THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1866.

The South and the Recent Elections. The elections at the North for the For tieth Congress, with a few insignificant exceptions, have now been held and the political complexion of that body decided. The people of that section have declared against the policy of the President and in favor of that of Congress, by majorities sufficient to control the veto of the Executive. The decision lasts for two years from the 4th of March next, which is to the expiration of the term for which President Johnson was elected. It is settled, therefore, so far as he is concerned, that the policy of his administration for the reconstruction of the Union will not be adopted during his term of office, and scenes and sentiments similar to those of the last session of Congress, endorsed as that body has been by the approval of the Northern people, will run riot during the approaching session.

The people of the South have for some time been prepared for this result, and its accomplishment has not added to the general gloom and apathy. In fact, before these Northern elections, a great despondency existed in regard to national politics, which the result has only strengthened .-We have long been satisfied that the misrule and tyranny of the past two years would be continued, and that our section must yet longer languish under the influence of hostile legislation, gross misrepresentation, and hurtful suspense; the energies of our people paralyzed, capital excluded and nation. immigration turned away by the unpropiwhich hang over us.

The very early meeting of Congress will end any suspense the South may feel in members by the late elections, which Mr. Stevens declared they required to meet the expectations of the people. We do not know whether their first attack will be directed at the South or the President. As their efforts will be powerless to pursue us beyond the limits of the Constitution so ted Press and their General Agent, Mr. D. Carolina Road. long as the President is true to the obligations of his office-so long as he is acknowledged as the executive, his amnesty proclamations and special pardons must ted. All we want is correct and full tele- tion, but by an exchange of a mortgage stand between us and their mad designs, in all probability their first attempt may be against him. We are satisfied, even if more conciliatory councils prevail than those threatened by the leaders of the party towards the President, his difficulties will be much multiplied and his best efforts in behalf of the country will be utterly powerless for good.

There are twenty-seven States at present represented in Congress, one less than enough to ratify the proposed Constitutional amendment, without the aid of any of the excluded States. But this includes Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky, whose ratification of the amendment is very doubtful, to say the least. It is thought most im. portant that this amendment should be forced through the State Legislatures the present winter, and it is believed by a little "Congressional pressure," bribes and threats, we suppose, that the three doubtful States, above named, and one or two of the excluded States can be secured, and the remainder thus gagged into its adoption. We believe we can speak for the entire South, in declaring that bribes and threats will not induce them to take this step. So long as the amendment is referred to them for their acceptance or rejection, it will be unhesitatingly rejected. When it is violently and unconstitutionally thrust upon them, or they are illegally and forcibly compelled to take "something worse," there will then be an end to civil government, and the South cannot be held responsible for the anarchy that will ensue. The assurance given by Governor Perry of South Carolina for his State, can be safely promised for the whole South. "As feeble as South Carolina may be," says this distinguished gentleman, in a late letter, in reply to a friend at the North, urging upon him the necessity of South Carolina adopting the amendment, "and as 'powerless' as you say she is 'to protect herself,' she is, nevertheless, able to maintain, amidst all her oppressions, her honor unsullied, and will never, voluntarily, accept her own degradation."

Manufactories.

We have frequently alluded to the fac that by the early erection and operation of manufactories in the South, this section would not only enrich herself, but save the large amounts we are now paying into the treasuries of Northern manufactories, increasing their wealth, and providing for our own continued dependence upon them. The great wants of the South to establish manufactories are capital and skilled labor, and the want of population and the languishing condition of the agricultural interests must necessarily, for the present, limit the number of manufactories required to supply the demand upon them.

But that our people are turning their attention to this important matter we are glad. A few days since we published an account of plaints against the Press Association, but the paralysis which enfeebles us, equally and endeavor to induce them to grant what the organization of a Manufacturing Company in Raleigh, and we are glad to see tention of the papers of the country, and cently evinced her temper towards us and that the enterprising President of the Com- to the officers of the Association, we may shown the use which she intends to make pany, Mr. Willard, has already provided the necessary machinery, and we may expect to learn of its early completion, and if papers subscribing to the Association, may the same enterprize and industry characterize its operation as is exhibited in its construction, there can be no doubt of its success. In Mississippi capital is rapidly seeking investment in cotton factories. Six factories for manufacturing the great Southern staple are in the course of construction, which will give that State a good Railroad, and the extension of the Fayette. of the work. The repairing and reconstrucstart in the way of manufacturing its own

raw material.

more than distress to them as consumers, tions in their behalf. and wealth to the capitalists. We see by ly true than formerly. We learn from a writer in one of our exchanges, how this protection works since the war. He says "A woolen manufacturer of Massachusetts said in Boston in 1865: 'Before the war it cost me \$3 50

lisce omnes. This man probably made a pilgrim-age to Washington last winter to clamor for more protection' to the woolen interest. If he did not, the wool-growers in Brattleboro', assembled recently, resolved that they ought to have 'such a tariff as will sustain them against the competition of foreign woo s produced by cheap labor, cheap lands, (!) and cheap capital.' They also took efficient measures to have this resolution carried into effect. That is right. Let us have this additional tariff by all means. 'Labor' is a prodigious element in wool growing, and 'land' is scarce and dear in the United States, so con-tracted and so densely populated compared with the Old World. Besides, it will help 'protect' the aforesaid manufacturer. An additional five cents a pound on wool will furnish him the wherewith to 'pull the wool' over the eyes of consumers and get \$10 a yard for his cloth instead of \$8." Of the huge profits of manufacturing cor-

porations he says : "Look at the dividends of manufacturing companies for a year past. Doubtless a salutary fear of taxation ir of tempting competition has kept many from coming to light. But of those made public twenty per cent. is about the minimum, while one hundred per cent is quite as common.

A majority ranges between these two rates A company not a thousand miles from Northampton has just declared 'a dividend of one hundred per cent. on a year's profits, besides reserving enough surplus to enlarge their mill." Cut of whom do these profits come? Out of consumers overburdened by taxation of every description. How is it postible to make such profits in a business long established and extensively pursued in the Eastern and Middle States? Because a tariff virtually prohibitory excludes foreign competihome monopolists have only to assemble from time to time, fix their own prices, swear not to undersell each other, and their fortunes are made. Consumers may help themselves if they can. The old pretence that 'protection' cheapens products by inspiring home industry and fostering competition is exploded by combi-

The only relief we can hope for is to betious prospects and political uncertainty come ourselves manufacturers. If we ever expect justice under the legislation of our Government, we must make our interest that of New England. It may be that they regard to the future policy of the Radicals. | will yet regret they forced the South into be-The character and temper of their proceed- coming a manufacturing country. A conings will display the courage given to the flict of interest in this matter may not result to the advantage of that section.

The Associated Press.

We have declined to encumber our columns with the details of the quarrel between H. Craig. We certainly care very little of The State can well afford to act thus lib- for better times, is to permit the accumulathe merits of the difficulty, and we are sat- erally with this Road. It asks no appro- tion of opposing forces in the path of in- are torturers and assassins instead of upisfied that our readers are even less interes- priation and involves no increase of taxa- dustry money we pay for this news.

pay liberally, but after many fruitiess the people.

subscriber to, and the agent of, the Associa- by the completion of these roads.

great failure to make the Association of the but we are fully convinced no permanent highest practical benefit to the press of the and real relief can be attained, unconnectas Mr. Craig is concerned, we have regarded | terests will be intelligently and assiduously him as an efficient and reliable agent, and lurged, and we cannot think that any narthe summary of news telegraphed from row-minded, local prejudices will be per-New York, where he has had immediate mitted to operate against measures calcuin the South, we are not advised.

patience of our readers with these com. country is powerless to extend any aid, for hope by thus calling this matter to the at- affects them, and the North has very re- the prosperity of the State requires. cause an improvement, the benefit of which, of her power and our helplessness. our readers, as well as those of all the daily reap the benefit.

The Fayetteville and Western Railroad. So well assured are we that the future welfare and permanent prosperity of our city depend upon the completion of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford departments and the finish and excellence ville and Western Railroad, now completed tion of engines is done in a manner to comto Egypt, in Chatham county, to some pare with similar work in the great work-The disposition of Congress to protect point on the North Carolina Railroad, that shops of the North, while the passenger the manufacturing interest of the United we take great interest in these works, which cars, for neatness and style, are equal to turn it in the same state, only a little dirtied. States, which causes high prices and large we have very frequently evinced through any we have ever seen. dividends, will force our people to try to be our columns. The amount already expend-

We publish to-day, from a distinguished nities of judging, that this is more striking- connected with many of her important interests, and whose labors have contributed much to the welfare of North Carolina, an etteville and Western Railroad to our citia yard to make cloth, and I sold it at \$4. Now it costs me \$4 per yard, and I sell it at \$8.' Ex uno zens, as well as the advantages of Greensboro' as the point of intersection on the North Carolina Railroad. The communication must prove interesting, as it certainly is important to every business man and property-owner in our city. It is worse than useless to fold our arms in listless apathy, because we are prostrate and therefore unable to develop the rich treasures of our country, which God has bestowed with a lavish hand. The people of the interior, along the line of the proposed extension of this road are moving, and we, who are to be benefited equally with them, should not remain idle. Because neither of the termini and out-going freight of the road, and the increased productions and consumptions of vast districts of our State, that have no pass through, be purchased or sold here, upon the completion of this work. Upon the first of the present month a

very large and enthusiastic Convention was held at Mount Vernon Springs, in Guilford, composed of delegates from Cumberland, Chatham and Guilford counties, in the in terest of the Fayetteville and Western Rail road. Their action was such as we hope will redound to the great object of the Convention. The course recommended, which we regard as eminently practicable and

just, is to ask of the Legislature of the State, shortly to assemble in Raleigh, to authorize the Public Treasurer to subscribe to the capital stock of this road, the amount the Road now owes to the State, and for which the State holds a mortgage upon the Road. Then, that the Legislature release its mortgage upon the Road and authorize the President and Directors of the Road to remortgage the same to some one or more capitalists for a sufficient amount to extend our efforts. Man is to subdue the earth, the President and Directors of the Associa- and complete it to some point on the North which, for sin, was made naturally hostile to

graphic reports from all parts of the world, interest for stock in the Road, which must and it makes but little difference with us leave the State in equally as safe position, We are compelled to acknowledge that from loss; develops the great mineral, agwe are not satisfied with the past manage- ricultural, commercial and manufacturing years been a regular subscriber to the Press stock be worthless, decrease the burdens Association dispatches, and we were prom- and taxes of the State, thus contributing to ised the news from all quarters, for which we the general as well as individual welfare of

exertions have found it impossible to get | If our works of internal improvement are any telegraphic news emanating from points to be completed, it must be done without South of Washington City, except a few the aid of taxes or by increasing the presbarren items from New Orleans and Mobile. entindebtedness of the State. Borrowing While the Association is very careful to in- money from the wealthy capitalists form us of the names and the color of the of the North and the Old World is members of the Legislature from Boston, the only other means left. Our unfinishwe cannot gather from the same source who ed Roads, encumbered as they are by the is the successful candidate for Governor in heavy mortgages held by the State, will the neighboring State of South Carolina, or find it utterly impossible to enter the marts who has been elected to the United States of the world and borrow the money neces-Senate from Georgia, or even our own State. sary to complete them, upon any terms .-And by the Ocean Telegraph we are kept | They must approach the capitalists with Cretans and Epirots towards their Turkish road. The two roads, which will go beoppressors, and the most minute particu- fore the next Legislature and ask the State lars of the revolt in Candia and the sad fate to release its mortgages upon their works, of the Sphakiot Chief; but for the life of will both offer the State a quid pro que.us we cannot learn, except through our ex- In fact, without this assistance we doubt changes, published in those cities, or from exceedingly if the State does not lose all the telegraphic columns of Northern papers, or the greater part of the indebtedness of of any important event or transaction hap- both these roads, while if these corporapening in Richmond, Charleston, Savan- tions are permitted to borrow money in the nah or Raleigh. Acting ourselves as the manner proposed, the indebtedness of the but they find their way only to papers North of their debt. In this estimate we do not of Washington, where most frequently the take into consideration the incalculable adnews is of little or no interest. A regular vantages to be derived, in all ages to come,

tion, we were compelled to pay for a tele- No more important subjects will be called graphic dispatch from Goldsboro', giving to the attention of the Legislature than is the result of the elections in a few of the embraced in the propositions to be submitcounties of the State at the recent elections, | ted in behalf of these corporations. The which we were compelled to have sent, as prostration of our people and the terrible We have thus far transgressed upon the upon herself. Our own section of the

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad

Workshops. We had the pleasure a few days since of inspecting the different workshops belonging to the Wilmington and Manchester the funeral; well, I do declare. Lor, Suz! dear me! why do tell. You borrowed Mrs. Webster's cheers, ain't you? and Mrs. Stone's vases on the Railroad, and were much pleased with the efficiency and completeness of their various | and there's a clock, too way, you get that, I want to know?

The manner in which the work is done, dividends, will force our people to try to be the recipient of this protection, rather than continue to be oppressed by it. "Protection and extension, and the time completion and extension, and the time completion and extension, and the time completion and extension, and the effective of this protection."

The manner in which the work is done, and the system and order which character than their completion and extension, and the effective of this protection. The manner in which the work is done, and the system and order which character than their completion and extension, and the effective of this protection.

The manner in which the work is done, and the system and order which character the completion and extension, and the effective of this protection. ting manufacturers" has been, after a long great value of their present property, war- the affairs of this road are under the con- to profit by it also.

and sad experience to the South, nothing rant their friends in making hopeful exer- trol of efficient, intelligent and industrious The Judicial Powers of the Freedmen's

We saw in the yard of this road a numletters from those who have had opportu- citizen of our State, and one who has been ber of very superior freight cars, manufactured by "The Brunswick Car Company," the United States Circuit Court yesterday, and under the management of Col. T. C. Mc-Ilhenny of this city. They are pronounced, interesting letter upon the subject of the by competent judges, to be equal to any importance of the completion of the Fay- made. We hope such enterprizes will meet the encouragement they deserve.

NEW BOOKS.

and Brothers, New York.

Mr. Trafford, in this last work of hi has treated us to an old fashioned English novel, full of the pleasant varieties of English rural life, with characters as new as they are well studied and naturally portrayed. It is one of the most readable and entertaining of the recent publications in this line of literature. LAND AT LAST-Edmond Yates-Harper

and Brothers, New York. In the volume before us, the author has surpassed any of his former efforts in por of this road end within the corporate traving the vicissitudes and temptations of limits of Wilmington, it is none the less a city life. The scene of the present work Wilmington enterprise. The whole in-going is laid in London, and the society of that gay metroplis forms the ground work of the novel, and we doubt if even this prolific and interesting subject has ever furnished commercial intercourse with our city, must the plot or characters of a more entertain-

ing volume. Mr. Whitaker, with his characteristic kindness, has furnished us with the above new novels, where all of the recent publi cations will be found as soon as issued.

The Northern elections are over. The Radical party is again in power. God save

THE FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

For the Journal. A Word to the People of Wilmington.

Messrs. Editors:-It is unnecessay to urge on the people of Wilmington the importance of building Railroads. They know that the industrial development of the State will depend on the facilities of getting to marsend prosperity as he sends rain, without "Ah, but," you will say, "he is a cul its human lord; and therefore, to wait idly

It is the eternal law of God that man is to eat bread in the sweat of his face, and whose name is attached to the dispatches in the present condition of the Road, en- thistles; and it is only by skilled industry, slavery and its advocates is rendered alor what Association is benefited by the ables the work to be completed, saves the and prudent enterprise, with the blessing of me at interesting by this illegal and most tycounties, towns and individual subscribers | Heaven, that the old wastes are to be restored and the face of nature renewed. Besides, while we are waiting, others are prement of the Press Association, be the blame interests of that section; and by increasing paring for the harvest, and trade and travel where it may. The Journal has for many the material wealth of the State, even if the will be diverted from the cities and routes of North Carolina.

But those for whom I write are aware of this, and my purpose is to offer a suggestion as to the direction of some of their energies and means.

The Danville road has cut off from Wilmington the trade of a large and comparatively thrifty region-and the work in course of construction to Rutherfordton will not ring it back. This road will do a great deal for your city; but it will not bring you the flour, tobacco, dried fruit, butter, &c., of Alamance, Randolph, Rowan, Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, Forsythe, Yadkin,

Davie, Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes. But there is a road, now incomplete which, with those now building, will open the way for your enterprise into all Middle and Western North Carolina-and that is the work finished to Egypt. There is a informed, with commendable zeal, of the clean hands; with no power with any State favorable charter for its construction to the fate of the Chief of the Pirates in the Chi- or individual to foreclose a previous mort- N. C. Road : at what point shall it ternese Sea, of the terrible purposes of the gage and sell out the entire property of the minate, on the latter? Salisbury, High Point and Greensboro' are spoken of but the terminus should be at the first or last named, on account of other connec tions. Your people, anxious to catch what comes down the Western extension, may prefer Salisbury; and permit me here to atter a caution on this subject.

The Fayetteville road must expect important favors from the State, and the the cause with the Legislature, and to array the Newbern and other interests agents of the Association for this city, we State, in one instance, will be liquidated at | violently against our project. Rival intersend off, daily, an abstract of the markets an early day, and in the other, the State ests could oppose us under color of arguand any matter of interest happening here, be fully compensated for the present value | ments based on the general welfare; and who could resist appeals directed against apparent favoritism, building two parallel roads across one region, aiming substantially at one point, and designed wholly for the benefit of one point of exportation Besides, to go to Salisbury is to lose the immense trade that reaches the North Car olina road between that place and Graham and to run the Fayetteville road to Greensboro', is to enable Wilmington to compete for it on fair terms. Heavy freight could be sent from Graham and Salisbury and the Press Association failed to furnish any. burdens under which they labor will de- all the intermediate points via Greensboro' We know not where the fault lies for this mand the consideration of our legislators, and Fayetteville to Wilmington, at cheaper rates than it would cost to go to Richmond via Danville; and thus by the completion posed. It adds of the road as above, Wilmington can get United States, and we will hail any improvement with delight, either by a change provement with delight, either by a change of our resources, material and of officers or by a new association. So far moral. We hope and believe these inpoint that offers the greatest good to the greatest number, and that will add immensely to the trade of your patriotic and charge, is as complete as possible, but lated to advance the interest of the entire enterprising city; and let us go to work, every man in his place, and we will soon whether he is responsible for the failure of State, as well as particular sections. Our build the road. Let editors enlighten the the Association at other points, especially Legislature must recollect, that now, more public mind-let every man in Wilmingthan ever. North Carolina must depend ton, and on the route, who has property or trade to be benefited, subscribe what his interests demand; and let us bring our for the unconditional Unionists but in impartial united influence to bear on the politicians, suffrage. FRIEND OF WILMINGTON.

Economising Room .- A woman who lived in small, snug cottage in a village, was unfortupate! enough to lose her husband, and set about preparing for the funeral obsequies. A neighboring Mrs. Grundy, with her cleak and umbrella, called to see things, to condole and to speculate. On coming into the house she looked around, raised her spectacles and her hands, and said; Why, Lor me! how nicely you are fixed up for mantle piece-they look right smart, I declare; and there's a clock, too-why, where on earth did 'Oh, no, my dear, (with a solemn groan,) that's

not a clock-it's my poor, dear, departed husband. I stood it up in the corner to make more

Coleridge thus aptly classifies the reading 1. Sponges, who absorb all they read, and re-2. Sand-glasses, who retain nothing, and are content to get through a book for the sake of getting through the time.

The Louisville Courier of the 24th ultimo reports the following case The case of Smith vs. Reed was disposed of in the action of the "Bureaucrats" in connection The case was one involving the legality of the judicial powers claimed by the Bureau agents

the Freedmen's Bureau act. Captain Reed, as agent of the Bureau at Cynthiana, rendered a judgment for seventy-five dollars against Jonathan Smith, and issued an execution to enforce the judgment. His "officers" found Smith hanling wood with two horses-which were PHEMIE KELLER-F. G. Trafford-Harper all he had-and took them from him by virtue of and in satisfaction of Captain Reed's "execution." Smith brought suit against Reed and others in the Harrison County Circuit Court, and recovered ossession of the horses by a writ of replevin, afted States Circuit Court, to try the legality of his udgment and the validity of his process as su-

Yesterday the distinguished attorney, Hon. M. C. Johnson, of Lexington, appeared, to prosecute Smith's suit in the United States Court, but Capt. Reed had received so little encouragement from the loval fraternity that he attempted no defence whatever. Judgment was rendered against him for the horses, and damages and costs.

This default may be considered as a confession by the Freedmen's Bureau that the attempt of the Bureau Act to confer indicial power upon its agent was nugatory, and that the assumption and exercise, by those military judges, of the power to de-The Fredmen's Bureau in other States has exer-

ised like jurisdiction wi h that in Kentucky, and ey must be equally so elsewhere.

The Imprisonment of Mr. Jefferson Davis.

The laconic utterances of the cable tele graph are sometimes exceedingly cynical. Nothing moves that calm narrator; nothng astonishes it. It is exactly the kind of secretary that is needed in such times as

That impassible confident has just now given us a new proof of its utter indifference as to even the most terribly suggestive facts. In a single line, and without a word of commentary, it registers one of the most monstrous enormities that can be even dreamed of. Just as coolly as it would announce the arrival or the departure of a mail steamer, it tells us:

"The trial of Jefferson Davis indefinitely postponed.

Indefinitely! Who is the secretary that has dared draw up and countersign such a despatch? What! Here is an unfortunate gentleman who is confined in the case mate of a fortress, and deprived of the ket : and they know, also, that now is the things most necessary to life and health time to work. It is great nonsense to talk and they publicly and shamefully tell us about waiting for better times; God does not that the duration of that torture is to be indefinitely prolonged!

> Grant that, and you double your own wrong-doing. If he is, in fact guilty, why not leave to the law the task of punishing him 3 Why justify the suspicion that there right judges among the members of the federal government?

No journal has been or is more opposed to slavery than the Charivari, but do you the untilled soil to bring forth thorns and not, can you not, perceive that the cause of

rannous persecution? One iniquity is not to be met by another

and a still greater iniquity. [So! This wretched persistence in an ac once stupid and heartless misconduct no only disgusts us at home, but disgraces us abroad. "How long, O, Lord, how long? -Translator.

Romances of the War.

A correspondent of the Southern Recorder furnishes that paper with the following in-

LAST CHARGE FOR THE CONFEDERACY EAST OF THE

Allen of Alabama, commanding a division of Wheeler's cavalry, being hard pressed by the encmy as he was leaving Raleigh, N. C., ordered a detachment from the first Georgia cavalry to hold them in check, for the division to form. Under that order, Major John W. Tench, at th

read of feur companies of the first Georgia, mad dash upon the rapidly advancing column, threw se his troops so as to secure a safe retreat. Our Georgia Major should be allowed to wear his aurels, if justly entitled to them, and his friends should be informed of this incident.

The following farewell address of General Wheeler to his troops has not, we believe, been published here:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

April 20th, 1865. Gallant Comrades: You have fought your fight. for liberty, you have exhibited courage, fortitude than two hundred sternly contested fields. You flicts of arms. You are heroes, veterans, patriots. State is heavily interested in the N. C. road; The bones of your comrades mark battle-fields and to insist on Salisbury is to jeopardize upon the soil of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. You have done all that hu lantry in battle, your fortitude under suffering, to express my gratitude for the kind feelings you have seen fit to extend towards myself, and to inoke upon you the blessings of our Heavenly ather to whom we must always look for support n the hour of distress. Brethren in the cause of reedom, comrades in arms, I bid you farewell.

> J. WHEELER, Major General.

VM. E. Walls, A. A. Gen.

Fenian vote of the interior counties, where the But for the Fenian vote John T. Hoffman would benefited, and every reasonable objection Irish fellow-citizens will discover whether the Rad- them rather than have them suffer, but we man to the next Congress prepared to recognize silenced. Let us all then agree upon a ical pledge made to them in this canvass will be have nothing left to divide—they must

> The New York Tribune has the following cold comfort for its friends in Maryland and Missouri Maryland is lost, and we expected it would be The attempt to exclude the votes of rebels and rebel sympathizers proved a failure as it ever must. There is no hope for the Unionists of the South, but in impartial suffrage, as they begin to

Gen. Pile. But even in Missouri there is no future The Baltimore American dies as follows:

The result of the election in Maryland is a thorough rout to the Union party. The whole power their old masters, begging for shelter and of the State has passed out of their hands, as the Executive power had previously faded away, and the Democracy are from henceforth in full pos- them, so they lay around their old homes dence, and think it was very merciful to me; but, session. With the deposit of the last ballot vesterday the mock name of "Conservative" ceased to exist, and as a party name it will no more be known in the State. We are henceforward Republicans and Democrats, and on this basis all future political contests will be made. The Republican paty of Maryland will rally on the platform and principles of the loyal North, and the Democracy will stand shoulder to shoulder with the rebellious

As we have lost the control of the State, we are rather pleased than otherwise that it has been so omplete and thorough a defeat. They will have full power to enforce all their views of State policy, and satisfy all the vengeful feelings they may entertain towards their opponents. There will pro-

LETTER FROM HON. A. H. STEPHENS.-Hon. A. H. Stephens in a private letter to a gentlemen in Milledgeville, incidentally

From the New York Watchman Sorrows of the South.

By the naturalist, the beautiful South, its picturesque valleys, hills, and mountains, is viewed as the land of the oak, the palmetto, and the orange; but to therewith may be regarded as a concession on the philanthropist, who looks upon the intheir part of the illegality of their would-be courts. ner life of hearts and honors, it is the land of the cypress and willow, and spreads out gloomily as a wasted panorama of disappointment and sorrow. The casual observer, mingling for a short while with the busy throngs in the towns and cities, or speeding by railway along the bustling thoroughfares, sees and learns but little of the inexorable woes of the stricken victims of the war of secession. To know these, one must vist the numberless homes whose ter they had been gone about two days. Captain hope and honor and light went down be-Reed, by petition, removed the case into the Uni- neath the fell stroke of the demon of death in field and hospital, and listen to the sighs of lone agony, and gaze upon the tears of unavailing sorrow which thousands of broken hearts unceasingly offer to the ever precious memory of the slain. Could all the story of the trials and agonies of the crushed and trampled South be faithfully say no to the policy of the Executive, and there revealed and thoroughly appreciated, there are no other parties to the quarrel. The Republis not a bosom in the universe, unblasted by a devil's conscience, that would not become a fountain of sympathetic tears—not to have it. In opposition to that is the effort of a hand unblistered by the fiery chains of the President to restore, as far as possible, the the world of hate and horror but would move with mercy and extend its help. And this is the fate of a people whose crime judgmen's were rendered and collected. If such was a desire, a resolve, a struggle, to seroceedings were violative of law in Kentucky, cure and enjoy what they believed was won for them by Washington, and warranted by the genius and laws of the land they had honored and loved. The worst is, that the heaviest of their woes are irremediable for ever. Other homes may possibly be milt over the ashes of the cherished dwellings which a ruthless foe consumed, and other treasures may be won even from the unmeasured oppression of a heartless and ampitying conqueror; but the noble and oved ones, whose bones lie unburied or all, and no fortune of life can restore them again, or heal for a moment the deep wounds their fall inflicted on the hearts which embalm them in their hopeless tears. Look at these pictures, taken from among

nundreds of thousands like them, which hang in the long gallery of Southern woe. I am a minister, and a few days since a poor widow sent me the request to comnemorate the death of her soldier boys at the church which they once attended, and where some of them had been converted to God. She had lost four devoted sons—one ied at Lynchburg, one at Charlottesville. one at Richmond, and one at Petersburg. The widows of two of them wept with the neart-broken mother around the altar, while of their napless orphanage in a ruined

I saw a fair young woman weeping by fallen husband, and of the words of love he children; and I learned that she had a relative who lost four of her five boys in the army, and had three daughters all made widows by the bloody demon. In the town of C---- there was an in-

valid widow with only two children—two regiment in that valley that will memorialconsume it. His wife has long been an invalid, too, and had lost so many relatives that her husband and child were almost her only comfort. Now they are both gone, and she is left in a world bereft of all that was precious to her heart. The other son the mother's darling—was known to have entered the last ill-fated battle at Petersourg, and was never seen or heard of again. As he was never seen to fall, hope has been sustained by the fond love of the mother's heart, and even yet she listens for the daily train with unyielding expectation, and feebly totters to the casement and gazes toward the station with her faint and failing eye, still longing and looking for the return of her brave, affectionate boy whom she will not mourn as dead.

What hearts must they have—have they my hearts—who can feed, harpy-like, on what is left to a people so desolate, so spite of both sections, to make the Union of hisstricken :

Extract of a letter from North Carolina to the New Haven Register. Starvation at the South_Deplorable Condition of the Negroes.

The Southern country is in an awful conlition. It must be seen to be believed.— The corn crop, their principle article of food, having failed this season on account of the droughth. It is expected starvation nust take place in some sections, before next Spring. Corn is now selling at 25c. per pound. God knows the Radicals need not wish the Southern people to suffer more then protect Wade Hampton from him. Give the han they are suffering. If they were bar- loyal black men of South Carolina the rights which parians they could not treat them worse they ought to have politically-land, capital, and than they wish to.

The negroes have no hesitation in saying Robert Small. 'The Freedmen's Bureau bill should they were better off as slaves than now. It be for the purpose of protecting the rebels from is evident to a candid mind they have never been worked very hard, from the fact that since their freedom they have rented lands from their former owners, and have eaten, during the time they have been raising their crops, more than they have raised altogether. This does not leave a very wide margin for them to live on from harvest to harvest, and yet they claim to have If these busy millions can be kept busy, if North worked a "heap" harder than ever before. hemselves.

They deserve compassion. They have een robbed from good homes for an idea, to wander, like vagabonds, broadcast through the country to starve. This same gentleman, Dr. Tate, in a conversation remarked, with all the warmth of a parent,

This is really their condition. When the war closed, the darkies got it in their heads they could not be free unless they left their old homes-under the impression given them by these Abolition demagogues. The novelty of freedom has passed—the reality the house fell in, and that under which they were Missouri has probably gone Radical, Hogan stares them in the face. He has no one to having been defeated for Congress in St. Louis by feed, clothe and give him any little notion he may fancy, as formerly. They begin to realize fully their condition, a hungry stom- wall, darted through it, and emerged unburt on ach being a faithful monitor, and as soon the other side. His employer, next day, com-as they need anything, they put back to menting on his escape, said he should return something to eat. They cannot refuse very slowly, "shure I do be thankful to Proviuntil their former owners are compelled, sir, wasn't I mighty cute meself?" for their own protection, to tell them to go ed this last sentence clearly showed that he gave

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT .- A new and dangerous counterfeit of United States legal tender \$50 notes has made its appearance at the Treasury Department, and is pronounced by the Treasurer be one of the most skilfully executed ever prought to his notice. The spurious note was detected by the vignette of General Alexander Hamtion, first Secretary of the United States Treasury, which, on inspection, was found to have been split from a \$2 treasury note, and neatly pasted on the counterfeit \$50. The engraving of the othbably be no quarter given, and we are sure none er portions of the note is cleverly imitiated, and will be asked of them. can only be distinguished from the genuine by the closest inspection.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION .- The edical department of the United States army has alludes to a statement published in a North-ern journal regarding himself and brother in the matter of the constitutional amend-ment, and characterizes it as entirely without foundation. He thinks that the Legisla-ture should reject the amendment promptly. THE SPIRIT OF RADICALISM.

Lecture on the Thirty-Ninth Congress, by Wendell Phillips Denunciation of the Republican Party.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times. Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 6. Wendell Phillips delivered the third lecture of the Fraternity Course last evening, at Music Hall, before a crowded audience. His subject was "The Swindling Congress." After congratulating the audience upon the re-sult of the day's election, and particularly upon

he election of two colored men to the State Le. gislature in Boston and Charlestown, he stated that his subject to-night was "the swinding Thir-ty-ninth Congress of the United States, that passed the last winter in session and meets again on the 4th of December." He intended to describe it not because he counted it in as one of the com not. He thought that in this quarrel, as in most others, there were but two parties. There were hardly any great national quarrels that ever admitted more. Neutrals always faded out of sight and Congress is a neutral. On one side of the present battle stands the South, endeavoring to regain her old position in the Union, her banner borne by the President. On the other s de, marshaled against her, are the people struggling through every channel and by every method to can Party is only one of the outlets in the popular protest. Down deep in the popular heart the na-

tion understands what it wants, and is determined

Southern States to the spot where they stood in

1860, and the millions have gotten their hands on

the neck of the Southern aristocracy, determined

to strangle it beyond recovery. There are two parties to the quarrel, and Congress has committed suicide, faded out like either attempting to find a neutral spot to stand on .-There is no man great enough to-day to differ one hair's breadth and survive. Witness Grant. Real attitude of America to-day is the attempt of the people to carry out its great purpose, and the only hing that opposes it is the Executive, representing his effort of the South to regain her position. find a neutral spot that was neither up to the level of popular ides, and not low enough to come under Executive approbation; and to examine their position to-day, is only valuable as one of the milestones on the way we have just gone by. If they don't resume the sceptre : if they don't take hold crumble in the grave, were the dearest of of the helm of State at the next session, then by some other means, through Congress or over it, the masses will accomplish their object. I say this because I look upon the Amendment which now constitutes the policy of Congress as not only a swindle, but is an exhibition of a purpose to remain neutral until after the election, until Pennsylvania and New York had spoken in this great struggle betwixt the South, that knows what she wante, and the people, that know equally what they want. The South is determined that the negro shall never be reckoned among the political

believes that the Government belongs to the white race, and to a select party even among that race, and the negro, even if he be a man, is not entitled to be reckoned among the political elements. It is an oligarchy, and recognizes no other safe form of government. The South aims at the Northern their little flaxen-haired children clung lidea and Congress aims at nothing. This is their little flaxen-haired children clung lidea and Congress aims at nothing. around them, wearing a look of innocence I think, from the dread of the people, from an unhat troubled the tears of him who thought | due dread of their own party, from an unwilling ness to be representatives, and attempting to be tick last night, that it was not safe for a loyal the bier of a sweet sister, and listened to of United States authority, 2,500 negroes have her cries as she told of the last visit of her been ruthlessly murdered in Texas; whose fault are they not in session? Why did they adjourn i spoke the last time he saw her and his dear the flag did not protect white men in New Orleans? Why did not they stay in Washington and make it? If Gen. Grant did not perform his duty why didn't they summon him before a committee to make answer? Why? And if the fault lay in the White House, why did not they impeach it, or if, as you say, they cannot impeach, stop the sup plies. I am for a Government that is not boys' manly sons. One fell at the head of his play. Which is not boys' play it is a majority issuing an order, and determined to be obeyed. One man made New Orleans safe, and surely Congress could make the South so. One soldier, left to him self without troops enough to man his fort, obliged to appeal to Africa for aid, made the first and worst city of the South sate ground for Northern ers to trade and to live in. If the white men of the South are hostile to the North, then the Government must hold that territory by the iron arm of a military despotism for some years to come .-Exactly as Butler governed New Orleans is the South to be governed during the next five years. There never has been a friend to the South in the Northern States except the Abolitionists. The Democrats deluded her to bloodshed. The Whigs heated her. The Abolitionists stood upon her orders, and said : "It is in vain to fight against he thick bosses of the Almighty buckler. You are ndeavoring to sustain a system which is against the laws of God and the nineteenth century. Carry t out and you will make bankrupt your cause. But the South closed her ears, and rushed on to destruction. The same party now stands up and ry, tread under foot the chaff you call logic, found God's Kingdom;" whereas Democracy cries out 'Come as you were." The civil war undertook ory. In that great struggle the only unequivocal allies at the North was the negro race, and the war ended, we said we would protect the black race. Protect him? from whom? Were they to protect our black allies in South Carolina? from whom In the month of May, Wade Hampton, whining on his knees, and with a haltar on his neck, begged

the oppressesion of the black man. The negro don't want any civil rights bill to protect him.— He wants the territory of South Carolina which belongs to him; but under Johnson we commenced at the other end. We sent a Governor, Mr. Holden, to Carolina and made him a tyrant, and then got down on our knees to beg him to save the black man from harm. The problem of the negro is one on which ern capital, instead of lying idle, can be used They have no conception in managing for crisis, the fear of which is agitating State and Milk streets, be averted. And how can that be done? There are five millions of blacks in the South that have never bought two dollars apiece before. It would be easy on my system of reconstructing to make a demand of one hundred mil lions worth of manufactured articles in a year. Mr. Phillips concluded by praying God that the President would continue to make mistakes, and that the majority rule, that will not vote as Jeffer-

that he might be hanged. Protect the black man

from him. What harm could he do? What black

man fears him? Not one. We raised Wade Hamp-

neck, we organized him as a South Carolina gen

tleman, and, as a political element, we gave him

his estate, we gave him back his influence, and

then we set to work to protect the black man from

the power he created. Protect him! My plan is

to go down to the South and give the loval black

men and white all the power, fetter the rebel and

every right that belongs to the loyal, and then pass

a civil rights bill to protect Wade Hampton from

THANKING PROVIDENCE .- At a recent fire in Fall River, two Irish laborers, who had behaved gallantly in attempting to subdue the flames, were caught in a dangerous predicament; one gable of standing tottered over them. The younger attempted to fly from the spot, but 'was overtaken by the burning ruin, and very severely injured the other, seeing an open door in the base of the thanks to Providence for his preservation. "Och, thin," says Dermot, scratching his head

son Dav.s lets them vote, that will not vote to the

South whatever it wants it to, and that will let the

President assume power, monopolize the Govern-

ment, and run the machine.

Providence no undue credit for its exertion in his

SINGULAR NOTIONS OF THE MARRIAGE RELATION The Chicago Republican says, a man who said he was thirty-five years old called on a justice last Saturday night, asking to be married to a girl of seventeen years. The justice asked the usu questions, and received correct answers until the following was propounded: "Have you ever been married?" "Yes." 'Is your wife still living?" "Yes." "Are you divorced from her?" "No."
"Where is she?" "I sold her." "How much did you get for her?" "None of your business." "Well, I can't marry you if your wife is living." "But she liked a younger feller better than she did me, and was willing to be sold for \$200 if he ought her, so I let her go."

A romantic young man says that a young woman's heart is like the moon; it charms continually, but always has a man in it.

A new material for ladies waterfalls:-'A tooth out of the mouth of the Mississippi, nicely covered with the hair from the