THE SENTINEL.

Saturday, January 19, 1867.

Enter The Association of the Ass

billey of more tore or prove and of the first second which they have adopted, but we intelligible idea of it. We must let r what we have heard, supply the lack. Some months ago, a requisition we fation of the land, ended, an in the pulgment of God such conduct has ever eroled, in defect The invador was driven off, and the country lost to the inhuman Phillip Polatol, because of a policy to arly as inhere ar-

is now but an expense to Russia. She dreadcontribution, mercy, would long since S achieved there what they have never tailed to achieve everywhere

of wealth and power.

All these examples should head us to a policy of kindness, to a proclamation of peace induced and store in a fall obsentive. The day of policy in the South - by which homestead of the brethren who, having strayed we many that savelite to party organizations, strong upon Goy Worth for his delivery. The t om it, are anxious to return. This done—and the sooner it is done the better - the disolations the war has caused will be removed, and the

noble sentiments constitute the concluding por- professions are entitled to their fair quota of ernor." tion of the Hon, Reverly Johnson's speech, in the energy and intellect of the land, it is a creat the United States Senate, a few days ago, upon error that prompts our up rising youth to rush the repeal of the thirteenth section of the act of into them as of yore, under the delusive and to affect the power of the President to grant a connecce of the fairest opportunities for a livegeneral amnesty. We should be gratified, if librard we had the space, to publish the greater part, or the whole, of this admirable and statesman-like effort,-worthy, as it is, of the Senate in its palmy days, before the present [era of small politicians. His entire argument demonstrates conclusively that the only power of Congress over the remission of offences is to ; in any department of labor. And there is not repeal the statute creating them, not to pardon a State on earth in which well directed labor offenders. That is vested in the Executive alone by the Constitution. It is within his Carolina. We have the diversity of soil, the province to pardon the single offender, either water power and the manufacturing canabilities before or alter conviction, or to make a general amnesty proclamation. Of the last the courts are bound to take notice, while of the first thet may require the certificate of the State Department. The section repealed, therefore, neither qualifies nor limits the power belonging to the President by the very terms of the Constitution. This has been fully decided by the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of the test-oath. "This power of the latice control.

We would that the patriotic aspirations of and point unerringly to the consequences of a release the country. releases and vindictive policy towards our the country. The time has been when action on toil was Stranie laster ...

Learned Professions vs. Labor,

of course. No class of society is more necessary or more us ful. It is from their ranks, mainly,

power of the country be greatly enhanced, its possible way, we key there are greatly prosperity enlarged, and its ability to meet the transfer time to come. The struggle, now, is expenses the war has entailed upon us place of the along time to come. The struggle, now, is beyond all doubt, its credit consequently he not to the means of sub-istence and support, and not to the empty 1 aut to of place and prefer put upon as high if not a higher footing that that of any other nation in the world, and we be again what God, I trust, designs us to be, brethren forever, having but one flag, "the glorious old stars and stripes," to light for."

There are openings on all sides The field of enterprise is limitless, and every young man can consult his peculiar antitudes, Health, subriety, energy and industry, are capitals enough to begin the new race with, and if to these are added intelligence and education, so much the better can accomplish greater results than in North and the mineral wealth, to employ the best en ergies of millions and to build up a thriving and powerful commonwealth -- powerful in all the elements of genuine greatness.

We cannot look to professional men to make these resources available. Their development must depend on educated labor and muscle and we hope soon to see the effete ideas of the past ertirely obliterated. Let our young menbe impressed with the truth that learning and President (say the Court) is not subject to legis knowledge can be as well applied to the cultivation of the earth as to the abstrusities of the

closet or the triumples of the forum ; that the testion the emment Senator could find an ecto in the most finished education, so far from being preshearts of the dominant party and of the whole righted is recitered a double blessing, by being people of the North. The histo cal plustria devoted to pursuits that are calculated to all tions which he cites are pregnant with varietal vance the industrial, metal and see al interests of Internal Improvement of the State, made to

Supreme Court-Case of Wm. H. Hughes. Over sixty gentlemen, within the fast few This case, which has occupied the autention of Norm Carolina to the practice of the honor-and interesting one, and we regret that we are "The history of the European works periods at probability of Law. Personally, we not in possession of all the facts and legal cs even still note striking a samples of the instruction of the instruction of distinction in points involved, in order to give the reader an

in the six result are in a second and the second se Some months ago, a requisition was rest "His boost was the product of the learned pro-register a thorsand sy much of parameters that these executions, has examined his devias for at heast a precations livelihood, baying parchased goods of sundry parties in these executions, has examine of boost, his devias while so is any broader and more expansive fields the city of New York upon false pretences, and her spread broad broad them. We must have lawyers, absconded so that the due course of law, agreeably to the statutes of that State, could not be enforced. The officer from that State presented owing to the peculiar nature of their habits and to Governor Worth all the papers, duly execupurshift, that our leading public characters are to ted, necessary to sustain the requisition of insurrection; she has vainly endeavored to pre-pursities, that our leading public characters are to-vent or guard against them by lorce. Kindness be drawn Aud at is owing, principally, to-Gov. Fenton, Gov. Worth, after due considerthe start, to the commentate that the legal ation; ordered the delivery of Mr. Hughes to prodession in this country, in the past, has been the proper officer, and he was taken to New Austria, because of a like stora policy. It is the chief avenue to policial preferment,-that York and legally committed to prison. After a lost her German possessions, and is soon, unless its ranks have been so over-crowded. But the short time, we understand, Mr. Hughes, by her treatment of Hungary is changed, to be result has been that, where one has succeeded some means, obtained bail for his appearance at that country, which might be made the source and attained a respectable position at the bar, court, at a given time, in the city of New York. weath and power. All these examples should lead us to a policy twenty have fallen by the way side or foitered. He came to his home at Henderson, and did

case was fully investigated, and Gov. Worth issued the order for his reddelivery, upon which Mr. Heghes such out the writ of habeas corpus. The case was brought before the Supreme Court, and that body rendered its decision on vesterday. The order of the Court is this : "The Court orders W. H. Hughes to be delivered, by the Marshal of the Court, to the Sherifl of Granville, to the end that he may be surrendered to James P. Bennett, Agent of the State of New The foregoing cloquently expressed and And while, is us have aiready observed, the York, in obedience to the warrant of the Gov-

We hope to be able to lay before our readers a correct history of this whole matter, and the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case. The July 17, 1862, the object of which repeal was minous idea that they off r the test chances of course of Gov. Worth, in all this matter, has shown his great devotion to the laws and to the Constitution ; and while he has exhibited a proper regard for the rights and welfare of our individual citizens, he has equally exhibited a purpose to discharge his duty fully to citizens. of other States.

Citizens of North Carolina, who obey the laws and prove themselves worthy, may rely upon the protection and kind consideration of Gov. Worth, but those who are lawless, and, in the recklessness of the times, will attempt to defraud citizens of other States of their just rights, need not hope for immunity from him. The highest glory of North Carolins, and that which gives us the greatest pride, is, that her people and her merchants are just, reliable men, and will pay their honest debts, if it be possible. Nothing could sooner destroy that honorable reputation, than for the Executive and judicial officers of the State to be indifferent to the claims of the citizens of other States against our own people, by screening in any way fugitives from justice, or those people of our State who seek to commit trespasses upon those of other States, and then fly homeward for pro-

Board of Internal Improvements.

We publish, to day, the report of the Board the L gislature at its recent session. Its sug-

the efficiency and good management of the

Rail Roads now in existence, and the extension

f the system. Their success will depend al-

together upon their control. The amount

The question propounded by the Board to

the Legislature, or rather its suggestion to that

ment of Directors and place the entire manage-

ment of the Roads in the hands of the individ

ual Stockholders, we consider a good one. The

State, in the nature of things, cannot be sup-

posed to be as intensely interested in the pecu

niary interest of the Roads, as private individ-

uals. She must look to the general good, the

interests which bear at all points upon her

prosperity. Experience also has shown that

economy is not a prime consideration, always,

with those who manage State affairs. More-

dy, that the State should cease its appoint-

proved by good management.

perity of the State depends much mid

MESSES. EDITORS :- The X. P. G. can't wait much longer. If Congress does not hurry up the cakes, there will be ---- something to pay. "We tell Congress" this, and "we tell Congress" that, and "we call upon Congress" to do so and so, are pretty near played out. Congress surely does not consider how very impatient our little man with great expectations is. He sees no such difficulties as are bothering the brains of members of Congress. He has the whole plan cut and dried. All he asks is to have his Holden-Font-Pool oath inserted-in almost anything-for that is the "gist of the matter." India Rubber consciences will do the rest. His plan of "sifting the chaff from the wheat" is remarkably simple. He can do it in a twinkling. There are to be books, and "the loyal will be put on the books, and the disloyal will be kept off the books; and no one will be allowed to vote or hold office whose name is not recorded in the books." How can anything be more simple? To be sure there might be some ques tion as to who would keep the books and mak the entries. But there shall be no trouble about that. He will keep the books himself-and he has wonderful skill at book keeping. For in s ance, who but he would have thought of entering 300 names on his pardon book and pronouncing them all white washed from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, a few days before his election (?) came off, when not a mother's son of them was pardoned ? It took just 15 minutes to do it. Rather good book keeping. that ! Skillfully done-ch ? "Do you see it Why, if some such power of multiplication, or subtraction, were not allowed to the unmistak ables, "the very young Contederate officer who led the troops that mobbed me in 1863 for my Unionism would proclaim me a traitor"-(horri ble !)-would say that Congress had so de clared me, and would distance me for office."-Hurror of horrors! (Letter of W. W. Holden to the Abany Evening Journal, where he says he was 48 years old ') This is stated to be "the peculiar

For the Scatinel.

hardship." These young rascals "would beat ME for office, &c." Why, he really seems to think that the world, and all that it inhabit, was made for Cresar, and that Rome's great Julius and our small X. P. G. are identically the same wonderful personage. Has he no modesty left

The public has waited to see what he would, or could say, about this strrnge, contemptible letter. Two issues of the Standard have passed since it became public, and not a word yet. I was thought incredible that f letter so utterly shameless, both in fact and intention, could be genuine and really written by one who had heard it thunder 48 years. He has always had the credit of being cunning enough, though a political and personal friend of his once said, that "he worked well enough for others, but when he undertook to work for himself he was the biggest dolt in the State." Some people say the same of his present political associates, whom he may have attached bimself partly for just that reason. "A fellow-feeling make us wondrous kind."

It was conjectured by many that the letter was got up by some nischievous school boy, who was amusing himself in the old way by pranking again with our estimable citizen. To was too shrewd to let the cat out of sure h the bag bodily. He would have shown just the tip of her tail-and the cute Yankee, Editor could have understood him like a book. But from his silence, the public must take it for granted that he wrote it. Of a truth, our small nan with great expectations is sinking lower lands 141. and lower every day of his life ; and it a com passionate Congress does not listen to his pit cous appeals for help, our Cosar will soon be swallowed up in his own muddy waters, and when they call for him, the only answer will be a lugubrious wail from all our borders. "The waters wild went o'er our child,

And we are left lamenting

Comparative Civilization.

The New York World of Saturday says The question of comparative civilization, as between North and South, is one which the mentioned below may help a solution.

From the Zanescille (0.) Courier

TELEGRAPHIC.

Congress. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, P. M. SENATE -Summer - presented eleven petitions from North Carolina negroes, favoring Stevens bill

The Bill for the admission of Nebraska and Colorado, with the House amendment, passed by a vote of 29 to 14, and now goes to the President. HOUSE .- The Judiciary Committee was in

structed to report, in writing, what legislation is necessary to enable three-fourths of the represented States to ratify constitutional am ments.

Stevens' enabling act was discussed. Mo Payne opposed the second section of the bill, which recognizes the present State governments, which he denounced as piratical.

Mr. Bingham's speech occupied an hour and quarter. He said that the bill, instead of eing one of reconstruction, was one of destruction, - instead of restoration was for disunion and perpetual dismemberment. He showed the absurdity of denying that the rebel States were States, by showing that Congress, the Courts and the Executive had recognized them. He knew that they had idged the land with graves, and that 400,000 citizens had fallen martyrs for the country and the Constitution; but it was in view of such great trangressions that the proposed universal amnesty rose to the sublime and challenged a parallell in history. He protested against the bill as foreign to the spirit and purposes of the Constitutional amendment. He closed by moving to refer the bill to the Committee on reconstruction.

Mr. Dawson spoke in opposition to the billdenouncing it.

The House went into Committee of the Whole

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, P. M. Gen. Sickles was examined, to day, by the

special committee of enquiry into the killing of Union soldiers in South Carolina. The President has signed the bill, suspending the payment of claims for the service of negro slaves enlisted during the war.

The President's first diplomatic dinner, on vesterday, was a brilliant affair. Horace Greely is here, lecturing.

Fenian Trials.

TORONTO Jan 16. Col. Lynch gave evidence in the case of Daniel Quinn, who, notwithstanding, was convicted. Quinn confessed to nativity in Cork, and of being one of Morgan's men.

He said the name of Canada was to have been changed to the Irish Republic. It was proved that he was captured in arms.

Markets and Financial.

NEW YORK Jap 17. Gold \$1,36\$. Exchange, 60 days, 109\$; sight

Cotton firm and quiet, at 341 a 35 for middling uplands

LIVERPOOL Jan 17.

Cotton market opened quite active this morning, and the prices show a slight advance. Sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Up LONDON, Jan. 17.

Consols unchanged. Fives 724. Erie 431.

By the Cable.

VIENNA, Jan. 17.

The Presse of this City, in an article this morning, states that large insurance has been made at Hamburg on the personal effects of Maximilian, which are to be shipped, per steamer Maria, to Raguesa.

LONDON, Jan. 17. The Reform League is preparing for anoth; monster trade demonstration, which will come off in this city on the 11th of February, and is

expected to surpass any demonstration of the klad ever male in England.

11.01 Washington Matters, WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, P. M.

Jno. M. Sangston, negro, of Berlin, Ohio, was to-day admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. This is the second instance in the hi tory of the country. Cameron and Conkling, Senators elect Pennsylvania and New York, were in the

to-day. The American Colonization Society has emigrants enralled for Liberia, to leave in Spring.

The customs collected in New York delphia, Baltimore and Boston, for amounts to \$3,746,147, ----

Markets and Financial NEW YORK, Jan. 17, P. M.

Cotton very firm, but quiet. Sales of 700 bales. Middling uplands 85.00 destate and Pork firmer. New Mess \$201; old \$191. Spts. Turpentine 67@69. Rosin \$4.25 a

\$10.50. The offerings in the money market were more

liberal than for a month past. The general rate of call loans, carly in the day, was 7, but towards the close it was freely offered at 6. Last sales of Gold \$1.864 a \$1.87.

Government stocks steady, but business gen scally light. Further improvements in Rail road Stocks and better demand generally

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17, P. M.

Market very dull and prices unchanged .-Nothing doing in Flour, Coffee or Provisions Red Wheat \$2,80. Corn active, and prices sustained. White 95c. to \$1,05. Yellow \$1,02 a\$1,03. Oats 56a60. Whiskey dull.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

The Conservatory of the President's Mansion was burned this morning The finely arrival of engines saved the buildings. It is estimated that the plants cannot be replaced for short of half a million of dollars. The furniture of the mansion was damaged by smoke. The negro population of Virginia has de

creased 190,000

The Southern Republican Association here are engaged in procuring evidence for the im-peachment of the President. They have adop have adop ted a bill for reconstruction, which provide that the appointing power shall be vested in th President and Scaate. The Provisional gov-ernments are to consist of Governors, and 13 loyal citizens as a Legislature. The Governors shall be chosen from loyal citizens over 23 years id age, and who did not sign any second or dinance, a d who have not held office of any kind under the Confederate government, Th Governor and legislative council, thus selected shall have absolute control of the government, and have power to pass all laws, &c. All laws of legislative bodies since the adoption of the second ordinances are abrogated. The Provisional government shall exist until a Convention of loyalists, elected without distingtion of color as to voters, excluding, however, leading rebels, shall adopt a Republican Constitution. acceptable to Congress. A right of appeal is given to litigants from judgments rendered by the Courts since secession.

It is said that the English mission will be endered to David Dudley Field,

The telegraph reports a number of marine disasters from the late storm. It is bitterly cold. In New York, the snow drifts, in pinces are 8 feet deep.

Markets and Financial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18. Gold very strong at \$1 374.

Cotton steady at 35 for misidlings. ----

From the Statesville American. Mars Drake: - Will you allow a colored man to -press hisself in de 'Merican pon a ticular subject, what concarns de black peoples of Nor Carlina ? Well, Mars Drake, in de Merican ob hast week, which one ob my colored irens takes, is stated dat Billy Holden had turned rasi black nigger, an dat he was no more white man, and day he changed he skin to de color ob he heart black-lor de purpose ob getting we niggers to wote for him for Guberner or some udder high offis, and he make a mity big fuss 'bout' what he gwine to do for us black peoples, mor'in I hab time to rite, cept dat he lab us so well h is willing to sleep and eat wid us, wash our fe is withing to sleep and cat wid us, wash our feets, clean mud off our shoes, and kiss all de black clean mud on our snow, and are an are boows gals bout Raleigh, But we black peoples knows Billy Holden's hypocriticy, if we is not got much larala. We knows dat he was riginal much larnin. We knows dat he was riginal secesh, and broke de Union, and caused de war, and den sneaked to a secure place what de bul-lets could not find him. We knows dat he be-tray everybody what hab anyting to do wid him, and darefore nigger don't true him if be is turn black man. Golly, no? Old marster used to take de Standard what's printed by dis Billy Holden, and read to us, O so much buse ob de great Whig mens-mars Clay, mars Graham, mars Vance and udders-claring dem Abted to set de nigger free, and war acting in con-sart wid Giddens, Banks, and de Boston Pos-and all de udder ablitionist. And dat he-dis same Billy Holden, was in fabor ob slavery now and toreber. Yes, we knows all dis to be truf. Truss him-wote for him-no! Ins year, he pretend to be a fren to mars President Johnson-now, what is he ! We niggers are willin to trus rand nigger, but not Billy Holden

Radicals are very fond of raising The facts

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political seriety are constituted as they are political society are constituted as they are to guided son of North Carolina.) that the It is, perhaps, useless to repeat what we have given Apostle of the Gentiles was a fent-maker

frequently had occasion to say ; but we affirm and the Saviour of the World the son of a carwhat we know, when we declare, that the entir | post i. people of the South,-always excepting the Southern Lovalists' - are carnestly and sincire to tooy. Perry on Political Subjects," how the ly anxious for the resumption of all their re- Congress is to astertain the true character of the lations to the government upon the basis of lations to the government upon the basis of cary. It can be done by the test oath in Mr the Constitution, interpreted in its true letter scevens' bill, or by some other test oath. The and spirit. They desire harmonious and friend instigators and leaders of the rebellion, and ly intercourse with the people of the North ... such latter day war saints as Governors Swain They are willing to bear and to forbear. They are solicitous to by aside the nearbities of the math --Standard. past, and, acknowledging that each still have much to forget and forgive, to bury all titters much the Ex. P. G. writhe and twinge. Few over, when the selection of Directors must be ness and clasp hands over the common gravession of more facts, which are too made from so many, the best men for the posi-These results would long since have been ar complished, had the opportunity been afforded, studiorn for the Ex. P. G. to hear, were he distion are not always as easily selected by the complished, had the opportunity been affirded, and a united people would have been on the highway of a career unpralleled in the bistory of nations. These things may yet be, if Chrisof nations. These things may yet be, if Christer or other destruction, of the Souther reason that political considerations have always tian and conciliatory counsels prevail. If nuclearly works to construct the souther destruction, of the Souther reason that political considerations have always the and conciliatory counsels prevail. If nuclearly works are souther to organize might devise, it constrolled in the selection of State managers of ness continues to rule the bour and sware the bearts and conduct of men, " Ichabod " may be written on the walls. There is no abyss of ruin : deeper than that into which the whole country will be plunged.

Last stour, and to-day, have been the cold- he declared our paper were loyal. He says he panies can select. est "snap" of the season. A gentleman from took the timest point to prevent any but loval The State's interest in the Roads should. temperature has not been so severe in that see glad to hear it, for the sake of our legislative triends from the Wess, who, we had apprehend and might be delayed in reaching Raleigh next then pardone I. Now, in a State where a Pro- dematel. week

on Tuesday

cought not Stevens to confine his attention to take it if tary roald constantly do so. They republic."

Pennsylvania and get has attaight before over could not put thems lyok with such a crown h ming the South 1. Lock at my last Senstorias e cetion for example, --what could be more dis rither of them would dure take the oath insert | clary Committee of the House of Representa-Lyali

ning to develope themselves, and it would be part to prove here and contemptible er on h unatural and anomalous if such were not the in them then, but it would be doubly despicacase. Nations have not yet attained that degree the of such a feeling existed new, when we are of nationes and perfection that would printer or mine firsterly without aspeedy and earnest confidence and goe-1-will for continue 1 dree point to re. It is a sufficient answer to those of travel and freight may be circumscribed at trust and persistent oppression. They productly ware would ocry the Dignity of Labor, (as has present, but this may be in a great measure imnever will, so long as homan natura and soon well and eloquently remarked by a dis-

President Swain asks, in his "Third Letter 110,000 voters in this State ? The answer is and Graham, would not think for a moment of "degrading" themselves by taking this test-

threadent Swain's last letter seems to have would be "version by difficult, may impossible, public works, to a greater or less extent, we beto assertain instance character of the 100,000 lieve the interest of the Roads, which certainvoters in this 510 too matter what kind of test by demand all the help they can get in their ernantic gat adopt. No single man in this present condition, requires that their manage-State knows make of the difficulty, than Mr. ment be placed in the hands of the shrewdest, Holden him- E. While Provisional Governor most energetic and most skilful hands the Com-

the mountains, in the city, informs us that the men itsm voting, dr. He bure testimony to however, be well guarded. Quarterly statethe loyalty of the voters himself, and declared ments of the operations of all our public works, tion as it is with us. There has not been near that none lest part and incon were boat and in which the State is interested, should be fairso much show. This is unusual, but we are vet this same Provisional Governor caused offi- Ity and fully made to the Board of Internal Imcial announcement ticks made, that over 500 provement, and it should be empowered to inmen were pardoned and were allowed to vote, stitute, at any time, such investigations into est had had a "hard time" during the recess. and many of them did vote none of whom were their affairs, as the interests of the State may

visional Governor would do a thing of that We regard these Railroad interests of the kind, is there no duliculty? Pshaw! More- State as of the highest importance. We believe, Stevens said, in the House of Representative- over, this same Ex P G, declared they were under proper 'management, they can be made ov d and true, and did not change his mind, sources of great prosperity to the State and "I deny that this government has ever been a republic. I deny that the State of Pennsylva his has ever been a republic, and I wish this Congress would take it in hand and make it a republic." I deny that the State of Pennsylva and Grahata would not think for one moment of degrading themselves by taking this test oath Certainly not But few area, with pre-ters one for him. This can only be date under the most skillful and judicious management, and the sooner they

The Same me Court of the District of Colum bia has overruled the demurrer in the case of ed in the Horden-Pool bill or Mr Stevens' bill? t ves.

A man named David Moore and his wife res dents of New Lexington, Perry county, Ohio were arrested there on Wednesday last, charged with the murder of a little bound girl, aged nine years, by whipping her in such a brutal nanner as to cause her death in a few hours thereafter. It seems the child, an orphan, was bound to this Moore by the Infirmary Directors of the county, a few weeks ago, and that since then Moore and his wite have been in the habit of whipping her in an unmerciful manner.

On Thursday evening last they again beat her most brutally. Some one outside of the house counted twenty strokes of the stick and were finally made to desist by some of the neigh bors interfering. On Wednesday morning the child was found dead, lying in bed; the body volving the validity of Chase's trade regulations was still warm. "A post moriem examination revealed the fact that the back of the child was beaten almost to a jelly; there was also a bruise on the left temple, just above the eye, and cut or bruise on the right thigh, near the groin, as if made by a stick ; also inflammation of the bowels. Moore and his wife were at once taken into custody, and on Friday they were having a preliminary examination before Squire Fag ey, which had not reached a conclusion last evening. A disposition was evinced among some of the citizens to lynch Moore.

Harwich Telegram to the Associated Press, Jan. 10.

There is much excitement to day over the discovery of the fact that a spiritualist, named Charles Williams, had nearly starved his daugh ter, aged thirteen, by giving her only one bowl gruel per day for three weeks, and for forty days she had nothing to eat or drink. The girl had been kept in close confinement in her In attempting to let herself down from moon. the third story she fell, and was somewhat hurt, when the facts were discovered. Some select men took charge of the girl, whose recovery is doubtful

THE LECTURE LAST EVENING .- Dr. Curtis delivered his lecture on "Self Culture" at the Theatre last evening, to an audience who, though small in numbers, manifested an evident appreciation of the discourse. It was somewhat lengthy, the various points suggest-ed by the subject being discussed in detail, and was truly an able production. The language in which it was expressed was most beautiful, the reasoning sound, and the instruction and coun sel conveyed truly valuable.

It was a work evidently prepared with great care, and was an exhibition in itself of that labor, study and research, the importance of which the lecturer endeavored to impress upon his audience as productive of self culture.

much seasonable advice while discoursing upon his theme, and pointed out the necessity of labor and research, if the mind aspires to an elevation beyond that of the common herd. We trust that his remarks may be so impressed upon his themselves in future, -- Wilmington Journal, 16th.

Fred. Douglas lectured in Cincinnati on Saturday night on the "Perils and Dangers of the Republic." It was a highly-"colored" picture .-World.

Heavy Snow.

There is the heaviest snow here that has fallen in years. It is already a foot deep and still

> From Washington. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

Mr. Greely spent an hour with the Fresident, arging his suffrage and amnesty plans.

Messrs. Payne's and Bingham's harangues against Mr. Stevens' bill excite a flutter in the radical circles. The Supreme Court has heard the case, in-

in Louisiana during the war. Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, is at Willard's.

Randall's Sinking Fund bill has been tavorabiy considered by the Currency Committee, a majority of which favors the substitution of Legal Tender for National Bank Notes. It is stated that the President has a veto prepared for the Territorial suffrage bill.

The House vote lacks three of two thirds on the Nebraska bill. The veto is confidently expected.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, P. M. HOUSE.-In Committee of the whole on the Appropriation Bill, an amendment, forbidding the exclusion of witnesses from the Court of Ulaims because of color or interest in the case, was adopted.

The appropriation for Pardon Clerk was reinserted;-that officer being indispensable. The legislative, executive and judicial propriation then passed.

The Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to report what amount is due Texas by the United States and whether the State had accounted for property seized at the outbreak of the war, Stevens' enabling bill was taken up, and Mr.

Baker, of Illinois, spoke in opposition, when the House adjourned.

SENATE. -- Sumner presented a petition from Texas "Loyalists," asking for a Republican form of government.

The tenure of office bill was taken up, and opposed by Mr. McDougall, Mr. Sumner addressed the Senate in its favor,

and, in the course of his speech, used words to the effect that it was the first time we had had a President who was an enemy to his country. He was called to order, and the chair decided that the words were proper for debate. An appeal was taken, and, after a highly exciting debate, the chair was sustained, -Yeas 29, Nays 10. Adjourned.

Pennsylvania Legislature Indignant. HARRISBURG, Jan, 17, P. M.

Resolutions were introduced in the House to-day, expressing indignation at Senator Cowan's nomination as Minister to Austria, charg. ing the President with insulting Pennsylvania and calling on the Senators and Representatives from the State to oppose the confirmation.

nigger. P. S. -Since de boye was rit, dis man Billy Holden has bin sendin up de country to de gen-uine niggers, parcitions for de black man and de poor white men to assign asking Corograss to enfrankincense* we blackmen, beknie we is loval to de gubernment, and den we shall wote in re-destructing de State constitution and destore de Union, which he, in de conwention, 20th. May, 1851, hise'f, pledged de "las man and de last dollar" to destroy. Well, may be, some niggers fool enough to sign de partition, but I is not-I want nuthin to do wid Billy Holden or his partishun; and what I do, I adwise all to do, likewise. What fur does Billy Holden want to jine our sciety- why him turn algeer so late 1 mars Drake, its bekase he templates mischief, and no good, to de black man, and I haint got no use for him. Dats trut TONY MILLER. *Enfranchise

The Baltimore Sun has a hopeful article, to show that a current of emigration will soon be directed towards the lands of the South and that the ravages which the war has made will be obliterated within a briefer space than has been anticipated, and the population more than compensated for the diminution it has borne, 'So mote it be.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, -This venera ble institution, the Alma Mater of many of our most distinguished citizens, is financially embarrassed, and appeals to the General Assembly of Virginia for relief.

The carrying of the mails between Morfolk, Philadelphia and New York, by the Annames-six route, has been authorized by the Postmas ter General.

The eminent gentleman gave to his audience

hearers, as to be productive of much goe

NEW YORK, Jan. 17

talling.