THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

WHO CAN VOTE AND HOLD

OFFICE ! We have published everything we have seen, entitled to consideration, as an interpretation of the rules fixed by the Recon-

struction acts, for the qualification of voters and office holders under those acts, yet there is still some diversity of opinion on the subject. These differences will be likely to exist until Gen. Sickles issues his orders in regard to the registration of voters. He will then, no doubt, give an authoritative definition of the law in the case, which will be easily understood by all persons.

THE"RECONSTRUCTION" MEETING. This meeting adjoursed on yesterday. It

will be heralded as a success. In character and vim, and ultra doings, it was fully up to Massachusetts itself. We have compiled, from the Standard, the facts of the meeting, without the speeches. They will come in for notice at a luture day; the platform and the remainder of the proceedings to-morrow. Wendell Phillips and Fred. Douglas, it they could have believed in the sincerity of the white actors, would have teen highly gratified. All this we learn .-Seither curiosity nor inclination prompted us to be present. We see enough of pre tence and hypocrisy from white people, while walking the streets, without desiring to be surfeited by attending a Holdenite meet-

"It is understood that Mr. Botts declares simself "left out in the cold" by the S. S. S. business. The colored people will not buch him, he says, because he opposed allowing them votes. The whites will not note for him because they know him so well. He is reaping the just reward of a trimming, selfish and irritating policy, by being "unanmously rejected" by all classes alike." - Rich.

It, instead of his auto-biography, Botts had been giving the biography of a certain have "hit the nail on the head" more exactis Look at the late Convention in this City. The majority of the whites who were is it are disfranchised. But suppose they were considered by Congress loyal enough to hold office, who is there among them that can expect to get the colored vote? Can its duties. Mr. Holden, who declared, not long since, that hostility to "negro suffrage" was a conpicuous Union land-mark? Can Mr. C. L. Harris, who voted against allowing the tacks to testify in the Courts ! Can any seed those former "negro-traders," of whom there are said to have been eighteen who were in the Convention, who used to separate has bands and wives, parents and children, without remorse? The colored people under stand these men and their motives thor oughly. They fully appreciate that their gard for them, but that it proceeds from a blacks in order to went a vindictive spite upon the best part of the white race. We will guarantee that James H. Harris, Jno R. Good, and others, see through the disgust ing duplicity of these men, and in their

hearts have a perfect contempt for them. WE BEAR, upon all sides, a general gratification expressed at the conduct and bearing of the colored delegates in the late Convention in this city. In all the intellectoal encounters which occurred, their promment Speakers proved themselves too much for the white gladiators, and we really repoce at such evidences of capacity and intelligence on their part. The spirit of charty and conservation which they evinced was in highly commendable contrast with the malignant, illiberal and proscriptive spirit of the white leaders in the movement. We understand that one of the colored Speakers declared that, while he rejoiced at the boons of freedom and suffrage, and thought them right and just, as the gift of Providence, he would never consent to use either to the detriment of the country or the prejudice of any class of society. Mr. T. R. Caldwell, per contra, in a letter addressed to the Convention, goes in for "forever excluding from office a large portion of the whites, and even old Gen. Dockery, who has been a white man for more than eventy years, intimated a similar disposilien. Alast for "buman nature!"

REBEL CHURCHES IN WASHINGTON. - The olore Tilton will deliver a lecture Thursday

The meeting will be held in the place oheated simply because no other can be as made by the lecture committee to the disters of several churches, but notwith funding the fact that the whole proceeds the lecture are to be given to the destithe people South, rebeldom, in its selfusness, has forced the lecturer to apear in a place not large enough to hold o he of those who wish to hear him. At cother time we shall take occasion to place ose robel trustees in churches in their true ght before the world .- Forney's Chronicle.

POLITICAL -All eyes are now upon the unecticut election, which takes place on londay next for Governor, Congressmen, ad members of the Legislature. The can es on both sides is of the most active ind, and the election will, it is said, be a ose one. The full returns from New lumpshire show the following result :

Dem. Rep. 30,481 35,137 32,833 35,755 Rep. maj. The Democrats polled 2,352 more votes at 618 to their vote of 1866; or, the Demeratic gain is 7.8-10 per cent,, and the Reemocrats gain about 16 members of the

SPEECH OF GEN. WADE HAMPTON, To the Colored people of Columbia.

My PRIENDS: - You have requested me to give you a few words of advice to day. and I accept the invitation in the same kind spirit with which it was given. There have been few incidents of a public character, that have gratified me more than this mark of confidence from the colored people of this district, amongst whom my life has been passed. And it gives me pleasure has their conduct towards me changed in slighest degree, since the change in our relative positions. I am, therefore, justified in calling you my triends, and I hope that, as my past conduct to you has made you look upon me as your friend, so my adrice and actions in the future, will but confirm you in that belief. You may not know, perhaps, that I was the first Southern man who addressed a colored suffernce after the close of the war. This I did, near two years ago, in the lower part of this district, and the advice I gave them, I shall mony of my old soldiers in Pickens district, I touched upon the duty of the whites towards the colored people, and I shall read to you what I said on that occasion

"There is one other point on which there should be no misunder-tanding as to our position, no loop of, which to hang a posable misconstruction as to our views, and that is the abolition of slavers.

The deed has been done, and I, for one, dorevaked. Nor do I believe that the people of the South would now remand the ingreto slavery, if they had the power to do so unquestioned. Under our paternal care. from a mere baselful, he go w to be a neighty host. He came to us a brathen, we made him a christian Title, vicious, savage to his own country, in ours the became inclus-trious, gentle civinged. Let his history as a slave be compared hereafter with that which he will make for himself as a freeman, are willing to be judged. A great respesibility is litted from our shoulders by his emancipation, and we willingly commit his destiny to his own bands, hoping that be may prove himself wirthly of the new po-sition in which he has been placed. As a had been giving the biography of a certain slave, he was latifuld to us as a freeman, set at politicians in this State, he could'nt let us treat him as a free it. Deal with hom frankly, justly, kindly, and my word for it, he will reciprocate your kindness, chinging to his old home, his own country and life tented, industrieus, metal, aid hom in his efforts to elevate himself in the scale of civilization, and thus fit how not only to enjoy the blessings of freedom, but to appreciate

reference to your people since your freedom, and to give you the assurance, if you need any, of my sincerity in all the advice I shall you have extended to us to day, to offer such advice, as honorable alike to us and to It is a fit answer, and a strong reliake, to these wire expensionally misre-present the feelings of the white- and the blacks of the South towards each other look upon us as friends, friends with whom de to met and from whom you are you, as it proves that you cherish no ill will greed for office, and the desire to use the bowards your former masters, that you contide in their hone-is, and that you look upon them as your untural and life longfriends. Your own orator of the day, who loss just addressori you, has stroken wisely has given you I approve of heartily. Why should we not be triends? Are you not Southern men, as we are? Is not this your home as well as ours (. Thus not that glorious Southern sun above us shine alike for both of us ! Did not this soil give birth to all of us. And will we not all alike, when our troubles and trials are over, sleep in soil on which we first drew threath see before me a banner on which is inscribed 'united we stand, divided we fall." That motto is full of significance and truth, for your welfare is inseparably linked with that of the whites of the Scuth. If we are unjustly taxed, you will have to pay your share; if we are oppressed you will suffer if we are ruined you will be destroyed. Your prosperity depends, entirely, on that of your country, and whatever fate awaits the white people of the South, will be your I have said that if an unjust tax is laid upon the South, you will have to pay your ire of it. Let me prove this to Many of you are laborers on plantations working for a portion of the crop. Well suppose you get one, or two or three bales of cotton, you have to pay a tax of twelve dollars a bale, for every bale you have made This is a case in which nujust taxation fall as hard, or harder, on you than it does on us. Suppose Congress was to tax the wheat of Ohio, the lumber of Maine, the iron of Pennsylvania, or the factories, of Massachusetts in the same way, would not the people of these States complain bitterly? -Would they not send men to Congress, who would use every effort to have this unjust tax removed? So you must do, for every blow that is struck at the South falls on you as well as on us. I want to make you feel that

> Now let us consider for a few moments the subject which has brought you jogether to day, the military bill just passed by Congress. You must bear in mind that a great many persons, amongst whom is the President of the United States, think this bill unconstitutional; that Congress had no authority to pass it. Now the only way by which that question can be settled, is by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Court will declare the Jul either constitutional or unconstitutional constitutional, you will, by it, all be at lowed to vote. How will you you a Whom will you select to make the new last which are to govern the State? Will join chass: men who are ignorant of althay—all selenceof government, to make your laws and to frame your government? Will you place in office those strangers' who have flocked here to plunder what little is left to us? Or will you trust the men amongst whom you have lived heretofore - amongst whom you must always live? It seems to me that this latter course would be the wisest, for

> as it is to the interest of the Southern whites

to make the blacks enlightened, prosperous

and contented, they would surely do all in

their power to secure these objects. I do

von are Southern men, with all your hopes,

your feelings and your interests, identified

with the South, for that is the true position

for you to occupy.

ship alone, whether they come from the Southern man or the Northern. But what I ask you to do, what I have the right to ask of you is, that, as we profess to be your friends, you will give us the opportunity of showing, by our actions, whether we are sit Care or not If we deceive you, then turn to the North,

I have no fears of the result; for with us not only does humanity dictate kind treatment, honest dealing, just laws for the colored population, but seit interest demands from in to say, that by them I have always been | the same course, A stronger projective lasalways existed at the North people than here, and it exists still. A currous instance of this projudice came under my own observation some years agreein Philadelphia. Passing through that city, I had with me two servants, for whom full faragent told me that they went that be allowed ticle to the some car with myself, as the people there reled not like to tale with the gross." Bill, and Live as a set gross. But, and Least to taske me pay full price for them, and one of flows is the misse of my children." "That makes as differ cure. 2 to replied, "you said take the mounts | the come at a the car." I told time that I had just the unaspective as that I thought them good chough to ride with no and then fore quite good exough to ride with his fellow citizens, and that they should get into my car. So I brought them in and kept them, there. But to return, to the subject from which this ane dote has he is greatly to be regretted that ten Lee be hed me. If this bill goes into operation, has fallen into the hands of so mistodermed [1] bars of a State Convention. Now your ownspeaker, to whose remarks on this point I istorical with pleasure and interest, has given honestly declare that I never wish to see it | you sound and practical advice. Select the men whom you know to be honest and trust worthy, and who are identified with the An who are conditions for the Convention can give their views, and make pholyceus to their course, in east of their election. The action of the Convention will not be final, nor well it band the people of the State in the sign of negror, for when the Convention has recepted a repositioner, that instrument will have to be submitted to an the votets for faith attent or rejection Should the new constitution, then, not give right protection and tights to all, it can be thereby a first burner to the fine to be suffered by the first burner to the fine to be suffered by the first burner to the beginning to the people. Yet ways to limit burner in your power to test the good will and honesty of purpose of the whree, without any danger of acquire to Assuredness, Let those, then, and the interest of South Carolina, frame the new constitution, and if you find that your rights have been ignered, if you find there is one law for the white man, and an other for the black, you can justly complain of laying been deceived, and you can reject constitution. This convention, then, will be the means of testing the sincerity of the professions made to you by the white I mention these things to you, to let you citizens of the State, and of yours to them. see that I have held but one language in But suppose the full is pronounced unconstitutional, how then? You will be left in proceeds the same position you held before its passage. The present State governments offer you to day. I regard the invitation ; will continue, and the present laws will prevail. It will then be for us to prove that our professions of triendship were not idle, and white I cannot speak for others, I tell you what I am willing to see done. I am willing to give the right of suffrage to all It is honorable to us, as it shows that you of taxes, and I agree that all, white as well as black, who do not possess these qualifiertions shall be excluded 1 would not take exercised it, but I wish to see an educational and property qualification for voters adopted for the future. Let this qualification bear on white and black, alike, and while it will cut off from voting some of both races, it will be a strong indigenment to all to sock to obtain for themselves a real and tangible interest in the State. It will serve to elevate all classes, and contribute not only to the material prosperity of the State, but to the increase of virtue and education among her people. No one under twenty one years of are is allowed to vote

> laws and our system of government, and baving great wealth, might come hope to live, yet, by the naturalization laws of the United States, he could not vote, until he had been five years in the country, and two years in the State where he desired to vote. thus, you see, that there is no such thing as universal suffrage, nor do I think it de sirable that there should be. You would have no right to complain of a law which would put you on a perfect political equality with the whites, and which would put within your reach and that of your children all the privileges enjoyed by any class of Your own speaker has dwelt for cibly on this point, and I commend his ad-You ask counsel of me. I have given it. fully, frankly, sincerely. No personal mofives can possibly sway me, for I am no lon-The bill which gives the right of suffrage to you, distranchises me. I have not even a home here, for my home, and the homes of all who love my name, have been aid in ashes. I have no political rights.-I have nothing to bind me to this ruined land but the memories of the past; the affection I cherish for its people, and the graves of my kindred. These ties, however, are strong enough to keep alive in my heart a warm interest in my State, and they are sufficient to make me strive always to promote her welfare. This motive, alone, brought meltere to day, for it was not until the Chairman of your Committee urged me to come, upon the ground, that I could thus do good to my people and to his," that I consented to address you. I trust that these expectations may not be disappointed, and that the spirit which has animated this meet ing will spread over the whole South. I kindness, forbearance and co-operation be-

in this country some vents

An Englishman knowing all about

The movement you have commenced his day, is destined to exercise recal influence over the whole country. Apart from the political importance of your meeting, and looking at your netion in an aspect, join to t the confidence con laive reposed in the Unitary that it should have been the last to It is that another existence of that life-long a kindness which I gladly reciprocate kindness, but affection, I cannot forget how faithfully some of your people ching to me through all the perils and privation of the war. Teannot forget that it was one of you, who was always amongst the first at my side when I was wounded, and the last

met with, nor is it easily forgotten, and while I have a crust of bread it shall be

tween all classes of our people.

not tell you to trust to professions of friend shared with this well-tried, this true, this whole Division, though I hope all did their revolutionary history, the thousand pleasing that God will direct your counsels, and that He will prosper you in all worthy aims. I trust that your people will become identified in feelings, purposes and hopes, as acting hatmoniously with us, we may toand see if you can find better triends there. gether be able to bring once more to our distracted land, peace, happiness and pro-

> For the Sentinel. PETTIGREW'S OLD BRIGADE.

Messus, Porrous :- My attention has been called to an article in the Sentinol, in which

Stabille his pic

before even a less by the magnitioners of its ad-liner. Suicklery, where the crest was almost reclied, the and three dwift business in spire of the third and briggers's Division in spire of the their of a galaxic community to raily it.

Our heat's swell with pride at the mention. His bland smile cheered every heart; his fortune to hice a personal interview with him but once and then under orders. I approached his test with some degree of to piciation, but his gents, smile and calm learing at once reasoured me. He received me recordifice a father would have done a en, then the Commanderen Chief of one of the greatest armies the world ever saw would an anknown soldier. I met with none of the difficulties that I did in obtaining an interview with a post commandant of a conscript camp in North Carolina. I passed no guards, and saw not half the reflections of military rank and importance that surrounded that camp. He gave mehis hand, offered me a seat and, the interview ended, he timiked me for my prompt com-pliance with his request. I left him, feeling that I had been in the presence of one truly good and great, and wishing that the petry post commander might be taught the same lesson I had learned a sense of my little ness, an idea of true greatness. God bless the old hero! May Heaven's choicest bless

ings ever rest on him and his! But to Gen. Lee's biographer: I know not who Mr. Jas. D. McCabe, Jr., of Virginia, is. It may be that he is one of those who, won honors on hird fought fields. It may be be took notes a convenient distance in the rear, or received his information from me who did. Of this I know nothing, but I do assert there was no had conduct on the part of Pettigrew's Brigade in the third day's charge at Gettysburg.

It was my fortime to be an humble memher of Pettigrew's Brigade, and to advance with it in that fatal charge. I am the only field officer of that old Brigade, save the gallant Maj. Jones, of the 26th, who afterwards-fell in the Wilderness, whose fortune it was ever again to meet the enemy on the 11th and 25th had suffered heavity. Col. Leaventhorps, of the 11th, palafully woun ded, and afterwards taken prisoner, the gallant and accomplished Major Ross fell while lending the Regiment. The loss in the 26th bud been heavier still, for it was there the gallant, premising and beloved Burgwyn pomest out has life's blood, and and bleeding by his side. The 47th and 52nd, on the meht of the Brigade, had not last so heavily though the loss in the 47th was about 125 killed, wounded and missamong the killed the gallant and ami able Capt Tredell: peace to his ashes! died as the brave ever wish to die, beloved by all his comrades, and in the faithful disbut glorious encounter of the first day, that late in the evening of the second, the Brigade was ordered to the right where Longstreet had been both engaged from 4 o'clock.

Night closed the action.

On the morning of the third, we were aroused to a sense of our situation, and no man, who viewed the ground, but felt that, when the charge was made that all thought would be, blood must flow and gallant spirits take their final flight. At first it was ordered that Pickett should advance, supported by Heth's Division, then commanded by Pettigrew, but afterwards this disposition was changed, and Heth's Divis ion moved to the left, and on a line with Pickett. And here, I think, we find the ground on which are based all the charges had conduct on the part of Pettigrew's Brigade: Pickett's men advanced, expect supported by Pettigrew's apport did not reach them in time, and they very naturally censured Pettogrew's men for the failure. Whether any one was to blame or not, I am not able to say, but certain am I that Pettigrew's Brigade was not-for, at the very moment Pickett of the enemy's works and was looking to the rear for Pettigrew's troops, those troops were on line with him, battling as hard and breasting as bravely that storm of death as the bravest in Pickett's command; and athey looked anxiously to the rear for support from Pettigrew, so did Pettigrew's Brigade look in vain for its support; and as Pickett failed, finding his grand charge and been in vain," for the want of support so did Pettigrew, "glancing around, that his grand charge had been in vain," for the same reason. Pettigrew's Brigade was no more responsible for the failure Pickett's charge than was Gen. Rocked who was still further to the left and under

At I o'clock, the signal guns were hea and, for nearly two hours, I never distensed to so territo as automate. That ended, the oter was given by the gallant. Marsholl, ever gave, to advance, and, with steady tramp, the Division advanced, the order being "guide right," with Archer's Tennes see Brigade on the right, and resting on Pickett's left, then Pettigrew's Brigade, then Davis' Mississippi Brigade, and then a Virginia Brigade whose commander I do ot remember, but whose command was afterwards united with Archer's Brigade under Gen. Walker. We advanced, ceived their fire, and still advanced. I peyer saw men behave more gallantiv, nor do I

trusty friend. I thank you again for this duty. That Archer's Brigade kept on a recollections that adorn it. We love her line with Pickett, I am quite sure, and that Pettigrew's Brigade was on a line with Arsuffered so severely. We heard their shouts similes bade us hope that we might ly think it was nearly simultaneous.

The want of men made the charge a fail ure; we could no more help Pickett, than he on them for kindness shown a North Caro-I find the following extract from the "Life | could us, and we have as much right to comand Campaigns of Gen. Robt. E. Lee," by plain that he did not come to our support, Mr. Mr. abe.

tigrew were both fairly beaten and driven both Divisions broken through the line, was and the triumph have been as short

for the failure is as absurd as it would be to torn from her again. I am happy in the love charge the South with a want of manhood, because she tailed; and with no data by me venture the assertion that Pettigrew's Briggate lest as many in killed and wounded to more prisoners) as any Brigade in of his name, a name second to as me on the Pickett's Division. We mean not to re-red of tame. We tover from in the army, fleet on Pickett or his gallant soldiers, but we do deny that on any field, and under any circumstances, they ever displayed more gallantry than Pettigrew's old Brigade.

And what is it our Virginia friends would have us do, to convince them that Where is some manhood in the Old North State : Why was it that, when victory perched up on our banner, they forgot that North Carolim troops were there, and when disaster's blasting breath rent his silken folds, they are ready to say you "did it." Is it not enough that the bones of her sons lie on every battle field in Virginia! Is it not enough that her Branch, Pender, Fisher, Pettigrew, and a host of noble spirits, perished there defending alike Virginia and North Carolina! Is it not enough that the body found nearest Porter's deadly battery on Malvern Hill, was a member of Vance's 26th N. C., and that at Gettysburg, under Pettigrew, this same regiment, in the fight, out of eight hundred, lost in killed and wounded five hundred and eighty,-its gallant Colonel Burgwyn dying his Lieutenant Colonel Lane falling wound ed with him? Is it not enough that Leav-enthorpe was wounded there, and the noyouthful, Ross, breathed his last there And in the final charge, when Pettigrew bled, Marshall and Richardson died, and the bleeding Purks and Crudup were captives led to their desolate cells, when the noble Graves, the Douglass of them all, was captive made, to pine and wear his life on Johnson's cold and dreary isle, with Powell, Davis, Watson, Evans, Whiting, Newsom, Drake, Joyner, and a host of other names, unknown to Virginia, but dear to the "loved ones at home," and who suffered all the horrors of that terrible prison; the cry is still for more. North Carolina has from Bull Run to the spot on which Gen. Lee surrendered, and yet, when censure comes, it is from Virginia. It is not so with North Carolimans. Around our camp fires, we have heard them tell their tales of battles fought, defeat sustained, and upon the case.

victories won. We have heard them tell of seur charged, and of troops who failed to charge. In the campaign of '64, we heard them tell of how the lines of Spottsylvania were broken, and how the noble Ramseur charged and drove them back; but we have never seen the North Carolinian who would make these things a matter of history. Bad conduct upon the part of the troops of

the sake of the living or dead, we only a k

That we failed to carry this harden

to be reported fairly.

cross the Potomac. Since then it has been under the command of the brave and houhearted Kirkland, a k long it at Bristol, in the Wilderness, at Spot-viv st. 4, and on the North Appa, ave down to the hour when he was wounded, it did to a jel the calm, quiet, gentle is only second to any Brigades - and only to burg, in the charge of he are station, -a charge that has more to a surpassed by any troops, and in work on the cost bard

fell,- if, at Hate at - Boo, and to the took when Gen. Low was towers to surrender, if he ever saw the Briga into term quail, and if he says it did, then Mr Mer abe, of Virginia, may assume that it lattered at Getty storig. Confederacy, when how itself had flot, if see much and as good service, if it did not show as bold, a front and as many men for duty, as any Brigade in Pickett's Division, then say it behaved badly at Gottys burg. But if they did not, Metabes of Virginia, not to hand them down to posterity, with a single dash of his sen, there mights than his swords as not test at Getty-lorg, and the long line of dis actors that followed in its train. I go Division, if he had more gallast troops than Brigactes of North Carcinnans, and if he says the testimony taken at the assassination he did, then may Mr. McCabe, Jr., of Vir. trials to show that Conger was examined rinia, charge them with bad conduct at

toth if they would read Gen. Lee's report of the Gettysburg campaign, and from it learn a lesson of manliness and magnanimity.—
We love Virginia; we wish her sons would let us love her more; we love her for her

because 'twas there Stonewall Jackson first beheld the light, and 'tis the land of Robert cher's I know. That Pickett, and possi E. Lee; we remember, too, with gratifule bly a portion of Archer's Brigade, reached the works, and we did not, I confess. For her noble, beautiful daughters. When sich tune favored Pickett; they escaped the and wounded, we were conveyed by a flank fire from the left and from which we wagon from the Potomac to Staunton, their as they entered the works; we struggled to home again; their kind attention brought carry our point, but failed. We heard the tears to our eyes; our heart was full, we huzzas of the Yankees when they were thought of the loved ones far away, and driven out, and though the retreat may can never cease to love Virginia tind bless bave commenced on the left, yet we housed her notice women. To night a thousand prayers from North Carolina altars ascend that Heaven's blessings may be showered lina son, brother, or loved one-may God answer these prayers!

This has not been written with a view to ur own defence, we have reached that time Pickett was more successful than we of life when we dwelf upon the past, rather were. He broke the line, and for a moment than cherish hope for the future; our little held the front works; but that he and Pet- girls tell us they think father did his duty - our bright eyed boy, with flushed cheek, back, however painful may be the confession, is a fact that cannot be denied. Had calmly by and tells them to thank God that their father has been spared, and in gratithey would have been driven out, as Pickett | tude to Him is willing to give Virginia all the honors she may claim; she only asks that she may never witness another such for attach blame to Pettigrow's Brigade struggle, that her husband may never be of wife and little ones, and every aspira-But there is a name that will ever live -a name that will ever be dear to North Caro linians the brightest star in that bright galaxy that North Carolina sent to Virginia-its light went out-it set to rise no more on earth on the banks of the Potem c, but it shone like the star of prom so 'all the last of Lee's noble army had crossed that fatal stream :- that star-that noble spirit, was J. Johnston Pettigrew. "Tis hismemory I would have Carolinians cherish I want no higher honor than to high been a member of his command. And

> when called upon to surrender wife, little ones, all on earth most dear, we only ask "To join in Heaven the old Brigade With Johnston Pettigrew at it head

> when the cares and toils of life are ended,

MESSRS. BUTLER AND BINGHAM.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 26 Mr. Butler, (Mass.,) rose to a personal exlanation, called attention to the debate between himself and Mr. Bingham a day or two ago, and said that he had laid upon members' desks a printed sheet, showing the report of Mr. Bingham's remarks as they appeared in the Globe, and as they were really uttered, as appeared from the reporter's notes. The report as published did him (Butler) injustice, and he did not envy any one who could in the cool of the evening sit down and deliberately pen a speech, that could not be answered, and put it im mediately preceding what purported to be an answer. Mr. Butler then proceeded to efer again to the trial of the conspirators in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and he reterated the statement heretofore made, that the evidence did not justify the execution of

Mrs. Surratt. He had examined it with great care, and the view he expressed the other day as to the innocence of Mrs. Surratt. It was no Was not this enough f Could not this pro-printer Mr. McCabe, Jr., of Virginia f No. spasmodic thought of his but was made up and the clear and calm deliberation. In his after clear and calm deliberation. In his done her best, -her whole duty. The blood speech the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) said he was the advocate of the Uni ted States. He (Mr. Butler) denied the fact Mr. Bingham was the special Judge Advo-cate of the United States, and as such it beprisoner, and to present all evidence bearing part of the evidence which was not produced upon that investigation. Booth was captured, his captors found upon his person, among other things, a diary in which Booth set down all the facts connected with the conspiracy; the names of those engaged in it ; his motives for the and probably some sort of excuse for his approved, and why was not this diarr and an evidence before the commission the sake of the gallant and good it body r. Hardweep pipe, and his compass, and even nished. But we ask not be be spured to a removed his clothing was brought before

the common on for the purpose of identifi-That diary is now before the Com-Gettyaburg is a matter of history of this House. He poured out the 1-st binor the angle of the state of the total to be understood, however, that effort to do so is a matter of in total and the door of history of his recess to the dary, nor had effort to do so is a matter of in total and know the line was ton weak, and the relief to the analyse that the should only answer to the question as to the we failed; our failure effects in the character of the old Bright also consider to the first day's fight proves its galantity, its losses in the matter of the documents of t the final charge proves its during. At Fall-ing Waters, its guillant communiter fell, covering the retreat; his Brownie the fast to to know whether that diary was not whole when it reached the hands of the government officials ! And if it was, what kind of a policy was it to be pursued which placed tobacco pipe in evidence for the purpos of identifying Booth, and withheld the sure means of identification, which was his own handwriting in his own diary ! Why was the diary not placed in evidence as well as the tobacco pipe? Who spolisted that back? Who cut the leaves from it? Whose knife mutilated it! Who withheld and suppressed testimony, and caused an innosaved her by the simple production of the diary. There is a leaf in that diary which was not cut out or spolisted. That page had been written over immediately after assassination and while Booth was a fugitive, and was to the effect that he had endeavored to recross the Potomac for the ourrose of going to Washington and himself up and clearing himself that of which he was charged. How could that page have been in if the book was no spoliated after it came into possession of the Government; and why was it that other pages were cut out so that it could not be ascertained how Booth expected to clear Conger, who captured Booth, allowed to go on and tell all about the diary ! He amined as to the pipe and other articles, but not a word was uttered as to the diary. Mr. Butler here read from the repo

trials to show that Conger was examined upon all the subjects named, except the diary; and, resuming the thread of It is no source of pleasure for me to write marks, said the Judge Advocate did not ever these lines. I regret the accessity, I regret ask Conger, as is customary, if that was all that Virginians should speak thus of us - lie knew. The diary would have identified The author of the "Lost Cause" is no better Booth in a moment and beyond a question. He brought no charge against the military

By the production of the diary, before it had been mutilated. Booth's accomplices could have been as criamed. If would have been known why it was that the plan to kidnep had been changed to assassination; and wh it was that insugated the assassination; and who it was that would be specially benefit-Line in after the knife had done its work; and the same book would have explained how Booth expected to clear himself by coming to Washington and giving himself up but it was never even so much as attempted to ascertain who had cut the leaves from the book He (Mr. Butler) was only speaking from hearing as to the diary, but members of the Judiciary Committee could

correct him if he was wrong.

Mr. Bingham said he would in a few words answer the disreputable accusations and charges of the gentleman.

The Speaker reminded Mr. Bingham that the word "disrepurable" was not parliamen-

tary when applied to another member. Mr Bingliam to cert leave to differ from the Chair He thought that in this case it was perfectly parliamentary, proper and in order. Mr. B. then proceeded, and referred to Mr Burler's charge that he had altered the alterations he had made in the report senso of his remarks the other day in of his speech. The report of that spe as handed to him for revision, was one of the worst and most incorrect that had ever cone to him from the official desk, and in revising it he had not altered the sense of a single word or sentence; and he defied the gentleman (Mr. Butler) to point out any such

If be (Mr. Butler) is the lawyer he was reputed to be, and there was no disposition on his (Mr. Bingham's) part to underrate and antagonist, the gentleman was to be pitied if he didn't know that evidence after the fact was never offered or entertained by a court. He defied the gentleman to show, by any investigation, that any statement or communication made by John Wilkes Booth was not made after the fact, and therefor inadmissible as evidence. Any lawyer knew that such evidence was barred, and he treated with scorn and contempt any statement that he was obliged, as Judge Advocate, to produce any such evidence. All the judicial tribunals had decided one way upon such evidence, but perhaps the genius of these judges was not equal to the incomparable hero of Fort Fisher. (Laughter and applicate on the floor and in the galleries.) Turning to the Speaker, Mr. Bingham said he hoped his last remark would be considered parliamentary.

Mr. Butler rose and desired to be heard. Mr. Bingham declined to give way. He did not see that the gentleman from Massachusetts had any claim upon him for any tayor. He (Mr. Bingham) had never seen any such memorandum or dairy as that referred to by Mr. Butler, He doubted if there was one.

He (Mr. Butler) asks who spolisted the book i That was an interesting question to him, (Bingham) and as important as to who killed cock robin, to repeat a remark which he had made the other day. He challenged he had made the other day. He challenged his antagonist and accuser to produce any evidence to show that he had withheld any testimony at the assassination trial. The gentleman comes here with hearsay testimo-ny—a kind of testimony not generally re-cognized, except, perhaps, by a man who lives in a bottle and is ted with a spoon.— [Laughter.]

Mr. Bingham hoped the Speaker wou tary and out of order. The other statem shows, on the part of the gentleman fro Massachusetts, a disregard for all decene and all law. The gentleman knows that h (Mr. Bingham) was not the official reco of the court. He knew that the Judge Advocate General of the United States was sitting at the trial daily as the recorder, as that he had the control of all the test

Mr. Butler asked the privilege of replying,

but objection was made on all sides.

Mr. Ward, of New York, said in view of what had taken place, he seked leave to troduce a resolution declaring that it had been asserted in a speech at Boston, by an ex-Cabinet minister, that Mrs. Surratt had been unjustifiably hung; and that the un having been made upon the floor of the House, a committee should be appointed to investigate the matter.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, object This controversy should not continue longer, and it was one that should have been brought into the House.

A POINT OF ORDER.-A windy orster in the New York Legislature, after a lengthy effort, stopped for a drink of water. "I rise," said Bloss, "to a point of order."
Everybody startled, wondering what the
point of order was, "What is it!" saled
the Speaker. "I think, sir," said Bloss, "it is out of order for a windmill to go by

exemplary curate submitted a report in writing of the destitute widows and others, who stood in need of assistance from the parish. "Are you sure, reverend sir," asked another selema brother, "that you have embraced all the widows?" He said he believed

A gentleman was saked by Mrs. Wolling ton what difference there was between he and her watch; to which he instantly replied Your watch, madam, makes us remember the hours, and you make us forget them."

A traveler, when asked whether, in bis " quite sure, but he thought it was a small village between Buffalo and Erie.

A recent lecturer tells of a London cabman ith whom he conversed, who had never heard of Cobsien or Washington, but who knew all about "Jack Heenan, who was waltopped by Tom Sayers."

A reverend divine who was about a so-andse preacher, being called upon accidentally for a sermon, asked a friend what he should preach stant, to which the other replied; about five minutes."

A priest saul to a peasant whom he con sidered rude: "You are better fed than

taught. Should think I was, replied the clode hopper, "as I teeds myself, and you teaches

"Vegetable pills " exclaimed an old lady; "don't talk to me of such stuff. The best vegetable bill ever made is an apple dumping. For destroying a grawing of the stomsch there's nothing like it."

Intelligent pet- "Ma, dear, what do they play the organ so loud for when church is over! Is it to wake us up,"