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

Table with 2 columns: Duration (For one insertion, For two insertions, For one month, For six months, For one year) and Rate (\$1.00, 1.50, 3.00, 5.00, 20.00).

JOB WORK executed with neatness at the Sentinel Office.

The Situation.

The disunion radicals and Hobblerites in this State are likely to be disappointed in their mad schemes to some extent, in breaking up the State organizations of the South. Men possessed of more brains than bile in the Republican party, everywhere scout the ruinous attempt, to gratify the feeble, low down malice of the so-called legal disunionists.

In the midst of the hurricane of passion and madness which has prevailed, and the miserable lying and meanness of the so-called Southern Loyalists, a more set of demagogues never cursed any land, we have steadily clung to the plea, that the great body of the Northern people would never sanction the ultra purposes of the radicals.

It is now palpable, that those mad plots in the Republican party, Stevens, Ashley, Butler, Bunker, &c., are not to be heeded by the rulers of the party. The great body of the party is gradually shaking them off, and now that their malign influence is fully felt and known, we are inclined to believe that ultraism and passion, will be less potent in the next Congress than in the present.

The territorializing schemes of Mr. Stevens, Mr. Ashley and the Holden Pool faction, will be quashed. Mr. Stevens will retire from the contest altogether, and be content to leave forward will proceed to devise some other ultra measure to keep the country in commotion.

Yet we do not look for quiet or any satisfactory settlement of the difficulties of the nation, this side the Presidential election. The impudent and territorializing schemes and the destruction of the Southern Court, we regard as almost impossible, unless palatial blindness as the means of utter destruction to the party, has seized upon the Congress.

The Rebellion alias the Revolution.

Truth, like murder will out. Though beaten down and crushed, it will ultimately come forth and be acknowledged. The responsibility of the contest and the war and its consequences, before and during the war, and until very recently, has always been charged by the North upon the South. The South on the other hand has simply, that it was forced upon her, that it was simply a struggle for self existence. On the other hand the North always protested until recently, that she moved reluctantly, that she was forced by the South to make war upon her, for the safety of the Union and the defence of the government.

Now it is boldly affirmed at the North, that the Revolution began and carried on thus far by the North, is not yet complete. That it must go on until it is completed, until the essential character of the government is changed, until the solidarity of the nation is secured, and distinctions of color and caste are obliterated, and the nation is homogeneous. The heaven of ultra abolitionism, the vilest spirit ever engendered in the human mind—the "irrepressible conflict," the lawless, heartless spirit of the "higher law" fantasy, must go on, until its ends are accomplished.

This is precisely the charge made by the South at first and all the time. It was simply to rid herself of and protect herself against this demon spirit, that led to her revolt, and no conflict whatever with the principles of the Constitution or of American Republican liberty. These principles are as dear to the South to-day as they ever were, and her resistance to the spirit of this "higher law" revolution, is as universal in the Southern heart as ever. The abolition of slavery, to which the South yields so readily and universally, is only an incident upon the threshold to this revolution, and is one of its least offensive and least destructive principles. It is the despotic sway of the sword in opposition to law and constitutional right—the propagation of fanaticism and pseudo philanthropy—a revival of the Mohammedan despotism upon the free soil of America, which propagates its infidelity and its fanaticism by the sword, against which the Southern mind revolted, and against which it still revolts. The great error of the South was the unconstitutional attempt to protect herself against it by a resort to secession. In the Union she was stronger, and her efforts to stay the madness of the times more potent.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT"—Henry Clay.

VOL. I.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1867.

NO. 71.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1867. MESSRS. EDITORS.—It was a well-deserved honor recently awarded to one of the worthy sons of your State by the "National Equal Rights Colored League Association," at its meeting in this city, when it resolved that, as there was to be no distinction on account of color, they would elect some of their white friends to honorary membership, Chas. Sumner, Thad. Stevens, Fred. Douglass and W. W. Holden were among the number elected. Now, this is what I call giving "honor to whom honor is due." W. W. Holden and Fred. Douglass are well known to the association, and if Fred. Douglass object to the association of names, who should I?

I have lived among your people, and claim to know something of them. I have read Wheeler's Compilation and Hawks' History, as well as Gaston's unparalleled song, "The Old North State Forever." I have heard it sung by your young men and maidens, and have even joined in myself with "sweet accord," with all the enthusiasm its stirring strains are calculated to inspire. I know somewhat of their childish propensities, how they appreciate honors accorded abroad to her sons as honors done to themselves, and hence, I am well assured that this act of the National Equal Rights Colored League Association, will be justly appreciated by them.

W. W. Holden, President of the (ex) Governor of North Carolina and Honorary member of the National Equal Rights Colored League Association, there is honor for you!

A North Carolinian, an ex-civil, tells me that the Governor's radicalism has been so extreme lately, as to disgust even those who have been making "a-paw" of for the last two or three years, and that the number of his friends and supporters, has grown small, and aggressive and unscrupulous, but what matters that now that this magnificent addition has been made to his titles.

Nothing since, the distinguished subject of this sketch, was nominated to some small mission, for the Senate thought his conversion to radicalism would be a confirmation, and so rejected him. It was to no purpose that he claimed to have been a "Union man, first, last and all the time." The ordinance of secession, which was to have taken North Carolina out of the Union, still existed with his name attached to it. It was claimed that it was put there under his name. But, alas! there, also, was his record, which showed him to have done his part in educating the people of his State up to secession, and further that he followed the fortunes of the Confederacy up to the battle of Gettysburg, when the tide set in so strongly against them that it required no prophet, or the son of one, to tell what the result would be. True, he had quarreled with all the leaders, State and Confederate, from the commencement to the end of the rebellion, but, up to the time these words were written, he was a member of the same, and his explanations would not do, and our distinguished fellow citizen had to "stay out in the cold," along with those who would not then, and do not now, believe that Thad. Stevens and his negro—house keeper are more capable of governing the country than Andrew Johnson.

Also, it pained the heart of your correspondent, and loyal men everywhere, to see one who had sacrificed so much—even the respect of every honorable man in the State, to obtain a much coveted prominence, and then to be cast aside as no better than an unbelieving rebel—Why, sir, his condition was most pitiable. The Democrats North or South did not want him and the radicals would not have him. His case was not unlike that of one Jim S., of whom I heard while sojourning at Wilmington some years ago. The story goes that one Jim M. was going down Front street, in that place, one night and hearing an awful groaning under the steps of the Baptist church he stopped to ascertain the cause of some nobody, he called out to know what was the matter, and he said, "A sepulchral voice is coming from the Devil and I'm troubled about him." He has been in the Episcopal Methodist and they turned him out; he went to the Protestant Methodist and they turned him out; he went to the Baptist and they have turned him out and now he's coming to me and I don't want him.

But, sir, we may now dry our eyes. Our friend's late efforts have been crowned with success. He has been publicly recognized as a fit associate for negroes and now I have no doubt will be nominated Minister to Hayti or Liberia this summer. I am the Editor of the National Equal Rights Colored League Association (I love to write it out in full) would secure his confirmation. J. T. J.

For the Sentinel. MESSRS. EDITORS.—Some weeks ago you published a communication from a Southern lady, in reply to some objections which had been raised in her hearing, against spending so much money on the graves of our "Confederate dead," while the widows and orphans of many of them were in destitute circumstances. Every fibre of my heart responded to what she said, for I had, in common with other members of the Memorial Association, been more than once discouraged by similar remarks from gentlemen whose opinions we respected, and from whom we hoped for assistance. Most of these were doubtless sinners in their hearts, but such money as they felt able to give, should be spent for the relief of the living, and spoke in no spirit of disrespect to our honored dead. We can, indeed, raise no noble monument to their memory than by giving their loved ones the care and kindness they would perhaps have never needed from strangers, had our soldiers been spared to them. I therefore venture, through you, to call attention to a volume entitled "Southern Poems of the War," recently published by Miss Emily Mason of Virginia, the proceeds from the sale of which are to be devoted to the education, as teachers, of one hundred girls, the daughters of deceased Confederate soldiers. The first edition, of three thousand, has been sold, and the second is now in press. Miss Mason has already placed several girls at good schools, and in a letter which I have just received from her says: "While waiting for money from my book and other sources I beg in all schools, of every denomination, which I know of or encounter, for my daughters to be taken in gratuitously; this leaves me only their clothing and travelling expenses; these, however, are heavy, especially the latter. So far, I have provided for eight girls, but have not yet been able to get them all to their several destinations. Some friends of mine in St. Louis have provided places for ten or twelve more, and I think the Southern Relief Association of that place will furnish clothing for them. I have not yet selected the girls for these places; if you know of any clever ones, newly, of good family, and willing to be instructed to teach, let me know." In another letter she says: "I have two girls at Flat Rock, N. C., ready to come to me as soon as I can raise money to pay their travelling expenses. Can you not assist me by getting free tickets for them over your State roads?" I have made application to the Presidents of our Railroads, and doubt not that they will cheerfully comply with Miss Mason's request. But many, if not most of these poor children cannot, for want of proper clothing, avail themselves of these advantages, and all persons who feel desirous of aiding in this good work can do so by remitting to Miss Emily Y. Mason, care of Jno. Murphy & Co., 182 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md., the price of her book, and as much more as they feel inclined to contribute. All letters thus addressed, whether containing orders or money, will be promptly attended to. The book is in three styles, one priced \$1.50, another \$2.00, and a third \$3.00. Those who prefer giving material for clothing can either send it to me, care of Mrs. Henry W. Miller, Raleigh, N. C., or address me at Room Hill, Johnston County, letting me know that it can be had on application; if not convenient to forward it, I will hold all such material subject to Miss Mason's order, to be forwarded to her or the friends of the girls, or be made up under my own directions, in which case the work will always be given to the families of deceased soldiers, when not done gratuitously.

Very respectfully yours, MARY BAYARD CLARKE. From the Old North State. Lime as a Fertilizer. PATERNO, ROWAN CO., N. C. January 18th, 1867.

MR. EDITOR:—The enclosed letter, from Dr. Powell, on the use of lime as a fertilizer, although not intended for publication, contains information of so much practical value, that I hope you will give it a place in the columns of your paper, and that other Editors will follow your example. I have no experience in "posting," but I desire to add one or two suggestions, derived from the recent perusal of a pamphlet, on the "Agriculture of North Carolina" written by the late State Geologist Prof. Emmons, and published in 1860, which, I think, the present Legislature would do well to republish and scatter broadcast over the State. It is a well known fact that compost heaps, by the time they have properly fermented or rotted, are reduced to one-half their original bulk. This has usually taken place at the end of some 10 or 12 weeks, and is owing to the escape of the gases and water, which may be often seen and smelt, during the process of decomposition. These gases are the most valuable fertilizers, and should by all means be fixed and retained in the heap. Among others that escape, I will enumerate carbonic acid and the salts of ammonia. The following table will show the organic elements contained in 1,000 pounds each, of the agricultural and other products enumerated, and serve to illustrate the importance of paying the greatest attention to the chemical changes produced, in the compost heaps:

Table with 4 columns: Substance, Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen. Rows include Hay, Potatoes, Oats, Wheat, Animal bodies.

Now ammonia is a compound of two of the above elements—nitrogen and hydrogen,—and guano contains about 34 per cent. of its salts. Lime disengages ammonia, in compost heaps, and various devices have been used to fix and retain it. Weak solutions of copperas (sulphate of iron) or gypsum (sulphate of lime) sprinkled over the heaps, will effect this object; but Prof. Emmons says "covering the dry manure in the soil answers the same purpose." After mixing the stable manure, litter &c., and the lime, as Dr. Powell does, I have seen it elsewhere suggested, to interpose at certain distances, in the heap a thin layer of any kind of soil, and in addition to this top dressing the heap, to cover it, and protect it from the rains, as the sulphate of ammonia, thus formed, is quite soluble. Carbonic acid is composed of the other two ingredients, in the above table—oxygen and carbon. The lime absorbs this acid and fixes and retains it. It is not improper to add that guano, also contains something over 26 per cent. of lime. By composting with lime, we thus get at least 50 per cent. of the virtues of guano, besides the very large amount of vegetable matter decomposed and ready for use. Very truly, J. G. RAMSAY.

CATAWAHA STATION, N. C., Jan. 14th, 1867. HON. J. G. RAMSAY, Dear Sir:—Our business copartner, Mr. Sherrill, requests me to answer your inquiries in relation to the best mode of using lime as a fertilizer. From what experience I have from its use for ten years, I would say that the most economical mode is in the way of compost heaps, made by mixing, as intimately as possible, say one bushel of lime to a good four-horse load of half rotted manure from the farm-yard or stable, leaves, litter or in fact, any vegetable matter. I am now cleaning up my farm yard, and putting up the gleanings in pens in this way, to be put in corn drills in March. I am also using lime as a top-dressing for wheat, when there is a vegetable mold or grass. When I am late following and there is, consequently, a large amount of grass on the ground unrotted at the time of seeding, I am liming with 20 or 25 bushels to the acre, which amount I think is good for a few years, as the quantity of lime is beneficial only in proportion to the amount of vegetable matter.

upon which to set, although a surplus does no immediate harm and, in time, all comes into action.

Last fall I visited the country above Baltimore with a view of ascertaining the best mode of using lime, and there found the farmers using about 50 bushels to the acre, sowing it broadcast cast in their fallow fields, before breaking up the land. This they do about every seventh year, before sowing wheat; adding all the compost manure they can make. They are thus saving from 30 to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre. For root crops, such as potatoes, turnips, beets, wortzel, carrots, &c., they compost altogether.

Lime costs 45 cents per bushel at the great "Texas Lime Kilns," above Baltimore, and corn is worth 80 cents and wheat \$2.00 per bushel. Here we sell it at 25 cents at the kiln, and corn is worth \$1.70 and wheat \$3.00—so if the farmers of Maryland and Pennsylvania can make it pay there, we certainly can here. I have for years looked upon it as our only means of improving our lands, and have been at great expense so far, to manufacture it at a price that will make it available to our farmers generally, and am happy to find so many of our prominent men, as yourself, taking an interest in it. We are now enlarging our means of manufacturing and will soon be able to turn out a larger amount, though not adequate to the demand. We also propose getting up a "Circular on the use of Lime as a Fertilizer," which we will send you as soon as ready. Yours very truly, A. M. POWELL.

STEVENS'S RETREAT.—This proposed abandonment of a daring scheme is a concession that the temper of the House is not as ultra as it has been held on the one side and feared on the other.—National Intelligencer.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. In the Senate the bill authorizing the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, to bring a branch to Washington passed.

The Committee of Conference on pension Agents reported and bill passed. It removes all agents appointed since the first of July last.

The President was called on for Gen. Wilson's report of the capture of Mr. Davis.

In the House the Secretary of the Treasury was ordered to suspend sales of confiscated whiskey unless the price equals tax.

Mr. Stevens's enabling bill was taken up, and Mr. Ross made a powerful speech in opposition to it.

The debate developed the fact that the Reconstruction Committee had had no session this term. That the Republican party had not agreed on a plan of reconstruction.

A sharp colloquy occurred between Messrs. Chandler and Ashley.

The latter was goaded into the following sentiment: "If there is a State of the American Union, in which there is not a loyal man except black men, I would clothe the black man with the franchise and other rights under the government." (Applause on the floor and in the galleries, and some hisses.)

Mr. Ashley continued denouncing the assumption of those, who during the entire war, were in secret alliance with rebels, coming here and joining hands with the apostate at the other end of the avenue.

Mr. Winfield denounced the above as a base and unfounded slander.

Mr. Hunter said: "So far as I am concerned it is a base lie."

The Speaker said that Mr. Hunter's words were out of order.

Mr. Randall said: "nevertheless true."

The Speaker decided Mr. Randall's remarks out of order.

A vote of censure on Hunter was passed by 84 to 33.

After which the House adjourned with the understanding, that the enabling act is to be discussed Monday under the five minutes rule.

Markets and Financial.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26. Cotton 33 1/4.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 26. Cotton nominal 29 1/2.

Greely to be Hung.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 26. A negro man named Horace Greely has been sentenced to be hung on March 1st.

Denied.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. J. Q. Church, a member of the Colorado Territorial Council, denies, by telegraph, the passage over Gov. Cummings' veto, the bill excluding negroes from the jury.

By the Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26. Cotton market opens firm, prices unchanged, sales 8,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 26. The Times of this morning contains a long letter from Washington, in which the writer reports a conversation held with President Johnson. He spoke very strongly, justifying the position which he had taken, on the subject of reconstruction, and violently assailed Congress for, as he expressed it, usurping Executive and Judicial power.

Enormous Profit.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28. A Chicago dispatch to the Tribune says that Mr. Cronky made six hundred and fifty thousand dollars profit by his lottery.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. The New York Herald's Washington special, says: The New Orleans riot commission will report this week. The report will not be very favorable to Louisiana. It says that no instigator has been found for the hostile and disloyal character recently attributed to that section.

Mr. McGraw's nomination as Minister to Stockholm was rejected on Saturday, sailed a week ago, thinking his nomination certain.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28. Flour dull and declining. Wheat dull and easier. Corn dull. Pork firmer, new mess \$20.50 for Western, old mess \$19.50@19.62—Lard heavy, barrels 12@13. Cotton dull 33 1/4@34 for middling uplands. Stock market dull. Gold 134.

Veto Message.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. The President's veto of the Colorado bill was sent in to day and is as follows:

I return the act admitting Colorado. A sense of duty prevents my approval. With the exception of an additional clause, it is the same that was vetoed in May last, which still awaits the Senate's reconsideration, and I am unable to see any reason for changing my opinion, but see additional reasons for confirming the former veto.

The additional section makes the bill more objectionable. The Constitution of Colorado promises that the laws existing shall continue. Among these is one absolutely prohibiting negro suffrage, and the recent territorial legislature almost unanimously refused to repeal it. And, pending the passage of the act by Congress, the territorial legislature passed an act denying jury rights to negroes.

The bill before me grants rights denied by the Legislature and Constitution of Colorado. This incongruity, and the protest on the part of the people against a State government, clearly indicate the impolicy and injustice proposed in the enactment. It is a subject of serious enquiry whether the enactment is not an attempt to exercise powers not conferred by the Constitution.

The President submits evidence of the repugnance of the people of Colorado to a State government. The total population of Colorado is 27,800, only one fifth of what is required for Congressional representation, and argues the injustice of allowing this small community, one representative and two Senators. Such admission of States was not practiced in the early days Florida's admission in 1845, resulted from sectional strife, which we would do well to regard as a warning of evil, rather than an example for imitation.

He shows by statistics, that other States, when admitted, had a population entitling them to one and nearly two representatives. Every organized Territory equally with Colorado is entitled to admission. The logical precedent, admits Dacotah, Montana, Idaho and the other Territories, when they present themselves. Giving us ten new Senators and five Representatives furnished by a population scarcely entitled to one Representative in the existing States, while the average population for two Senators is now nearly a million.

The enabling act for Colorado was passed under false statistics and the deliberate decision of one and nearly two representatives. Every organized Territory equally with Colorado is entitled to admission. The logical precedent, admits Dacotah, Montana, Idaho and the other Territories, when they present themselves. Giving us ten new Senators and five Representatives furnished by a population scarcely entitled to one Representative in the existing States, while the average population for two Senators is now nearly a million.

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Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. In the Senate among a number of petitions is one for a National Bureau of Education.

The President was directed to inform the Senate why the Governor of Colorado was absent from his post? Why here? Who paid his expenses? When and how often he has been absent from his post?

The same enquiry was ordered regarding other territorial Governors and Indian Agents.

The judicial bill goes back to the House with amendments. It prescribes the machinery of habeas corpus, but excepts from its operations military offenders or those tainted with rebellion, prior to date of the act.

In the House Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, introduced a bill repealing the cotton and sugar tax. Referred to Ways and Means Committee.

A bill amending the district franchise was introduced, extending it to cases of sex. A motion to refer it to a special committee of five, was lost by a vote of Yeas 49, Nays 73. Referred to District Committee.

An unsuccessful effort was made to refer the impeachment bill to a committee of seven, on the ground that the Judiciary Committee lacked time. The Chairman said that the committee had time, and in answer to the question what the Committee was doing, said that it would be known at the proper time. No one outside of the Committee knew, and branded all reports sent North as false.

The Postmaster General was ordered to report what amount was due mail contractors in Tennessee on the opening of the rebellion.

Mr. Stevens's bill was taken up.

Mr. Julian opposed the bill, as he favored keeping the Southern States from representation indefinitely.

Mr. Stevens modified his bill materially and appeared to Mr. Eigham to withdraw his motion to refer, so the bill might be completed. Eigham declined, wishing the House to decide.

Mr. Stevens said that the reference of the bill would be its death.

A bitter colloquy between Stevens and Bingham ensued.

The Speaker called Stevens to order for saying that he did not believe a word that Bingham said.

The bill was referred to the reconstruction committee by 88 to 63.

Markets and Financial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28. Cotton very firm and more active sales. 1500 middling uplands 33 1/4. Flour dull, 5 a 10 lower. State 9 1/2. Ohio 11 1/2. Western 9 1/2. Southern 11 1/2. Wheat dull. Pork heavy 22.50. Old 19 1/2. Lard heavy, white

The WEEKLY SENTINEL is published every Monday morning.

Non-Weekly on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

Table with 2 columns: Duration (Weekly, one year, in advance, Semi-weekly, one year, in advance, Semi-weekly, six months in advance, Daily, one year, Daily, six months, Daily, three months, Daily one month) and Rate (\$1.00, 5.00, 3.00, 10.00, 5.00, 3.00, 1.00).

key nominal. Rice quiet. Carolina 10 1/4. Groceries steady. Naval stores, Spirits of Turpentine 66 a 67. Rosin 4 a 9. Gold 134 1/4.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 28. Cotton dull. Middling 30. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28. Cotton market firmer and quite active. Sales to-day reach 10,000 bales. Prices unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 28. Five Twenties advanced 5/16—Erie declined. Other American securities unchanged.

By the Cable.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27. Advances from Bhering Straits state that the American portion of the Russian Telegraph is completed, and the straits surveyed for the purpose of finding a place for the submarine cable. The Russian portion of this great enterprise is expected to be finished by autumn.

Supreme Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. The Supreme Court in several lottery and liquor cases decides that the payment of federal tax, does not authorize business prohibited by State laws.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. Hon. W. A. Sharkey, of Miss., has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

The Reconstruction Committee is hopelessly inharmonious.

The phraseology of the exception to the bill securing habeas corpus to persons imprisoned contrary to the Constitution, and traitors is as follows: "And that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the case of any person held by the military authorities of the United States, charged with military offences, or with having aided or abetted rebellion against the Government of the United States, prior to the passage of this act."

Wheeling, Virginia, has elected Democratic municipal officers except Treasurer.

The Maryland Legislature's bill, for a Constitutional Convention excludes preachers as delegates.

Mr. Ashley is mooting the question whether the acts of Mr. Johnson, before becoming President, render him liable to impeachment.

A letter from Mr. Guthrie expresses his hopelessness of physical ability to resume his seat.

The Senate took no action whatever on the Colorado veto.

Gen. Grant was in consultation with the military committee yesterday.

Southern Relief.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28. A meeting of the Executive committee of the Southern Relief Commission was held at the Merchants Bank. Mr. W. M. Vermilion acting as temporary Chairman, the committee organized by electing Mr. Archibald Russell permanent Chairman, and proceeded to transact the necessary business of the commission.

Those who voted to Refer Mr. Stevens's Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. Those who voted committing Mr. Stevens's bill to the Reconstruction committee are: Messrs. Ancona, Baker, Banks, D. R. Ashley, Hingham, Blaine, Boyer, Buckland, Bundy, Campbell, Chanler, Conkling, Cooper, Darling, Daves, Dawson, Driggs, Delano, Dewing, Dennison, Dodge, Eggleston, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferry, Finck, Garfield, Griswold, Hale, Aaron Harding, Harris, Hawkins, Hill, Eise, Hagan, Hooper, C. D. Hubbard, E. N. Hubbard, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jencks, Ketchum, Key-kendale, Laffin, Geo. Lawrence, Leblond, Leffwell, Marshall, Marvin, McKee, McKuer, Morehead, Fulton, Niblack, Nicholson, Patterson, Pomeroy, Randall, Raymond, Rice, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Schenk, Shenkin, Stigraevs, Spalding, Strouse, Tabor, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, VanHorn, A. H. Ward, Warner, H. S. Washburne, W. B. Washburne, Whaley, Walker, Winfield, Woodbridge and Wright.

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