THE SENTINEL.

Saturday, December 15, 1866.

Southern Loyalists.

It is understood that there are about sixty of these hybrids, Southern Radicals, in Washington City, who have taken rooms and are making a regular set-to with the Republican members of Congress, to break up the existing State governments and throw them back either in a territorial or provisional condition. Unfortunately the names of those Southern men, who are thus dishonoring themselves and who are seeking to ruin their own neighbors and their native States, have not been published. Their names ought to be known. A deeper shame and infamy await them, in the minds of all honorable men, than was ever affixed to the characters of any men before. Posterity will blush to own them as having ever lived in the Southern States. Their gains in this iniquitous and degrading course, will be profitless and only serve as thorns in their pillows at night, and as hideous ghosts to disturb their quiet down the decline of life. They will need no other punishment, if they succeed in their diabolical work, than the gloomings of a disturbed and guilty conscience, when they witness the results of their efforts. Poor creatures, we pity them!—The true and tried men of the State everywhere will shun them. The touch of these men will be polluting.

Who are they, who belong to this clique, from North Carolina? We have been loth to believe that men elected to the North Carolina Legislature, would so far forget their obligations to their constituency, their oaths to support the Constitution of North Carolina, would leave their proper work here, to join themselves to such a clique at Washington. We do not know, but we learn that Messrs. Logan and Jenkins of Gaston of the House and Mr. Harris of Rutherford of the Senate left here, leaving the impression that they had gone home on business, and yet it is said, that they have been to Washington to engage in this conspiracy, with Messrs. Holden, Pool and Taylor. Can it be so?

We learn that Mr. Harris, of Rutherford admits that he has been there, and that he saw the platform and that they are determined to break up the government of the State and throw us back into a territorial condition. Petitions are to be gotten up to be signed by the Red Strings or Southern Loyalists urging it upon Congress. Now we do not believe that the scheme can be carried out. Violent as some of the Radicals are, we cannot yet believe, that they intend to adopt a plan for which they have not a shadow of constitutional warrant. The Congress will never bring itself in direct conflict with both the Executive and Judicial departments of the government, unless they first ascertain that the Supreme Court has surrendered its independence.

Consistency!—The Case in a Nutshell.

No man in the South, more heartily endorsed at first, President Johnson's policy of reconstruction, than the late Prov. Gov. Holden.—He was the only man in the State of any prominence, who thought the precise plan of the President in carrying it out, was the better one. Every other public man in the State that we know of, thought the Sherman-Johnson plan of executing his policy, the better one; yet all quickly acquiesced in the plan of the President, as it was understood. That plan has been faithfully carried out by the people and civil officers of the State. Mr. Holden says it was not carried out. Why? Simply because the people did not elect him and his special *friends* to fill the offices. The people could not confide in them and elected what they believed *more* loyal and *more* reliable men. The people have elected no man whose loyalty to the government of the United States they doubted; nor could they be induced to elect a known disloyal man.

The President's policy recognized the existence of the Southern States, and when they had complied with the terms of surrender, by which they were literally ruined in a pecuniary sense, the President acknowledged the right of those States to the recognition of Congress. Their existence as States both the Congress and the Judiciary have fully acknowledged. Mr. Holden's failure to be made civil Governor and Mr. Pool's failure to be re-elected Senator, simply because the people had no confidence in either, has metamorphosed them and their friends, and *presto!* change! they all abandon the President and their former avowed principles, and present a totally new programme to Congress in the bill of Mr. Stevens, for the reconstruction of the State. That plan ignores the political existence of the Southern States, falls back upon the assassin theory of Greely, Stevens and others, that the States did of right secede, and failing to make it good, forfeited all their rights as States by treason, and hence were only conquered territories. With the President assuming such a theory, simply to punish the South? We do not believe it. Can Congress then stultify itself by ignoring all its past positions and giving its sanction to the very theory which it had all along condemned? We cannot believe it, until the deed is done.

The Howard Amendment.

The Senate to-day immortalized itself in its action upon the Constitutional amendment.—The report came up as the order of the day. It was discussed briefly. The report was adopted with only two dissentients, Messrs. Richardson, of Moore, and Harris, of Rutherford! The resolution rejecting the proposition to adopt the amendment, was adopted with but one dissentient, Mr. Harris, of Rutherford! Mr. Harris thus takes his position on the roll with those who would enslave his people and tarnish the fair fame of his native State. The House had not voted when this was penned.

P. S.—The House, it will be seen, voted 15 against the report, and only 10 against the resolution of the Committee. Well done for both Houses.

They Will and they Wont.

We believe that no people ever labored so hard to please a government—to submit to all its requisitions, and have been more willing to cultivate harmony and friendship, so far as they were allowed, than the Southern people. Their loyalty to the government since the surrender, can be proven before any unprejudiced people beyond all dispute. If we have not loved the Northern people better, it was because they would not let us. If our confidence in their justice and fidelity have not increased, it is because they would not allow it. They charge us with contumacy, stubbornness and rebellion, without evidence. They speak of our rebellious feelings, when we simply refuse to admit that we are disloyal or refuse to consent to become serfs or slaves. Facts prove that the Southern people are not insensible to acts of kindness or generosity. Their readiness to forgive and to forget, is indicated, the moment the harsh and unforgiving temper of our enemies relaxes.—Yet all this avails nothing. We have simply stood upon our honor. We have asked that there may be spared, if all things else be taken from us, yet the implacable ruling party of the country, refuses even this.

As the Richmond *Enquirer* forcibly says, "we cannot satisfy men who do not intend to be satisfied—who cannot *afford* to be satisfied. We cannot convince them that we are loyal, for it does not suit them for us to be loyal. We cannot remove the *reason* of their course towards us. All that we may do, is to dishonor their pretexts and disarmed their disguises, by a prudent, moderate, peaceable course on our own part. Slander will lose its efficacy after awhile, if we afford it no color of support.

In one thing the Radicals have been singularly slow to learn. If Southern votes are wanted, why not take the trouble to win them? Is it wise to assume that this is impossible? Whom have the people of the South regarded with greater or juster aversion than William H. Seward? They verily believed, this day they verily believe, that he was the prime cause and author of the terrible war through which the country has passed, and the awful woes which have fallen on the South. Whom have we been more bitter against than Andrew Johnson? We felt that he had been false to his State and people, at a time when every true son and brother ought to have linked his fate with ours. Yet these citizens have quickly won upon our favor, by a mere modicum of kindness and consideration, extended to us in our sorrow. There are no men in the Radical ranks whom it would be less easy to forgive. Why do they not give us *a chance?* They are welcome to the offices,—we know they are not for us. If we have indicated a partiality for one party over another at the North, it is not because we owe gratitude to any. We have listened as they contended among themselves which had contributed most man to burn our homes and desolate our fields and slay our kindred. What friends have we to remember, save a few whom we can count on our fingers? Our preference, therefore, looks not to the past, but to the present. Sumner's record, or Wade's record, is not one whit worse than Seward's. Not so bad. They have not done as much harm as he. They could conciliate us by a little justice and a little kindness, as easily as Seward has done. The Southern people are not implacable. They are not vindictive. Why do not the Radicals take the hint? Why do they not pour oil into our wounds instead of vitriol? Why seek to maintain their hold on office by a violence against us, which will one day react to their overthrow,—instead of securing our good will by a course which will also give repose and prosperity to the country, and secure the general good will? Suppose they think of these things,—they are worth their attention."

Telegraphic—Mr. Stevens' Bill.

We refer the reader to the telegraphic account of the bill offered to-day in the lower House of Congress, to admit North Carolina as a territory of the U. States. It will be seen that the bill ignores altogether the idea that North Carolina has had any political existence whatever, since she passed the ordinance of secession—proposes to treat her now as a territory, &c. The hands of Mr. Holden and his compeers in this State, can be clearly seen in the bill. Our readers must not be alarmed. Having passed through so much, scarcely anything can hurt us much worse than what we have borne already. We rely upon the sober sense of the Senate and of the President and the Supreme Court. If Mr. Stevens' bill be not a legal fallacy, wholly unconstitutional, then the holders of North Carolina bonds are forever barred in law, if the bill passes. But the bill has not passed and we doubt if it can be passed.

Rumors.—We learn that it is rumored, but it appears to be well founded, that the bill presented by Mr. Stevens, on yesterday, in the House of Representatives, in relation to North Carolina, was prepared in this city, and that new petitions are being gotten up in this State, to be sent at once to Congress, urging its passage. We do not dream of its passage, yet, would it not be well for the members of the Legislature who are opposed to it, to prepare a short but proper petition to be at once published, and circulated for names to counteract the influence of these disturbers of our peace?

Brad Hickman.—Colonel Hickman authorizes us to deny that he is a native of North Carolina. Like Henry Clay and Patrick Henry, he was born at the shades of Hanover. The Colonel says that it is preposterous for a State that produces nothing but tar and turpentine to claim the parentage of the greatest financier of the age. North Carolina can turn out Badgers, Grahams and Clingmans, but never a Hickman.—*Exp.*

Perhaps Col. Hickman belongs to the F. F. Vs. We have nothing of the sort in North Carolina. We have Hickmans too, but they are not known beyond the smoke of their own chimnies. As to Brad Hickman were he to pass through our State a dozen times, perhaps no one would find it out, except the bar keepers.

The Direct Tax—The Constitutional Amendment—Second Letter from Gov. Swain.

Raleigh, 7th Dec., 1866.

My Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 23d, in answer to mine of the 19th ult., was duly received, and I avail myself of the earliest leisure afforded me from multifarious and pressing engagements, to reply.

The earliest rebellion known to authentic history, was the revolt of the ten tribes of Israel, which resulted in their severance from the kingdom of Solomon, the aggregation and union of two, the dispersion of ten, and the ultimate ruin of all. That, like most of the wars which have scourged the earth in subsequent ages, was occasioned by oppressive taxation. The American revolution had its origin in a three-penny tax upon tea imposed by a parliament in which we had no representation, and resulted, as our fathers supposed, in the establishment of the fundamental principle that taxation and representation in all future time, would "be one and inseparable." The fifth of the series of resolutions adopted yesterday by the Republican caucus at Washington calls for the appointment of a "select committee to investigate the proceedings, under the laws for the collection of direct taxes in rebel States, and the securing and sale of abandoned and confiscated lands, and other property." I suspect it would be in my power to furnish information on this subject in relation to the States of North and South Carolina, not readily obtainable in Washington.

Direct taxes levied annually on the rule of apportionment prescribed by the first great compromise of the Constitution, you will remember, were levied under the administration of the elder Adams, when we were in the midst of financial difficulties arising out of the Revolution, were resorted to again during the war of 1812, but in both instances tolerated only from the necessities of the times, and in consequence of the gross irregularity and oppression produced by the system, were of short duration.

On the 5th of August, 1861, Congress ventured upon a third experiment of this system, and enacted, "That a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars be and it hereby annually laid upon the United States, and the same shall be and is hereby apportioned to the States respectively in manner as follows:"

* * * * * * *

"To the State of North Carolina, five hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred and ninety-four and two-third dollars."

In the month of March last, I visited Washington at the instance of the Governor and the Public Treasurer, for the purpose, among other things, of conferring with the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to this imposition. The Secretary could afford no relief. The House of Representatives, a few days previous to my arrival, had refused to receive a communication addressed by the Governor to the Speaker. I supposed, however, that if we had no right to representation, or, as a State, to any species of intercommunication with the Federal Government, that the right of petition would be accorded to me as an individual. As the only alternative afforded me, I prepared the following petition, which Mr. Johnson, the distinguished Senator from Maryland, presented to the Senate the day after my departure. The following reference to it in the proceedings of the Senate, as reported in the *National Intelligencer*, contains all the information I possess, of the disposition made of it: "Mr. Johnson presented the petition of David L. Swain, of Orange county, N. C., stating that the revenue officers of the Government are collecting the tax imposed on land for the year 1861, and claim the right to collect 80 cents on the $100 value as assessed for State taxation in 1860, which the petitioner states is far three times greater than the average tax levied by the State since the adoption of the Constitution in 1776, and he therefore asks the repeal of the law under which such authority is claimed. Referred to the committee on Finance."

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

"The petition of David L. Swain, a citizen of the County of Orange, in the State of North Carolina, humbly sheweth, that the Revenue officers of the Government are entering upon the collection of the tax imposed upon lands for the year 1861, and claim the right to collect 80 cents on the $100 value, as assessed for State taxation in 1860, that the rate per cent. claimed is four times as great as the highest, and more than ten times the average rate levied by the State, since the adoption of the Constitution in 1776. That in the village of Chapel Hill, in which he resides, this disproportion is greatly increased by the diminution in value of real estate, by the effects of the war, and will increase the rate per cent. upon the lowest estimate to $3 upon the $100 value, or 30 times the ordinary ordinarily levied by the State Government, and that in other sections, by the devastation which followed in the wake of the armies, still greater inequality has been produced.—Your petitioner supposes it not impossible, that the rate per cent. proposed to be collected may be occasioned to some extent by an erroneous construction of the law or the difficulty in the disordered state of the times, in obtaining the necessary information to enable the local agents of the government to carry it into execution according to its true intent. The fact that, in the adjoining State of Virginia, the rate per cent. is but 27 cents on the $100 value, gives color to such a conclusion.

"Your petitioner begs leave to intimate to your honorable body, that if it shall be found that there is no mistake on the part of the collecting officers, but that the inequality arises from the tax having been imposed according to the rule of apportionment, that very strong reasons exist for the relief which Congress, and Congress only, can afford. According to the returns made to the census bureau, the average value of land in North Carolina is $6, in Maryland $50, and New Jersey $80 per acre.

"At the time the tax was imposed, the system of property upon which the rule of apportionment was founded had ceased to exist, and North Carolina, then, as now, had no representation in either House of Congress under that, or any other rule.

"The entire property, real and personal, of the State of North Carolina in 1860, did not exceed in value 500 millions of dollars, it is largely estimated at the present time at half that amount. By the repudiation of the war debt, every dollar of banking capital in the State was annihilated, and the loss thus occasioned has fallen most heavily on widows and orphans, and on literary and charitable institutions whose entire funds of support, in many instances, were vested in, and dependent upon, these institutions.

"Your petitioner, during a long course of life, has enjoyed more than ordinary opportunities for acquiring correct information with respect to the condition and resources of the State of North Carolina, and begs leave to assure your honorable body, that there is no fact stated in relation to the oppression likely to be produced by this law, or the enormous disproportion of the exactions under it, as compared with other States, which is not susceptible of the clearest proof, and he therefore humbly prays that it may be repealed."

This tax of twenty millions, "annually levied upon the United States," from the great inequality of its operation, even when confined to the non-slaveholding States, was levied for a single year only. It has been carried into effect in North Carolina, in some instances, most oppressively.

The average value of lands per acre in this State, is estimated by the Census Bureau at one tenth of those of New Jersey, but the poorest district in North Carolina pays the same tax as the richest in New York or Boston—Nay, more, three-fifths of the slaves are computed in the apportionment, and the number of whites, on whom the tax falls, is consequently diminished in proportion. The Revenue officers in the first district, for example, where an invading army, *preceding* the tax collector, laid *Plymouth*, like *Columbia*, in ashes, manumitted the slaves, foraged on town and country, under a most unwarrantable construction of the act of Congress, wrested from the impoverished owners the rate upon the value of their lots and houses, as assessed for State taxation in 1860.—The best house in the county in which I reside was burned by accident in 1861, and under the act of August, 1861, the owner was, in 1865, required to pay tax according to the valuation of 1860.

So much in relation to taxation. Let us now see what the right of representation amounts to at present and in prospective. In May, 1865, President Johnson invited William W. Holden, Esq., to visit Washington, and bring with him such gentlemen as he might select, to confer with him in relation to a re-organization of the State Government. He went on promptly, accompanied by Robert P. Dick, William H. Mason, W. R. Richardson, J. P. H. Ross, and John G. Williams, Esqs. Two days thereafter, the President instructed Gen'l. Schofield "to permit ex-Governor Swain, B. F. Moore, and William Eaton, and such others as are *unquestionably loyal*, and desire to confer with me as to the organization of the State, to visit Washington and to furnish them with passes and Government transportation."

The nine gentlemen above named, had repeated conferences with the President, at the conclusion of which Mr. Holden was appointed Provisional Governor, Robert P. Dick District Judge, a third member of Governor Holden's delegation District Attorney, a fourth Marshall, and a fifth Postmaster of the city of Raleigh.—No one of these gentlemen could take the test oath. Mr. Dick, who was in all other respects worthy and well qualified, was, together with the Provisional Governor, a member of the secesseding Convention, and voted for the ordinance of secession. He was, nevertheless, throughout the session, the earnest and eloquent advocate of civil liberty—voted and spoke against the proposed ordinance to punish sedition and exact test oaths, and insisted that the proceedings of the Convention should not take effect, until, and unless, sanctioned by a popular vote.

I trust I may be permitted, without offence to delicacy, to refer specially to the personal history of the second gentleman named in the telegram from the President to Gen. Schofield. He stands in relation to the bar of North Carolina, as Mr. Pettigrew did to the bar of your State. He was not less decidedly and conspicuously the advocate of the Union in every period of the contest, and was again and again, in greater peril of life, liberty and property, than owing to his suavity of manners and universal popularity, Mr. Pettigrew ever encountered.

I stated in my letter of the 19th that "I did not know of a single instance in any one of the Congressional districts of a person who could take the test-oath, who in 1860, would have regarded himself, or was considered by others, as one of the number who might reasonably aspire to a seat in the national councils." I am now at the seat of Government, have had repeated conferences with leading members of the General Assembly and other intelligent gentlemen, and have conversed with no one who dissents from this statement. Few gentlemen are so familiar with persons of all shades of political opinion as Governor Holden. If, in May, 1865, when requested by the President to summon to his aid gentlemen of unquestionable loyalty, he selected no one who could undergo the test of the oath referred to, it is fair to presume that he had no knowledge of any competent person who could. If Mr. Moore could not, who can?

I repeat, therefore, that the third section in connection with the test oath, is a *double disfranchisement* of nine-tenths of the people of North Carolina, and that I do not believe that a majority of the Committee of Fifteen, if accurately acquainted with our condition, would desire its adoption.

I have no disposition to deal in invective in relation to either the North or the South. The solemnity of the crisis should admonish every patriot to avoid it. I most earnestly desire the perfect restoration of the National Union, not merely in name, but in heart. Much of the unkindness which exists at present has been fomented by intemperate speakers and writers North and South and South and North. In too many instances the newspaper press has tended rather to excite, and inflame, than enlighten the public mind.

I know something of the history of the test oath. I have reason to believe that at the time that Governor Holden entered upon the discharge of his duties, the Attorney General of the United States (Mr. Speed) did not regard it as applying to him or his associate appointees. If not then, why now? I must not tax your patience, however, by extending my letter to unreasonable length, and therefore forbear, for the present, from entering further into a subject which may call for attention hereafter.

I remain, very truly and sincerely,

Your friend,

D. L. SWAIN.

Hon. Benjamin F. Perry,
Greenville C. H., S. C.

Meeting of the Craven County Agricultural and Wine Growing Association.—This Association met at the Theatre last evening, the President, Wm. B. Wadsworth, Esq., in the chair. The attendance was very good notwithstanding the cold weather.

Henry R. Bryan, Esq., delivered a neat, brief address, opening with some remarks on the late war, its effects upon the prosperity of the State, the gloomy political present, and the hopes of the future. He then entered upon the character of the soil and climate and the products of Eastern North Carolina, dwelling upon the rich swamp lands and the proper treatment of those wonderful poor, the manures needed, &c. The grape also claimed his attention, the cultivation of which he urged.

Mr. Bryan deprecated the tide of emigration, and called upon the young men of the State to stand by the old State and her glorious memories. He urged the re-establishment of our Common School system and the imperative necessity of general education. The address was listened to with marked interest, was well conceived and effectively delivered.

After the adoption of much valuable information was imparted by Col. R. S. Biddle, Wm. B. Wadsworth, Esq., Dr. P. E. Hines, Col. H. T. Guion, and others, on the modes of cultivating cotton, the effect of fertilizers, &c., and then the meeting adjourned.—*New. Com.*

Mullersville, Ga., Dec. 11.—H. V. Johnson has been re-elected U. S. Senator.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Mexican News.

New York, Dec. 12.

Maximilian had decided not to abandon the Empire, and a proclamation communicating the said fact had appeared.

The Susquehanna has arrived at Sacrificios from Vera Cruz. The Vera Cruz journal attribute to Sherman and Campbells arrival, the determination of Maximilian to remain, and thus call upon the Mexicans to prevent the absorption of the country with the United States.

Pinzon and Valdez attacked Seacambaro, according to Crudets, with twelve hundred men and four pieces of artillery, but were repulsed by the garrison, although it consisted of only four hundred Liberals. They retreated to Hilleanego and made three distinct attacks at Talasemgo, demanding its surrender. The garrison which consists of eight hundred Belgians and four hundred Mexicans repulsed every attack.

Havana, Dec. 8.

Among the passengers of the *Ellen* was the Private Secretary of Maximilian. He leaves for New York in the *Eagle*, and will thence proceed to Paris, *via* Southampton. He has been very private and reserved since his arrival, and it may be possible that he carries dispatches, or has particular business to leave Mexico.

New York Market.

New York, Dec. 12.

Flour moderately active. Southern, dull, $10.50 a $12.30. Fancy and extra $12.40 a $16. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull; mixed west 109. Beef more active, mess 18 a 18; extra 17 a 22. Pork more active, new mess 21½ a 21¾, old, 21, prime $17.90 a $18½. Cotton 1 a 2 cts. better and more active; middling uplands 34½. Naval Stores firm. Turpentine 65 a 68. Rosin $4½ a $10. Gold 1,37½.

The Congress.

Washington, Dec. 12.

In the House the bill for the regulation of appointments and removals from office, was taken up and discussed, and various amendments were offered and disposed of finally without conclusive action. The bill was postponed till to-morrow, and ordered to be printed, with all the pending amendments. After which the House adjourned.

In the Senate Mr. Davis followed Mr. Brown in opposition to the suffrage bill and pending amendments. After which Mr. Sprague in a written speech of considerable length, took ground in favor of universal suffrage. Several Senators made speeches on the pending amendments, including Doolittle, Buckalew and others. After which the vote was taken, which resulted in its rejection by a vote of 37 to 9.

Mr. Dixon offered an amendment to the bill to provide that no person who has not heretofore voted in this district shall be permitted to vote unless he shall be able, at the time of offering to vote, to read and write his own name, after debate, without action, on the amendment, the Senate adjourned.

A bill amendatory to the National currency act was reported in the House to-day. It provides for the organization of additional institutions, and to have the circulation more equitably distributed North and South.

From Washington.

Washington, Dec. 12.

The government has disapproved the settlement made by our Consul at London with Frazier, Trenholm & Co., relative to all claims upon Confederate property. The suits commenced by our Consul at Liverpool will therefore continue.

Congress—A New Government for North Carolina.

Washington, Dec. 13.

In the House, Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to establish civil government in North Carolina, and enable her to resume her former relations with the American Union. After a long preamble, the first section provides for holding a Convention at Raleigh, on the 20th of May, 1867, of 120 loyal citizens as delegates to frame a Constitution to be submitted to Congress for approval, modification or rejection.

The second section provides that all male resident citizens twenty-one years of age, without distinction of color who can read or write, or who own one hundred dollars or more, shall vote; provided that no one heretofore entitled to vote shall be disqualified from voting in said election.

The third section, prescribes qualifications for delegates to the Convention to be the same as for members of the House of Commons. And the oath to be administered, that on the 4th of March 1864, and at all times thereafter, I would willingly have complied with the requirements of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, issued on the 8th, December 1863, had a safe opportunity for so doing been offered me, that I was opposed to the continuance and the establishment of the so-called Confederate Government, and voluntarily gave no aid or encouragement thereto, but earnestly desired the success of the Union, and that I will henceforth faithfully support &c.

Section fourth, the Judge administering the oath, if he suspects falsehood may require other evidence, false swearing declared to be perjury.

Section 5th provides for opening of polls by the United States Marshal, who shall appoint Judges of election.

Section sixth provides compensation for Marshal.

Section 7th, declares the present government void and the functions of all State officers at an end.

Section 9th, gives the President the Military and Naval power to execute this law. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of assessors and collectors of Internal Revenue throughout the United States. Referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Hubbard, of New York, introduced a resolution which was agreed to authorizing the committee on public expenditures to hold a session in New York.

Mr. Cooper, of Tennessee, presented the credentials of the Representative from the second district of Alabama. Referred to the committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Bidwell, of California, introduced a resolution, which was referred, directing the Committee on Post Roads to enquire into the expediency of re-establishing the Southern overland mail route.

Congressional.

Washington, Dec. 13.

In the Senate, the debate was continued on the amendment of Mr. Dixon to the suffrage bill, which was finally voted down by a large majority.

Mr. Lane declared that the Southern States never should be re-admitted until they had conferred negro suffrage. That the whole matter was in the control of Congress, representing the loyal States, and that neither the President or Cabinet had anything to do with it.

Mr. Wilson said as soon as negro suffrage was established, the Democratic party, with that keen scent peculiar to it, would court the negro influence, and that the Wises and Letchers of the South would be after them, claiming relationship, and as the same blood did really roll in their veins they would bring affidavit to prove it if necessary.

The Senate passed, by a vote of 33 to 13, the bill conferring suffrage in the District of Columbia on colored persons, but excluding, in the language of the bill, those who may have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebels in the late rebellion.

A bill for a similar purpose, with unrestricted suffrage passed the House last session, and there is no doubt that the measure will become a law, as two-thirds or more in each branch are in favor of it.

In the House Mr. Stevens stated that he introduced the bill in relation to North Carolina, at the request of several gentlemen of that State.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of Tennessee, the Secretary of War was requested to furnish any information in the War Department relative to the New Orleans riot.

The discussion on the President's annual message was announced, and Mr. Ward of New York made a speech in which he generally denounced the President.

Senator Yates introduced a bill to-day which relating to the publication of the Constitutional amendment, which provides that upon information being received by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, of the ratification of any amendments to the Constitution by the requisite number of States, duly qualified to pass upon the same, it shall be the duty of the President of the Senate and the Clerk of the House to publish the same in the newspapers now authorized to publish the law. Specifying under their signatures that the amendment has been adopted and now is valid, and binding as a part of the Constitution. In the same manner as formerly certified to by the Secretary of State. The object of this is to deprive the President and Secretary of State of any action in the premises.

The delegation of North Carolina now here, prepared the bill which Thad Stevens introduced to-day to establish civil government in North Carolina.

Cable Dispatches.

Liverpool, Dec. 13.

Cotton. The Broker's Circulars report the sales for the week 72,000 bales. Market opened firmer, but closed quiet at a decline of [illegible]—Fair Orleans 16, middling 14¼, fair uplands 15¼, middling 14. Fair Mobile 15¼, middling 14.—The stock in port is estimated at 778,000 bales.

Paris, Dec. 13.

The *Moniteur* to day says the French government has received telegraphic dispatches from Marshal Bozine dated Dec. 3rd, which state that the Emperor Maximillian still remained in America, but his future movements were undecided.

Congressional.

Washington, Dec. 14.

Senate.—Mr. Fessenden, from the Finance committee, reported House bill to supply deficiences in the appropriation for fiscal year.—Passed.

The chairman laid before the Senate an inquiry in writing from the Secretary of the Senate, asking whether the Tennessee Senators should be paid from the time of their admission to the body or from the beginning of the present Congress. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

Dr. Boynton, chaplain, in prayer, thanked God that the government had jurisdiction over one place where all men were enfranchised.—(We suppose he meant the District of Columbia. If so, he is slightly mistaken.)

House.—Mr. Shellenberger presented a petition of the loyal people of Louisiana, asking Congress to establish a government under the care of the U. S. Government, for that State! The memorial was signed by Gov. Wells and many others. (Of course.)

Mr. Julian introduced a bill providing for Territorial governments for the *districts* lately in revolt against the U. S. The bill provides temporary territorial governments for all the late rebellious States except Tennessee, suffrage being given to all males without regard to color. All who have borne arms against the U. S., or who have held military office under the Confederacy, to be ineligible to hold office or vote.—Referred to the Reconstruction committee.

Tribute of Respect.

Columbian Hall, Trinity College, Dec. 3rd, 1866.

Whereas, an all wise God has seen fit in His Providence to remove from our midst, by death our beloved friend T. J. Watson, of Virginia, an honorable member of our Society, and

Whereas, by this sad event our hearts are filled with mourning, at the loss of one whose native talent, cultivated intellect and manners and indomitable industry, bid fair to make him a bright star in the sky of our Society's history, an honor to this Institution of Learning and a just source of pride to his parents, his relatives and friends, and to his glorious old native State, and

Whereas, We are sensibly touched with sympathy for the family of our deceased brother, whose hearts must be wring with anguish and disappointment at the loss of a darling member: therefore

Resolved, As a token of our grief and deep regret, that each member of this Society wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and

Resolved, As an expression of heart-felt sympathy that we do transmit a copy of these resolutions to the father and family of our deceased brother, praying that God the great comforter of the bereaved, will sustain them under their mournful dispensation of his Providence.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Raleigh *Sentinel* and Danville *Register*.

W. O. WOODS,
J. F. HOFFMAN,
J. W. REID,
} Committee.

Dec 14-1t

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of N. C., (Gold 35) (Silver 50) G. B.	35½
" Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	18
" Lexington at Graham	18
" Roxborough	30
" Wadesborough	18
" Thomasville	30
" Wilmington	16
" Commerce	15
" Washington	4
" Fayetteville	5
" Clinton	4
" Yanceyville	6
Miners' and Planters' Bank	25
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	22
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	15
Merchants' Bank, Newbern	23
Greensborough Mutual	5
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	22
Georgia "	23
Gold	140
Silver	125
Old Coupons	85
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	91
Old Sixes	8
Exchange on New York	¾