was reoverride the President's veto, and carry into execution their nefarious designs against the south, and the whole country.

In this end these Radicals are assisted by a few men and presses in the South, we sincerely trust in some instances, unintentionally. But that Sumner & Co., have allies in North Carolina, is beyond question. A State cotemporary, in comrelation to the state of public opinion in Tennessee, in which he states as a fact that secret organizations exist in all the "rebel" States, whose purpose is to obtain representation in Congress. tional Government, involve the country in a forernment, states with such shameless effrontery that interest such a secret organization exists in this State, and demands that those who belong to it should be ary is induced to give credit to the assertion.

That this libel upon the people of North Caro-God, of their loyalty to the General Government, and whose history and character gives the lie to such a foul slander, should be assented to for a people or has the interest of the South at heart is from one who is a son of the State, can only be accounted for upon the ground that the people have on more than one occasion refused to accept his patriotic offer of services in exalted positions.

But however much we know these statements to be false, they have a baneful influence at the North, and by strengthening the power of the Radicals, are serving to undermine the President. And yet these presses desire to be regarded as par excellence the friends of Mr. Johnson.

We have Radicals at the South who are the counterparts of those North, and whose wishes and objects are the same.

John Van Buren has left his own bailiwick and gone into Connecticut. He is talking to the people on national affairs and supporting the President's policy. He styles the Freedmen's Bu-Bureau an elemosynary concern, for the benefit of ows and orphans of sailors and soldiers, who had fallen in defence of the country.

Speaking of the Congress who passed the bill,

Now, it is flattery to call this Congress a Rump [Laughter.] It is a great deal more like a Parliament that succeeded, and which was known as the Barebones Parliament, in which there by a writer of that day, who says, ("Brown's Travels in England," page 279):

" 'Cromwell,' says Cleveland, 'hath beat up his drums clean through the Old Testament. You may learn the genealogy of our Saviour by the names of his regiments. The muster master has no other list than the first chapter of St. Matthew. The brother of this Praise God Barebones had for name, "If-Christ-had-not-died-for-you-you- hadcommonly gave him the appellation of Damned in all probability, greater and happier.

Now, one would have to go long through the present Congress and the Reconstruction Committee before finding a gentleman who answers exactly to the description of "Damned Barebones." them a Rump Parliament-which was, in fact, a representation of England, however long it might have continued its sessions and its power-is to flatter them. Why, just look at it! Eleven States are unrepresented in that body, and about half of the residue are utterly misrepresented by men elected in the time of excitement, when there was no fair opportunity for an expression of opinion, and under circumstances that have entirely changed since their election. * * * * Under a they pass a joint resolution by which they take and laughter.]

Baltimore Sun, of the 12th inst., that this gentleman, who had been lying ill at Barnum's City Hotel for some months past, died on Friday night coars market, in which it was resolved to give last. The Judge went to Raltimore for the pur- every aid possible to the invaders. Out of the pose of medical treatment, and after being at the 85,000 members of that order in Canada, it is Engineers, &c., that there is considerable enquiry being hotel a short time, his wife, who accompanied him, was taken sick and died. The deceased was a of the Southern officers who have been residing in tending to invest as soon as they can be suited. All who citizen of Prince George's county, Md., a gentleman | Canada for the last two years, have gone to New | desire to dispose of such property on anything like reahighly respected and universally beloved. He was York for the purpose of offering their services and sonable terms, will find it greatly to their interest to put this spring. at one time a Judge of the Orphans' Court of Prince George's county, and filled other important a military post, which is a key to the defense of being offered by the Southern Real Estate ed into with Peru and Chili.

THE CHERAW ADVERTISER. - We have hitherto failed to call attention to this well edited paper.

exhibit taste and judgment. It is neatly printed and published once a week at Cheraw, S. C., by Prince & Co.

A Peep at the Past. WE have heard the inquiry several times made, in fact it has been made of us, where is the grave of Cornelious Harnett? Perhaps some of the readers of this article may even ask who is Cornelius Harnett? So true it is that "Men's evil man-

ners live in brass ; their virtues we write in water.' Reader! he was a scholar, a gentleman, a patriot, and a martyr. He, together with another scholar and patriot of the Cape Fear, Gen. Robt. vote given in the Senate to sustain the veto, that Howe, were the only persons in North Carolina, specially excluded from all the benefits of pardon offered to other citizens of the State.

It was Cornelius Harnett that Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, pronounced the "Samuel Adams

He was President of the Province, which was the executive power of the State after the flight it was exalted, and because it was exalted.

North Carolina has perpetuated his name by giving it to one of the counties lying upon the

selves by doing so. By this means they hope to corner of the old burying ground, adjoining and attached to St. James Church. A simple brown and by a majority of almost four to one ! sand-stone slab marks the spet, inscribed with his name, and graven with the lines-

"Slave to no sect, no private road he trod, But looked through nature up to nature's God."

North Carolina has suffered in consequence of not having given her early history to the world menting upon the testimony of Gen. Thomas be- Fruitful in great men, their very names have alfore the reconstruction committee (so-called) in most perished, and the force of their example has been thereby lost to the world. Some years ago of Mr. Sumner, which provides that "in the we endeavored to counteract this but failed. Among other letters received from literary gentlemen, whose assistance we invoked in our contemfor the object of destroying the credit of the Na- plated enterprise, was one which we received from or race, but all persons shall be equal before the the late Mr. A. M. Hooper, himself a distinguisheign war, and then avail themselves of the oppor- ed scholar. We publish it here because it con- Constitution, shall be the supreme law of the land, tunity thus created to effect a dissolution of the tains sketches of persons and facts which have anything in the Constitution or laws of any such Union and the establishment of a separate gov- never before been printed, and are not devoid of State to the contrary notwithstanding." Which

ferreted out and punished, that a city cotempor- ton "Chronicle." It is based on one written by his son Alfred, but enlarged and improved by Chief Justice Tay other great names, let me remind you of another individlina, a people who have honestly and conscienti- ual, whose name ought to be recorded in history. Richard Quince, of Cape Fear, might be called the Hancock of ously registered their solemn obligation before North Carolina, if he did not merit an appelation of higher distinction. Hancock, by means of his wealth, rendered great service to his country. He was a vain and an ambitious man; and these two passions which predominated in his character, were fully gratified by the post of Speaker of the Congress of the United States; and aftermoment by a stranger, who neither knows our wards by the Chief Magistracy of Massachusetts. Quince's fortune was also available to his country; but Quince was neither vain nor ambitious. He did not aspire to office .not to be surprised at; but that it should eminate | He was pressed into situations and accepted them, not as an honor that was desirable, but as a means of advancing the cause of liberty and independence, by the influence of his high reputation for probity and his large estate. He staked an immense fortune and the growing affluence of a numerous family, upon a principle. How much he sacrifixed I do not know; but his losses, apart from those of his family, must have been very great. In these degenerate days, we have no such patriot to hold up to his astonish-

You have furnished me with copious memoranda of Jo-SEPH A. HILL. It will nevertheless consume much time, and require frequent opportunities, to gather such instances of his debating powers as will enable me to dements, for one was adopted disfranchising rebels

As a first step, I intend to write to Gov. Iredell: as an nother, I must visit Raleigh, when a favorable occasion offers, and form an acquaintance with Mr. Graham. From him I expect a full and candid exposition of Joseph A. Hill's trials of skill with him. Gov. Swain can supply me with much information. * * * * It can only be by frequent attempts persevered in, that I can hope to elicit, from his contemporaries, such data as will enable me to the metric our paper of Saturday.

Yeas.—Messrs. Anthony Cragin, Creswel, Fessend Howe Kirkwood Lane of describe the powers of a great debater, so as to exhibit those powers intelligibly and impressively to the public.— That debater, too, it is probal le, had not reached the sum-

I feel myself under obligations to you for sending me a copy of the address of Archibald Maclaine to the people of Wilmington. There is an obscurity in the latter part of it which at first perplexed me, and I imputed it to haste in negroes-not embracing in its operations the wid- the transcriber. On revolving, however, the subject in my mind, recollection furnished me with a satisfactory so lution. It was this: After the revolution, my grandfather attended the Superior Courts of Newbern, Edenton and other districts. I remember distinctly seeing the rough draughts of the declarations he filed in those counties among his papers. When the address to the people of Wilmington was published, he was absent. I remember the difficulty that was occasioned in my family by this obscurity. My father and Col. Edward Jones en-deavored to make the obscure passage intelligible, but could not succeed. The compositor, it was alleged, had lost the address. If the obscurity was ever cleared up, I

published after my grand-father returned home. I will preserve carefully the papers you sent me; and shall return such as I am requested to return, when I have done with them. If you want them sooner please say so. I have space enough left to speak of some of them. Hortensius to Louis McLane, I think more highly of than when I published it. As a specimen of precocious talent, the address to the Freshman class of Yale College affor-ded me the most pleasure. I cannot remember anything written by a youth of fifteen or sixteen, so elegant and so chaste. It was a pity, that with his cast of intellect. he been-damned Barebones; but the people, tired of had not been placed in a lawyer's office at that age, in this long name, retained only the last word, and stead of being matriculated at a college. His career to eminence would have been more dazzling, and his destiny,

The Case of Mrs. Ball.

Mrs. Ball, who was tried before a Military Comcommanding general may direct.

the order of the commanding officer of the post entitled. - Daily Journal, 17th inst.

The Fenian Movements.

the returns of their members, and proclaim that through private and reliable sources from Burling acted upon the subject by a legislative act or oth- fifteen thousand men, and two thousand rifles of at 11 o'clock, A. M., the same day. erwise. What more? Why, while in this disor- the very best pattern, have been transported ganized state, mutilated and imperfect, a man gets quietly during the last ten days from New York up in the Senate and charges the President with City and from Troy to Burlington, Vermont, white-washing the south, and another man says where they now remain concealed, awaiting the that the conversation of the President, I believe advance of the Fenian host. It is more than pos- died with his harness on. Let us honor those with Mr. Dixon of your own State, in which he sible that these arms will see the light on St. Pat- dead, who in life honored us. simply gave his views with regard to the duties of rick's day, when there is to be a grand demonstra-Congress, "would have cost Charles I. his head in tion of some kind made by the Irish population in the day in which he lived." Such a body as that, I say, is an illegal, unconstitutional assemblage.—
It is, in point of law, a mob, and in my judgment the Mayor of Washington neglects his duty every ies of Fenian volunteers have been organies of day in not dispersing them as such. Applause ized in Burlington for service in Canada. An old Mr. Munroe when the enemy had the city entirely officer who has seen service in Mexico has com- at his mercy, and his consequent sufferings for them. mand of the battalion. The Vermont Fenians his fidelity to the cause he had espoused, and his DEATH OF JUDGE BAKER.-We learn from the have received trustworthy intelligence from Montreal that there was a secret meeting of the lead- manly defence of the trust which his fellow citiers of the movement in that city, last Friday night | zens had reposed in him. All honor to him. in a building not a hundred yards from the Bosestated that 25,000 will take up arms as soon as made for Timber Lands, Mill Sites, and City property here Sweeney's advance reaches Canadian soil. Many and in this vicinity, and made by parties who come inassistance to General Sweeney. Lo Isle St. Hele- it in the hands of James & Brown, and so bring it at once ne, on the St. Lawrence River, opposite Montreal, to the notice of all buyers here, as well as give it the adthe city, is being put in a thorough state of defence, and no civilian is allowed to visit the forts under any pretense whatever.

A band of New York thieves recently went on commandants that they must see that in their de-

A Gleam of Light.

We have been so much gratified by an article "A 'Reconstructed' Senate." showing the salutary influence of the President's veto, and the effect public mind; and more especially, as it has devel- Europe, into mortgage bonds. oped itself by votes recently takenin the United States Senate, that we cannot forbear giving it to our readers just in the form in which it comes from the pen of the Dispatch. We are confident the readers of the Journal will sympathize in our gratification :

A "Reconstructed" Senate.

The exercise of the veto power by the President or of his lungs on the 22d of February, or both, or some other extraneous influence, can only account for the wonderful improvement which has taken place in the temper, not to say the opinions of the United States Senate. In reading the published reports of the proceedings of that body on He was one of Governor Burrington's council in last Friday, we are surprised to find that every proposition submitted which recognized Sambo as equal to his white brother was summarily voted down. And there were so many of these propositions, and they presented the subject in such a ors in North Carolina. A position as dangerous as | why none of them pleased the majority. We ask | to Augusta, south, or Washington City, north. the reader to scrutinize the following specimens and see if he can imagine why any Radical should object to them:

Mr. Henderson offered an amendment providing that no State, in prescribing the qualifications for | ment up to Monday last, have been made to the County In 1781, at 58 years of age, "he gave his honors electors therein, shall discriminate against any Court during the present week by the different Inspec- States; and that said State shall faithfully and

A plump vote against Sambo on a plain issue Mr. Clark moved, as an amendment, that representation shall be apportioned according to the number of male citizens in each State above twenty-one years of age, and having the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous This train of reflection reminds us how deeply branch of the Legislature. After some discussion. Mr. Clark withdrew his amendment.

> This was an indirect hit at the Southern States which keep Sambo from the polls, yet Mr. Clark was afraid to trust his amendment to a vote.

The question was then taken on the amendment States lately in rebellion there shall be no oligarchy, caste, or monopoly invested with peculiar privileges and powers, and there shall be no denial of rights, civil or political, on account of color law, whether in the court-room or at the ballotbox; and this statute, made in pursuance of the was disagreed to by a vote of 39 nays to 8 yeas.

Nearly five to one on another plain issue! Mr. Lates offered an amendment that no State shall make any distinction in civil or political 2 bbls.; Brass, 24 bbls.; Tallow, 5 bbls.; Bacon, 23 hbds., I saw the sketch of Judge Alfred Moore in the Wilming-ton "Chronicle." It is based on one written by his son rights on account of race, or color, or previous lbs.; hides, 103; Pea Nuts, 388 bush. condition of slavery, and all citizens of the United lor. While you are thinking of the Moores and Ashes, and States shall be protected in the right of suffrage. The amendment was disagreed to.

Strange voting this, for Radicals! What will Fred. Douglass, Thad. Stevens, and Garrison say? Hon. W. H. BATTLE :or even Mrs. Swisshelm? Mr. Sumner offered an amendment that no State

shall abridge the elective franchise on account of manuscript digest of all the reported cases in North thirty-eight to eight

taxation of all kind; which was disagreed to. These two were the last shots in Mr. Sumner's locker. He gave up the fight. The Senate was incorrigible. It would neither resolve that negroes should be allowed to vote, nor that if they as if Mr. Johnson had issued "general orders' which included every particular point. And evi-

After these two last propositions of Mr. Sumner had been killed, the Senate proceeded to vote upon the main question with the result stated in

The Senators divided as follows: YEAS .- Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswel, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, McDougall, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, and Wilson.—25.

NAYS .- Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Henderson, Hendrick, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, Nesmith, Norton, Pomeroy, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Van Winkle, Willey, and The Chair announced that two-thirds of the

Senators not having voted for the joint resolution, Who will say that the Senate is not an entirely different body from what he had supposed it to

THE MAYOR makes publication in this morning's paper that Gen. Robert Ransom has been duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of the were members with all sorts of names, as described do not recollect, nor do I recollect that any creats were duties pertaining to the office of city marshal. We are happy to see this announcement, as it gives assurance of greater security to the lives and property of our fellow citizens. A man can To Hon. M. E. Manly, J. M. Hutchison, Esq., a conservative stand. now walk our streets without making "an arsenal of his body."

Gen. Ransom, we are satisfied, will so discharge the responsible trust which has been devolved upon him, as to disarm the opposition, which perhaps was naturally entertained, in consequence of his having so lately come among us, and win remedied, if possible the approbation of all good men. In our humble opinion he possesses, in a pre-eminent degree, the mission in Raleigh last month, for the murder qualifications the position requires, and these [Laughter.] But, as I say, they are the most ex- of a negro, has been sentenced to be imprisoned have been improved by education, profession and traordinary body that ever organized, and to call for the term of three years, at such place as the pursuits. His election is alike creditable to him, and to those who placed him in office, and gives Major General Ruger, in approving and con- assurance that the authorities are disposed to do firming the findings, mitigates the sentence to im- their duty without fear. Let us do our duty by ceived for transportation, and I am confident that the prisonment for one year, to be executed under yielding that moral support to which they are

The Dead.

We take the following special dispatch, dated while engaged in fighting the battles of his country cases. constitution which requires each House to judge Albany, N. Y., March 11th, from the New York upon the field of Sharpsburg, arrived in Wilmington by the train on Saturday morning. Thus our from themselves the power separately to judge of I have just received some very important news city gathers in one by one her jewels, to lay them side by side in their last resting place. The funeither House shall admit any person from the States formerly in rebellion till both Houses have of the Fenians in that vicinity. Uniforms for side by side in their last resting place. The function of the Fenians in that vicinity. Uniforms for neral rites were celebrated at St. James' church

> At the same time and place, the same sad offices were performed over the remains of Mr. CICERO CRAIGE, another of Wilmington's gallant sons who

JOHN L. MUNROE, the national democratic can-

We are pleased to learn through our enterprising neighbors, Messrs. James & Brown, Real Estate Agents. Civil

PREPARING FOR THE CHOLERA. -The Secretary of War has issued orders to all the various military

DIRECTORS' MEETING .- The Directors of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company met at their office on

which appeared in the Richmond Dispatch, headed | the opposite side of the river, Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. After a short session the meeting adjourned. One of the principal objects for which this meeting was held, was in order to arrange the funding of certain his firm and consistent course has had upon the bonds, now held by certain persons in this country and in

There being an agent in Europe at present, giving his attention to this matter, Mai, J. W. Cameron was selected as financial agent to arrange the transfers here.

A committee, consisting of O. G. Parsley, Esq., David S. with a committee from the Charlotte Road and one from ble, fundamental conditions, namely: the Weldon Road in regard to bringing the two roads

Augusta to this place. But for the difference between the condition or status of slavery or involuntary servi- existing laws. gauge of the roads south and those north of this city, a through route could be made from Augusta to Washington City. But for these reasons it is impossible. In lieu thereof, however, a through route will be made from Wilmington to Washington City, north. By this means pasof Governor Martin, the last of the Royal govern- variety of lights, that we cannot now understand sengers starting from Wilmington can go through direct

> Inspectors' Returns. The following returns of the amount of naval stores. cotton, &c., inspected and weighed from their appoint-

NAVAL STORES. Spts. Turpt. Turpentine. Tar. Bosiu. to the Government of the United States. 15,239. Alf'd Alderman, 8 mos. 2,793 Jno. C. Bowden, 8 mos. 4,762 Jno. S. James, 8 mos. 4,614 10.762 3,607 Arch. Alderman, 8 mos. 1,065 8,675

.M. Henderson, 2 mos 1,388 1,256 TIMBER AND LUMBER.

3,264

1,059

4,229.

.3,232

.1,026

1,211

No reports have been received from the Inspectors. PROVISIONS, COTTON, &c.

. W. Player, 7 mos. 1,505

3 mos.

Wm. J. Price,

B. Southerland, 21 mos.

866)-Cotton, 9354 bales; Flour, 7119 bbls.; do. 382 half bbls. Pork, 1182 bbls.; do. 48 half bbls.; Becf, 13 bbls.; 3 hhds.; Pea Nuts, 500 bush.; Wax, 25 bbls., 2 boxes; Tallow, 6 bbls.; Copper, 7 bbls.; Brass, 5 bbls.; Iron, 15 tons. W. J. Yopp, (from 13th July, 1865, to 13th March, 1866.) -Cotton, 9354 bales; Flour, 7419 bbls.; do. 382 half bbls.; Pork, 1182 bbls.; do. 48 half bbls.; Beef, 43 bbls.; Hay, 1771 bales; Rags, 50 bales; Rice, 7 casks; Bacon, 30 hhds.; 24 bbls.; Corn, 309 bush.; Wool, 3 bales; Tobacco, 3 hbds.; Pea Nuts, 500 bush.; Wax, 25 bbls., 2 boxes; Tallow, 6 bbls.; Copper, 7 bbls.; Brass, 5 bbls.; Iron, 15 tons. 1866.)—Cotton, 7542 bales; Flour, 2343 bbls.; Sheeting, 87 bales; Hay, 1746 bales; Pork, 545 bbls.; Wax, 5 bbls.; Fur.

Battle's Digest.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 7th, 1866.

The undersigned, members of the legal profession, having learned that you have completed a mirty-eight to eight.

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment that all perliest convenience:

M. E. Manly, J. M. Hutchison P. Murphy, W. N. H. Smith, Will. A. Jenkins, J. F. Hoke, S. F. Phillips, R. Y. McAden Almand A. McKay A. D. McLean, J. D. Stanford W. P. Bynum, A. C. Cowles, D. D. Ferebee Geo. Howard.

M. L. Eure, Jos. H. Wilson, James T. Morehead, Giles Leitch, George V. Strong, J. F. Wooten, W. T. Dortch, Jno. V. Sherard W. T. Faircloth, Quent. Busbee. R. C. Badger, Jno. A. Baker. D. M. Carter, F. E. Shobe, Th's Bragg.

CHAPEL HILL, March 9, 1866.

GENTLEMEN :-

manifest in the proposed work. It is true that it | Senate. is nearly completed, and it will be put to press as appear in two volumes, the first containing the law, and the second the equity decisions, and it Radical unity in Congress is improving. will embrace every reported case which has ever riod down to the present time.

the bench and bar of North Carolina, at whose in- strong to be overcome so early in the conflict. stance and for whose use it has been prepared. With high regard,

I am your's truly, WILL. H. BATTLE. P. MURPHY, Esq., and others.

[FOR THE JOURNAL.]

gainst the management of any corporation without just cause, but when this cause does exist, it is bet inst that the public should know it, in order that the evil may be

The authorities of the Atlantic and North Carolina Raiload Company seem resolved to ignore in toto the interests f the merchants of this town, and, by this means, force hem to seek other routes for the transportation of their erchandise. I am told that goods shipped via Newbern com New York are frequently two weeks en route to this lace, and that the delay is immediately at the railroad pot in Newbern. Is there no remedy for this evil? Let the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Veldon railroad reduce their rates of freight to this point,

and promise that no delays shall occur after goods are renerchants of Goldsboro' will ship entirely via Wilmingon. It is certainly the most direct line, and possesses many advantages over any other route. I have no desire to injure the Atlantic and North Caro

The Dead.

The remains of Ed. Graham Meares, who fell by a little investigation, which must prove beneficial in all cases.

MERCHANT. Goldeboro, March 13, 1866.

Telegraphic Summary, The following is a summary of late telegraphic dispatches

ing to the Confederate government. All cotton leadership.

now seized is to be held until a full examinaton The comcan be had

The steamer Sacramento sailed from San Francisco for Panama on the 10th instant, taking out fidence in it, as well as in him. \$868,068 in treasure, of which \$678,616 are for

some. The citizens had offered bounties for their

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of over a hundred brigadier generals to be major generals, and a large number of colonels to be holding States. mentioned for promotion before.

has sailed thence for Mobile.

The grand jury at Boston, on Monday, returned 204 indictments for a violation of the liquor law.

The omission was purely accidental, and we are happy now to repair our delinquency. The articles in the Advertiser, both original and selected.

A band of New York thieves recently went on commandants that they must see that in their deboard a Brooklyn ferryboat, put out the lights, partments such vigorous sanitary regulations are lent to the approaching Connecticut election by the fact that the choice of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Foster is dependent upon it.

A band of New York thieves recently went on commandants that they must see that in their deboard a Brooklyn ferryboat, put out the lights, partments such vigorous sanitary regulations are lent to the approaching Connecticut election by the fact that the choice of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Foster is dependent upon it.

Never jump at conclusions, says you may take a leap in the dark.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Representative McClurg proposes to introduce a joint resolution providing that either of the States of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, a foreign loan, when it can be done on advanta-Mississippi, Arkansas or Texas shall be entitled to representation in Congress, and to resume complete interest. Mr. Stevens' substitute prohibits the practical relations with the U. States, whenever contraction of the currency, and any loan, and the said State, by its Legislature, or by a Conven-Cowan, Esq., and Col. J. G. Burr, was appointed to confer tion, shall formally adopt the following irrepeala- The protected interest are averse to any reduction

First. That all constitutional provisions, laws, (Charlotte and Manchester) across the river-crossing at statutes, acts, ordinances, rules and regulations imported goods are also using their influence in Walker's Ferry on the N. W. Branch, and Hilton on the N. heretofore in force or held valid in the said State, E .- and forming a common passenger depot in the neigh- whereby or wherein any inequality of civil or poborhood of the Weldon Road. The freight depot and litical rights or immunities among the inhabitants they will lose the private deposits, upon which shops of the Manchester Road to remain where they now of the said State is recognized or maintained by they are making large profits. reason of or founded upon distinctions or differ-It is also contemplated making a through route from ences of color, race or descent, or upon a previous the subject, leaving Mr. McCulloch to act under tude, be declared absolutely null and void, that it shall be forever unlawful to institute, make, or- THE POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT-HIS SPEECH TO dain or establish in the said State any sub-constitutional provisions, law, statute, act, ordinance, rule or regulation, or to enforce or to attempt to enforce the same.

Second. That no payment shall ever be demanded by the said State, or any part thereof, of the United States, nor be made by the said State, or any part thereof, or by the United States, for or State, called upon the President. The object of on account of the emancipation of any slave or the visit was to present to Mr. Johnson the proslaves, or for or on account of any debt contracted or incurred in aid of the rebellion against the U. punctually contribute its share towards paying the President. He said that the mass meeting, the debt of and meeting all its pecuniary obligations

Third, That the following described persons, having taken a leading part in the late rebellion, shall be excluded from the right of suffrage or of holding office, namely: Whoever, as a citizen or officer, member of the Legislature or Convention objections to what is familiarly known as the of any State, has voted for, signed or advocated the Freedmen's Bureau bill. It was a meeting of no passage of any ordinance of secession; who ever has sought or held any office of the so-called Confederate Government other than ministerial, or below the grade of captain; whoever has voluntarily loaned or donated any money or property to the said pretended Government, or invested in its D. E. Bunting, (from 13th July, 1865, to 13th March, bonds; whoever, while an officer of the United States, has aided, counselled or encouraged any Hay, 1771 bales; Rags, 50 bales; Rice, 7 casks; Bacon, 30 secession from or war against the United States, hds., 24 bbls.; Corn, 309 busb.; Wool, 3 bales; Tobacco, or left the service of the United States to take part in the rebellion.

Fourth, The provisions of the joint resolution shall take effect as soon as either of said States, by its Legislature or by a convention, shall, by a solemn act or ordinance, declare the assent of the said State to the fundamental conditions herein prescribed; which conditions shall be in the said John W. Munroe, (from 13th July, 1865, to 13th March, act or ordinance declared forever irrepealable under any circumstances whatever.

Mr. McClurg proposes to refer the above to the Committee on reconstruction.

OBJECT OF THE NIGHT SESSION—NO IMPORTANT NOM NATIONS TO BE CONFIRMED. [Special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, March 12. It is stated in Radical quarters that there are to be night sessions all this week. The object is apparent. It is thought by the Radicals that, by (the people of Kentucky) have been aware of the race or color; which was disagreed to by a vote of Carolina, desire to express their gratification at pushing legislation, they will prevent a sober second overshadowing matters of importance which have thought among any members in the nature of re- been pressing upon your time, and have waited turning reason against Radicalism. They feel, confident in the behalf that when 'the fulness of sons deprived of voting shall be exempted from State, and to request its publication at your ear- too, like getting home to inflame the popular time' shall have fully come, you will 'unroll the mind, and obstruct rising Conservatism among Constitution,' which will remedy all these evils .the people. It is now understood that the Radi- They trust that time is not far distant-nay, is cal Senators have determined not to confirm the even now." nominations of the President of an important

NO REMOVALS BY THE PRESIDENT AT PRESENT—PROS-

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, March 12. The Senate will be disappointed in the hope they entertained of a speedy opportunity of rejecting President Johnson's nominations. He has signified to some of them that he will make no removals at present. He would probably gratify them very much by dismissing two or tl ree mem-I have just received your note requesting the bers of the Cabinet and nominating political early publication of a Digest of all the reported friends for their places. They would attempt to cases determined in the Courts of this State, which test the question made in 1829 and 1830, but you say you have heard that I have prepared. I never decided, whether the President has a right

The President will, perhaps, wait for further soon as the necessary preparations for it, which I developments of the political plans of the Radihave commenced, can be finished. The work will cals before he proceeds to make removals. At present the prospect of continued Republican and

The New Hampshire and Connecticut elections been published in the State from the earliest pe- are important, as the earliest that will occur in which the issues made by Congress with the Presi-I have bestowed much care and labor upon the dent will be submitted to the people. The Repubwork, and hope it will meet the approbation of lican organization in the first named State is too Time is wanted to effect any change unfavorable to Radicalism. In Connecticut commercial influences sometimes prevail over Radical dictation. It would not be surprising if the State should take

Clerks from all the Government offices in this city, and even some heads of bureaus and assistant secretaries, have generally been allowed leave Messrs. Editors :- I am not disposed to enter complaints of absence to go home to vote. No obstructions will be offered, it is said, to the usual course. They will vote as they please, without the danger of removal for that cause. No general system of proscription threatens them.

> STEVENS AS A POLITICAL CLOWN—HIS INFLUENCE GONE-THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN A FAILURE-CONGRESS AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE-THE RADICALS DIVIDED - THE FINANCIAL INTERESTS - ANOTHER

[Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.)

Washington, March 11. There was a good deal of stage trick in Mr. Stevens' speech. Without seeming to assail the President, he contrived with a member to be interthe President's notice of him in the address of the lina railroad, but I am privileged to think that much of 22d of February, and affected to treat the President's remarks as democratic fable. So he brought too soon. in and caused to be read a paragraph from the N. York World, exceedingly abusive of the President, in reference to the inauguration drama, all

which he pretended to treat as a slander. By way of retaliation, it is said that a member will read a paragraph from Forney, written some years ago, in the Lancaster Intelligencer, denoun-Judge Kellogg, collector of customs at New Or- cing Stevens as "a villain at heart." Radicalism leans, has news that the government at Washing- make strange bed-fellows. The power of Mr. Steton has dismissed all persons engaged in the seiz- vens over Congress is broken, and it is said that ure of property in the South, claimed as belong- he himself is willing to retire from his position of

> The committee on reconstruction, which was intended to usurp the whole power of the government, is a failure, and both Houses have lost con-

Congress has proved their incapacity for the New York.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says the Indians in the Owhyhee region are very trouble-

It is probable that the Senate will endeavor to scalps, and intended to make a clean sweep of patch up an amendment basing representation on voters, to take effect after the next census. But some of the eastern and western States are opposed

The radicals say that they cannot succeed in carrying another presidential election unless they The U. S. gunboat Don, Lieut. Com. Chandler, have the negro vote. In order to give effect to is at Fort Monroe, and the steamer Ocean Wave that vote, they will propose an amendment to the constitution providing that the President shall be Rich hill gold diggins are reported to have been chosen by qualified voters of the States, voting discovered near Helena, Montana. Extensive ar- directly for their candidate, and without the inrangements are being made to reach the mines this spring.

The declaration of war against Spain by Ecuator in a population of thirty-one millions, they cannot calculate upon a majority unless they can secure the suffrage of four or five millions of the black

topics till the people or the cholera drive them on Wednesday, when his counsel asked for a conhome; but that they will devise and agree upon tinuance on the ground that General Forrest was Connecticut Election.—Additional interest is believed.

any practical plan of reconstruction is not to be then sick with the small-pox. The application was

very soon, when they approach practical subjects

of revenue, taxation and currency—they will be entirely divided and broken up.

There will be a struggle on the loan or funding bill, between the Treasury plan and Mr. Stevens' project, Mr. McCulloch's policy is to contract the geous terms, upon long bonds and a low rate of merely authorizes the funding of the floating debt. of the currency by which prices of their products will be reduced. The holders of large stocks of the same direction. The national banks, too are apprehensive, that, if the currency be contracted

It is possible that Congress will do nothing with

KENTUCKY DELEGATION. On Thursday morning, the 8th inst., James Dawson, Esq., Register of the Land Office for the State of Kentucky, in company with Messrs. Hard. ing, Ritter, Rousseau, Grider, Trimble and Shank lin, members of Congress, Quartermaster General George W. Monroe, and other citizens of that ceedings of a mass meeting held at the capitol, in Frankfort, endorsing his veto message

Mr. Dawson, being introduced, addressed th proceedings of which he had been delegated to present to the President, "was called to give an expression of the views of the people upon the policy of your Administration, and with special reference to the views and principles enunciated in your message to the Senate, embodying your political party, but of the people, without regard to past political sentiments. Men of all parties united in the meeting cordially, heartily, enthusi astically. And allow me to to assure you, sir, that these proceeding are not the expression of single locality in the State, but that they contain the sentiments of the whole people of the com monwealth. Similar meetings have been and are being held everywhere throughout the State, and everywhere are your patriotic positions applauded and the purpose declared to stand by you in the conflict between yourself-planted, as you are, on the citadel of the Constitution-and those who would still keep that instrument rolled up as a scaled book, and would substitute for it their own impulses, prejudices and passions in the enact ment and enforcement of laws.

Mr. Dawson then spoke of the impatience and dissatisfaction felt by the people of Kentucky, that they had not had restored to them the privivilege of the writ of habeas corpus; at the continuation of military forces in the State, and the extension in the State of the Freedmen's Bureau the "presence of whose agents there tends only to produce demoralization and dissatisfaction amongst the negroes, annoyance and inconveniences to the white citizens, and is productive of no good results." In conclusion, Mr. Dawson said : "They

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY. The President responded. It is not needful that formal or extended reply to what you have said should be made. I tender you, and through you, PECT OF REPUBLICAN AND RADICAL UNITY IMPROV- the people whom you represent, and of the State, my unfeigned thanks for these kind expressions and manifestations of confidence in me personally and the endorsement of the policy which shall control my administration. It is peculiarly gratifying to receive these assurances at this particular time. I trust the results will show that the confidence thus reposed is not misplaced, and will never become a matter of regret upon the part of those who give expression thereto. The present is regarded as a most critical juncture in the affairs of the nation-scarcely less so than when an armed and organized force sought to overthrow the Government. To attack and attempt the disruption of the Government by armed combination am highly gratified by the interest which you to remove an officer without the assent of the and military force is no more dangerous to the life of the nation than an attempt to revolutionize and undermine it by a disregard and destruction of the safeguards thrown around the liberties of the people in the constitution. Our stand has been taken; our course has been marked out. We shall stand by and defend the constitution against all who may attack it, from whatever quarter the attack may come. We shall take no step backward in this matter. No other or higher evidence of our purpose in this regard can be given than has already been furnished. In the future, as in the past, we shall endeavor, in good faith, to make the administration of the affairs of the Government conform to the constitution in its letter and spirit therein is the only guaranty to the liberties of the people. It is hoped by an adherence to this rule to remedy ere long all the irregularities and annoyances to which the people have been subjec-

> Again do we assure you, that these demonstrations of confidence and assurances of support upon the part of the people are exceedingly cheering to us; that we are grateful for and properly appreciate them, and that our wish is to so discharge the trusts confided to us as to merit them. I need not say more at present.

IRON AND COAL INTERESTS. - About thirty of the bar and nail manufactories of Pittsburg that stopped work recently, owing to an unwillingness on the part of the operatives to submit to a reduction of wages, are again in operation, the employers having yielded. The prospect at present is said not to be good for great activity in this branch of industry. Coal has felt the influence of the times, and last sales in New York exhibit an average de rupted in his discourse, by a question touching cline of about two dollars per ton. The profits of the traders in this article have been immense and consumers will hail reduction as coming not at all

The last wonderful discovery made is that by a Frenchman, that electricity, applied to a certain small apparatus, repels rain, and he places that electrical apparatus in his cane, which he holds above his head, when the rain pours off in all directions. The people of the town in which he lives gaze at him, it is said, with a sort of awe as he walks in the midst of rain without being wetted The days of umbrellas are over!

A jealous husband, being absent from home went to a clairvoyant in London to know what his wife was doing. "Ah," cried the clairvoyant, " see her; she expects some one; the door opens; he comes; she caresses him fondly; he lays his head on her lap, and,"—husband mad with rage—"he wags his tail." It was the dog. The husband was calmed.

THE TEST OATH. - A dispatch from Washington to the New York World says that it has been announced by leading members of the Reconstruction Committee that the Supreme Court will soon deliver an opinion declaring that the test oath is unconstitutional. It is said that this announcement has caused great consternation in the radical ranks .- Richmond Examiner.

OFEN, JANUARY 23 .- The solemn ceremonies of consecrating the new built temple of Vienna, took place on the 23d of January. His Excellency, the Tavernikus, Baron Lennyei, and his Excellency. the Feldzeugomeister, Prince Lichtenstein, honor ed the solemn service by their presence. Rev. Dr. Meisel held a sermon, appropriate and worthy the occasion, and eliciting very favorable remarks from Baron Lennyei.

The case of General N. B. Forrest was called no Congress will wrangle and flounder over these in the United States Court, sitting at Memphis,

Never jump at conclusions, says Mr. Punch, or