THE SENTINEL.

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Report of the President and Directors of The Internal Improvement Board.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, OFFICE OF THE B'D OF INTER'L IMPROVEMENTS.

Raleigh, December 8th., 1866. To the Homeable the General Assembly of North

Carolina !

GENTLEMEN. - The President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvements, during the present year, have had no funds under their No power of investigation into the conduct of the Public Works in which the State has an interest, is conferred on this corporation, and none of these works have declared any by dends; and we can, therefore, impart lit tle information in relation to them, beyond what may be derived from the reports of the officers of the several companies. The Rail Raid Companies at the close of the war were without money, much of their rolling stock worn out and destroyed, and many bridges and is put buildings destroyed. All of them needed many new raits and much repairing of their tracks, &c. The rapidity with which these damages have been repaired, the necessary motive power supplied, and everything done to put them in excellent condition, is not less surprising than gratifying. To accomplish these tract debts, and although all of them have done a far greater business, both as to travel

and freight, than could have been expected, the

impoverished condition of the country being

considered, none of them have overcome their

debts or made a dividend. The members of this Board made a trip through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal duridg the past Pall. Sea going vessels, draw ing six feet water, are tugged through it. It is espairie of transporting, by a safe and cheap mand navigation, all the products of that fer-Sound and its tributaries, even if stimuhat all to the production (which might easily be A vessel loaded at Newbern, or at any of cans on Albemarle or Pamtico Sound, can y way of this Canal, into Chesapeake Bay from the head of this Bay, by the Delaware and the apeaks Canal, to the Delaware River, then up Delaware River, by way of Philadelphia and Trenton, and though the Baritan Canal to New York, without going to wa. The State owns \$350,000 of stock in this canal Company. It was feared by many that this Canal would fill up. It has now been in successful operation some ten years, side-wheel steamers frequently running through it, and its use has removed all fears as to, its cancacy. It has one tide lock, built of hewn granite, and of ample size.

When party politics shall cool down so as to give business and enterprise a feeling of security, that fertile region will supply abundant freight, the only thing wanting, under good management, to make good dividends to the holders of

the stock of this Company.

Most of the stock of this Company is held by non residents of the State. The officers and stockholders of the Company, in an interview we had with them, expressed their readiness willingness to afford every facility to the Commissioners; appointed under an ordinance of the Convention, to examine into the management of the Company. These Cominvestigation and report. It is recommended that you grant them further time to execute their commission.

The State owns stock in the Atlantic and North Carolina Rangood to the amount of \$1.066,500; and that Road owes the State a balance of about \$180,000 loaned to the Company by the State and secured by mortgage. the terms of the loan, they can make no divipany proposes to pay off this debt in the bonds of the State, sold to raise the money loaned to them or that the State take stock in the Company for the balance due the State. If this debt were subscribed as a stock in the Company, its present increasing business and small indebted st give reason to hope that the Company might begin to pay dividends at an early day We recommend that the State take stock to the amount of this debt due the State."

We have no special suggestions to make in regard to the Wilmington & Weldon, Wilmington & Wanchester, and North Carolina Railroads, The reports of these Companies encourage the hope that they may be able, at no distant day, resume the payment of dividends.

ant of interest held by the State. by the way of stock or mortgage, in other roads, we refer to the late Report of the Public Treas-

Three of these works are incomplete, and not likely to yield income to the State or other stockholders until the original designs can be secomplished; to wit; the Western North Carolofa Railroad,-the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, -- and the Western (Coalfields) Raliford. The aggregate amount of the State's Interest in them, by way of stock, and by way of toan or exchange of the State's bonds, about \$3,000,000. It is the manifest interest of the State at large, and especially so of the people residing near the projected routes, that hey should be completed as soon as practicable. But the Board has no means of acquiring intermation as to the most practicable means of accomplishing the work, save what will be communicated by the reports of these corporations, and members of your body immediately repreenting the sections to be especially benefitted.

No reference is made to the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, because the stock held by the State in this road has been sold under an ordinance of the late State Convention,

The Board deems it proper to submit for your ensideration some suggestions of a general character, touching the interests of the State in

all our Public Works. Under existing laws, the only supervision or cofitrol which this Board can exercise over the works, in which the State is interested, is by the appointment of Directors and State proxy It complaints be made that there is any mal administration prejudicial to the State, the Board has no power of supervision or investigation to scertain whether these complaints be well or ill anded. They have no power to give any instructions to the agents of the State. There is danger that in making these appointments, partizanship, which ought to have no influence.

THESENINE

SEMI--WEEKLY.

"I WOULD BATHER BE RICHT THAN BE PRESIDENT" -- Henry Clay.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1867.

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may not be ignored. When this is the case, the

stability in the conduct of these works, which

is essential to the success of all business opera-

tions, is liable to disturbance by the fickle mu-

tations of partizan ascendancy. When the line of a road or canal has been located, or especially

when the work shall have been completed, it is

believed that the stimulus of personal interest would cause these works to be better managed,

if the chie' management were committed to the

individual stockholders, the State retaining the

power to be represented by a proxy at the meetings of the stockholders, and the power to re-

sume the appointment of Directors, if experience

shall prove that the individual stockholders take any advactage of the State. If this proxy

should be appointed in reference to his fitness

for the duty, and paid for his services, with ample powers of investigation, and the duty of

reporting on the interest of the State in each

work, it is believed that it would result in the

better management of our public works. It is not perceived how the individual stockholders

could manage the works so as to enure to their

benefit, without, at the same time, benefitting

the State; but lest ingenuity should devise some

mode of management, giving advantage to indi-

vidual stockholders over the State, the power

should be reserved to the State to fall back on

We believe all these works would be better

nanaged if the responsibility of the managers

were less divided. At present, the three roads

in which the State owns two-thirds of the stock,

are managed, each, by twelve directors, eight being appointed by this Board, and four by the

individual stockholders. It is believed they

would be better managed by five than by twelve;

these five being paid by the corporation a rea-

sonable per diem and mileage, while engaged in

their duties, and the right to travel free abol-

If these suggestions should be deemed judi-

tous, the several charters, as to the powers of

he State proxy, and the scaling of votes in an-

and meetings, should be revised and placed on

an equitable and fair basis. Under the charters of the three Railroads, in which the State owns

two thirds of the stock, the powers of the State

proxy are not the same, in the proportion to the stock owned by the State. No reason is per-

the 41st section, chapter 218, of the act of 1854,

hartering the Western North Carolina Railroad

Company, in which the State own two thirds of

the stock, it is provided that in the annual

meetings of the stockholders, "the State shall be entitled to a pro-rate vote on her stock of

one-third, according to the representation of individual stock in the meeting." / According

to the interpretation placed on this proviso, as

this Board is informed, the State wields at the

annual meetings but nominal influence, in a corporation in which it owns two thirds of the

If the power to appoint a single proxy, or agent, to represent the State, and to investigate

and report on their management, should be con-

terred on the Board, they should have the pow-er to pay such proxy a smitable compensation

Under existing charters, the State is bound,

upon certain contingencies, to issue her bonds

credit they will bring, in currency, little more

than half their par value; but ly a fiction, long

practiced and sanctioned by the General Assem-

dy when their market value approached near

to par, they are purchased by the corporations,

nominally at par, when in fact they contribute

but about ball their face towards accomplish-

ing the work for which they were issued. This

is a disastrons use of the State's credit. Your

attention is called to this matter, in the hope

The Revenue Lines of this State, applicable to

In December of 1864, the Commissioners of

the Sinking Fund submitted to the General

Assembly a report touching this subject, which,

owing to the imperating perils of the war, did not receive mature consideration. We submit

an extract from their report, as an appendix to

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New Publications.

We are indebted to the publishers, E. H.

Butler & Co., of Philadelphia, for a copy of

their "Grammar of the Latin Language,

School Edition, by William Bingham, A. M.

of North Carolina. The study of the grammat

al construction of a language with the aid of

the books now in use is generally dry and un-

interesting to every beginner. He is obliged to

memorize much without perceiving the bearing

which the tedious details can bave upon his ulti-

mate success. It is the object of the work before

us to remedy many of these deficiencies. Mr.

Bingham not only states bald facts and laws,

but gives also the philosophical principles upon

rules ab britto from the first few pages with

shoulent and comprehensible examples illus-

tractive of them. In order to attain this object

he has been obliged to change the usual order

of the school books. He gives first the substantives, then the verbs with their conjugations,

and afterwards proceeds to adjectives, pronouns,

irregular verbs, adverbs, &c. This plan en-

he is progressing daily in knowledge of the lan-

guage. If this were the only improvement,

Mr. Bingham would deserve the thanks of every

student of the classics. But Mr. Bingham, after

a careful examination of all the best German,

English and American authorities, has adopted

all their excellencies and embodied them in his

work. We do but an act of simple justice to

bim in commending this "First book in Latin"

to the notice of teachers, and hope in due time

to welcome the book which he promises to pre-

The bill for setting aside the late municipal election in Baltimore, by holding another on

the first Wednesday in Fedruary next, will un-

pare on the subject of Latin composition.

-Philadelphia Age.

doubtedly become a law.

ourages the scholar by enabling him to see that

which they are based.

JONATHAN WORTH,

President, ex officio, of the

Board of Internal improvements.

Railroads, and other public works, ought to be

evised and amended.

that you may be able to devise some remedy for

large amount, in aid of the unfinished

ceived why they should not be the same

her present rights, whenever the General Assem-

ly shall deem it expedient.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Test-oath Pronounced Unconstitutional

by the Supreme Court. The United States Supreme Court, when their opinion in the Indiana military commission cases was announced, prohibited reports from being made for publication, but the rule has been relaxed on condition that the publishers state that the reports are from reporters' notes, and not from the official manuscripts of the judges. The following report is from the short-hand notes of Mr. D. F. Murphy, one of the conduc tors of the Reporter, and for many years a wellknown reporter of the United States Senate: Mr. Justice Field (having delivered the opin-

ion of the court in the case of Cummings vs. The State of Missouri) proceeded to say: I am also instructed by the court to deliver opinion in the matter of the petition of A

H. Garland. On the second of July, 1862, Congress passed an act prescribing an oath to be taken by every person elected or appointed to any office of nonor or profit under the Government of the United States, either in the civil, military, or naval departments of the public service, except the President of the United States, before entering upon the duties of his office, and before being entitled to its salary or other emoluments. On the 24th of January, 1865, Congress passed a supplementary act, extending its provisions so as to embrace attorneys and compsellors of the courts of the United States, which provides that after its passag, no person shall be admitted as an attorney or counsellor to the bar of the Supreme Court, and after the 4th of March. 1865, to the bar of any circuit or district court of the United States, or of the Court of Claims, or be allowed to appear and he heard by virtue of any previous admission or any special power of attorney, unless he shall have first taken and

subscribed the oath prescribed in the act of Ju-

ly 2, 1862. The act also provides that the oath

shall be preserved among the files of the court;

and if any person take it falsely he shall be

guilty of perjury, and, upon conviction, shall be subject to the pains and penalties of that of At the December term of 1860, the petitioner was admitted as an attorney and counsellor of this court, and took and subscribed the oath then required. By the second rule as it then existed, it was only requisite to the admission of attorneys and counsellors of this court that they should have been such officers for the three previous years in the highest courts of the States to which they respectively belonged, and that their private and professional character should appear to be fair. In March, 1865, this rule was changed by the addition of a clause requiring the administration of the oath in conform-

ity with the act of Congress.
In May, 1861, the State of Arkansas, of which the petitioner was a citizen, passed an ordinance of secession which purported to withdraw the State from the Union, and afterwards, in the same year, by another ordinance, attached herself to the so called Confederate States, and by not of the Congress of that Confederacy, she was received as one of its members. The peti tioner followed the State and was one of her representatives, first in the lower House, and afterwards in the Senate of the Congress of that roots. In the present condition of the State's at the time of the surrender of the Confederates

forces to the armies of the United States In July, 1865, he received from the President of the United States a full pardon for all offences committed by him by participation, direct or implied, in the rebellion. He now produces this pardon, and asks permission to continue to practise as an attorney and counsellor of the court, without taking the oath required by the act of January 24, 1865, and the rule of this court, which he is unable to take by reason of the offices he held under the Confederate Government.

He rests his application principally upon two grounds : First, that the act of January 24. 1865, so far as it affects his status in the court, is unconstitutional, and void; second, that if the act be constitutional he is released from compliance with its provisions by the pardon of the President. The oath prescribed by the act is as follows: 1. That the deponent has never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since he has been a citizen thereof. 2. That he has not voluntarily given aid, countenance, conn sel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto, 3. That he has never sought, accepted, or attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatsoever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility t the United States. 4. That he has not yielde a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto. -5. That he will support and detend the Consti tution of the United States against all enembs

foreign and domestic, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, This last clause is promissory only, and requires no consideration. The questions present ed for our determination arise from the other clauses. These all relate to past acts. Some of these acts constituted, when they were commit ted, offences against the criminal laws of the country, and some of them may or may not have been offences, according to the circumstances under which they were committed and the motives of the parties. The first clause covers one form of the crime of treason, and the affiant must declare that he has not been guilty of this crime, not only during the war of rebellion, but during any period of his life since he has been a citizen. The second clause goes beyond the limits of treason, and embraces not only the giving of aid and encouragement of a treasonable nature to a public enemy, but also the giving of assistance of any kind to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States. The third clause applies to the seeking, acceptance, or exercise, not only of offices created for the pur pose of more effectually carrying on hostilities. but also of any of those offices which are required in every community, whether in peace or war, for the administration of justice and the preservation of order. The fourth clause not only includes those who gave a cordial and active support to the hostile government, but also those who yielded a reluctant obedience to the existing order established without their co ope-

The statute is directed against parties who have offended in any of the particulars embra-ced by these clauses, and its object is to ex-

clude them from the profession of the law, or stitution provides that the President"shall have at least from its practice in the courts of the power to grant reprieves and pardons for of United States. As the oath prescribed cannot lences against the United States, except in them operates as a legislative decree of perpetual | ferred is unlimited, with the exception stated exclusion. An exclusion from any of the pro- it extends to every offence known to the law, fessions or any of the ordinary avocations of and may be exercised at any time after its comlife for past conduct can be regarded in no mission, either before legal proceedings are taken, provided for ascertaining the parties upon whom not subject to legislative control. Congress can the act is intended to operate, and, instead of neither limit the effect of his pardon nor ex lessening, increases its objectionable character. clude from its exercise any class of offenders.-All enactments of this kind partake of the nature. The benign prerogative of mercy reposed in of bills of pains and penalties, and are subject him cannot be fettered by any legislative re-to the constitutional inhibition against the pass striction. Such being the case, the inquiry sage of bills of attainder, under which general arises as to the effect and operation of a pardon. designation they are included. In the exclusion this point all the authorities concur. A par sion which the statute adjudges, it imposes a punishment for some of the acts specified, which the offence and the guilt of the offender, and were not punishable, or may not have been pun ishable, at the time they were committed; and for all the acts it adds a new punishment to that in the eye of the law the offender is as inthat then prescribed, and it is thus brought nocent as if he had never committed the offence within the fourth inhibition of the Constitution. If granted before conviction, it prevents any of against the passage of an ex post facto law.

In the case of Cummings vs. The State of Missouri, just decided, we had on a son to consider at length the meaning of a bill of attainand an expost facto law in the chance of the Con-stitution forbidding their passage by the States. and it is unnecessary to repeat here what we there said. A like prohibition is contained in the Constitution against enactments of this kind by Congress, and the argument presented in that case against certain clauses of the constitution of Missouri is equally applicable to the act of Congress under consideration in this case.

The profession of an attorney and counsellor is not like an office created by an act of Con-gress, which depends for its continuance, its powers, and its emoluments on the will of its reator, and the possession of which may be ur-leved with any conditions not prohibited by the Constitution. Attorneys and counselare not elected or appointed in the manner prescribed by the Constitution for the election or appointment of such officers. They are officers of the court, admitted as such by its order, upon evidence of their possessing sufficient legal learning and tair character. Since the statute of 4th. Henry IV., it has been the practice in England, and it has always been the practice in this country, to obtain this evidence by an examination of the parties. In this court, the fact of the admission of such officers in the highest court of the States to which they respectively belong, for three years preceding their application, is regarded as sufficient evidence of the possession of the requisite legal learning, and the statement of counsel moving their admission sufficient evidence that their private and professional character is fair. The order of admission is the judgment of the court that the parties possess the requisite qualifications as attorneys and counsellors, and are therein. From its entry the parties become officers of the court, and are responsible to it

for professional misconduct. They hold their office during good behavior, and can only be deprived of it for misconduct, ascertained and declared by the judgment of been afforded. Their admission and their ex-clusion are not the exercise of a mere ministerial the constitutional amendment by the Southern The court is not in this respect the regster of the edicts of any other body. - It is the d Appeals of New York in the matter of the my officers of the court, but officers whose duties relate almost exclusively to proceedings of a judicial nature, and hence their appointment may, with propriety, be entrusted to the courts; and the latter, in performing this duty, may very justly be considered as engaged in the exercise of their appropriate judicial functions. In exparts Secomb, a mandamus to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Minnesota to vacate an order removing an attorney and counsellor was denied by this court on the ground that the removal was a judicial act.

"We are not aware of any case," said the ourt, "where a mandamus was issued to an inferior tribunal commanding it to reverse or annature a judicial act, and within the scope of its jurisdiction and discretion." And in same case the court observed that "it has been mon law courts, that it rests exclusively with come one of its officers as an actorney and coun | is futile. The Tribute is of opinion that sellor, and for what causes he ought to be removed." The attorney and counsellor, being by the solemn judicial act of the court clothed upon him to appear for suitors and to argue causes, is something more than a mere indul gence, revokable at the pleasure of the court or at the command of the Legislature; it is a right of which he can only be deprived by the judgment of the court for moral or professional delinquency. The Legislature body undoubtedly prescribe qualifications for the office, with exclusive jurisdiction, prescribe qualifications for the pursuit of any of the ordinary avocations of life; but to constitute a qualification, the ondition or thing prescribed must be attainable, in theory at least, by every one. That gress had the power claimed for it, all exhorts which from the nature of things, or the past condition or conduct of the party, cannot be with since they are powerless to resist any law attained by every citizen, does not fall within which the Supreme court would enforce. But if no the definition of the term. To all those by whom it is unattainable it is a disqualification which operates as a perpetual bar to the office. high spirited people would concede it of The question in this case is not as to the power own accord after re-admission, than yield it to of Congress to prescribe qualifications, but whether that power has been exercised as a means for the infliction of punishment against the prohibition of the Constitution. That this result cannot be effected in lirectly by a State under the form of creating qualifications, we change back case 1 so the morning checks have held in the case of Commings vs. The that had been consent the day before to the State of Missouri, and the reasoning upon which amount of \$29.842.48 that conclusion was reached applies equally to similar action on the part of Congress,

be taken by these parties, the act as against cases of impeachment." The power thus con other light than as a punishment for such con-duct. The exaction of the oath is the mode and judgment. This power of the President is don reaches both the punishment prescribed to when the pardon is full it releases the punishthe penalties and disabilities consequent upon conviction from attaching. If granted after conviction, it removes the penalties and disabilities, and restores him to all his civil rights It makes him as it were a new man," and gives him a new credit and capacity. There is only this limitation to its operation: it does not re-store offices forfeited, or property or interests vested in others in consequence of the conviction and judgment. The pardon produced by the petitioner is a full pardon for all offences by him committed arising from participation di rect or implied in the rebellion, and is subject to certain conditions which have been complied with. The effect of this pardon is to relieve the petitioner from all penalties and disabilities at tached to the offence committed by his participation in the rebellion. So far as that offence s concerned he is thus placed beyond the reach of punishment of any kind; but to exclude him by reason of that offence from continuing in the enjoyment of previously acquired right is to enforce a punishment for that offence notwith-standing the pardon. If such exclusion can be effected by the execution of an expurgatory oath covering the offence, the pardon may be avoided, and that accomplished indirectly which cannot be reached by direct legislation. It is not within the constitutional power of Congress thus to inflict punishment beyond the

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reach of Executive elemency.

From the petitioner, therefore, the oath required by the act of January 24, 1865, cannot, be exacted, even were that act not subject to any other objection than the one just stated. It follows, from the views expressed, that the

prayer of the petitioner must be granted.

The case of R. H. Marr is similar in its main features to that of the petitioner, and his must be granted; and the amendment to the second rule of the court, which requires the oath prescribed by the act of January 24, 1965, to be entitled to appear as such and conduct causes | taken by attorneys and counsellors, having been unadvisedly adopted, must be rescinded, and it

Reconstruction at the Latest Dates.

The Tribune had an article on vesterday on States as proceeding from generous and creditable motives, admits that the amendment is a exercise of judicial power, and has been so held failure, concedes that the Supreme Court is a numerous cases. It was so held by the Court | rock on which the Republican party is likely to split if it attempts to circumnavigate the application of Cooper for admission. "Attor. Constitution, and Jumps to the conclusion that neys and counscilors," said that court, "are not Congress must take the matter in hand and re Constitution; and lumps to the conclusion, that organize the Southern States on the basis of impartial suffrage, alike for the negroes and the rebels. We admit the premises, but question the inference. We crave to be informed whence Congress derives its authority to regulate suffrage in the States. That body can pass no such law as the Tribune proposes without an amendment to the Constitution conferring power, and thirteen States can as effectually defeat such an amendment as the one now pen

The Tribune would seem to regard its pro posal in the light of a compromise. Congress demands negro suffrage, and objects to rebel suffrage; the South grants rebel suffrage, but nul its decision, where the decision was in its retuses negrosuffrage; and the Tribane proposes that the differences shall be settled by confer the ring impartial suffrage on both. It Congress and the States concerned had co equal jurisdicwell settled by the rules and practice of com- tion over the subject, this might be an equitable barter; but inasmuch as Congress is destithe courts to determine who is qualified to be- tute of all power in the premises, the proposal suffrage must inevitably come, in spite of all barriers erected by Congress; and negro suffrage, in spite of all opposition by the States, with his office, does not hold it as a matter of therefore urges the prompt and graculal congrace and favor; the right which it confers cossion by both of what cannot be permanently withheld, and the avoidance of intermediate agitation. But is it not equally true that the restoration of the Stat a must inevitably come and that it is even more expedient to avoid the growing alienation and bad feeling occasioned by their exclusion !

If the South rejects every proffered condition of restoration other than the Constitution, it chich, he must conform, as it may, where it has exercises an unquestionable right. But when Congress overstees the Constitution to impose conditions, its laws will have no more hinding authority than the Tribune's advice. The South is just as free to spurn one as the other. If Contions to the Southern people might be dispensed gro suffrage cannot prevail without the consent of the South, the chances are greater than a proud impotent menaces which the threatener cannot make good N. 1. World

HEAVY BASE BORRERY - (b) National Ex-

The accounts were settled the evening before, and all the check, while were left on the table "These views are further strengthened by a were placed in a drawer on the top of a sum of consideration of the effect of the pardon produced by the petitioner and the nature of the the classic were missing. Suspicion attaches to pardoning power of the President. The Con-

THE SENTINEL.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The circulation of the Santinut makes it one of the most desirable mediums of advertising in the

Advertisements, occupying the space of 10 lines of minion type or less, which we call a square, we charge as follows for insertion in the weekly

For one insertion.	\$1	011
For two insertions,	1	50
For one month,	3	00
For two months,		9.0
For six months,	1.7	0.0
For one year,	20	0.0
JOB WORK executed with neatness at	the	FRET

General News.

A LIFE LONG AND BLOODY FEED. - The Louis ille journals states that two families of Carter ounty, Tennessee, named Roberts and John stone, have been waging a bloody war between each other for twenty years, during which time fourteen men have lost their lives. On the evening of the 5th instant the vendetta came to a bloody end in the streets of Elizabethtown, l'ennessee, by the sole surviving males of the Roberts and Johnstones. They engaged in a personal altercation which resulted fatally to both. The domestic war originated about a very trifling affair.

Five different persons officiated as Governor of Maine within the space of twelve months, beginning in March, 1843.

The Massachusetts Legislature on Friday in-structed the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the reading and writing qualification of voters.

A writer in a New York paper makes the following beid statement about borax: "All the borax hitherto in the world has been obtain ed from a lake in Thibet in Asia, and some, though not much, from Northern Italy.

A man has been arrested in New York and put under \$300 bonds for violation of the act to prevent cruelty to animals. His offence was setting a dog to worry a cat.

Works are to be constructed in Alabama for the manufacture of railroad iron from native ore, which is abundant. The St. Louis Republicin boasts that such enterprises will lead ultimately to Southern independence.

A little bay in Pittsburgh, Pa., got up early on Christmas morning to a certain what Santa Claus had put in his stocking, and in passing the stove set his night clothse on fire, and was dead in a few bours.

A man in Lower Windsor township, Pennsylvania, on Thursday last, attempted to burn his wife up, as he alleged she had burnt a fence rail. By a desperate effort the woman escaped from the horrible fate intended by her fiendisa A young lady at Berlin committed suicide re-

cently because her betrothed was among the killed at Sadowa. She was playing one of Beethoven's sonatos on the piano, when she suddenly left the instrument, opened a wiadow, and dashed herself on the pavement be-

Millard Fillmore, William G. Faroo, John M. Hutchison, and other leading citizens of Butfalo, have organized a club to which the initiation fee is one hundred dollars, annual dues fifty dollars.

An exchange says that it is just as sensible a move to undertake to get married without cour ting, as to attempt any business without advertising. Both often prove abortive.

The receipts of cotton at all the Southern ports during the past week exhibit a falling off of about seventeen thousand bales, as compared with the previous week.

General Sterling Price arrived in St. Louis . ast Saturday, and the people there gave h cordial reception, overwhelming him with ten ders of private hospitality, but he declined all.

The Union Tennessee State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor meets the 22nd of February. A number of counties in East Tennessee recommend the renomination of Governor Brownlew.

The Michigan Legislature have passed resolutions thanking Congress for passing the District suffrage bill over the President's veto and tavoring the impeachment of the President,

The Sheriff of Texas county, Missouri, while trying to arrest a party of six, on the 6th inst., was resisted. Two of his posse were killed and three wounded.

It is said in St. Louis that the radicals in the Missouri Legislature popose modifying the requirements of the test oath so that preachers and school teachers can pursue their avocations without taking it.

IF THE PRESIDENT SHOWED BE IMPRACHED What THEN! - There seems to be a universal popular impression that if President Johnson doubt be impeached and deposed, the presi dent of the Senate, who by law succeeds would continue to hold the place during the number of period of Mr. Johnson's term. This The same law which designates the position of the Senate as the next in succession when the offices of President and Vice-President shall both tall vacant, provides also for an immediate presidential election to fill the two vaccent offices. If President Johnson is deposed, we shall have a new providential election this year - New York World.

Southern Outputs Association .- The sale of the tokets of this association began on vest rday, and a large number of tickets were old. Among the purchasers was the Rt. Rev. Bishop McGill, wao bought five tickets, one of which he set wide for the benefit of the associarion. Who will follow the liberal xample of the most worthy. Bishop. - Red. Whig, 17th.

The Methodist Centenary collection now foots over \$3 800 000 and it is not all in yet. It will probably reach \$4,000,000 Of this sum Daniel Drew, of New York, gave \$500,000; Mr. Band will, of Ohio, \$500,000; Mr. Rich, of Bestidi. \$75,000, and many others from \$20,000 to \$30. 000 cach

It is believed that the emigration to America from Ireland and the Continent, this spring a d ummer, will be the greatest on record

A Washington correspondent was the base lecision of the Supreme Court on the Test Oath will undoubtedly influence the action of the Executive to some practical extent, and we may confidently expect that the South will be relie ved from the alternative of having either the tew small civil offices there thated y is increase Yankees, or being deprived of m cance of r. facilities altogether.

Ground's Couron CROP - Prominent factors have estimated the probable cotton crop of the present year, taking the receipts thus far as a crierion, at 1,750,000 bales. The estimate is n garded as a close one.