Killed in the Trenches.

the War for the Union-a Rebel Soldier killed in the Trenches before Petersburg, Va., April 15, 1865." As the for the State alone to regulate—a question exclusively of entiment of the verses is good, we re-priblish them:

Killed in the trenches! How cold and bare The inscription graved on the white card there; Tis a photograph, taken last spring, they say, Ere the smoke of the battle had cleared away, Of a rebel soldier—just as he fell, When his heart was pierced by a Union shell; And his image was stamped by the sunbeam's ray, As he lay in the trenches that April day.

Oh'God! oh God! how my woman's heart Thrills with a quick, convulsive pain, As I view, unrolled by the magic of art, One dreadful scene from the battle's plain-White as the foam of the storm-tossed wave, Lone as the rocks those billows laveciray sky above-cold clay beneath-Ugallant form lies stretched in death,

With his calm face fresh on the trampled clay, And the brave hands clasped o'er the manly breast: ave the sanguine stain on his jacket grav, We might deem him taking a soldier's rest. Ah, no! Too red is that crimson tide— Too deeply pierced that wounded side; Youth, love, hope, glory—manhood's pride, Have all in vain death's bolt defied.

His faithful carbine lies useless there, As it dropt from it's master's nerveless ward; And the sunbeams glanced on his waving hair, Which the fallen cap has ceased to guard. Oh, Heaven, spread o'er it thy merciful shield to more to my sight be the battle revealed; Oh, hercer than tempest-grim Hades as dread-On woman's eye flashes the field of the dead.

he seene is changed. In a quiet room, Far from the spot where the lone corpse lies, A mother kneels in the evening gloom, To offer her hightly sacrifice. The noon is past, and the day is done, She knows that the battle is lost or won-Who lives? who died? Hush, be thou still! Thy boy has dead on thit renched-barred hill.

General Robert E. Lec.

BAY MARY BAYARD CLARKE.

As went the knight with sword and shield To tournay or to battle-field, Pledged to the lady fair and true, For whom his knightly sword he drew: You offered at your country's call Your life, your fortune, and your all; For her to live, for her to die; With her you east your future lot, and now, without one single spot To dim the brightness of your fame Or east a shadow o'er your name, You lay your sword with honor down, Ind wear defeal as twere a crown: Nor sit like Marius brooding o'er A rain which can rise no more : But from your Pavia bear away bove the wreck, which round you lies, Calm and serene I see you rise, A grand embodiment of PRIDE Chastened by sorrow, and allied To disappointment but to show How bright your virtues neath it glow. But who may tell how deep the dart Is rankling in your noble heart, Or dare to pull the robe aside Which Casar draws his wounds to hide.

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Testimony of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Govs. Sharkey and Johnson.

Further testimony taken before the reconstruction committee of Congress was presented to the House vesterday. It is voluminous, and we ab-

HON, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS' TESTIMONY. Mr. Stephens stated that at the time of Gen. Lee's surender, and until the 11th May, (when he was arrested and brought north,) he was at his home in Crawfordville, Ga. Afterwards, on his return home, his intercourse, by isiting, by letters, and through interviews with promiment and influential people of the State, as well as with the ercised as soon as they make known their readiness to remasses, it was his decided opinion that an overwhelming najority of the inhabitants of Georgia were exceedingly enators and Representatives admitted into Congress, and enjoy all her rights as a State under the constitution of the United States as it stands amended. Concerning their news of the rebellion, he said that the exercise by them If the right of secession was resorted to from a desire to der their liberties and institutions more secure, and a whief that this was necessary thereto. Whatever opinion it as his settled conviction that there is not now any idea president of the Confederate States, were thorough belief hey may now cherish as to the right of secession, he gave at all in the public mind of Georgia of ever again resorting to secession or of exercising this right by force, but rather to appeal to the forums of reason and justice, and to the halfs of legislation and the country of the states. He opposed second as a question of policy, but believed his ultimate allegiance was due to his State, and he therefore chose to second his left with the country of the states. he halls of legislation and the courts for the preservation f the principles of constitutional liberty,

He could not answer as to the existence of an opinion enerally that the idea of secession as a right still remaind among the people, though he did say that it would be ifficult, as well as unusual, for a whole people to change in favor of secession, elected by the people, was perhaps disposed to accept things as they found them.

There were but few men—men who had done nothing an out of about 300. In the mountain districts the Union ier of the people that their constitutional liberties were assailed, reposed mainly in their social polity, and their

Though nothing had been done by the State authorities

phens supposed it would have been ratified by nine-tenths. political power in the government. They feel now that drawn, I could have had order throughout the State. they are entitled under the constitution of the United States to representation, without further conditions .the negro or to exclude him from the basis of representation, because they hold that Congress has no right, under people. The general feeling of the people towards the the constitution, to prescribe anything of the sort. If freedmen is that we ought to elevate them. Georgia is a State in the Union, she is entitled to representation, if she is not an equal, then she could not be ad you know about persons elected to Congress from Missismitted as an equal, and at the same time be trammeled sippi. with conditions not applied to all the rest of the States of | Answer. - I know Mr. Alcorn, my colleague in the United the Union alike. General universal suffrage among the States Senate, was an old whig, and was very much op- bathing places for use this summer,

negroes, as they now are, would be regarded as about as posed to the rebellion, and to the party that brought it An enthusiastic Kentucky girl, of fifteen, has written a great a political evil as could befall the people of Georgia. about. The Representatives elect to the House were,

> State policy, as they believe. The only view, in their opinion, that could justify the war which was carried on by the federal government against them was the idea of federates could establish and maintain a government. He believed that he will a Judge Battle has tell with the College. be justified at all, the people of Georgia supposed their State was immediately entitled to all her rights under the political power of the South. constitution. That was his opinion, and he thought they would be unwilling to do more precedent to being permit-ted to enjoy the full measure of their constitutional rights. The people expected, immediately on the abandonment of the confederate cause, to be brought back into their practical relations with the government as previously constituted. This they looked for, with representation, as loyal men, loyal to law, order, and the constitution. They did what they did believing it was best for the protection of constntional liberty, for the great mass of the people were always as loyal to the constitution of the United States, as they construed it, as any people ever were towards any

When they found they were not successful in their object, in perfect good faith, looking to the future developments of their country in its material resources, as well as and expectation was to allow the past struggle, lamentable tions who earnestly desire the preservation of constitu- season in that State than in any other. tional liberty and the perpetuity of the government in its purity. They have been a little disappointed in this, and are so now, but they wait patiently, believing that when the passions of the hour have passed away the delay in restoration will cease.

Mr. Stephens, in answer to questions, then went on to state that his own individual opinion was decidedly that the question of suffrage was for the States respectively and exclusively, and that it was best for the peace and harmony of the whole country that restoration should be immediate, when the representatives from the South might be heard, and all could judge much better of the tone and temper of the people than in any other way. As it is, he thought the people of the South felt keenly that they are denied the right to be heard. He then further alluded to his individual views as expressed in a late speech before the Georgia Legislature as his present opinion. Question by Mr. Boutwell.—Suppose the States that are represented in Congress and Congress itself should be of the opinion that Georgia should not be permitted to take its place in the government of the country, except upon its ascent to one or the other of the two propositions-to extend suffrage or to exclude the negro from the basis of

Witness .-- You mean the States now represented, and those only? Questioner.—Yes. Witness .-- You mean by Congress, Congress as it is now constituted, with the other eleven State excluded. Ques-

tioner.—I do. Witness.—And you mean the same alternative proposition to be applied to all the eleven States as conditions precedent to their restoration? Questioner.-I do. Answer.—Then I think she ought to decline, under the circumstances, and for the reasons stated, and so ought the whole eleven. Should such an offer be made and declined, and these States should thus continue to be excluded and kept out, a singular spectacle would be presented. Union without new guarantees, and now, when they agree to renew their former practical relations in the Union under the Constitution as it is, the other States turn upon them and say they cannot permit them to do so safeupon them and say they cannot permit them to do so safe-ly to their interest without new guarantees on their part. of all the Southern members who bowed their haughty farewell to the Senate, he made the most polished and The Southern States would thus present themselves as willing for immediate union under the Constitution, while it would be the Northern States opposed to it. The former disunionists would thereby become unionists, and the former unionists the practical disunionists.

Mr. Stephens said he believed the States had abolished slavery in good faith, and the ratification of the constitu-tional amendmen + followed as a consequence of the war, though he did not think there was any constitutional power of the government to have enacted it as a condition precedent to restoration under the Constitution, or to the fame, but because he was chosen to fill that position by

The validity of the laws, he said, passed by Congress in true to the South in her hour of peril. the absence of the senators and representatives of the eleven States depended upon their constitutionality, which was to be decided by the courts. As the Congress did not sume their rights under the constitution as States. He said further, that he doubted whether the laws pass-

tatives from the eleven States, levying taxes upon all the people of the United States, would be constitutional. It would certainly be unjust and against all ideas of Ameri- and devotedness they have exhibited for him. can representative government, but its constitutionality would be a question for the judiciary, by whose decision he would abide, whatever it would be.

In conclusion, Mr. Stephens stated that the influencing considerations and opinions leading him to identify himself with the rebellion, so far as to accept the office of vicein the reserved sovereignty of the States. He opposed serather to cast his lot with her than to take any other course, even though it might lead to his sacrifice and to

Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, testified that when he went to Mississippi as Provisional Governor a very large their convictions upon abstract truths and principles. The war, by its practical operation among themselves, in its feetly reconciled to the condition of things, and very anxesult from their own authorities on their individual rights | ious to be restored to their former position in the Union. I person and property and the breaking down of consti- That was the current sentiment beyond all doubt at that ional barriers, had influenced a change of opinion as to time. Even the secession party admitted that they had nize the same calm, stately, superior being who figured policy of secession, notwithstanding the almost unan- made a miserable failure. Many of them felt very sore so grandly in the recent terrible drama of American Hisimous support which the Southern cause had received upon the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, in 1861, calling for volunteers. Had the ordinance of secession been submited within a reasonable time, or immediately after its Being Provisional Governor, he says, he had opportunities NO EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY-A TRIAL BY HIS OWN COUNTRYadoption, a majority of the people would have adopted it, but if South Carolina and the other States had not acted those who had taken no part in the war. The military erhaps a very decided majority would have been against men were perfectly satisfied, and as a general rule they in Georgia. The majority of members of the convention | were the most loyal. They gave up honorably, and were

entiment was prevalent at first, though the cities and during the war-who were dissatisfied. But a large matowns were generally for secession, but there never was | jority of our people (says Gov. S.) were as loyal, to use the anything like a sectional division in the State. The be- term in its proper sense, as any people of the United States—that is to say, they were willing to obey the laws of the United States and support them-and I think they apprehension from the general consolidating tendencies are so yet. I should make this remark, however - the the doctrines and principles of that political party which had recently succeeded in the choice of a President. He supposed was necessary. They met with great cheer-they supposed was necessary. We are fortunate in naving a short extract of the speech of Mr. Davis when leaving the Senate, and they supposed was necessary. They met with great cheer-they supposed was necessary. What changes in connection with the above, we append it, as it constitution and its essential guarantees of public liberty may have occurred since I left I cannot tell, but I do not is of extreme though melancholy interest at preby this successful party was the sincere, honest conviction think any material changes have taken place. Still, you sent:

This is the minds of the people of Georgia, which led them to know when men do all that is required of them and all But we have proclaimed our independance. This is At present Mr. Stephens thought that the emancipation of the slaves was generally acquiesced in and accepted in afraid that the condition of things here would shake their confidence in the government. Their condition was a confidence in the government. Their condition was a chorn to our pecuniary benefit, but solely from the high and solid motives of defending and protesting the rights we inherited, and transmitting them unspection of the slaves was generally acquiesced in and accepted in the country, nor even for our pecuniary benefit, but solely from the high and solid motives of defending and protesting the rights we inherited, and transmitting them unspection of the country confidence in the government. Their condition was a chorn to our pecuniary benefit, but solely from the high and solid motives of defending and protesting the rights we inherited, and transmitting them unspective. a large majority of our people were opposed to seces
shorn to our posterity. I know that I feel no hostility to good one when I was in charge of the government there.

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between the white and black people being quite as A large majority of our people were opposed to seces- your Senators here, and am sure that there is not one of good as that existing any where else in the world between | sion, and I believe that if the question had been submit- you, whatever may have been the sharp discussion bethe classes of employer and employed. Since Christmas ted to the people they never would have adopted it. But tween us, to whom I cannot now say, in the presence of here, R. W. Best, Esq., returns of the magistrates himself at the bar as assistant to Mr. Dickinson. the freedmen, having gotten rid of their ideas of obtain- the politicians got us in hand and forced us out of the my God, I wish well. And such is the feeling, I am sure, who have qualified. We are informed that it is demg land from the government, were rapidly settling them- Union, and as a general thing those who were opposed to the people I represent have toward those you represent. sirable for such delinquents to forward them at selves down to work, and readily entering into contracts, though previous to having their minds disabused of this area to be added the number who became satisfied of the fact. The ship-carries are the same and caulkers, who have been on a strike for more though previous to having their minds disabused of this them is to be added the number who became satisfied of the fact. error they were not disposed to make engagements the folly of their course. (Governor Sharkey then gave a though we must part) that may be mutually beneficial to for labor. There are still some idlers, but the number is history of the changes made last summer in the constitu- us in the future. compartively few, and the behavior of all, he said, was tion of Mississippi.) The amended constitution was not There will be peace if you so will it; and you may bring

The voting population of Georgia in 1860 was stated by one idle freedman. However, there is no use disguising Mr. Stephens to have been 100,000, and at present he ap- the fact that the Freedmen's Bureau and the colored proximated it at 80,000. The amended State constitution | troops there have done more mischief than anything else. | charged what I deem the duty of a man, offer the only and never been submitted to the people, though Mr. Ste- There are men in the bureau there who are disposed to speculate on white and black. They encourage the black The general opinion of the State is very much averse to men and discourage the white men, and wherever there is my extension of the right of suffrage. He did not think a negro garrison, freedmen gather around it, and of course the people would ratify a proposition of representation as crimes and depredations are committed. I verily believe

The mortality among the freedmen continues as great as ever. They have contracted disease and habits which They would not object to exchange and discuss views in take a great many of them off. We are all kindly disposed the common councils of the country with the other States toward the negro. I think, after the experiment which a quarter of a mile. Samuel Knight, superintentoward the negro. I think, after the experiment which a quarter of a mile. Samuel Knight, superintentoward the negro. I think, after the experiment which a quarter of a mile. Samuel Knight, superintentoward the negro. I think, after the experiment which a quarter of a mile. Samuel Knight, superintentoward the negro. I think, after the experiment which a quarter of a mile. Samuel Knight, superintentoward the negro. I think, after the experiment which a quarter of a mile. Samuel Knight, superintentoward the negro. I think, after the experiment which a quarter of a mile. Samuel Knight, superintentoward the negro. I think, after the experiment which a quarter of a mile. Samuel Knight, superintentoward the negro. I think, after the experiment which a quarter of a mile. Samuel Knight, superintentoward the negro. I think, after the experiment which a quarter of a mile. Samuel Knight, superintentoward the negro. I think, after the experiment which a quarter of a mile. Samuel Knight, superintentoward the negro. I think, after the experiment which a quarter of a mile. Samuel Knight, superintentoward the negro. I think, after the experiment which a quarter of a mile. Samuel Knight, superintentoward the negro. I think, after the experiment which a quarter of a mile. Samuel Knight, superintentoward the negro. I think, after the experiment which a quarter of a mile. Samuel Knight, superintentoward the negro. I think, after the experiment which a quarter of a mile. Samuel Knight, superintentoward the negro. I think, after the experiment which a quarter of a mile. Samuel Knight, superintentoward the negro. I think, after the experiment which a quarter of a mile. Samuel Knight was a superintentoward the negro. I think the ne any of its features, and they would abide by such change, federacy. I never countenanced or aided secession, and made as the constitution provides. They are willing, he think the larger portion of the people shared my own senthought, to leave the basis of representation where the timents. I think the people would rather remain in the visor and assessor, was instantly killed. Mr. constitution leaves it; and while they are disposed to deal Union than take the chances in the Confederacy, even Wallbub, Wells, Fargo & Co's assessor, Joseph fairly and generously with the freedmen, would not be wil- were it possible to establish it now. The people do not ling to make any change in the constitution that would expect pay for their slaves and we have repudiated most give Congress jurisdiction over the question of suffrage, and especially would they be averse to the exercise of such our people expect a dollar of the debt of the rebellion to cept as a condition precedent either to extend suffrage to I organized two compa es of militia for cach county for Hoffman, were bruised and cut. Fragments of

Mr. hipelings, editor of the Court ...

eldered printer of the care of New Lon-

An enthusiastic Kentucky girl, of litteen, has written a complimentary letter to Hon. Ben. Wood, enclosing the following verses, which she terms "Lines written on seeing a photograph, marked 'Photographic Illustrations of the people would be unwilling to do more than they had done for content and the people of Georgia.

Question.—Would they extend suffrage to those who could read, and to those who had served the Union as soldiers?

He thought the people would be unwilling to do more than they had done for content in the Confederate service. When they had done for content in the Confederate service without exception, opposed to secession. They all belonged to the anti-secession party. Several of these gentlement engaged in the rebellion, after it was brought about. Colonels Reynolds and Pierson had commanded they had done for content in the following verses. than they had done for restoration. Restricted or limited regiments in the Confederate service. When the State suffrage would not be so objectionable; but it is a matter | went out I suppose they felt that they must go with their

by the federal government against them was the idea of the indivisibility of the Union; that those who held the told me so. He ultimately got into the rebellion by acciadministration for the time were bound to execute the laws and preserve the integrity of the couniry under the constitution. This having been accomplished, and those advocating secession and reserved sovereignty of the States having abandoned their cause, and the administra-

GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S TESTIMONY. Ex-Governor James Johnson, of Georgia, testifies that affairs are improving there now. The people are becoming better satisfied as time elapses and the passions subside. We have a few bad men among us. Hostility to the freedmen is abating. It would be good policy to withdraw the black troops. Their presence is irritating; a majority of our people are willing to submit. It is natural that they should prefer for office men who have co-operated with them. Mr. J. then states that all of the Senators and members elect have been in the civil or military service of the Confederate government. The people were opposed to negro suffrage in any form.

as it was in its results, to pass by, and to co-operate with thoroughly reconstructed. The order is better than it has the true friends of the constitution; with those of all sec-been for forty years. More cotton will be raised this thoroughly reconstructed The order is better than it has help, set us all right soon—we hope.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO MR. DAVIS.

His Torture and Imprisonmer -- His Patriotism and Statesmanship---His Genius and Eloquence -Demand for his Trial by his own Countrymen, ago. Some of these people really deserve credit

The Fond du Lac Press, Wis., an able and distinguished conservative journal, from which we have frequently had occasion to make extracts on account of its clearly logical and eminently patriotic views, pays the following just tribute to the illustrious statesman and uncomplaining prisoner at Fortress Monroe, and makes a demand for his release on the purest grounds of reason.

EXPECTED RELEASE-RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. We have always regarded it as a fixed fact, that sooner of both races. If an attempt is made to enforce and to widows and orphans. or later Jefferson Davis would be released without being brought to trial, unless, indeed, his captors succeeded in the civil rights bill, and the annoyance of the peorepresentation, as suggested-is it then your opinion their evident design, to murder him, by the slow torture that under such circumstances the State ought to de- of rigorous confinement, to which he has been subjected.

> any court, except, indeed, a military commission, composed to give the colored man a fair chance, but ed to me at this place. posed of such creatures, as the men who pronounced the leath sentence upon Mrs. Surratt, whose memories will be execrated through all coming time.

PATRIOTISM-ELOQUENCE-SUPERIORITY. Not only did Jefferson Davis commit no act of treason. but we believe that first, last and always his acts were governed by motives of the purest and most disinterested pa- | cals. - Charlotte Democrat. triotism. He betrayed no sacred trust, he made no effort to clevate himself to positions of honor and power, like a selfish aspiring politician; but of all the brilliant array of A complete reversal of positions would be presented. In | Southern talent, eloquence and genius assembled in the 1861 these States thought they could remain safely in the | Senate chamber at Washington, he was the acknowledged leader and superior of all. When the people of the State he represented called upon him, as their Representative, courtly adieu.

THE PATRIOF STATESMAN. At the time the Government of the Confederacy was on his land near the Mineral Springs. formed, his vast experience and unequalled abilities as a statesman made him emphatically the political leader of the South, while his pleasing address and his intellectual superiority over all the other distinguished men of the resumption of their places as members of the Union by the unanimous voice of eight millions of people, and be cause he deemed it his sacred duty as a patriot to remain TRUE PICLURE OF SOUTHERN FEELING.

How far he erred in making this final decision, which cast his fortunes with those of the Southern people, it is consent to the withdrawal of the seceding States, they idle now to inquire; to-day as a traitor, though he is have had the continuous right to representation, to be ex- branded, we honor and respect him, while we despise such vile, base creatures as Botts and Brownlow, and can truly ed by Congress in the absence of Senators and Represen- Davis is by the Southern people to-day. History fails to point us an example of more entire unanimity-we search

MR, DAVIS THE LEADING STAR IN THE SENATE. It is the very superiority of Jefferson Davis which has caused all his persecution and suffering. The abolition fiends well know that he was no ordinary man, whose splendid genius was so long the brightest star in the Senate-they know it was no weak, common mortal who for Richmond. four years controlled the destinies of eight millions of people, and they fear the influence which his giant intel lect and matchless eloquence would exert in moulding the future destiny of America. Knowing that it is impossible to convict him of treason, they hope to dispose of him by the slow torture of confinement and privation.

HIS DIGNIFIED SUFFERING-THE SAME STATELY MIEN. But time and affliction has failed to bow his lofty spirit

For Jefferson Davis we ask no executive elemency, for he has committed no treason. For him we implore no pardon, for he is no traitor; all we ask, all we desire, is that have : for they know in this event he would come forth with no stain upon his character-up tarnish upon his

We are fortunate in having a short extract of the

compartively few, and the behavior of all, he said, was much better than the most hopeful had looked for. They appear principally to desire protection of person and property, and to be dealt by fairly and justly, and the State laws which had been enacted secured these rights to them. It was so well satisfied with the temper and disposition of the unique of the perty, and to be dealt by fairly and justly, and the State laws which had been enacted secured these rights to them. How the fully absenting himself to prevent a quorum. Ev-The freedmen have gone to work with a great deal of trust in God, and our own firm hearts and strong for educating the negroes, schools were being established | zeal, and the people are hopeful and expect a return of arms, we will vindicate and defend the rights we claim. under other auspices, and all seem desirous to educate prosperity. I have a letter from one section that there In the course of my long career I have met with a great their children. The laws recognize those negroes living was not a discontented man; that they had buried seces- variety of men here, and there have been points of collistogether as man and wife as legally such, and there is no sion out of sight. The freedmen, as I learn from all parts ions between us. Whatever of offense I have give which has not been redressed, I am willing to say to Senators in from one of the counties of the State in which there is not one idle freedman. However, there is no use disguising I may have done; and I go released from obligation, remembering no injury I have received, and having dis-

> an hour of injuries received. G. W. Bell, super-Elliott, John Galliger, Frank Webster and William Justin were also killed, and also eight dead bodies so mutilated that they could not be identihuman flesh, bones and brains were found nearly Petersburg, in the summer of 1864. two blocks distant from the explosion.

of the last mention being supported to the resting place of car of Hev. C. I. Doggody who are the representation to the resting place of car of Hev. C. I. Doggody who are the restorable of the lanes Pair of the last being the restorable of the restorable of the Virginia Control of the Areston C. The series with residence of the Virginia Control of the Areston C.

STATE NEWS.

THE UNIVERSITY.-Hon Gustavus A. Henry, of Tennessee, has been invited by the Philanthropic Society to deliver the annual address before the two Literary Societies in June. It is confidently believed that he will accept.

Judge Battle has ten law students, not connec-The young men are making every arragement for a brilliant commencement, and anticipate a large attendance of visitors. We hope that their

expectations will be realized. - Sentinel. tion triumphant in maintaining its idea, upon which war with a Colonel Hamilton, stating, in June, 1855, that the was proclaimed and waged, and on which alone it could State was made out; that the South was to have its own of the Hon. William H. Battle, who fell at Sharpsburg and Gettysburg, respectively, will be removed to Chapel Hill, for re-interment in a few days. Thus, one by one, North Carolina is gathering

her jewels to her bosom. GOV. GRAHAM AND GEN. CLINGMAN. - These distinguished gentlemen were both in our city on Saturday-and both seemed in good health and spirits. We had the pleasure of a social chat with our Senator and ex-Governor. We only reiterate our own sentiments, and express those on the State, when we say we have every confidence in his opinions on the great leading questions of the day. He is a far-seeing statesman, and, to sum The evidence in regard to Arkansas is voluminous, but up briefly, his sentiments, we think we express its moral and intellectual progress, their earnest desire all of the same tenor, Gen. Blunt, Gen. Andrews and sev- them in saying, "Let us bide our time." Patience, eral civilians testifying. They all agree that the State is perseverence and Andy Johnson will, with God's

Charlotte Times, 17th inst.

THE FREEDMEN.-From what we can learn, we think the Freedmen in this section are becoming more industrious and doing pretty well-behaving with more propriety than they did some months and commendation for the good example they have set their fellows and for using their influence for good. There are yet many who seem to prefer idleness and poverty to labor and industry, and hope to live without work; but this number is, if the Northern fanatics would let the negro counties. alone, and quit their fussy and demagoging harthey are unwilling to be annoyed and dictated to leave him to his fate and the tender mery of radi- generously offered, and so justly merited.

Trains now run daily on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road from Charlotte to Lincolnton. Leave Charlotte at 6 A. M., and return

The commandant of the Post at Raleigh has

A Chalk Mine.—Mr. Marberry, of Davidson county, has discovered a chalk mine, very rich,

HERTFORD COUNTY.—In your last letter you ask "how are you getting along in Murfreesbore?" South made him the idel of the Southern people. He accepted the position of President, not with any design of building up for himself a splendid fortune and enduring ermen in Albermarle Sound and Chowan river are taking as many shad and herring as they can take care of. Mr. John Wilson, who fishes at the Eden House Fishery, took at one haul last week 30,000 herrings and 1,550 shad, besides the usual quantity of rock, perch, &c., &c., which are regarded as offal. Augustus Holley, at Willow Branch Fishery, about the same time took 20,000 herrings, 1,-100 shad. Mr. Mebane, at the Howe Beach, caught believe that Washington was not more admired and be- at same time 20,000 herrings, and 1,200 shad .loved by the patriots of the Revolution than Jefferson Others are doing as well. The present run of fish has reduced the price of herrings to \$5 per thouthe records in vain to find an instance surpassing the love | sand, and \$10 a hundred for shad. Sometime during this week the Meherrin and other small tribu-Our farmers are in good heart, planting largely

off by frost, will yield us eating fruit; and apples, account of ill health. unless blighted at this time, will be abundant.

On the other hand, the unprecedented scarcity -insults, chains and dungeons can never wholly destroy that superiority, eloquence and genius with which God has endowed him. To-day, emaciated with long months of confinement in a dreary fortress, guarded by bayonets a worse future, tend to throw a shade over the ments. and surrounded by Yankee spies and informers, we recog- general prospect. Our trust is in that over-ruling Providence whose kind hand guided the destinies of the republic in years gone by.

unprincipled white men, and become thereafter of but little use. Crops of usual amount will be put in the ground—indeed the demand for land to cultivate is greater than the supply. Thus he shall receive a fair, impartial trial, and his guilt or innocence be decided by a jury of his own countrymen. But | while the consumption will be greatly lessened on this of all things his enemies are determined he shall not account of the emancipation of their slaves. Poor ebo-shin is realizing the painful fact that his liberty, after all, is a very doubtful blessing, especitheir former owners, and labor for food and clo- on his refusal to unlock the cells. thing the balance of their lives. Generally we accept the issue of the war, and would not return to

Cor. of Petersburg Express.

en when brought before the bar of the House, he sides seem determined to stand by their exprespersistently refused to answer to his name. Mr. sions. The drivers on the city railways are also erally. H. is a native of Wake, and his father now re- still on a strike. - N. Y. Herald.

sides at Dunnville, about ten miles from here. the Washington (D. C.) National Republican: An Mr. Watson succeeded in collecting in Memphis, office is established at Kingsboro,' Edgecomb Tenn., or rather in only one half of that city, reparation in my power for any injury I have ever inflicted. county, and John T. Lorman appointed postmas-ter; at Newbern, N. C., W. L. Kilburn is appoint- or twelve thousand dollars. He had departed for TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE IN SAN FRAN- ed mail messenger, to convey mails as often as New Orleans on the same business, leaving the CISCO. -San Francisco April 16. - A terrible explosion necessary between postoffice at Newbern, N. C., agency for Memphis in other hands. a precedent condition to the restoration of the State to if when I was there all the troops could have been with- of what was supposed to be nitra glicerine occurr- and steamboats and railroad depots; and a coned at a quarter past one o'clock to-day, near Wells, tract was made with Geo. H. Holderby for mail Fargo & Co's Express office. The explosion service between Leaksville and Stacyville. shook the earth like an earthquake for a circle of The office at Mosely Hall, Lenior county, has a quarter of a mile. Samuel Knight, superinten- been re-opened and Sarah A. Barrow made post- a dispatch from Consul Jackson, dated Halifax,

H. Barnwell appointed postmaster.

visit, on yesterday, from Capt. J. G. Morrison, of fied. Lous McLane and Captain Eldridge, of the Lincoln county, formerly of the staff of his brothin the councils. He did not believe the people would ac- There is no organization of home guards, that I know of. Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Judge er-in-law, General "Stonewall" Jackson. Capt. M. lost his foot from the explosion of a shell near

> improve, - Goldsboro' News, 20th. The Conference has spent to clays on the care

43d N. C. Troops, were brought to the residence of his widowed mother, near this town, last week, and interred on Saturday in the family burial ground near the family residence. He fell near Petersburg, in the fighting of the afternoon of the 2d of April, 1865, on the east side of the town, and on the retreat of the army during the night of that day, his body was carried off by the sorrowing members of his company, and buried in a tained not more, according to our estimate, than one gentleman's garden one mile and a half west of thousand men and boys and marshals. The display had Petersburg, from whence they have been removed to their last resting place in this county. Wadesboro' Argus, 18th.

The demands on the merchants of Wilmington for guano and other improved fertilizers, we learn, is so great, that the agents in this place find it difficult to supply the orders for this section. We are gratified at this demand for the fertilizers, for it is the best "reconstruction" evidence that can is the best "reconstruction" evidence that can be given of the present spirit and future intenbe given of the present spirit and future inten-tions of our farmers. They intend to highly im-dangerously wounded. William Mosely, a city watchman, prove their lands and make three acres do the was very badly beaten; his son was dangerously beaten, and his life is dispaired of. Lawrence Hampton, a color-

Wadesboro' Argus. We learn that the residence of Dr. Richardson, of Bladen county, on the Cape Fear, twelve miles from Elizabeth, was recently destroyed by fire, and that the Doctor lost everything except some few pieces of furniture. The fire was accidental.

Fares on Railroads.—Richmond to Greensboro'. North Carolina-190 miles, fare \$11.50; Greensboso' to Charlotte, North Carolina—90 miles fare \$5.50; Charlotte to Dolo. South Carolina—93 miles, fare \$8.00.

[Correspondence of the Sentinel.]

48 COURTLAND STREET,) Baltimore, April 17th, 1866. Messes. Editors:—The Fair just held in this city, "for the benefit of the sufferers of the South,"

has been a splendid success. More than one hundred thousand dollars have been realized, and this sum is daily being inis not as large as it was some time ago. The fact creased by contributions from other cities and

The managers desire to distribute this fund rangues about him, and leave the black and white among such persons, in the different States, as man in the South to arrange matters between have been rendered positively destitute by the themselves, it would greatly promote the interests war giving the preference to disabled soldiers,

ple of the South continued by those in authority, afflicted citizens of my native State, I take this the result will be that white labor will be substi- method of stating to the public, that it will afford tuted for colored labor, and the negro must either me pleasure to present to the proper authorities all During the night, a negro, dressed in the regalia of some It would be impossible to convict him as a traitor before emigrate or suffer. The Southern people are dis- applications for assistance which may be forward-

Numerous applications have already been re by those who are influenced by spite and hatred ceived from other States, and it is carnestly to be and ignorance; and if it is continued, they will with- hoped that the people of North Carolina will not draw all employment from the colored man, and be backward in accepting a bounty which is so Please call attention to this proposition. Your ob't. serv't.,

EDWARD WARREN, M. D. THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.—Private Junius C. Battle, and Lieut. Wesley Lewis Battle, youngest

sons of Judge Battle, volunteers in the late Confederate army, were buried at Chapel Hill, on the Junius Battle died at Middletown, Md., on the

2nd October, 1862, from the effects of a shattered ankle at the battle of South Mountain. Lewis Battle died at Gettysburg, Penn., August 22nd, 1863, having been mortally wounded in the disastrous charge on Cemetery Hill, July 3rd.

We learn that their brother, R. H. Battle, Jr., who went on for their remains, on his mission of love met with the same sympathy from the kind strangers who had soothed with tender nursing the dying soldiers. Their remains were met at Chapel Hill by many

of their surviving comrades. The companions of their happy college days, with weeping eyes sang a requiem to their memory, in the Village Church, where they so long worshipped, and spread flowers over the mound, under which they who in life loved one another so well now peacefully repose, to be parted nevermore.—Sentinel.

NATIONAL EXPRESS Co.—Col. W. E. Anderson has resigned his position as Agent of the Nationtaries to the Chowan, will receive their portion al Express Co., in this city, and James A. Moore, of the finny tribe, which will relieve us of the fear | Esq., has been appointed in his stead. Colonel of want for the present. Thousands have already A. made an efficient and accommodating officer, been barrelled and sent to Norfolk, Baltimore and and we doubt not that Mr. Moore will prove a worthy successor.—Sentinel.

REV. N. F. REID.—We regret to learn that Rev. in cotton despite the heavy taxes. Early corn is Mr. Reid has been compelled to vacate his seat generally planted. The peach crop, though cut in the General Conference and return home, on

We learn from the *Progress* that a few enterpriof circulating medium, the impending direct tax, | sing gentlemen of Raleigh, have definitely decided

NEWS SUMMARY.

Justice Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court, is about to proceed to Georgia for the purpose of holding a court.

There is nothing to prevent Chief Justice Chase from holding a court at Norfolk or Richmond, if he pleases. But he will not do it, it seems, until the habeas corpus shall be restored; and that he is in favor of that restoration is to be doubted. Cor. Balt. Sun.

FORCIBLE RELASE OF PRISONERS.—LOUISVILLE, April 16.—The notorious murderers, Terrill and ally when it is encumbered with the support of a Withers, were released from Spencer jail, on Friwife and children. Many of the most sensible day morning, by a party of seven disguised and among them in this county would glady return to armed men, who threatened the life of the jailer

Mr. Dickinson's Successor. S. J. Courtney, Esq., son-in-law of the late Daniel S. Dickinson, will succeed the latter as United States Attorney of the Southern District of New York. The Presi-SEND THEM ON .- The county court clerks in dif- dent made the appointment on Saturday agreeamoment failed to send to the Secretary of State | Courtney is an able lawyer and has distniguished

THE STRIKES IN NEW YORK.—The ship carpenters than a week for the purpose of enforcing the eight | know. Some people like them now. hour system, still hold out, with very little pros-EXPELLED. - We see that J. R. Hood, formerly pect of their demands being acceded to by the

THE LEE ENDOWMENT FUND OF WASHINGTON POSTAL AFFAIRS. - We clip the following from College. - We learn from the Argus that the Rev.

THE SICKNESS ON BOARD THE EMIGRANT SHIP ENGLAND PRONOUNCED ASIATIC CHOLERA.—NEW York, April 16.—The acting collector has received the emigrant ship England, after further develop-OPENED.—The postoffice at Lilesville, Anson ments of the disease and further consultation last sion—the adhesion of the Mexican Government county, in this State, has been re-opened, and W. evening, concur in pronouncing it Asiatic Cholera. All the passengers are still detained at quarantine. CAPT. MORRISON.—We had the pleasure of a and precautionary measures had been adopted to prevent the disease from spreading.

SYMPATHY WITH THE SOUTHERN METHODIST CON-FERENCE. -At the session of the New York East | der So-Hamed. The natives were vigorously re-Conference of the M. E. Church in Brooklyn, on pulsed, with considerable loss. The French had Thursday, a resolution was adopted expressive of nineteen men killed. THE CASE OF CAPT. STEVENSON. - We are pleased brotherly feeling and love towards the members to learn that the condition of Captain Stevenson of the Conference of the Church South, now as-The Boston city government has appropriated was better yesterday than at any time since the sembled in New Orleans, and recommending Sun-\$10,000 for the establishment of free salt water amputation of his leg. We hope he will rapidly day next as a day of mutual prayer and supplica-

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The remains of Capt. Hampton Beverly, Co. H. Negro Celebration in Norfolk of the Civil Rights Law_Outrages Attending It_Two White Persons Killed, one Mortally and one Dangerously Wounded.

> From the Norfolk Virginian, April 17. On yesterday, the freedmen of Norfolk, Portsmouth and the surrounding country, celebrated the passage of the Civil Rights bill by a demonstration which, considering the population laid under contribution for the display, was far smaller than we expected. The procession cona melancholy significance for us. At the head of the column marched a detachment of negroes in cavalry and infantry uniforms, under arms; and, looking down the vista of the future, we saw in this terrible commentary on the bill whose passage they were celebrating.
>
> The foregoing had been written before the bloody de-

> nouement had transpired. This was barely shadowed in our allusion to the uniformed and armed portion of the procession. There are various rumors as to the origin of step-mother, Mrs. Charlotte Whitehurst, mortally wounded boy, about ten years of age, was bayoneted on Granby street by a negro in the procession. The wound is in the abdomen, and is of a dangarous character. We learn that several of the negroes were inflamed with liquor.

There is a negro saloon on the corner of Cumberland and

Queen Sts. which was visited not unfrequently by negroes who joined in the procession. They would leave the scene of the speech-making, dancing, singing, hallooing, and firing of muskets and pistols, go to this drinking saloon, and return, inflamed, to the scene of rejoicing and jubilee. We fear that to liquor—to whisky—may be traced the whole difficulty of the day. It is said that a dance of death was performed over the dead body of the murdered White-hurst by the frenzied men who participated in his death. What further injuries were sustained we are not prepared to say, but believe all the outrages of the day are included in the account we have given. Major Stanhope. the post commander, arrived at the scene after the enormities had been perpetrated, and used his authority to bring about quiet and order.

Such was the beginning and ending the celebration of the Civil Rights bill on Monday, the 16th of April, 1866, a bill which the President was powerless to throttle in its incipiency, and which has been made the law of the land, under constitutional provision, by a relentless fanaticism, made mad with power, bloated with the arrogance of success, and impatient and restive under the restraining curb

After the above was in type, we received the following additional information from the police: While the inquest Whitehurst died from the effects of her wounds, and the inquest was postponed until to-morrow. After the affray was over, W. Turner was badly wound-Four arrests have been made.

LATER-A NEGRO KILLED. night the firemen kept guard over the city. secret society, ran down the street, and was shot and killed when near the Old Dominion office.

MUTINY ON AN ENGLISH GUNBOAT. Eastport, Maine, April 16.—The following paper has been circulated on board the English gunboat at Campo-"Sailors and Marines-United States citizens invite you ashore, where, if you leave behind the property and habili-

ments of slavery, you will find liberty. Comrades and A mutlny broke out on board the steamer, and forty men have been put in irons.

Methodist General Conference. [From the New Orleans Picayune, April 12th.] This body met at 9 o'clock, and religious services were conducted by Dr. E. W. Schon, of Louisville, Bishop Ka-

The Committee on Revisals made a report recommending sundry changes in the discipline, referring to the ses-sions of the General Conference. It lays over under the Rev. Mr. Moran of North Carolina, introduced a lengthy

paper in reference to bringing certain persons to trial and prescribing the modus operands thereof, and changing ertain portions of the book of discipline. Dr. Linn of Louisville, introduced a paper in reference to the removal of the publishing house from Nashville, Tennessee, to Louisville, Kentucky. It went to the com-

mitte on Books and Periodicals. Dr. McFerrin of Tennessee, introduced a resolution in structing two or more of the bishops of the Methodis Episcopal Church South, to visit the President of the United State and express the gratitude of the Church for the restitution of the church property. The debate was in-dulged in by Revs. McFerrin, Smith, Pinckard, Green, Lee, of Virginia, Bennett and Cottrel. The resolution

was adopted finally.

Dr. Wightman moved that the General Conference resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the subject of the proposed change of the name of the Church, which motion prevailed; and the Conference went into the Committee of the Whole, with Bishop Kavanaugh in the chair.

The Conference adjourned to meet at nine o'clock to-THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH. NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 12 .- In the General Conference

a motion was made to reconsider the vote requiring the Bishops to wait upon the President. A hearty co-operation was agreed upon with the American Bible Society. A Bible meeting will be held in a few days. A resolution was introduced incorporating the State of Illinois into the St. Louis and Missouri Conference. It is supposed a union has been effected between the Christian union of Illinois and the Methodist Episcopal Church

BISHOP SOULE NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE. NEW OBLEANS, April 16 .- Letters to the Methodist Conerence report that Bishop Soule is dying. TEXAS CONVENTION.

GALVESTON, April 11.—The Texas Constitution abolishes slavery, places freedmen on an equality with the whites before the law, and gives the Legislature power to garrantee railroad bonds for iron contracts. It will be submitted o the people on the fourth Monday in June.

[Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.] General Lee's Testimony Suppressed_Important Revelations of the Temper of the South.

I am sorry to observe a disposition on the part of the Reconstruction Committee to suppress, in the pretended publication of General Lee's testimony, the most important portion of that distinguished officer's examination. I violate no confidence in giving it as follows:
Q. What kind of shirts did you wear during the war? Calico sometimes, and sometimes woolen.

You are married, are you not? A. Yes, I am. Well, state to the committee what kind of under clothing your wife wore during the unholy strife? A. I was not at home much of the time, and can't say. Q. What color was it? A. I don't know. Wasn't it gray? A. I never took notice. Don't you know that the ladies of the South formed

secret cable for the wearing of gray petticoats during the war? A. I do not. Q. Don't you think they were more gray than blue in the article of clothing to which we refer? A. I do not know. Never investigated the subject. Q. Is it true that the women of the South wear Jeff. Davis' picture in their bosom? A. I never took notice .-

allowed to marry into a first family of Virginia? A. If a young lady belonging to a first family were willing, I suppose he could. Q. How long will it be before pumpkin pies become favorite dish in the lately rebellious districts? A. I do not

Q. Is there not a great aversion to codfish, as a Yankee staple of diet? A. I do not know that there is. Q. Do they like pork and beans in Virginia? A. Some

Q. What's your opinion of the Fenians? A. I have not given the subject much attention. Q. How are you on Schleswig-Holstein? A. I have not made up my mind on that subject either.

Q. Which side do you sleep on? A. The right side, gen-Q Do Southern men generally continue to sleep in arms, notwithstanding the secession of the rebellion? A. Those who are married do, I believe. Q. Do those who are not married abstain from doing so

A. I can't say that they all do.

The London Morning Post, in its city article, says that the latest news from Mexico indicates that the embarkation of French troops from Mexico, to the number of five thousand men, will commence toward the month of October, by which time, it is understood, an equal number of Aus-

trian volunteers will have arrived at Vera Crnz. The Memorial Diplomatique has reason to believe that the last mail from Mexico brought intelligence of one result from Baron Saillard's misto the proposition of France for the successive return of the French troops. Baron Saillard arrived

in Paris on the 2d. Details are published of some recent sharp fighting in Algeria, between the French troops under Col. De Colomb, and the native tribes un-

The Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D.D., pastor of the West Arch Street Church, Philadelphia, has Washington and Jefferson,