# THE DAILY WILMINGTON HERALD.

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## WELMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1865.

## PRICE TEN CENTS

## WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE.

## The Marriage of Baron Ferdihaud de Rothschild with Miss Evelina de Rothschild--How the Bride was Dressed--Grand Con-

gregation of the Nobility and Aristocracy.

### MOVING PYRAMIDS OF RARE EXOTICS. &c... Sec. &c.

[From the London Times, June 8.] Baron Lionel De Rothschild's new mansion, at Hyde Park-corner, was on Wednesday in-augurated by the mar riage, according to the Jewish ritual, of Baron Ferdin and De Roths-child second accord for the second secon

Jewsa rutual, of Baron Férdin and De Robh-schild, scoad son of Baron Anselm, chief part-ner in the Vienna branch of the world-re-bowned firm, with Miss Evelina De Roth-schild, the socond daughter of Baron Lionel. The marvinge was celebrated in the ball-room soon after six o'clock, and at its conclu-sion all the wedding guests were entertained at a most superb bauquent. The mansion, which, in the splendor and richness of its in-ternal arrangements has fow equals in Eog-land, was specially decorated for the occasion. Great banks of flowers and rure plants were grouped in masses between the marble col-umns of the grand stairease, and all the niches and balaxtades were filed with flowers till the air was heavy with their porfume. The gallery in which the banquet was served pre-sented a really splendid aspect. The walls between the mirrors were draped with white lace, and over these light traceried hangings were wreaths of roses, making the colors of the bridesmaids—pink and white. Groups of orange blossom, lillies, and other emblematic flowers suited to the occasion, were intersper-ed, while along the length of the sploon were tranged the tables. In this age of progress tables turn instead of groaning, otherwise they might certainly have been expected to remon-strate yesterlay at the weight of the oran-ments with which they seemed overborne. The master-pieces of Sevres, Dresden and Worcester were skillfully cenibined with ra-cing cups, great tankards, epergnes and cen-ter pieces, both of gold and silver. Those bid-den to the wedding included the Austrian am-basador and the Coontess of Newcastle, the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, dy Diana Beauclerk, the Duchess of Nan-chester, the Duke and Duchess of Southerland, the Duchess of Silvestury, the Earl and Gountess of Essex, the Earl Cado-gan, the Earl of Ducley, the Gountess of Glarendon, the Larl and Lady Constance Gros-veror, Lord and Lady Constance Gros-veror, Lord and Lady Constance Gros-venor, Eard of Ducley, the Countess of Glarendon, the A trotted, the service was commenced in He-brew. The first portion having been con-cluded the bride and bridegroom drank of a cup of wine and water, and Baron Ferdinand, taking the ring, placed it on the bride's linger, repeating slowly and distinctly in Hebrew, "Behold, thou art betrothed unto me with this ring, according to the rites of Moses and Israel." The marriage contract mest hen read and meanues recorded At the me with this ring, according to the rites of Moses and Israel." The marriage contract was then read, and prayers resumed. At the conclusion of these the new-married couple again drank a glass of wine between them, and, the glass being placed on the ground empty, the bridegroom crushed it with his foot, all his relatives and friends with he cloud at the same more at that the with his foot, all his relatives and friends wishing aloud at the same moment that the marriage might be happy, and the bride and bridegroom as irretrievably joined as the pieces of glass were forever sundered. The Levely bride wore a dress of white satin with Brussels have and orange flowers, and had in her hard a magnificant boquet composed of white phalenopsis, stephanotus, orange blossom, and maidenhair. Dinner was served at seven o'clock in the c and saloon, when all prosson, and maidentiar. Dinner was served at seven o'clock, in the g and saloon, when all who had been invited to the ceremony sat down to one of the most magnificently set tables seen for many a day in London. The wold and silver hist a circular down to come gold and silver plate glistened on the snowy cloth, and the numerous flowers which stood cloth, and the humerous howers which stood upon it lent at once a brightness and a fra-grace to the scene. The bride and bride-groom sat together, the former having on her left the Baroness Lionel De Rothschild, the Countess Appenyi, and the Duchess of

# THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

## WILMINGTON, : JUNE 30 LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road. It is rumored, and we hope with truth, that the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad is soon to be transferred to its legitimate authority. This transfer will, no doubt, be made at an early day, and the sooner it is done, the sooner will the necessary repairs be made to put it in run-ning order to Weldon, and the country be benes fitted by a direct line of communication from here to Richmond, and probably to Washington City. These repairs so necessary now are all beyond Goldsboro' and between that place and Weldon. It is essential, then, in making them, that the workshops, too's, &c., all at this end should have the use of the road, to be made available, in order to expedite the work.

We know the President and are assured that as soon as the control is devolved on him, he will use all the facilities at his command to wards its completion, and in making it a source of benefit to the people along its line of travel

City Provost Court, Thursday June 29. The court room yesterday presented an un-usual sight. Only two or three cases of soldiers were up for investigation, charged with breaches of military discipline. It is a gratification to see this change for the better.

Drunk.—A soldier belonging to the 13th Pa. cavalry was arrested during the day for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He was quite unruly and annoying. A reminder was given him by which he talked less and appeared very graceful. He was an enlisted man and the ques-tion is where did he get the liquor to get drunk with. It is regretted that the seller could not be found and served in the same manner or a little worse than the soldier.

COMPLAINTS .- Every day some one is complaining. Everybody it may be said complains, and about everything. It is too hot for some and not hot enough far others. Business is dull, no money and hard times are all subjects that have been exhausted by stereotyped complaints. In fact who could lye without it. If we could not grumble and find fault the world would stop its revolutions, and the peopled heavenly bodies would be struck dumb with amazement. Let's all grumble on --- never stop, and when we get tired let's philosophically give up the ghost and retire from the grumbling, groveling stage of action, and go grumbling into the world to come.

DRUNKENNESS. -An unusual number of cases of drunkenness has been noticed on the streets lately, principally among soldiers on their way to their homes. It looks hard to interfere with soldiers after the long campaigns that they have undergone, but good discipline requires obedience to orders and they are in all cases arrested. They should learn some other manner of enjoying themselves than by getting drunk. It is to be hoped that the habit will not reach the same stage that it once attained here, although it is evidently now on the increase.

SANITARY .- The sanitary condition of the city yet requires labor, and a good deal of it.--Many places need lime to give them the pleasant and agreeable odor of other parts of the city. About the court house the scent of the roses still remain, and like a certain animal is almost unendurable. Mayor Dawson and his dump carts would have some work to do there if the city government was in the Mayor's hands, and it is hardly likely that any one would envy him the job, who had ever passed this place early in the morning

DULL .- Yesterday was a dull day-at least so spoken of in business circles. Water street, usually so active, looked remarkable quiet, the only signs of activity were about the wharf of the steamer Louisa Moore which leaves for New York to-morrow. The great warmth of the sun drove pedestrians to the shade early in the fore, noon, and a lolling about amounting almost to laziness was the result. Take things easy, or as you come to them, is not as the thi a very bad resolution with the thermometer above fever heat

Southern States. The Sceretary of the Treasury has issued the following highly important circular rela-tive to the collection of Internal Revenue in the Southern States: Taxasury Department, June 21, 1865. Section forty-six of the Internal Revenue Act, approved June 30, 1864, provides that whenever the authorities of the United States shall have been re established in any State where the execution of the laws had previ-ously been impossible, the provisions of the act shall be put in force in such State with such modification of inapplicable regulations in regard to assessment, levy, time and man-ner of collection, as may be directed by the department, without waiving in any degree the rights of the government in respect to taxes that have heretofore accred, or assum-ing to exonerate the taxpayer from his legal responsibility for such taxes. The depart-ment does not deem it advisable to insist at present upon their payment, so far as they were payable prior to the establishment of a collection district embracing the territory in which the taxpayer resides. But assessors in the several collection districts recently estab-lished in the States lately in insurrection, are derected to require returns, and to make as-sessments for the serveral classes of taxes for the several collection districts recently estab-lished in the States lately in insurrection, are directed to require returns, and to make as-sessments for the several classes of taxes for the appropriate legal period preceding the first regular day on which a tax becomes due after the establishment of the district; that is to say in the several districts in question the proper tax will be assessed upon the in-come of the year 1804, inasunuch as the tax for that year is due upon the 30th day of June subsequently to the establishment of the district. All persons found doing any busi-ness for which a license is required, will be assessed for the proper license from the first day of the month in which the district is es-tablished. Persons engaged in any business for which monthly or quarterly returns are required to be made, will be assessed for the month or quarter for which returns should be made at the first return-day after the estab-lishment of the district, and the same prinoi-ple will apply to those taxes which are paya-ble at different periods. A manufacturer of tobacco, for instance, in a district established after the 1st, and before the 20.h day of May, will be assessed upon his sales for the month of April. When any manufactured articles tobacco, for instance, in a district established after the 1st, and before the 20th day of May, will be assessed upon his sales for the month of April. When any manufactured articles are found in the hands of a purchaser, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the assessor that the goods were actually sold and passed out of the hands of the manufacturer before the commencement of the period for which he is properly taxable, the articles will not be subject to tax in the hands of such purchaser, unless transported beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection. The holder of any distilled spirits, manufactured tobacco, or other article which is hable to scizure on ac-count of the absence of inspection marks, may present to the assessor the evidence that the articles in his hands, or under the circum-stances which obtain in the particular case, are now subject to tax except as above stated. And if the assessor is satisfied, he will cause the packages to be so marked that they may be identified aud sold without liability of sciz-ure. Whenever any collector shall have reas-on to believe that the holder of any goods on which the tax has not been paid intends to remove the same beyond the limits of the payment of the tax, he will scize the goods and take the necessary steps for their con-demnation, unless the holder shall give bond, as hereinafter prescribed, for the transporta-tion or exportation of the goods, or shall re-turn the same to the assessor, and pay to the collector the amount of tax that shall be found due. In all cause in which a scizure shall be found due. In all cause in which a scizure shall be found due. In all cause in which a scizure shall be found due. In all cause in which a scizure shall be found due. In all cause in which a scizure shall be found due. In all cause in which a scizure shall be found due. In all cause in which a scizure shall be found due. In all cause in which a scizure shall be found

collector the zmount of tax that shall be found due. In all cases in which a scizure shall be made under these instructions, the depart-meest, on being informed of such scizure, will consider the case, and extend such measure of relief as the facts shall justify. In the States of Virginia, Tennessee and Louisiana, collection districts were some time since es-tablished, with such boundaries as to include territory in which it has but recently become possible to enforce the laws of the United States in those districts. The rule laid down above will be so modified as to require the as-sessment and collection of the first taxes which become due after the establishment of assessment divisions in the particular locality. Whenever assessments are to be made, based upon transactions which may have been car-ried on in a depreciated currency, it will be ried on in a depreciated corrency, it will be proper for the assessor to ascortain the amount of the income, or value, or sales, or receipts, in lawful money of the United States, accord ing to the best information which he can ob-tain as to the average value of such depreciage value of such deprecia-period covered by the asted currency for the period covered by the as-sessment. The duties upon cotton and spir-its of turpentine, are, by a special provision of the statute, made payable by the person in whose hands the articles are first found by officers of internal rovenue. With reference to those articles, therefore, the rule hald down will not armly: that ascessments will be made ted currency for t to those articles, therefore, the rule land down will not apply; but assessments will be made wherever they are found. Whenever any por-son holds, as a purchaser, any articles which, under the internal revenue laws, may be transported under bond, and desires to trans-port the same to any Northern port or place, he may apply to the assessor to have the amount of tax ascertained and determined. The proper examination having been had, the assessor will certify the amount of duties thereon to the Collector, and the Collector will therefore to the content, and the content u in the content u in the content u in the content u is a first the execution of a bond for their storage in bonded warehouse, such permit and bond being in the form required by the regulations for the establishment of bonded warehouses. On or before the 10th day of each merely the content is the official statement of the descent will tensue it the official statement. houses. On or before the 10th day of each month the Assessor will transmit to the office of Internal Revenue, a statement shewing the amount of duties tius certified during the month preceding, and the Collector will on or before the same date transmit a descriptive chedule of all bonds thus taken by him in the course of the preceising month. When goods arrive in any Northern port under such transportation bond, or under a permit issued by a Callector of Customs under the regula tions of May 9, 1865, they will be received in to the proper warehouse established under the Internal Revenue laws, in the district into which the goods are brought, and the neces-

THE U. S. INTERNAL REVENCE.<br/>Time and Manner of Collection<br/>of Direct Taxes in the<br/>Southern States.sary certificates will be issued for the cancel-<br/>lation of the bond in the same manner%s if<br/>the goods were transported from another bond-<br/>ed warehouse. Whenever any person who is<br/>assessed for a license is found to have paid a<br/>license for the regulations of the Treasury Department<br/>the following highly important circular rela-<br/>tive to the collection of Internal Revenue in<br/>the Southern States:of the Treasury has issued<br/>the inclusion of the treasury begartment to collection of Internal Revenue in<br/>the license issued by the special agent, this forenoon, re-<br/>ective data the special agent. The<br/>southern States of the United States<br/>whenever the authorities of the Provides that<br/>whenever the authorities of the United States<br/>whenever the authorities of the United States<br/>whenever the authorities of the Internal Revenue<br/>all have been ve established in any States<br/>whenever the authorities of the Internal Revenue.<br/>IIUGHI McQULLOUGII,<br/>Section of the laws had previ-<br/>ously been impossible, the provisions of the<br/>be abated when the proper claim is presenty.of the absence of all contagions and that the<br/>circum-<br/>the special agent, appointed un-<br/>ue to interventing after the expiration of<br/>the Internal Revenue.<br/>IIUGHI McQULLOUGII,<br/>Secretary of the Provides the following<br/>order:<br/>NAvy Department, States<br/>(May Department, States)<br/>(May Department, States)Section forty-siz of the Internal Revenue<br/>shall have been ve established in any State<br/>where the excention of the laws had previ-<br/>ously been impossible, the provisions of the<br/>provide State when the states in the provisions of the<br/>be abat Death of Rear Admiral Dupont. Wasnington, June 23. The Navy Department, this forenoon, re-ceived a telegram dated at Wilmington, Del., giving intelligence of the death of Rear Ad-miral S. F. Dupont, who died in Philadelphia at 4 o'clock this morning. The Secretary of the Navy immediately issued the following order :

## Frightful Tragedy in Massachu-setts.

Frightful Tragedy in Massachusetts.
A BOY SHOOTS HIS FATHER AND THEN KILLS ENTRE BOSTO Tragedlar gives the following detailed account of the terrible tragedy at Saugus, on Tuesday last:
The Boston Travedlar gives the following detailed account of the terrible tragedy at Saugus, on Tuesday last:
A terrible affair occurred in the town of Saugus Tuesday affernoon. George Holliday, aboy of sixteen, having shot his father, Garvin Holliday, with a revolver, and then killed binneft. During the forenoon the boy had been at work hoeing, and had complained of a pain in his head. In the afternoon the father, who is a manufacturer of sewing machines, was at work in his shop, about half a mile distant from his dwelling house. The boy accompanying him. On the way the boy fell behind, and when twenty or thirty rods from the house, drew a revolver and discharged it at his father. The ball struch him in the neek, back of the left ear, passed outside of the spinal column, and lodged under the bone, back of the right ear. The father fell to the ground, somewhat stunned, but soon recovering, looked up and saw his son, with a stone in each hand, apparently proparing to hurl them at him. He sprang up, when the boy, see ing that he was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, and a consultation of surgoons was held, when it was decided to attempt to remove the ball, as the only possible means of saving his life. The operation was a difficult and dangerous one, but the ball was extincted. It was of the Minie pattern, and had been completely flatened by counter was issued by Justice E. P. Robinson, of Saugus, for the arrest of the boy, so and there are hopes of his recovery.

A warrant was issued by Justice E. P. Ro-

bin binson, of Saugus, for the arrest of the boy, and a search for him was commenced on Wed-uesday morning. Ilis body was found by a brother at about 9 o'clock in the forenoon, in brother at about 9 o'clock in the forenoon, in the woods, at a very short distance from where the assault upon bis father had taken place. He had shot himself in the neck, and the ball had passed up into the brain, proba-bly killing him instantly. The weapon had been placed close to his neck, which was much mutilated. George Holliday was very strong for his years, and a man in stature.— The kindest feeling has existed between him and his father. He was considered a good boy, and had a kind disposition. There has been no insanity in the family. It is the be lief of those acquainted with the facts that he had become insane in consequence of a sun-stroke,

stroke, **The Troubles of Returned Rebels** in Missouri. A St. Louis correspondent of the Chicago *Dibune* writes as follows to that journal: Further surrender of guerrillas are reported during the week, the most important of which are the surrender of Jim Anderson, and Jim Jackson, in Howard county. Jackson has not come in himself, and refuses to do so un-til he has a safeguard with a promise of pro-testion, if attacked, to leave the State. His men, with three or four exceptions, have, however, given themselves up. The paroled guerillas and returned robels find it hard to get peace in this State. If they return to Boone, or Calloway, or other rebel counties, they are indicted for horse stealing, and ar-rosted. If they venture into any radical county they are molbed by the Union men, and ordered to quit immediately. All who have any money come at once to St. Louis, and ondered to quit immediately. All who have any money come at once is of the origoner and solved not to tolerate any rebels whether re-turned or otherwise, and it is proposed to try orighting if convicte. Some bloody scenes have recently been em-there in theriter, the particulars of which have been suppressed from the interior local

the Navy immediately issued the following order: NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 23, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 60.—The department announces to the navy and to the Marine Corps, the death, this morning, at Philadel-pha, of Rear Adminul Samuel F. Dupont, U. S. N., after an honorable career of nearly fifty years in the service of his country. This officer was distinguished for ability and ac-quirements in his profession, and filled with credit many important positions, both ashore and afloat. He was especially distinguished for his decisive and splendid victory achieved at Port Royal, S. C., on Nov. 7, 1861, for which he received the thanks of Congress. As a recognition of his distinguished services, and a mark of respect to his memory, it is hereby directed that at N.vy yard, Philadelphia, the flags will be hoisted half mast, to-morrow, and continue so until sunset of the day of his burial, on which day, at noon, thirteen min-ute-guns will be fired, and at all other navy-yards the flags will be hoisted half-mast on and throughout the day, after the receipt of this order, and thirteen minute guns fired at noon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

### Secretary of the Navy.

Secretary of the Navy. General Lee's Application for Pardot. [From the Richmond Times, June 20.] The Northern papers state that General Robert E. Lee kas applied to the executive at Washington for the exercise of elemency. We hail this step as eminently wise, and judi-cious and patriotic. An example so illustri-cious and worthy of imitation must be attended with the happiest results. It removes many difficulties from the path of these who have hesiatred and questioned the propriety of pur-suing a similar course. If this noble and famious Bayard of the South, without hesita-tion, acknowledges the supremacy of the govfanfous Bayard of the South, without hesita-tion, acknowledges the souremacy of the goor ernment, seeks to be rehabilitated as a citizen, and tenders his allegianee, who need entertain a doubt as to his own duty? General Leo's application we regard as a cheerful, voluntary and most timely recognition on the part of this great Christian warnor of the duty of each and every citizen of the South to contri-bute his influence to the work of national pacification. Having for many weeks, by his personal counsel and advice, aided in the work of restoring peace and tranquility, he now of restoring peace and tranquility, he now throws the weight and example of his great name and irreproachable character into the scale.

## STATE ITEMS.

STATE ITEMS. DEATH OF ALLEN W. WOOTEN. — Died in the Lunatic Asylum, at Raleigh, on the 21st inst., Major Allen W. Wooten, member of the last Legislature from Lenoir county. He was very extensively known throughout the State, and his noble nature and upright christian prin-ciples, made him beloved and respected by all who knew him. He was emphatically an honest man. Although his business dealings brought him in contact with men from every section of the State, and men in every condi-tion of life, no man who has ever had deal-ings with him can say that he was ever de-ceived in any matter by Allen W. Wooten. — In his own neighborhood he was an especial favorite. The poor came to him for assis-tance, and were never turned away empty; the widow came for advice, and found in him a faithful counsellor; the orphan applied for the whow came for advice, and found in him a faithful counsellor; the orphan applied for protection, and always received it at his hands. He was a friend to every good enter-prise and an unselfish counsellor in every neighborhood dispute or difficulty. In fact he was the general umpire for all family or business difficulties in the neighborhood where he lived and all who annealed to him were

R. S. Daniel, E. G. Reade, J. M. Leach, Col. J. M. Heek, John Manning, jr., Ming-bury, A. H. Dowell, W. S. Pettigrew, Moses A. Smith, L. H. Hilliard, Churchwell Harris, Wm. H. Oliver, S. S. Harrison, J. S. McKee, C. S. Winslow, R. C. D. Beaman, J. M. Par-rott, John S. Stevenson, Robert C. Hay, D A. Murphy, Anthony Davis, R. H Battle, B. P. Williamson, William H. Wood, R. S. Tucker, Nathan Ivy, Geo. W. Norwood, Ma-jor J. Devereaux and Lewis P. Ould.--Pro-07cess. aress.

business difficulties in the neighborhood where he lived, and all who appealed to him were satisfied with his decisions. The loss of two sons in the army and his servants and his property induced a state of Lunacy from which he uever recovered.— Raleigh Recorder, June 27. NORTH CAROLINIANS PARDONED.—The fol-lowing citizens of North Carolina were par-doned by President Johnson on the 24th inst.: R. S. Daniel, E. G. Reade, J. M. Leach, Col. J. M. Heek, John Manning, jr., Major

LOAFERS .- The market house in this city is now used by a lot of lazy negros and loafers as a night rendezvous. As many as twenty-five or thirty can be found there every night. The guard makes a flank movement in that direction occasionally during the day. Suppose they in vade this roost once or twice. It looks reason. able to suppose that the street force might be reinforced by such a movement.

GET OUT OF THE WAY .- Negroes standing on the sidewalks would probably receive a better recognition from passers-by if they would not congregate in such large numbers. It is a great annoyance and inconvenience, as well as very ungentlemanly among white people, and negroes may realize some benefit by taking a lesson from them in this particular.

WATERMELONS .- Watermelons of unusual size L'nd in large quantities were offered in the city at a very reasonable price yesterday. The presionable price yesterday. The presion year has already given signs of a fine fruit wrop of all kinds.

THE CHURCHES.-Pastors of churches will hand in th eir appointments for the Sabbath during to-day, in order to insure their insertion in the to-morn 'ow morning's edition.

acted in the interior, the particulars of which have been suppressed from the interior local papers for several reasons. It is represented by a distinguished State official, whose posi-tion entitles him to know, that several returned rebels have lately been killed on that side in Numb Microsoft and that some Unit North Miss and been sind on that side in North Missiouri, and that many Union men have in turn been killed by returned rebels. It has been known that large orders for pow-der and ball have been received from interior Union men lately, and the use these articles Union men lately, and the use these articles have been put to is now apparent. This sort of thing is so common that some of the rebel sympatheses have appealed to Governor Fletcher for protection, but the governor has no means of furnishing protection to loy al men against rebels, and certainly has none at all for rebols. There are some coun-tion when it has hear multidly recard in none at all for rebels. There are some coun-tics where it has been publicly resolved in mass meetings that a committee of safety should be appointed to warn all returning robels, with or without puroles, to quit the State immediately. The returning rebels begin to understand this now, and are staying out of such counties as Macon, Warren, Linn, Caldwell, etc. The Union inhabitants say in response to objections, that they were sim ply treating rebels as the latter would treat them if they had the power.

### Spotted Fever.

Sensationists seein to be a necessary evil in every community. Raleigh is not without then, as the report that spotted fever and small pox prevals in this vicinity, will attest. We have inquired in official quarters, and find that both rumors are alike groundless.— Physicians in and out of the army assure us Sensationists

### Work on the Russian Telegraph Begun -The Local Election at Portland, Oregon

gon. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 20. A despatch from New West Minister, cap-ital of British Columbia, says: "The work of stringing the wires of the Russian telegraph line commenced to day, in this city. A large force is employed. We will soon be in telegraphic communication with the mining campaof Caliboa and the inwill soon be in te legraphic communication with the mining camps of Caiboo, and the intermediate towns." The city election at Portland, Oregon, yes

terday, resulted in the complete success of the Republican ticket with scarcely any opposi-tion.

The President was asked a day or two ago if he would pardon a certain member of the rebel congress, the person asking the question stating that some of the people of his district wanted to send him to Congress. The Prewanted to send him to congress. The Fre-sident imm diately and emphatically replied, "No; he will get no pardon from me if it is intended to send him as a representative in Congress." This may be considered conclu-sive that Mr. Johnson, so far as it is in his

[Continueb on 4th dage.]