THE SENTINEL.

Wednesday, February 25, 1867.

Mr. Sherman's Substitute.

the State shall proceed to form a new Constitu- force universal suffrage upon us tution formed by the Convention must be sub- of that instrument by the Supreme Court. mitted to the people, and approved by the The dispatch received to day, gives the grat they inust be able to take the test outh

mit quietly to mirarity role mit; ther the next, the great tea er, may more fully disclose the Present at selection, and make an in venicit purposes of the encourse of the government, both towards complying with the terms prescribed. North and so ath, and lead the projector speak. until after that exect. Others her doubt are cent in tones of thunder, against the destruction vindictive enough to hope, that the South will and overthrow of the government of the lathers so demean itself, that they will have the shadow of the Republic. of justification for the general extermination of the true Southern white- This hope will be disapprented. The South has swern to be true. to the government, and our people -these who shout the present condition of National affors, tuous full there of their obligations, will sub-the subject. But the public control is so com-

Court will hardly stand by and see the Consti- wants have so little influence upon them, that tution so grossly violated and the most sacred our people will perhaps do well in the future, to rights of the people trampled upon In no concern themselves less about any speculations sense can it be said that the Southern States which may be ventured upon, as to what Conare in an attitude of hostility to the general gress will do. government Nowhere in the Constitution is Congress empowered to make war upon an un- us to the future, what is to be evolved by Fed offending people. If disorder exists in the South, it is chargable directly upon the course of Congress. Where Congress has carried out than anywhere clse. And the inauguration of such a system as this bill contemplates, will tend more to breed disturbances than anything

Our Merchants

Perhaps no suggestion is needed by the mer chants of this State, in tegard to Spring purin business in the Northern cities, is ominous eral taxes. of what may be expected in commercial matters growing out of the present posture of political

It ought to be perfectly apparent to every one that our condition forbids extravagance and waste in every particular. At no period of our distresses have economy and frugality been more our people, that the productive power of the State will not be equal to the past year. The indifference of laborers to work, and the efforts made to induce them to go further South, leave little room to hope that the crop of the present year will equal that of the past. Money, there-

We, therefore, judge that our merchants will protect their own interests and do a service to very judiciously, limiting their purchases to who has not a proper endorsation. what they feel assured must be bought and paid. The sample fact that these imposters do not for. Goods are so easily obtained, that it is not os necessary, as in termer days, to patchese largely at a time. What is lacking can be easily

President's Swain's Lecture.

At the solicitation of friends of the University ty. President Swain delivered a Lecture in the House of Commons, on Sasurbay right last, the an appreciative and interested awhence. The

It embraced a very searingt but necessarily brief history of this venerable institution, in ginning with its incipacity when the State Conrequisition upon the General Assembly to man gurate and sustain one or more Universities founders and patrons of it. It had been the pride of the State through all its stages, had sponsible for his own statements, and confisent out large numbers of men who had contrib. ning editorial notices within proper bounds. uted largely in all sections to the progress and glory of the country. The University, with in doing this she had more than remunerated the State for all it had done for the University. She had been presperous then all were proud had also required of the University in consider

with marked attention by many citizens, and members of the Legislating who manifested been fully ventilated after the appearance of great interest to the end.

Mr Sherman's Bill.

The back notes of discussion on this bill on ye today in the House, as furnished by the telegraph, enables us to understand it better -I wal be seen that violent Radical's oppose it, It will be seen by our tengen parts ports that become it is too lentent-too partial to the the effort to pass the Stevens 1 h prouts origin Co-odent, recognizing the force of his amnesty and shape failed, and right a substitute submit proclamation, in that the fall only at first disted by Mr. Sherman, of Olym was adopted on It meltises those who have not been pardoned, Sunday morning at more lack, in the Secrete, by, ver provides for the ultimate adoption of the Howard amendment. Democrats and real Con-The analysis of the bridge introduct is the sexual possible property because it violates the Contelegraph, does not safered to presume, such a statution palpably, and makes war as Stevens' view of its positions as analysis as to form a bill and all other propositions have proposed satisfy tary opinion of its character. Enough, to do, upon an unarmed and unoffending peohowever, is known to satisfy us that it is bad pie. Moderate Republicans favored it because enough. The States are by this bill placed it contains the Howard amendment, a most in under strict antitrary rule, and industrials vio- iquitous and stealthy attempt to definde the lating military orders or the peace of the coun- States into the surrender of all control of their try, will be subject to trial before the mulitary internal affairs, and places constitutionally in courts, without recourse to the civil law of the the power of Congress all the powers of legis-State. This state of things will continue until lation for the country, and the quasi right to

tion, by calling a Convention to be elected by Every proposition that has come from Conall males 21 years of age, residents of the States gress, violates and multifles its own professions for a year, without regard to color, except such and acts during the war, the acts, speeches and as are or may be distranchised for a participat proclamations of Mr Lincoln, and the Constition in the rebellion or for telony. The Consti- Lution with all the time honored interpretations

voters and by Congress, but until the State if ying intelligence, that the bill is defeated, and Legislatures shall adopt the constitutional or that the question must be adjourned over to the Howard amendment, their Senators and fortieth Congress. If God has not entirely give Representatives will not be a lmitted, and then len over the country to the control and offer ruin of the fiendish spirit of ultra abolitionism What no doubt will please toners so most, radical as that body will be, we trust it will be will be the determination of the Scales to sub- belianto safer and more consistent action. Time,

Politics.

our people cannot but beet deeply assesses can be relied upon for an intelligent and vir and hence we have belowed some attention to pletely in the hands of those who are totally indifferent to the early peace, and prosperity of the land. The President and the Supreme the South, and Southern necessities sufferings or

the South, is impenetrable and vexatiously per its plan most fully, as in Tennessee, there is plexing to the brain of any one who would seek more disorder and more cause for uneasiness to pry into it. We have come what duty and patriotism required of us to sid the reconstruction and to seek reconciliation. It has all been in vain. Now we can but watch and wait, until those who have the power shall direct.

In the meantime, let our people strive the plow and look closely to their material interests. Concress will scarcely interdict our liberty to chases. The present indications of stagnation work and make bread and meat or to pay Fed-

Bogus Advertisers.

Our cotemporary, the Newbern Commercial, has found out Haydock, the extensive advertiser of Magiell's pills, &c., and denounces him. We were satisfied months ago, that we should get , is under par, and his intestate, not being a pronothing from him, and discontinued his adver-The ussettled state of public affairs admonish are being deceived by other swindlers. Some tisements. We observe that our cotemporaries continue to keep in Dr. Gardner's advertisements. He has putet some perhaps, and others partially, and others none at all, and hundreds of people have been deceived by him as he has decrived us. He has relicred the purses of a number of \$10, and more in some cases, but we fore, cannot be more easily obtained than in the have seen but one gentleman who considers that he has been benefitted. The pre-a should adopt it a4 a rule to advertise for no one, out of the State or in it, whom they do not know, or

pay the printers, is a small matter. What we distinct most is, that we are made the instrusupplied, hence, we hope their first purchases ments of imposition upon the public, and often to its damage. One of the latest plans by which they really make the press particeps criminis with them in their imposture, is the privi-I ge which the press has granted to them, to most their own statements either as special no tions or on the editorial columns. This thing su appreciairse and interested agenence. The should be broken up entirely. Nothing-should Senate had agreed to a night session, but after should be broken up entirely. considering a few private bills adjointed to appear in our columns either in the editorial or special notice columns, without the name of the advertiser, our readers take for granted that what seems to have the editorial endocsement "s must be right, but we have allowed ourselves vention incorporated in the Constitution the by this manouvre of advertisers, to endorse what often proves to be talse and palpably wrong. At the ri-k of blocking up our col-The fathers of the State government were the umus against this class of advertising entirely, we have resolved to make every advertiser re-

Moreover, we hope the pross of the State will not allow the use of their columns to quackeries and doubtful remedies or anything else pride and pleasure, had, to the extent of its from beyond the limits of the "tate, at reduced means educated, free of cost, numbers of young cases upon piedges of large patronage. Our men who had done her and the State honor, and own people, it any are favored, should be the recipients of any deductions the press may be inclined to make, in preference to others

N. C. Boyn. To day we publish a rather of her but now when endurrassed by causes caustic reply of Hon, J. Turner, ir. to Gen. beyond her control, she needed help, and the Barringer on the North Carolina Radroad ques-Legislature had extended help, but not to the tion. We take no part in this controversy. extent of her recessities. It had granted her but hope that great good to the Railroad max the Agricultural scrip-that was right; but it come of it. In a day or two, westall publish a reals of Gen. Gwynn to one of the charges of ation of the interest to be derived from the Mr. Torger, which the General proported as scrip, to give tuition and room-reft free to one, such as Mr T's speech appeared. Just which student from each County in the State. That he withhold hoping that others would must the point directly, but as this has not been done We are not proposed to give such an account of pully, he claims to be heard. We shall be glad the Lecture as we desired It was listened to it all concerned will feel, that the matter has with murked attention by many citizens and Gen. Gwynn's article.

For the Sentinel. The North Carolina Railroad.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The offensive and unprovoked attempt of General Barringer to throw more than suspicion upon my personal and political conduct, because of remarks made the Stockholders meeting in December last, merits my contemp? rather than resentment.

I wonder it should be so dull in Charlotte with Dr. Jones and Governor Vance both in town. So dull that the General has to excite himself and try to excite the public mind, by publishing what he thinks of me politically. know he does it with the hope that I will taliate, by publishing what I think of him. shall not gratify him. I will not publish .-When the General in 1860-'61 turned Democrat and seceder, and again in 1865 turned Holden man, and again in 1866 turned Worth man, I formed my pinion of him; but I am not obliged to publish it to afford him and the publie a foolish pleasure and gratification. I must flatly refuse the General's invitation or rather challenge to a personal newspaper altercation. It will be of no service to the public, and gentiemen are not apt to be pleased with such ex-ercise and exhibition of themselves, though the people do enjoy it hugely. Leaving the General to reflect at his leisure

upon the necessity, utility or propriety of his peronalities, I will proceed to notice that por tion of his communication not personal. The the tompany, and I do the Stockholders great Again he says "Mr. Turner charges but the Stockholders some of whom were contractors win bed the State." He misses the I charged no such thing. I did say the large Stockholders who paid their subscription stock in work instead of money held their stock without having paid a dime for it. There was no swinding charged. I meant to abut was well understood at the time the boad was graded, -that contractors were making their stock clear. I have been contradie ed in this by an anonymous correspondent t the Sentruel, as well as by Gen. Barringer .-I always heard that Mr. Richard Ashe, Bennett Hazel, Esq., Mr. Paul C. Cameron, Mr. Giles Mebane, Turner and Jones, and others. I could name, made their stock clear

I never heard it denied until recently, that every contractor did not do the same. A large entractor recently told me, he not only made his stock but money besides. I now have reason to believe that a few contractors by reason of their bud management, did not make their stock clear, But this question was before the Supreme Court in 1856. Chief Justice Pearson then did the Stockholders the same justice or "injustice" if you please, that I did. In the case of Ashe against Johnson's administrator, Judge Pearson in second Jones' Equity Reports said as follows

"For the purpose of inducing individuals to subscribe for the amount of stock, necessary to secure the charter, the gentlemen, who telt the despest interest in the success of the enterprise, and to whose exertions the North Carolina Rail road owes its existence, in their speeches and in conventions, which they procured to meet, held out the assurance that the company, when organized would take care to relieve the subscribers of their stock, by requiring those who stock in payment of one half of the amount of the price of their work.

The Company, at its first meeting, instructed the directors to carry into effect, the assurance which had been held out to the subscribers for stock-and, in the language of the Company. in its answer, "the substance of these resolutions, passed at different times and Conventions, was hat in letting out the contracts, the contractors were to be required to take stock as far as it was practicable to get them to do so." In pursu ance of these instructions, the President and directors, in the advertisements for letting out contracts, made this stipulation, the contractors receiving in payment on their contracts one half in stock of the road, the other half in cash

He the defendant, insists that it could not have been the intention of his intestate to take the stock of the plaintiff off of his hands at par, because, as he alleges, the stock was then great fessional contractor, did not desire any greater contract than one estimated at double ne of his own stock

It being a prevalent opinion at the time, that a contractor with a contract yielding double the squant of his subscription, might pay the expenses of the work from the m expenses of the work from the money, and the stock was then not worth par, and no prudent man would have purchased it at that price; the rate of depression may be judged of from the that that the sub-contractors under Johnson allowed a discount of twenty-five per cent to obtain cash for the work.

The equity of the Plaintiff is an emanation or deduction from an obligation which was assumed by the gentlemen, who were most active in procuring individual subscriptions for stock and which was afterwards carried into effect by the President and directors acting under the instructions of the individual Stockholders and was by them according to the advertisment for contracts made one of the terms of the letting ; that is to say, contractors were required to receive payment, one half in cash the other half in the stock of individual subscribers.

It is apparent that such an obligation or undertaking on the part of the individual subscri bers, was in direct contravention of the rights of the State : inasmuch as the State was to fur nish two-thirds of the funds for the construction of this Road, and although not then represented was to contribute two-thirds of the

Company's capital. It was accordingly made a subject of anxious consideration by us, whether such an undertaking on the part of the individual Stockholders was not exposed to the objection of being against public policy, as tending to induce the officers of the Company to allow more to contractors than their work was worth in cash is order to induce them to take individual stock in part payment, the result of which would bring into effect an agreement growing out of this understanding, or based upon it After much reflection, we have come to the conn-ion, that this objection to our entertaining the cause has been removed by the concurring acts of the Executive and Legislative depart

ments of the government. They have, from high considerations of public good, concurred in, approved of and ratified the acts of individual members of the Company, in regard to the undertaking, with full notice and it is proper to say, that the matter was at all times openly avowed and justified upon the gr and of public good prejudicial to the rights of the largest Stockholder.

The disclosure in the answer of the defendant. over it was the prevalent opinion at that time, that the contractor, with his contract yielding double the amount of his subscription, might pay the expenses of the work from the money. In other words, might make his stock clear that is, things were in such a condition that the State, as was supposed, would pay all the money required for the construction of the Road, and set, individuals would own one third of the This disclosure, together with the further fact, that contractors who took one-half in stock where allowed such prices as to enable them to let out su'scontracts, to be paid in cash at a deduction of 25 per cent, is really startling.

If the original undertaking was against pub-

He policy, of course this court could not in any way aid in carrying it out. The executive officers have caused the subscription on the part of the State to be paid, and the Legislature at its last session, appropriated one other million of dollars, to aid in the completion of a work which they deemed so important to the interest of the

Thus Judge Pearson settles one question in dispute between the General and myself, settles it too upon sworn testimony, and more, I doubt not, to the General's conviction than his satisfaction. Let the General answer the Chief Justice. If the General answers the Chief Justice, I suggest brevity. I would commend to him the policy of his Dutch ancestors, who, in their Spice Islands, cut down half their spice trees to improve the value of the other half, by producing scarcity and doubling prices. would fain call the General's attention to memorial, in which he pretends that the disas ters of the Company are owing to dissension and division between the Stockholders and the State. I repeat, since the first election of Colonel Fisher, (except one year of Mr. Boyden's administration) there has been entire harmony between the State Directors and the Directors on the part of the Stockholders. Even, in Mr. Boyden's administration there was no protest or remonstrance or objection to his projects, plans and expenditures. The Stockholders, through their Directors, Thomas Webb, C. P. Mendenhall, D. A. Davis and John L. Morehead, if not quietly concurring, never remonstrating against any act of Mr. Boyden's administration. These gentlemen are large Stockholders. I say it to their credit, they have devoted more time and attention to the road than all the large Stock holders owning above 20 shares, put together, and into whose hands the General proposes to commit the future destinies of the road four gentlemen are as much responsible for Mr Boyden's extravagant administration as General Leach and the State Directors. They did nothing to encourage it, and they did nothing to prevent it. Neither they nor the State Directors knew of it until it was all over and too late to apply the remedy. So it has been with all Directors in this and in all roads, and so it will continue to be. The President and Super intendent run the road, and not Directors

The General, No. 1, charges me with "making a lame apology for Mr. Boyden." I said Mr. Boyden had spent without paying the interest on our debt, one million three hundred thousand dollars. I said he took the Presidency without desiring it, and promised us he would not give his whole attention to the affairs of the I said he left the Presidency informing us he had kept his promise. Mistaking this sarcasm for an apology, is well calculated to give the public an humble opinion of the General's capacity and powers of discrimination.

The General, No. 3, honors with his notice only two thirds of the present Board of Directors. He only names the State Directors Let me inform him, the board consists of twelve members, and that Messrs. Mordecai, Weld Morehead and Davis, "large Stockholders are entitled to the bonor of his notice as much as the State Directors. They are as much ad dicted to "paying claims and granting favors" as others of the Board. In fact when the Board, to use the General's language, "at last resolved to modify the negro hire order," they did it without the aid of either of these com tlemen. I would give the amount of Stock each of these gentlemen own, but it would no add to their capacity, fidelity or fitness for

their place, except in the General's estimation I fear, since the General's mistake of sarcasm for apology, he has misread the old aphorism "worth makes the man, want of it the fellow. by reading, money makes the man and want of it the fellow. I verily believe if the General's 80 shares of stock "thrown upon him by the result of the war," were thrown upon these four gentlemen, individually or collectively, it would add nothing to their capacity for Rad Road management. The General, No. 3, says

There is little or no reform, and the money continues to flow like water." Why did you not inform the Stockholders and Directors of it The trains and stations," says the tieneral, "are often the scenes of rowdyism and obscenty disgraceful to the age and country." I am at the first of this; I never witnessed or heard of disorder on the trains or at the depots. Until better informed, I can only blame a large Stock holder, who knowing these indecencies, has failed to report them to the Board. I suggest to the memorialists that they amend morial and ask the Legislature, to forbid the General's voting in the Stockholder's meeting, by way of punishment for not informing the Board. I would not, however, ask the Legislature to act on the amended memorial I may add, it would be as improper for that body to do so, as it would be for them to forbid the Stockholders electing a Director unless he owned twenty shares of stock. There is no impropriety in the memorialists asking for this, for would not hurt the complexion of the memorial to add this additional, but ugly feature to its

"As to fare and freights the whole sytem is umble of confusion, of favoritism, fraud or

This may be so as to the "confusion and folly," but we have our doubts as to the "favor itism and fraud." If true, it is an argument against the large stockholders, who controlled in Governor Morehead's and Col Fisher's act. ministrations. The basis of charges and tariff's were made in the early days of the Company, and they have undergone no great change since I cannot think either of these gentlemen estab lished "fairs and freights" in "fraud or favorit-" If Messrs. Cameron and Webb, the favorites of the large stockholders, have continued these "fares and freights," I submit to the General, that folly, not fraud, expresses both his meaning and his indignation.

"Freights are high. The secret is about one half the travel, and a large proportion of the freights and telegraphs are free

If I imitated the General, in his offensive per sonalities in No. 1, I would call this a "recklesassertion." If the General can prove what he says. I would not give much for Mr Weblie high character as an honest man. "Half the travel, and a large proportion of the freights and telegrams," could not be free without the guilty knowledge of the President.

I ask pardon of Mr. Webb for the supposition Suppose it be true. It only goes to condemit the General's plan, the large stockholders and the memorial; for Mr. Webb is the special favorite and choice of the "large stockholders." If the did not make him director he could not be Pres ident.

I suggest to the General, foregoing person alities to vindicate his memorial if he can, in No. 4, reconcile its contradictions, explain its nonsense and enormities. Do this, or in No. 5 ask forgiveness of 664 brother stockholders in the Company, whom you propose to outlaw and rob of their just weight and influence in the corporation.

The State is the large stockholder owning three million three hundred thousand-te one million on the part of individuals. The State has eight Directors-individuals four This according to the original contract. Now you propose to give the State three Directors and individuals six. Why give the State any t She State three Directors and would be as powerless as if she bad one or With regard to the example of South Carolina I may here say that State "does not

own two thirds of her roads." You memostockholders, electing any person Director who does not bwn twenty shares of stock. This is in violation of the constitution, and every law of honor and good faith which should bind man and man in business transactions. There are 776 stockholders, only 112 own above 20

shares of stock. You wish to make a victim of the large Stock holder, because he is too large, and of 664 Pri vate Stockholders because they are too small. The Legislature may make a victim of the State that is a matter for that body and their constituents, but if they venture thus to invade the legal rights of 664 citizens, by depriving them of the just control of their property, they will appeal to Chief Justice Pears on and the Courtling in that, they promise the General not peaceably to secode from the corporation.

If I understand the General in No. 2. He pro-

what road is run by directors. I never knew directors to run a road. They don't run the Raleigh & Gaston Road. Dr. Hawkins is as supreme there as Col. Pisher, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Webb, or Mr. Boyden, on our road. I can hear only of Mr. Johnson on the S. C. Road. If a Rail Road is well managed, the President gets all the credit for it. If it is badly managed, he must take discredit. No man except General ever heard of runing a road by directors, - holding them responsible instead of the

Mr Calhoue, wanted what he called a redual Presidence," of the United States-a double headed government, one President from the North and one from the South, both to approve and sign laws. The General's running the North Carolina Rail Road with nine Directors responble instead of the President, is an improve ent on the Calhoun theory of "Dual Presi dency." I must now conclude, lest your readers condemn me, for imitating the General instead of the Spice Island Dutch.

JOSIAH TURNER, JR.

TELEGRAPHIC. CONGRESS

Stevens' Bill Discussed but not Passed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. In the House, concurrent resolutions of the

Legislature of New York approving the Disrict of Columbia suffrage was presented. The alleged corruption of members invol ving the honor of the House bill by promising not to do certain things if the President changed his policy, embracing who the members were and who carried the message between them and

tee of three. Two and a quarter millions was appropriated

the revenue cutter service.

A bill providing for a President in case of a vacancy passed. It provides first, for the Presithe Senate pro tem, then the Speaker of the House, and after him the Supreme Court Judge succeeds.

the President, was referred to a select commit-

The Senate insisted on the amendment to the Bankrupt bill, and asked a committee of con-

Stevens' bill was resumed. Mr. Doolittle said that it was a declaration of war against the ten States. He closed his speech at half past four, and Mr. Saulsbury ok the floor and spoke till the recess.

The Republican caucus appointed a committee of seven to combine Stevens' and Elliot's bills, to apply to all the Southern States.

Stevens' and Elliot's Bills Combined offered by Sherman, of Ohio, and Passed by the Senate, 6 o'clock Sunday Morning.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

Wr. Sherman's substitute passed at half past six this morning 29 to 10, which is substantially Blaine's amendment, and is in substance as fol-In the preamble the military provisions and

Districts are similar to those of Stevens' bill, only the President instead of the General appoints officers. Sentences of death require the 'resident's approval, and the habous corpus is not suspended beyond, that all interference of the State authority with the military authority Section 5th provides that when any rebel

State forms a Constitution in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, framed by a Convention, the delegates to be elected by nede citizens twenty-one years of age, without regard to race, color or previous condition, resident in the State a year, except persons disfran chierd by participation in rebellion, or felony

When the Constitution provides that the elective franchise may be enjoyed by all persons qualified to vote for delegates, and the Constiution is ratified by a majority of the electors who elected the delegates, is submitted to Concress and approved, and when the said State Legislature elected under the said Constitution sclopts the Constitutional amendment, and the said amendment becomes a part of the National Constitution, the said State is declared entitled to representation, and the Senators and Representatives therefrom, shall be admitted on their taking the oath prescribed by law

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. The Texas attorneys have commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court against White, Childs, Vanderberg and others, for a hundred thousand dollars of Texas indemnity bonds, obtained on unfulfilled and alleged unlawful con tracts during the rebellion. The Secretary of the Treasury was notified of the proceedings and the payment of the bonds are stopped

case involves nice political questions. Sherman's substitute will meet serious opposition in the House. Several republicans, including Stevens, are opposed to it. Brandegee is reported to be indignant that the Preident is to appoint officers and approve death sentences, and the Federal courts allowed to issue habencorpus. The friends of the measure apprehend that the veto and bolters will defeat the entire measure.

pending the suit by order of the Court.

Tures Senators voted pay on the motion to substitute Sherman's substitute for Stevens' bill, namely Saulsbury. Buckalew and Davis. amendment that all punishments under Sherman's substitute be according to law was defeated by 8 to 29.

By the Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 16. The County of Kerry has been proclaimed in state of siege. O Connor and Stevens are said to be identical. Twenty Americans are said to be acting with the Fenians.

Sr. Petersnung, Feb. 16 The Czar will protect Christians if the Turks refuse them Equity.

By the Cable.

Ireland. LONDON, Feb. 18.

Ireland is perfectly tranquil. A small number of rebels are concealed in the woods endeavoring to make their way to the coast. The bales of cotton, 3,000 bushels of corn 70 bags of troops are so disposed that their escape is peanuts, 40 boxes manufactured and 10 barrels thought to be impossible. Troops have

sent to Malahida with the hope of overhaul Stevens, who is reported to be in that neigh mediamitary dixcustus, here, abood

Washingros, Peb. 8.
Wentworth a corruption Committee creat more amusement than apprehension. Two more amusement than apprehension. Two en-terprising newspaper men engineered the thing. The primary object being a big item. Congress-men were approached and encouraged ito visit the President, to whom the President s views seemed moderate, and showed intense anxiety seemed moderate, and showed intense anxiety to harmonize the country. The interviews were sound and free, officially binding neither party. The President is represented to be utterly opposed to Congressional interference with State

Latest from Washington. WASHINGTON, 5 40 P. M

Previous question on Sherman's substitute been seconded, and by previous agreement House took recess to seven o'clock, when the bill will pass unless opponents fillit Extreme Radicals oppose violently, and Dem ocrats determinedly. It cannot pass over the

Congress... Sherman's Substitute in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18. In the House a joint resolution of the Utah Legislature was presented, praying a repeal of toe Territorial law punishing polygamy.

A bill for suffrage, regardless of sex was ta-bled after an hour's debate.

A resolution that the President be only em-

powered to pardon on conviction, and that par dons heretofore granted are null, was referred the Judiciary Committee.

The District Committee was instructed to re port a bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in the District of Columbia.

A motion contemplating the withdrawal of national Bank currency was tabled. Sherman's substitute was considered.

Mr Stevens moved the non-concurrence of the House, and asked a committee of conference. Mr. Bentwell spoke in opposition to the substitute. He complained that it gave more power to the l'resident and the rebel factions in reconstruction. We ought to remove from the reconstruction business in South Carolina the Orr's, the Pickens' and MaGrath's. It leaves the work open to any one who may choose to engage in it, and we entrust rebels with the work of reconstruction, of which we are afraid

they are incapable, Mr. Stokes opposed it because he said that universal suffrage and universal amnesty was it. He did not understand language if it did not enfranchise every rebel in the South. He preferred the defeat of the Congressional struction measures to this bill.

Mr. Stevens took ground that the bill usurped the power of the future Congress, and after-wards ventilated his usual bitterness against the President and the Southern people.

Mr. Blaine favored the bill, contending that it gave no more rights than Congress gave the l'ennessee rebels.

Mr. Wilson of lows sustained the bill. Mr. Ringham made a bitter bit at Stevens showing that there was not a single feature in the bill which had not, at one time or another

been favored by the Reconstruction committee Mr. Schenk, of Ohio, favored the bill as the only thing possible.

After further amendment, Mr. Blaine de manded the previous question, which was seconded, by a vote of 78 to 63. A motion that

the whole subject be tabled was negatived by a vote of 118 to 48. In the Senate, Mr. Sumner presented a mer risi of the Pennsylvanian Peace Society, urging the establishment of an international tribs

which the national differences be referred. The tall extending the time for appeals write of error from the excluded State Mr. Summer made an ineffectual effort to disinter Elliott's bill

The diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up, and amended so as to pay Mr. Harvey, the Portugal minister.

Surratt Arrived.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The Swetarala is lying off the wharf. Prison quarters have been prepared for Sucrett. He will be brought ashore during the night.

Sherman's Bill Defeated .- Matter desd this Congress. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

In the House the vote to concur in the adop tion of Sherman's substitute, was defeated by a vote of 98 to 73. A Committee of Conference appointed. The whole matter dead for this se From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Peb. 19.

Prot. Bache is dead. The conference committee on the tenure of office bili has agreed to include cabinet off Mr. Salisbury's speech denunciatory of Sew ard creates much talk.

The Southern Loyalists association he ed a resolution opposing Sherman's substitute The Senate struck out the clause in the West Point appropriation bill forbidding appoint ments from the Southern States. The Democrats and extremists voted against

concurring in Sherman's substitute. Lovell and Rousseau voted to concur. Unless both Houses act before midnight to night, a pocket Veto follows. Both the New York Tribune and Washington Chronicle, favor concurrence, but Stevens was too strong. No action is now probable until after the necticut elections which occurs on March 10

By the Cable-Feniana

If that still goes radical, harsh messures are

LONDOR, Feb. 19. None of the armed Fenians in Kery county have been captured, but have all disc The Irish peasantry are perfectly willing to give intelligence, but object in assisting to arrest their countrymen. Three British ships of war are in Kenmore river, to sid the people, and for service, it needed.

Earl Derby first Lord of the Treasury says officially that the slarm has passed, and all the peasants are loyal. The government will treat the prisoners justly. The Irish Secretary Lord Nors says no new rising of Fenisas is appre hended. Only one hundred and twenty are engaged in revolt. Notwithstanding these denials the goternment is still sending troops

Evacuation of Mexico. New Onleans, Feb. 19. The complete evacuation of the city of Mex ico occurred on the Sixth.

The Norfolk Virginian saye the Peruvian cast off from her whart on Fuday amid the cheers of the assembled multitude. She sailed for laverpool direct, on Saturday, taking out 1,600