The Semi-Weekly Sentinel. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1867.

VOL 1.

THE SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1867.

More Reconstruction.

We publish, in another column, an ab stract of legislation supplemental to the Sherman Shellabarger Bill, which was inaugurated in the Senate, on Thursday last, by Messrs. Wilson and Sumner respectively.

Our telegraphic advices to day state that the Judiciary Committees, in both Houses are substantially agreed upon the main pro positions contained in Mr. Wilson's Bill, placing all the machinery for ordering the Convention, dec., in the hands of the Military Commandant, with a provise that he may delegate his power to the acting Governor of the State,-the latter taking an oath tor its faithful exercise. The supplemental Bill, thus invoced by the Committee, also provides for a registration of voters by the first of September next, which is, of course, a very necessary feature.

It has impressed us, from the first, from the reading of the Bill, that it was the intention of the framers of the law that the Military Commander should order the election for the delegates to a Convention ; though, should it be expected or admi-sible that it should be done by the Legislature, we should prefer that mode as more normal and legiti mate. In either mode, for the sake of ending turmoil and agitation, our law abiding prote will acquiesce. Either, it sanctioned established by the ruling power, will have the effect of putting an end to Dorrite and revolutionary movements, which are cal ulated and intended to keep up prejudice. latterness and excitement, and, as such, are hostile to the professed objects of the Act. The Bill of Mr Summer seems to desire further disfranchisement and the placing of nearly the entire political power in the hands of the blacks. It apparently contemplates a condition of things similar to that which exists in the State of Tennesser, where society is convulsed to its very centre, and where maarchy, confusion and madness rule the hour. Should the present Congress indicate a purpose (of which, as yet, we see no just ground for apprehension,) to cumulate the hardships of the Sherman Bill, and to place the States in the same category with Fennessee, why then, of course, no man in North Carolina, who is interested in peace and tranquility, can have anything to do with the matter. They will be disabled tom contributing to the restoration of that quiet and order which the late Congress assumed to be the ground of its legislation ; and the ball of Revolution must roll rock leady on, sweeping away all the safeguards and muniments of society.

The Bankrupt Bill.

For the benefit of our readers and the public, we continue for a few days, on the tourth page of the Daily Sentined, a resource of the State Revenue bill and also the Bankrecently passed by Congress In the present condition of the people of the routh, Congross has dam, nothing which is likely to be of so much lanefit to them as the Bankrupt bill. Thousands of our péople, who have heretofore been among the most enterprising, owing to the injuries resulting from the war, have become hopeleady in debt. The Stay Laws passed by the several State Legislatures only promi-e temporary relief, and simply put off the evil day, affording no ultimate release. The energy, which a desire to relieve one's self from the crushing weight of debt calls forth, will only be exerted under the Stay Laws for the benefit of others, leaving large debtors still hampered, beyond the possibil ity of paying. Under such circumstances it appears to us that every large debtor. whose means do not enable him to meet his obligations, ought at once to apply for the benefits of bankruptcy under the new Congressional bill.

Military Rule. Under the administration of a wise and

indicious Military Commander, much of the rigor and harshness of martial law, which constitute one of the chief objections of the American people to military rule, would be obviated. Serious and well founded as are the reasons why the Southern people should object to it, yet we find that a very general preference is expressed for military rule over such State governments as are now ad-

ministered in Tennessee and Missouri. But, in this respect, the Southern people may not have a choice. Without a similow of reason, in this State especially, for the charge that Union measure personated r mistrated, the persistent and systematic falsehood and misrepresentation which have been carried on by those who claim to be Southern loyalists, have deeply impressed the Northern mind that such is the fact, and hence the bitter, proscriptive spirit which is still manifested by some portion of the North, and by Congress, towards the

great balk of the Southern people. Our readers will loar in mind, that not single well grounded charge of this kind

has been sustained. In no instance, since the war, has there been exhibited in this State a disposition, on the part of those who sustained the war, to personate or afflict in any way Union men, or so-called Union men, on account of their opinions. In every instance, where such charges have been made, and baye been enquired into, they have been found to be utterly groundless, Nor has this, charge, been made by really right spirit, who assail others, or are abusive of the political course of others, are associated in return. But real Union me seldom indulge in this. Almost all the bit teroess and violence of remark or abuse ha come from renegades from the Southern

cause men who at one time sustained it and then abandoned it, either from sheer fear or from simister metives. In the late Legislature there were several of this class, who were disposed to charge

procession upon the majority. The case of Mr. Biythe is familiar to our readers. He was at first quite vindictive, but when the House gave him a chance to make good his charge, he signally tailed. When pressed for the evidences to sustain his charge he at knoth admitted that he knew of no in-

layor of regro suffrage ! This is about the amount of the personation. For a time, then, our people must submit omethy to mitmany rule. If President John son-should select the District Commander

from the list of distinguished names on the army roll, we apprehend that no serious d then the companies in this State Indeed, we have no cloubt such rule, with every

would be presenable to such mongrel, her - The town of Ashville and its vicinity inplicable State governments as exist in or Mission, or such an offens the Dorrite Holdenites would give us in North

acter.

with more eagerness than ever into vari-

manifesting a keener relish for works of fic

and closets to find old novels-if the ex-pression may be allowed-rather than not

gorge their appetites with this light and un-

whotesome load. The more substantial

nourishment that may be lead in abundance,

is almost totally neglected for the novels of

Dickens, Trollope, Mrs Southworth, Mos

Braddon &c. So far has this tage for nev-

el reading spread, that it would not be dif

ficult to lind many a hard working family

eatherest around the evening taper, leaving

the realities of the ordinary business of life, to

rance the wide field of imagination. Not

s it confined to these. The productions of

Thackeray, Walter Scott and Bulwer Lytton

actaphysician's library, and ousted the

venerable productions of Locke, Reid, Stewart and Brown not to name Hamil-

However proper the occasional perusal of

uch works may be to the class of readers

last mentioned, and to the professed scholar,

e will not take upon our-elves* to decide

But we unhesitatingly pronounce them cal-culated to injure and bewilder the untrained

minds of youth. In the first place, we be lieve that constant novel reading has a ten-

dency to give a melancholy cast to the feel-

ings of the young, and render their whole

deportment gloomy and unsociable. A per-

with an increased distaste to the common

avocations and the ordinary business of

exquisite reverie, every thing around it as-

urous, to the dull monotonics of real life

at the prospect of any earthly pursuit ?

umes a sickly and disgusting hue !- and

What is the reason that, after such an

on after reading a well-written novel has a

ton and others.

have tourned their way to the shelves of the

For the Sentinel. Influence of Reading Novels on Char-

---- Judge Fowle presided at Montgom-

ery Superior Court week before last, and at Stanly Court, last week. We learn, from the Wadesboro' Argue, that a number of suits had been instituted previous to the day than the great thirst manifested for assage of the recent Stav Law, and that light and fictitious works. Is this one of the Judge took them up and passed upon the effects of war or of peace on the minds them under the Convention ordinance, paying no attention to the act of the Legislature

STATE ITEMS.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis passed through Goldsboro', on Saturday, on the Wilmington train going North. During the brief stoppage of the cars, Mr. Hutton, on behalf of the citizens, presented Mrs. Davis a handsome pecuniary donation.

- The Charlotte Times states that ol. William Johnston, President of the Charlotte and Columbia Road, is in receipt of a telegram announcing that the Scaboard Road is crowded with freights to such an extent that a higher rate has been placed upon corn. The Times adds :

"As we require an immense quantity of the article for home consumption, it will be seen that it will now have to be brought from our own ports of Newbern or Wil ungton, or by way of Charleston. This is the natural route it ought to have taken all this time, and as there are a number of good houses in these cities engaged in the iness suitable arrangements can be made to keep up the supply. Quantities of acrehandisc are coming South, despite the gloom that overshadows us. Our advice is o accept the situation, and make the most Reststance is uscless, and division sound Union men. Men of a bitter and and bickerings will be runnous. Let us all come together in harmony and conciliation, and the Ship of State will yet weather the

The Ashville Farmer very truly ob erves that no portion of the United States can claim greater advantages for raising stock than Western North Carolina, We are pleased to learn, from the same source, that many intelligent gentlemen in that section are turning their attention to this profitable branch of industry. Gen. R. B. Vance and W. W. Smith, Esq. have just received an importation of pure Chester and Essex pigs

son after reaching a wel-written novel has a momentary reverie that produces sensations exquisitely pleasant. But what is the reason, after the spell is broken, and the ideal scene vanished, that the mind returns The Wadeshore Arous says that un der the senial influence of the weather, in that section, vegetation, has taken a rapid start, and, for more than two weeks past, stances of personntion except that Union peach, plum and apricot trees have been in men had been charged with being in bloom.

> -David Kendall, Esq., of Stanly Co., has recently sold his place, four miles above Albemarle on the Salisbury road, to two gentlemen from the North, who are making arrangements to work it for the gold they have reason to believe is in it. The indica tions are very rich. One of the purchasers, who had some experience in California

says that they are as rich as the richest law abiding, percendele man in the State, placers in that State,

have recently been visited by the most extensive religious awakening known there

Bill Mr. Wilson, on Thursday last, introduced a bill supplementary to an act entitled "an The Southern State Conventions-Con-MESSES EDITORS :- Nothing is' more react to provide for the more efficient govern markable in the literature of the present

ment of the rebel Sates, and to facilitate restoration"; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Wilson's Supplemental Reconstruction

Section one directs the commanding and dispositions of our people t One would have thought that the deep poverty in officer of each district to cause a registra tion to be made before September 1, 1867 which the war left us-to say nothing of in each county ar parish in his district, a the sad memories of the past-would have the male citizens over twenty one years of constrained all classes, whatever might have been their previous literary tastes and age resident therein, to include only those qualified to vote by the act to which this is a supplement, and who shall take and gub habits, to forget everything else for a time, and devote themselves, with all their ener-gies, to retrieve their ruined fortunes. So far, however, is this from being the case, and carnestiy attached to the Union and that we see persons of both sexes pludging Government of the United States; that I will steadfirstly support the Constitution kinds of light amusements, and above all and that I will, to the best of my ability engage all others to such support and obe tion than they ever did before. If, in their nce; so help me God." poverty, they can neither buy nor borrow Section two directs the commanding gen those that come pouring fresh from the press, they will rummage the book cases

ral, as soon as the registration is completed, to cause an election for delegates to a convention to be held on a day not less than thirty days from date of proclamation of election, for the purpose of amending the existing or training a new constitution, of finity establishing loval civil governments, and passing meetful ordinances to put the

same into operation. Section three directs that the said conventions shall be called on the basis of representation, on which the number of members f Congress is apportioned.

Section four provides for the appointment v the commanding general of officers or nons to make the registration, preside at the elections, receive, sort, and count the votes, and make return thereof, and of the persons elected, and he shall then make oclamation of the persons elected, and notify within sixty days when and where they shall assemble to organize the Convention ; and when the said convention shall have amended the existing or framed a new Constitution in accordance with the act to which this is a supplement, it shall be submitted to the people at an election to be held after the expiration of thirty days from notice thereof given by the convention,

Section five provides that if the said Con stitution is ratified by a majority of the votes cast, the President of the Convention shall transmit the same to the President of the United States, who shall transmit it to Congress, if in session, and it not in sersion, then upon its next assembling; and if it be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act recently passed by Congress known as the military bill, the State, shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and representatives shall be admitted as provided in said ast.

the individual feels vexed and disappointed Section six provides that the duties and that he has been called from a scene so rap powers delegated and conferred upon the commanding General may, with his consent, Why then, does the ear loathe the combe transferred to the acting Governor of the on chat of the day, and the heart sicken State upon his taking an oath faithfully to perform and execute the same. s because the objects of the fictitious world In the Senate, on the same day, the fol-

into which he has been introduced, are so lowing occurred : far exaggerated beyond reality, that when he looks upon things as they exist, they cease to interest him. These scenes may de-

"Mr. Sumner introduced joint resolutions declaring certain further guarantees required in the reconstruction of the Southern States. In addition to universal suffrage the resolutions require that the existing governments must be vacated and take no part in the reconstruction; that provisional governments must supersede the present illegal governments : that none but loyal persons shall take part in the formation of new State goveruments; that public schools must be es-tablished, open to all, and that homesteads must be secured to freedmen. The consideration of the resolutions being objected to by Mr. Johnson, they went over."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Richmond Discator

gress must Recognize them -- No Chance for Packed Conventions-The Execution of the Reconstruction Law-No Radical Office-Seekers to be in Command--Impeachment Looking Less Formidable, Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1867. The Hunnicuts and others of that party in are legislating in the South may not have to accomplish their purposes. They will find that there is power enough in Congress, notwithstanding the violence of certain Radical members, to carry out the recent reconstruction has according to the original propositions of Senator Shorman, A packed negro convention in Virgiuia, or in any other State south of the Potomac cannot frame measures dor the degradation of these States, in accordance with the views of adventurers who have temporarily sound ted among a people whom they aim to destroy, and have their plans adopted in preference to those of the citizens of the State Let Virginia go ahead in the good work of organizing under the provisions of the Sign man bill which is mild in comparison what would be affered should she Her sons and daughters are two logic ad vanced in the scale of devotion to nor and well access to be period of listening to terms of degraciation. The enly hope of the South now is to an early repretation, and when they investomptod with the statute now presented, they have have it. Prominent Scantors and Representatives in Congress assets fore, contrary to the evil designs of Summer, Changiler, and Those who would report a conthers. tion adopted by a convention called by the present Legislature are few ice number. It annot be claimed that that is the creation of President Johnson ; and its action must be recognized. There is certainly light be youd the present gloom. The end of per cution is nigh at hand; and only let South be true to her people and to her solt, as she over has been, and there need be no fear about daybreak. The General in Chief and the President of the United States will soon have, upon consultation, completed the list of officers who are to command in the nulitary districts, and

both of these will act well towards the South in the execution of a law which it is beyond their control to prevent. There will be no applicants for political favor in the North among the list. It is evident that there is not so fictor a

disposition now manifested in favor of imeaching the President as there has been The very intemperate speech of Representa tive Ashley, and the sensible position of Messrs, Bingham and Spaliling, his colleagues in the House, together with the cer-tain fact that several other members are in clined not to allow themselves to be made tools of in opposition to their better judg ment, is working a reversion on the stile of the President. For all that, however, the imprachment men are working energetical to accomplish their schemes. In the Senate the subject is not broached. It may e on account of the constitutional provision that the President would have to be tried before that body should the House present an indictment against him ; but it does not appear that the majority of the Secators are disposed to endorse all that Mr. Ashley or Butler may say against the Chief Magis' trate. Some of the members of both Houses

The Peace of Radical Reconstruction The New York Times draws the tollowing truthtul sketch of the peace brought by such reconstruction as it yet aids to thrust upon the South -

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"TENNESSEE - II any ex-Confederate State to be subjected to military law it certainly ught to be Tennessee-which, "however, is the only ex-Confederate State ekempt from military law.

At the same time Tennessee is to be presently placed under a sort of military power-not military power as wielded by the National Governi ment and administered by the officers of the army, but as wielded by Parson Brownlow and administered by his appointces. Brownlow, as Governor of Ten essee, has called out a force of 20,000 m to be in the service of the State for three years, and to operate against its enemies in the vertous counties. The present civil administration of Ten-

nessee is certainly a failure. So far as the duties of a State government consist in preserving order, enforcing justice and main-taining law, there is no State in the South government makes such a show as Abose that of Tennessee. Georgia, Texas and Ar that of Tennessee. Georgia, reasonance ar-k mass are quiet and orderly, and life and property are secure, in comparison with Ten-scorer. We hear through the local papers of confusion, disturbance and collision in toumerous localities, and it is evident that the condition of affairs throughout the State is such as to 'offer abundant opports for work on the part of the Brownlow army, which has now been called under arms. The distranchisement of all Tennes who were reliefs; the conferring of excep-tional franchises upon the blacks; the ad-ministration of oaths right and left, to all men, under all circumstances, and at all trmes - all these things have failed to op those ends for which State governments are instituted and administrative officers are appointed. The bayonet is now, therefore, the necessary resort. It was a mistake, howarmy for three years-he should have called it out for thirty years' service."

Dr. Livingstone's Death.

Hardly any death could have been ansunced from abroad which would cause noncesi from abroad which would cause more regret than that of the enterprising African explorer, who is reported by the cable to have been killed by the Caffres. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland in 1618, and, like Hugh Miller, gained his radi-ments of knowledge while working for his bread. For nine years preceding 1824 he was a cotton spinner. Having won a med-icul and theological education, he sailed for Cape Town in 1840, and ment some wars Cape Town in 1840, and spent some years with the Bechuanas. In 1849 he reached Lake Ngami, via the Bakalihari desert, 1850. The next year he visited the Zambea. In 1853 he started on his great north-ratour, visited the Makololos, and reached Loanda in 1854. The next year he followed the Zambesi to Quilimane, on the Indian Ocean, and completed a journey of more than nine thousand miles never before travelled by white man. He reached England in 1856 and published an account of his travels. In 1858 he returned to the Zambesi, and explored it in the hope of planting cotton culture along its banks, destroying slavery, and making a market for Britis manufactures. His record of active pub-this expedition has quite recently been pub-tished. The attempt in which he is add to inshed. The attempt in which he is add to

view to explore a route from South Africa orthward by the interior, and pectations were placed on what he would With no more knowledge that have, it is reasonable to suppose that after having escaped every form of fever, the atacks of wild beasts and the most veno mous serpents, the hostility of slave te along the coast and of the savages of the interior, he has fallen a victim to the malice a tribe which has constant communica with the coast, and which he had visited before. No one has done more for the geography of Africa, or for science and reigion there, and he cannot be readily replaced. His accounts of his travels written with much force and perspin ity, and will continue valuable reer ds when th falls of the Npanza are visited like those of Niagara, and Ngami is disturbed by steamboats, - Phil. North American. ---From the New York Times. SWEAR THEM AGAIN .- Senator S as favored the world with a sight of the awful oath which he has concocted for ad-ministration to the raging rebels. It is certainly the most wonderful thing which has been gotten up since the days of the first Egyptian dynasty. It not only compels every rebel to swear to the indissolubility of the Republic ; he must not only swear by the national debt and for swear slavery ; he (the relief) must not only swear to resist or rebel against "all laws making distinction on account of race of color '; but to cap the climax Mr. Summer's oath prescribes that the rebels shall swear to "support education and the diffusion of knowledge in public schools open to all." The idea of getting a people to swear that they will do such this instituthese, and the idea that historical tions are formed by oaths of this style, are as ridiculous notions as ever 'entered' the brain of the most ignorant charletin. The trouble seems to be that Mr. Summer takes the Southern people sto be fools as well as rebels, and the Northern people to be mad-

The opinion, we observe, is advanced, that the Bankrupt bill by Congress renders cull the State Stay Laws; if so, it is plain that all large debtors especially, who are confident that they cannot pay, should at once avail themselves of its benefits.

We have urged, time and again, that compromise alone promised any real relief to hopeless debtors. The Bankrupt law affords a compromise, to the extent that every creditor will get his pro rata portion of the debtor's property, and while it takes all that a debtor has, yet it releases him entirely from all his past debts. Under such circumstances a man of energy may hope to enjoy, at some future day, the benefits of his labor and enterprise, whereas, under the Stay Law, if he is hopelessly in debt, he has no such prospect.

----WEREGRET to learn that Col. W. H. Thomas, of Cherokee County, is suffering under mental derangement, growing out of the excitements of the times, and has had to be sent to the Insane Asylum. We have for days been satisfied that such a step was necessary. We trust that he may speedily

Prover.

WHEAT CROP .- We learn that the wheat rop in the State is promising. We hope that the seeding has been for a large crop. The scareity of corn will render an early wheat crop necessary.

RAIL ROAD REPORT .- Many persons desire copies of the report of the lataexamining legislative committee on the N.C. R. R. and wish us to publish it in the Sentinel .--We have no copies of the report, and could not publish it in the paper, on account of its great length. We regret that the Legislature did not order a large number printed at the time.

for years. About seventy persons have been -----COLONEL COWAN - We have heretolore added to the Methodist, and a number to spoken of the able and eloquent effort of the Presbyterian, Church,

Col. Cowan in behalf of the payment, by the -A correspondent of the Newbern Jour-State of the internation its didut "Ida" ul of Commerce says that the people of Carthe Rahigh correspondent of the Favette teret are more interested in agricultural with Production , under date of March 4th. pursuits than ever before. He ventures the in speaking of this speech, very truly reminion that that county has improved more marks in the past two years than any other, in the

"Colenci Cowan made a speech, in sup port of this bill, that would reflect credit on South.

any living man, and showed him to be in The Wilson Ward more gives the fol possession of a financial mind of the high st order. He was listened to by a large, at owing good advice to merchants going tentive and appreciative audience. He North

showed that it was our duty to adopt such "We think that prudence dictates that legislation as would restore the credit of the those who go North to buy shall not make State. If we begin now, 30 cents on the large investments in goods. Money is ex-\$100 value of real estate will enable us to slingly scarce; our political relations are meet it; if we wait four years longer it will devidedly unfavorable and will remain so take \$1,20, and the chances for funding a for months, if not years to come; there are portion of it will not be so good, if it can done at all. The advantage to all our many premonitions of financial stringency

public enterprises would be inculculable while it would supply our people with a and we think that they will exhibit busi ss sagacity by confining their purchases surcency, by enabling our railroad compato such articles as are in constant demand. nies to regotiate their bonds at much more A disturbance occurred in Goldshoro favorable rates. The bill was defeated by on Friday afternoon, just before the depar a vote of 44 to 57; and I heard many who ture of one of the trains, between some citi voted against it say that he satisfied then that the bill ought to pass, but our people ens and several negroes, recently U. S. sol were so much impoverished by the results of diers. The News gives no particulars.

the war, and our political future so dark and ---gloomy, they were afraid to undertake it SUPREME COURT DECISIONS -Some de now.

isions of public interest, in addition to WHO SHALL CALL THE CONVENTION ?those already published, as made by the

We presume that Congress will settle this Supreme Court, are, as we understand : rexed question to-day, by the indeption of 1. The act suspending the statute of lim Mr. Wilson's bill in both Houses- Our exitations did not prevent judgments from cellent cotemporary, the Old North State, becoming dormant.

Howther

and the Standard differ with us. We hold that the Sherman Shellabarger bill indi cates clearly by its terms, that Congress in tended that the District Commanders should

call the State Conventions. At first, we 3 Persons who gave notes for the hire of thought with the Old North State that Con slaves for 1865, are liable for the whole gress intended that the State Legislature year, notwithstanding their emancipation. should do it, but a careful investigation e 4. The ordinance declaring a presumption the whole tenor of the bill satisfied us that s to the money in which contracts made the military authorities should do so. We during the war are soleable, does not conwere therefore glad that our Legislature flict with the Constitution of the United did not do it, and we observe that recent in formation makes the Virginia Legislature States

5. One who took payment in Confederate hand fre apon it. Later advices show oney during the war is bound thereby. conclusively that the Standard is wrong in

its Dorrite movement. A leading Northern 6. A Trustee who, without any occasion, in February, 1863, received Confederate Republican, writing to a gentlemen in this ioncy, at par, for an old debt, then and "Holden's Dorrite movement is "Rebelstill good, readered himself personally re-

&c., is suspended by the act suspending the

2. The "year and a day"spoken of, in ref

crence to executions, runs from the time of

issuing out the last execution, and not from

lion," just as his movement in 1861 was.sponsible. Getting up rebellion to our government 7. The operation of the act requiring representatives to be parties within two terms,

seems to be Holden's principal occupation." The Standard says we gave an incorrect

city, some days ago, says;

effect of the lapse of time. version of the affair between the editors of 8. The Stay Law of 1861, allowing de the Winston, Sentiael and Salem Observer ; if so, the Winston Sentinel is responsible for fendants twelve months to plead, did not it, as we took our statement from that paper, dispense with an appearance at the return

1200 not having seen the Observer.

he lasting every tide must have and when the mind has once accus tomed itself to indulge in such high wrought scener-when by accident or weariness it falls from its elevated station, it finds every object around it "stale, flat, and unprofita-

light him for the moment, but like the situ-

ation of the wretch, after the transitory ex-

citement of intoxication has subsided, he

will soon be overwhelmed by an almost in-

tolerable conni. The excitement is too great

The novelist always describes his hero, and the scenes into which he is introduced, in colors too bright ever to be realized in life. And on this account, some young men, who have spent their early life at literary institutions, and devoted their time to works of this character, when they enter upon real life, are so completely disappointed, and their fond hopes so utterly blasted, that every exertion in after life is chilled and they themselves rendered useless. they find, instead of that heavenly and highminded creature-as described in novels that the great majority of men are base and selfish, they become disgusted with the whole race, and are unable to brook the triffing defects and foibles in their friends, and un der-rate their praiseworthy actions, merely because they are deprived of that disinter ested and romantic character drawn by the pencil of the novelist. And this is the reaon why—as my lord Bayon wisely observes -novels diminish the proper sensibilities of our nature, and render us callous to the ap peals of real distress. He that has been in he habit of rescuing a beautiful beroine from situations of danger, when the act itself was of a romantic character-influ enced by gratitude and frequently by lovewill find his disinterestedness put to the test, when he meets in life the really destitute surrounded by all those loathsome circum stances which attend abject poverty.

The bad consequences of novel teading ay be more easily exemplified by referring our readers to the contrast betweed the de portment of the really enlightened man, who pursues an even and calm course o life, and who has sought interest and novel ty in the scenes of nature, wishout drawing from the artificial stores of fancy : listwee him, I say, and the constant "proser of failde". The demeanor of the latter is abstracted and unswiable of the former agreeable and sprightly. The one, when

surrounded by friends, instead of enliverig the social circle, is dreaming of some wild romane,, and lamenting the end of his ero: while the other, slways tenjoying a fund of animal spirits, makes everything assume a cheerful aspect around bim. 7% one, when surrounded by the richest natural scenery - when nature is displayed in all her loveliness before him is blind to her beauties and callous to her charms. Butth other, when he wasks forth to view the works of God, the mingled ideas of their beauty, sublimity and usefulness, crowd upon his mind and while his smile of appropriation acknowl edges their loveliness, he is constrained, by grandeur and usefulness to raise silent aspiration of gratitude to the author of all good for his wonderful works. He that drinks of the unsatisfying fountain on fiction "will thirst again," but there is a happiness drawn from the scenes of nature which brings with its sweetness no satiety D L

Governor Jenkins, of Georgia.

AUGUSTA, March 9.-Governor Jenkins left this evening for Washington to advise with and consult the President and Congress in reference to the status of Georgia under the recent enactment.

A Good HIT.-Some of the radical members of Congress, having the other day made certain Buncombe remarks concern g the new British Empire in America, ing the new British Empire in America, Mr. Eldridge remarked that it seemed rather inopportune for the country to be protesting ast the establishment of an empire when Congress had just placed under military rule ten of our own States. It seemed to him that our remonstrances would have much more force and effect if we were to wait until we had the Republic restored and until these. States were relieved from the despotic rule under which the late Congress had placed them.

JUDOR LONGSTREET. - This gentleman, the listinguished humorist and author Georgia Scones," is now living in Oxford, but is no longer connected with the Uni versity, over which he formerly presided Time has dealt gently with him, silvering his hair and somewhat enteebling his frame, it is true, but nevertheless leaving him, in his seventy seventh year, in the onj-yment of all natural facultics. He has prepared a revised edition of the "Georgia Scenes" for the press, containing much new and interesting matter.

Foreign Visitors to Jeff. Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 9. Three the most prominent merchants of New York ity, Swiss importers, on a general tour observation to the Southern States, arrived here yesterday and spent the affermion in an interview with Mr. Davis. They were pleasantly received and entertained to Mr Davis and Mrs. Davis. The conversation which ensued on various commercial subjects was prolonged several louis. They

nator remarked this morning that their assion would continue until they sea whether the steps taken to carry into exe cution the reconstruction bill were satis factory, and whether the officers recommend ed by General Grant to be placed in charge of the five military districts provided in the law were appointed by the President. Hendd.

THE NICHOLSON PAVEMENT - hids for laving the Nicholson pavement in eleven of the streets of Memphis were op nod on the 27th ult. The bids ranged from three dol ars and seventy tour cents to six Hollars per square yard. G -a, Forcest was a bidder for the work on each of the streets

A REASONABLE REALEST -A NoPhier paper says, is it asking too much of the Radical papers and letter writers, now that the Southern Military bill has become a law. to cease their incessant falschunds and misrepresentations in regard to the South,

THE Clarksville (Texas) Standard says that for two months past immigrants have been going through the strests of that town in crowds. The line of march is hardly broken except at night. Reports from other Texas towns are of the same tenor.

the dominan and see the result of their legislation towards reconstructing the Southern States and the part the President takes in the execution of the law before proceeding to extremities; and altogether there are many indication that impeachment is not held so favorably as it has been. Prominent Radicals, high

in position, assert that that is the main principle which now holds the party in itstrength, and that no matter how the ones tion may be disposed of, its finality will be the means of weakening their party to a very great extent.

The President is now nominating several very prominent local Radicals for official as, and its effect tends to lessen much the antagonism expressed towards him. TIMON.

A correspondent of the Examiner, writing from Washington, under the same date, says, among other things :

"Apropos of Senatorial actions, I cannot forbear a word of commendation of Senator Wilson's Lill providing for the manguration of the proposed movements towards Conventions to the South by District Commonders. If Congress is honest in the passale of the Force Bill, Mr. Wilson's measure unst pass. Otherwise, we will certainly have two, and may have three Conventions in Virginia There will be strite and bit terness among our own people to a degree hitherto unkn own among us, and Congress will have twenty or thirty Constitutions prosented from the Southern States, the considration of which, besides the obstruction of online business, will renew, in that forum, he crimination and debate which have do tracted Federal councils for the past two

issions. If the absolute destruction of the States is resolved on ; if Mr. Lincoln, and the Re publican party, and Congress, all perjured themselves, and deceived the world, in delaring the contest to be for the preservation of the Union and the restoration of the States with all their rights unimpaired; if the implied parele which tirant gave to Lee -which was, that he demanded the sur-

ender on the basis of these declarations of the President and Congress ; if Seward did, indicat, make take representations to every torrign minister whom he addressed on the subject of the rebellion; if all that the world has supposed to be true about the American war for the past six years was in deed, a cruel talsehood, and Congress is de termined on the destruction of the States, then the Force Bill, without supplementary egislation, will leave the matter much worse than it found it, for it Jegislates strife in every community. Mr. Wilson's bill pro-vides for a call by the Military Commander, which will relieve our Legislature, at well as Minor Botts, Hunnicutt, Sambo & Co., of any trouble in the premises. It also provides for a registration - a dangerous omis sion of the Force Bill. Indeed, the treatment which this measure of Mr. Wilson's shall receive at the hands of Congress will determine the most important question now agitating the Southern mind, to-wif : whether or not the Sherman bill was intended for

prace, or for the perpetuation of strife. It the Congress was honest, it will pass this bill, or something like it. If no such meas ure is adopted, it makes very little difference what we do, as the Government (which is Congress) must be understood as to keep the sore running." disposed ----

men as well as knows.

M. E. Cittano, Satura The Bultimore tation and etchanging the Church name to Enterspal Mathentine, The minority vote on Lay D. by clim was provided \$3 more than one but to si the whole vote on Lay Representation, and 53 more than on sinches the change of Church name, require 1 99 votes clear, to carry the first, and 159 votes to carry the second, under the requisition for a three fourths' majority The Baltimons to presence voted on each, 104 yeas with onlys. This carries Lay delega-find have a provide in the vote of the whole to trees. The change of name is lost, In 55. If is here not that a conference in Illinois will spin the Southern Church with astes enough, it als well, to overcome this, and this, carry both measures, after both had been given up hig lost - Richmond Knquirer.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LOVE IN WASHINGTON About S o'clock Friday night a fire broke out in the building known as the Central Hotel, corner of Sixth street and Pennsyl vania avenue, Washington, which resulted in a shocking loss of life, as well, as in the entire destruction of the property, which was owned by Hugh Geiston, of Baltim and valued at \$12,000, fully covered by in surance.

ound him in good health. ABJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS - A leading