The Stevens plan of confiscation -has an inderset in the Ruleigh (N. C.) Standard, B purnal controlled by Ex-Governor Holden and reflecting the views of those who would manipulate reconstruction in the interest of an extreme party. In the first place the standard promutgates the idea of confiscation as a contingency by no means improbable, but which may, perchance, be averted by an immediate compliance with the conittions prescribed by Congress.

"We feel sure that the lands of the great body of the Southern people are in no dan-ger yet of confiscation. They would have n in no danger in any event if the States had accepted promptly the Howard Amend ot and returned to the Union. But the and of the instigators and leaders of the tallien have been in danger from the first. Recent events have not diminished that dancer. We cannot predict what will be done with the property of these leaders. They may save it yet if they will, but we oless from our knowledge of their proud, dubbern and defiant disposition, that we can have but little hope that they will."

In the next place, the Standard insists spon the equity of a certain amount of conation, whether the purpose of its previ us threat be accomplished or not .

Mr. Stevens has solemnly declared that he will devote his remaining strength to the work of confiscation. His influence in Conores is well known. The great body of Northern people and many of our own would feel that it would be an act of gross of crying injustice to free the wavess and se them no lands; and to say the least, it and held by Southern rebels be cut up into small farms for the poor whites and the colarel people. Revolutions never go back wards, and this revolution has not yet run

The effect of writing of this character annot but be mischievous. It introduces and welement of uncertainty into the South aten-ifics its industrial paralysis, and heigh sts from embarking in its enterprises. dows that, in the opinion of politicians who claim a peculiar right to manage affairs, and a positiar influence over Congressional actop a sweeping measure of confiscation is in real rightons, and should be pressed upon

The Standard mix states the case, however when it declares that "the great body of the had the influence of Mr. Stevens in Congress personal influence of Mr. Stevens, we are so inclination to depreciate, but the crassessions have abundantly proved of the influence, large as it is, slowe not the general sentiment of the party. We hould be sorry to lose him from the politiremaining strength to the work of conscation," because the failure of his effortthat regard does not admit of doubt, the reception accorded to his Confiscation is evidence of this. It met no response in the Hopse, and was postponed indefinitely y its author. Income an attempt to pass it would have quickly ended in its rejection, With all their racticalism, the majority mene | are not prepared to sustain a scheme meanity of the North. They know that the great body of the Northern people but only have no closire to write the lands of be planters and divide them among the freedmen, but would frown down such a project as barbarous, unjust and eminently

direction widely different from that on which the extremists of North Carolina base heir calculations. Their reasoning is as passound as their axiom. Revolutions do metimes "go backwards," or rather, their rolence sometimes produces a reaction which undoes their work and permanently intralizes their influence. The more sensi be of the Radical journals, recognizing the numinence of reaction as a consequence of on violent proceedings, are earnest in their condemnation of the very measures on waich the Holden faction build their hopes The Chicago Telbune than which the Rudicals have few abler or more influential organs, condems confiscation, and reputiates it in behalf of the party. When Mr. Steves introduced his bill, the Tribuse de sounced it as a libel on the Northern people who want no measure of vengeance, and will tolerate none of robbery. The same anal denounces the recent propositions of Mr. Summer and in effect declares that no party could live after giving them its sanc-

worch the ultra, rad cals have, pushed their projects has alarmed the more thoughtful of b. Republican journalists, who see that the escendancy of the party is imperilled by propositions and measures at variance with the calm judgment of the Northern people The defeat in Connecticut has enabled ther to realize the changer and has elicited proests and warnings which they who aspir to be leaders of the party cannot productly disregard. The Philadelphia North American the Providence Journal, the Spring field Republican, the Boston Advertiser and other journals of similar position and character, have emphasized the Connecticut, and urged the necessity of greater moderation and tolaration as resenthat to the future unity and success of the party. Its worst enemies, they declare, an the men who in its name urge demands, and indulge threats and make demonstrations, which mitter the country nor the unajority of the party will sustain. In these after saces we think may be disastraed the beginning of a movement which will purp the Republican organization of its mable elements, and redevin it from the digrace and defeat which extreme radical curdance unquestionably cutation vocates of confloration, majors binent and influence atterty disproportionate to their pushed to the verge of indecency, have mis led many as to their power, and possibly the Raleigh Standard may be of the number The real feeling of the people is that no more should be done as against the South than is needed in the interest of the Union that there should be no vindictive penalties, no harsh proscription, and the Republican

DOMESTIC SLAVE TRADE.

Granting of freedom to the negroes has not put an ending to the slave trade, which is now, and has for a length of time been, flourishing in North Carolina and borde States; with this difference from former days; no one here is benefitted, but a great public injury is inflicted. Men come here from Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, &c., and engage all the able-bodied men that will go with them, to develop the agriculture of that region, and leave behind, to be sup ported at the public expense, the aged of with will become and children, most of with will become a burden to the people of the State, and but few of any practical utility, until the children grow up, when they in turn will be carried off, as the former were, to be repeated each succeeding year as the crop of young negroes attain manhoodthe women not being wanted. Thus is North Carolina raising negroes to supply the planters of the South, not only without any remuneration, but at heavy cost. Formerly, when a slave was sold to a Southern planter, the price was left in the State in dollars. She now raises them to give away! It re quices no mathematician to tell what this cannot be devised to stop the evil. White people emigrate to families, and leave m ogeny for a public burden, the able bodied males of the colored population above congrate, and leave behind the aged, helpless and women and children, but few whom are able to support themselves, and the majority become a public burden. An other item, not bee important, is the loss of a large portion of the able bodied labor of

It is shrewelly suspected, and no doubt truthfully that many of the black people induced to leave the State, are taken to Cuba and Brazil and sold. This is much essier done, then to go to Africa for slaves, and Southern men, traveling in Cuba, have actually seen and conversed with black men there sold as slaves, whom they had known better that the large bookes of in the South. The price which a likely be about \$800 in gold. The safest plan for men of color, who were formerly slaves, is to remain in the State, accept of such wages as their labor is worth to our farmers, be industrious, sober and honest, and not run the risk, for the promise of better wages, of being again sold into slavery, to a Spanish master. If they escape this, the best that they can expect as light work, and an early grave in the bogs and practice of the South away from their families and the homes they leave behind them in what was once the old North State. Statescille American

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SENATE.

The Preschent may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them. The Senate, as a branch of the executive power, has been often convened in nominations of treaties to be communicapleasure, call the Senate at any time, and to meet him at any place. President Jackson, ate to meet at the "Hermitage,"

is called "for grave and weighty reasons." When the business of the Senate is disposed of it is usual, for the body to adopt a resolation appointing a committee to wait on the President and inform him that they are ready to adjust on mics- he has some further oramunication to make

The period of its present session, was specially called, and for special purposes, These purposes have not been accomplished. The President has sent in nominations to The President cannot wall parmit the Sen ate to leave such "grave and weighty" matters unfanished. He cannot cease to discharge his own duties because they refuse to perform their - The should continue to nom mate suitable non for the vacant offices The Senate may reject them unless they are of the extreme Radical party, and supported by the uitra leaders who now dictate to the Senate the rejection or confirmation of all officers. National Intelligencer.

On Wednesday evening but, we listened to a speech delivered by Nathan Martin, political chief of the colored people in this county, to quite a large number of his of this town.

The speaker commenced by informing his udience that when he started to Raleigh to attend the Holden Convention held there, he had no idea what he was going for; but that he very soon found out, after he reach ed there. The Convention, he said, agreed upon a plan for organizing a great Republican Party, which would secure the negro qual rights, and restore the State to the not capable of holding office, but they should have to give all the offices, for the present, to friendly and capable white men, We suspect his brothren of the Convention particularly impressed this fact on his numb. He said they noted find out the best man and vote let him, but by sure that he is a local man, in lets should not substitu-

tree. Among other things, he told them to nurely discard all idea of social equality, and shall times be respectful to the man. He said that society would always "prove it alt " well that the black non mus Sostitute for own security. He demoniced antide aniation in severe terms.

But he theklad his andrence most, when he spake of configution. He told them care each of them torty acres of hand, and tell them it was not so, but everybody who read the Standard knew it was so. He said was not certain the plan would ever be carried into exeminan, but it would do them

Nation shift not seem to have much affection for his modatto, brethren, wanted all men to be either white or black "no mongrels." Nathan is a very black man formself, and evidently believes in birds of a teather flockory together. We heard one of his manualted triends make some rather o occumption ratio , remarks about him is we

Nith or a strong point is confication, with reference to which he has no doubt been

Governor-elect English, of Connecticut, creceiving preschts from his friends. A ate has sent him a hickory cane from Mount Vernon with a charter oak head; and a clergyman has given him a quill from the wing party, potent though it be, cannot afford to of an eagle, asking him to write his inau-

From the New York Times THE SOUTH AND RECONSTRUCTION.

The Richmond Enquirer puts to us the following questions

"We wish to ask the New York Times a question: Are the Southern people bound, so far as their own action and agency are appealed to, to support the Constitution?— We have been required to take an oath to support it—must we keep that oath? If the answer be in the affirmative, how can we become a party to the Congressional legislation in reference to the Southern States? We can submit to force and coduce while Congress does but can we take part and give acceptance and concurrence without

"We will suggest further if the Government is in a state of revolution, such as the Times describes; and if this revolution receives the sanction of the people to such a degree as to command respect, as the Times seems to argue; would it suspend the outh to support the Constitution del the job in couled! deal of perjury in high places- as such things are understood in the beinglited

We will answer these mastions as well as we can 1. We do not see that the Southern

States " become a party to" the legislation of Congress by accrepting it as law and idealing its requirements. Congress has passed a law providing for elections, conventions and other steps in the reorganization of governments in the Southern States. That law may or may not be constitutional, but the Southern people are not responsible for it. They were not "parties to it" in any sense. They did not vote for it, its validity does not depend on their accepting or assenting to it. It will go into effect, and the Southern State governments will be or ganized under its provisions, whether they All they do is to " mit to torce." They take the law as they fluid it, as it is made for them by those who, for the time, have the power to make

We cannot see that their taking an oath to support the Constitution has anything er to do with this question. That oath does not forbid their obeying an unconstitutional law-though it might forbid their making one. They find a certain law in force- they are in no wise responsible for it they had nothing to do with making it - they are merely the parties upon whom it is to take effect. They avail themselves of power which it puts in their bands, for their own protection against others whom it clothes with the same power. It requires very sharp optics to detect in this anything

like "perjuty."

2. Perhaps it would be "decent" to "suspend the oath to support the Constitution until the job is ended," but what of that Does the Enquirer expect to get it suspend ed! Or will its opinion that it aught to be suspended, in the least change the conse quence of its refusal to act under the law the question may be sharp as a taunt, but it has little practical inportance.

We should be glad if the Enquirer and

all other Southern journals could act upon the fact that this whole matter of reconruction has become one for practical as tion, not for argument or speculation. In our indement, the great, pressing, necessity of the Southern States is to get back into the I nion, -- not theoretically, but actually; -- not to demonstrate that they are there according to the Constitution,-but to get there in such a way that they can be recognized, can send Senators and Representatives into Congress, can have a voice and votes in making laws and electing Presilents and shaping the action of the Nation al Government. The sooner they can do this the better for themselves. Until they do it they are more subjects of a power als ertro -wholly separate and alien to them. which force compels them to obey. They are utterly powerless, and must so remain until, by some means or other, they can be sume their actual representation in Con-

The law of the last session provides a way of doing this. It may or may not be constitutional but that is try their affair. They did not make it, nor help to make it, nor give any assent or consent to its being made But it will bring them again into the actuapolitical power in the national government and it will thus give them precisely what they lack, and what they must have before they can do anything whatever to help themselves, or to protect their own rights and interests as part and parcel of the

If the Enquirer and others among their dvisers deem it wise to stand about and discuss the constitutionality of the law, very well. They have the right to do it I they prefer standing upon scruples and refinements of law or of togic, very well. They can do so. But that is all they can They cannot affect the practical action of the government, upon this or any other matter, in the slightest degree, one was or the other.

Thus does not seem to us either sensible or wise, because it is not practical and canthe rights of the Southern States. Grant that the law is the result of a revolution in the practical administration of the National Government, as we think it is, still it is an actual revolution, it comes from a government in possession and exercise of soverlaws, and has the power at command to en-torce them. It strikes us as wise and right to obey those laws at all events until they can be changed, - and to use the power they confer, if with no other motive, in order to get the power to help change them. This is our reply to the queries of the La-

A Washington letter to the Huntsville Ala,) Advocate recently asserted that Gov Patton, of that State, had promised, under certain circumstances, to secure the vote of Alabama for the Radical candidate for Pres

ident at the mext election; but in reply to a dispatch from Mebile addressed to Governor Patton, at Montgomery, and asking at the report was true, his private. Secretary tele "Governor Patton is absent." word of truth in the report to winch you

number, a holiday, paying them full price for their time, and gave vent to his joy by firing a salute of a hundred guns. The Savannah News is informed that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is delighted with the climate of Florida, and has purchased a place on St. John's river, where she intends

A Democrat, at Worcester, Mass., who

won \$5,000 on the Connecticut election,

gave the workmen in his employ, 400 in

BISMARCK AND NAPOLEON.

The Semi-Weekly Senkinel.

The New York Tribune, after briefly re LETTER FROM HON. JOHN A. hearsing the more prominent events in the bold and dazzling policy of Count Bismarck, says nothing in his brilliant career has so surprised the world as his recent note to Louis Napoleon. To call upon the Emperor of France, in peremptory language, for an explanation of his armaments, and for their imediate cessation, and to notify him that he will be held responsible for all the consequences, is, says the Trilinae, an unreserved challenge to France for the leadership in the politics of Continental Europe. Thus far Napoleon has in every great European complication assumed the air of being the honorary head of the European State system, and the arbiter of all European con flicts. He do med it his business to inter fere in the Crimean war in behalf of Turkey, and, in 1859, in behalf of Italy. He called a European Congress on the Schleswig Holstein question, accepted from Austria the ression of Venetia in order to transfer it to of the United States. Italy, and insisted on the establishment of indispensively to come for France he has were as two rable as might be desired extoried from the Dutch Government the the to entorce his demands. Now Prussia isting anarchy. toping a buta that only to abandon all expect. Those military bills afford to the people of without suffering in rep uturned more than he has suffered by any

previous according Government? war, and that France is not; that the combined attracted North and South Germany. which as soon it, was is declared are under the chief command of the King of Prussia, number about 1,500,000 men, and that fare of these Southern States-those dicted alleger. Holland wishes to be exused from it, and Switzerland has not renot match against Pressia, to whom she owes Venue, for the sake of the self-coastiwith Russia are known to be intimate, and even leading papers of Vienna have recently surged the conclusion of an offensive ies with Bayaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden, s well as significant kints of the statesmen and official organs of Berlin, Petersburg, and Vienna, naturally give rise to the sur-mise that secret treaties between the three Cabinets may have been concluded many months ago. It would, therefore, seem as though the Emperor of France found himself in a more emburassed situation than he has ever been in before since the estabextricate home If - Rich, White,

THE LINCOLN LEAGLE IMPORT INT DISCLOSURE

We have ful becally received information the Leaven in the Raleigh Convention. It was successfed, we learn, that Mr. Holfully if appointed, as their Representative Delegate, but the league determined that they could not repose contidence in him for when the question was put, only two voted ged men of Lincoln County are much more stelligent than some may have supposed they were; evidenced by their pro-

But, we most not close this brief notice vithout mentioning the fact, as stated to uthat the cindrman of the mosting delivered a sound and appropriate as well as touch seg address to the lengue, which, if he has no objection and will place in our hand for publication we will insert in the Corrier

ection of the name of the gentleman pro-

II, as it has been represented to us, the peaker (Mr. H) (teally entertains the views) We hope his influence will have a Linelly Courses

INDISTREE TO MIRETING

The Small of the United States contin nited States expressly declares that in prived of the epoch suffrage in the Senior. Manyland has read but one Senior since the 4th of March, interagal the weeks as of her some, clothed with the majory of ki-State, his local section, admission to the sent to which be is according. It is due to brought against its representation should be neted on promptly, for the Constitution is violated a much by the as by absolute sis-ippi, has issued a proclamation defining televal. Maryland descent give her con- the relations of the State with the militar sent to this intringement of requal-sub- Severiment of the Fourth district, and detrage. The citizen are indiguant at the affront pur upon them by the trumped-up charges against a man she has deemed worthy of Senatorial honors, and as law distinguishment they down the right to in sist that they shall not be practically denied their right to equal representation

Bearing the Property of Two members issued from Headquarters District No. requiring that action on the part of the local authorities of this city. The parties removed were Sergt, Abdritch and Private Cowan, lately concerned in the Sweeny-Ma larky stabbling affair, and it is but justice taken without any trial of the even a military tribunal. — Wilmington Dis got in the aisle and commenced to dance patch, 15th. — Breakdown, — Home Journal.

RECONSTRUCTION

GENERAL: I have received your note relative to the conditions on which the Souta-ern States have been placed by the emetment of the propriety of the expression of some the proper course to be adopted by the citizens of the Southern States comeides with

position, is now performing his executive duty to enforce their buthful execution. of the Union is dependent for its organiza the main tentier. Though not loved or tion and distribution upon Congress. It is estermed by other monarchs, he made him of the forced. His partisans of late have had of the judicial power would be suffered to some difference in explaining his failure in remain that seriously incommoded the co-Mexico contour the forman question, Will forcement of these measures. Nor ain 1 abl they be able to correct any explanation if to perceive that the judicial power, under Napoleon contours to the formillating or its present organization, is adequate to af ders of fishers b. Napoleon tras publicly lord substantial relief in the existing oner declared the possession of Luxenburg to be gones, even if the opinions of the court I regard at a an inexogable fact that there

promise to -0 its he has refused to release is no constitutional opposition, that can be Holland from the promise when the desired made to the military falls, that will have to take it book, he has begun to itin in or any other operation than to increase the ex-

latenes of innevation, but to give an expla the States, with large exceptions, the mean nation of his armaments and to cease them of restoring the supremacy of civil order Will it be presible for the and to terminate the domination of military Emperor to comply with these orders, di-rective or indirectly, without suffering in rep-harsh and rigorous, that they violate the fundamental laws of the United States, and that they promise for the future much linse Napodeon, and with him France, must curity and instability. But these admission under the Prissian note. But will do not change the aspect of the question as the Emperor dare to take up the gauntlet? now presented, nor do they lessen the obli-the knews that Prassia is fully prepared for open to them that will best promote com-

mon weal, If the "ancient and honorable"-those who have an interest in the permanent wel-France has to appose them no more than are mindful of their honor and would ad-(50,000 mon. Not is this all. France is vance their prosperity and happiness those without allies. Belgium has refused the whom the inspired prophet denominates as "the head," shall abdicate their functions and retire from public concerns in a mood England cannot be expected to of sullen discontent, what will be the conse and on her distinate neutrality. Italy will quence? The consequence will be that "the prophet that teacheth ites," demagogue that causeth the people to err, tuted protect-or of Rome. Austria has not whom the same prophet I am quoting fitty lorgetten Londondy, and Russia still smarts | denominates as " the tail," will usurp their moler the remembrance of Sebastopol. It functions and will proceed to frame a government to work mischief and to institute misrule and confusion. My counsel therefor is, that the citizens of the State, on whom the burdens and calamities of too time must and defensive alliance between Austria and fall, those I have first described, shall ever The publication of the secret treaters every right, exercise every faculty, and imploy every powerthat these military bills allow of, with undaunted courage, un wearied in duty, and undisturbed tranquil ity of soul, to terminate the existing conditions of disorder. I may concede have frankly given what the wise and good believe is all that justice and reason require. I may grant that suspicion and jealousy have been indulged without measure, and that the concessions now exacted, it yielded, will lishment of the Poipire. We shall know in not allay these dispositions, and that a a few days in what manner he will try to fresh train of evils may be the consequence. But a full consideration of this possibility does not affect my opinion,

that the Union League of this section held a meeting prior to the 27th March, for the shown a magnanimity, a herodom, a capa purpose of a pointing a Deligate to represent the purpose of a pointing a Deligate to represent the purpose of a pointing a Deligate to represent the purpose of a pointing a Deligate to represent the purpose of a pointing a Deligate to represent the purpose of the purpos ecognized and rewarded.

A submission to untoward events in the proper spirit does not imply a sucrender of ese great qualities. Our people need not arrender as those without hope.

We shall not be committed against seekor for ameliorations in our institutions, r from asserting a right that all dispararing conditions to union be removed,

We may abide our time with confidence that God will protect us if we be virtuous and wise.

Your friend,

General James Longstreet.

According to the new lights of Knelscale ession, in order that Mr. Summer and lo expressed, he is a reliable man and slee Radical members of the legislature who so rves the "well done" of the entire communical against striking out the word, white are oppy effect upon the newly franchised flow unfortunate that the Judicials Committee is not in a soion to arrange these recusants against the decree of longs can mer not by simply reading not of the party the men who have the andarm to to think for ues to exclude Maryland from her ugated themselves, but the punishment most for place in that body. The Constitution of the traitors. But, then, if these traitors should a connecticut, and courthrose the supremore to become of "the country," which, in Rac of those who are to along the Con-ting a dead letter! National Intelligence ----

with the other States of this Union, Ast. c. roung to the correspondent of the District, are more than ever hopeful within the part day or two of a decided reaction in the a the d affeirs of the North, the cause for hat feeling being contained in accounts force on vesterday, in obedience to an order crived from public men at the North and West expressive of a great change in the

CAMPBELL TO GEN. LONG

of the military bills, and have considered

The military bills have become operative, as laws, in ten States. The President, after exhausting his constitutional means of op-Ten States are now submissive to a form of government unknown to the Constitution

The Southern States have passed through n ordeal of fire without dishonor or discredit among those whose epinion is valu-

is to be regretted that Congress is not in allies could give one of the original finiteen a republican term of government. The real parlance no as the political preferrings

PROCESURED OF THE GOVERNOR OF Mississiper, Coverage Humphreys, of Missis-sippi, has issued a proclamation defining the relations of the State with the unitary aring that the civil authority exists in full be power-given by the reconstruction be-He calls upon the people to pay their said taxes, and to obey the civil offic

Leading conservatives in Washington

Such lively music was rendered by an to the parties to state that this action was ganies at a "high church," in New York the other evening, that an old man actually

LOOKING AT THE BRIGHT SIDE. Here is a letter from a wife in Massachusetts to her husband in California. She don't intend going through the world with

the blues:

"My dear Husband-As it is now some time since you left for California, I suppose you would be glad to hear how we are get ting along in your absence. I am happy to ory we are enjoying very good health on the have got the small pox, Amanda Jane has sof the typhus lever; Samuel got hooked to a cox the other day, and little Peter has just chopped off three of his fingers with a hatchet. It a mercy he didn't chop them all oil. With these trifling exceptions, we

to all well and getting along nicely. You needn't be at all anxious about us. almost forgot to say that Sarah Matilda cloped last week with a tin pedlar. Poor She - been waiting for a chance and in glad -he's married at last. She needn't ove taken the trouble to clope though, for I'm sure I was glad enough to have her go. She was a great eater, and I find baked he are then't go off near so fast as they did. The way the girl would dip into pork family. The cove took it into her head to ramaway, which was very fortunate, I am ours, for the Carn caught fire last night and accommod I was in hopes that the but the wind was the wrong way, so it did not receive much injury. Some boys broke ill the first tree I am very glad of it, for if they had het I presume the children would have made themselves ill.

The Atlanta Ladies' Home tells the follow-During the first year of the war quite a passion prevailed for a military style of dress for children as well as grown persons, and any number of little boys might have been seen promenading the fashionable thoroughtares in uniform. Among those who rejoiced in a suit of gray was little Charley who boarded with his mother at tashionable hotel in L.—. Charley, be-sides being a very pretty child, was exceed ingly sprightly and talkative, and, consequently, attracted a great deal of notice from he bearders. One evening, having escaped his mamma's vigilance, he made straight tor the office, where quite a number of gentismen were assembled, discussing the war and other momentous questions; one of them, a great lover of lun, took the little tellow up and commenced plying him with prestions, to hear his sharp answers. Finally, he said : "Charley, you are a very little boy to wear this uniform; I think I will take it from you, you are entirely too small to be a soldier." The child opened wide his clear blue eyes, looked carnestly at young , and replied: "Well, Mr. G-I is too little to wear it, you's too big not to wear it," after which Charley ran off, - considerably embarrassed by the merriment excited among the crowd of systanders, who agreed with Charley that all such able-bodied young men should wear a "suit of gray."

THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE DESTI-TITE OF THE SOUTH, -The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says The Secretary of War has ordered the l'aymaster General to disburse the amount \$700,000, which was appropriated by the point resolution of Congress, approved March (9), 1867, under such rules as might is between that The Paymaster General has actore issued a circular regulating the distansements for expenses incurred under the reconstruction act. and made the follow-

District I, Headquarters, Richmond, Va., T. II. Stanton, paymaster; District II, Co-W. Nichols, paymaster, III. Atlanta, Ga., E. D. Judd, paymaster; IV, Vicksburg, Miss., P. P. G. Hall, paymaster; New Orleans, La., Nicholas Vedder, pay

COLORED BARBER NEARLY ELECTED MAY on - A special election for Mayor took place this afternoon. The candidates were the present incumbent, Hon, John Abbot, Reublican, Charles H. Proctor, a respectable dered barber, for a citizens' reform, ticket. and Dr. Goodwin, the temperance nominee. Returns have been received from all the wards but Fisherville, which gave Abbott 554, Proctor 345, Coodwin 67, and scatter ing 18. At 3 o'clock it was reported that Program had the lead, which caused considerable excitement. The Abbett men immecharty rathed, and the election of their can did at was made sure. Proctor's vote came m only from the Democrats, - Concord, N H. Disputation the Boston Journal.

.--LEGAL Arries Anold lawyer was giv ng a lyne to his son, who was entering to practice of his father's profession.

Son said the counsellor, "if you have as where the law is clearly on your side, but the pistice seems to be against you, urge usen the jury the vast importance of sus turning the law: If, on the other hand, you are in doubt about the law, but if your ant's case is founded on justice insist the necessity of doing justice, though the

asks the son, "look shall I manage across when both law and justice are dead In that case, my son, talk around it talk

 λ -validitied French preacher, in a sermon on the duty of wives, said. "I see in guilty of disobedience, to her husband, and in order to point her out, I will fling my breviary at her head." He lifted his book, and every female head ducked,

A top less been invented in Paris, called the prolific top, it is set spinning by means of a thread and needle. As soon as it is factly in motion, a half dozen small tops course out of it how? that is the inventor's ecost - and begin to spin around it like the smellites around Jupiter, and after some time the top re absorbs them.

The Christian life is not an engagement by contract between a master and his servant. It is the union of two hearts-that of the Saviour and the saved-by the enduring ties of the most intimate love.

Massa busetts is the most densely populated or any State of the Union, averaging one hundred and fifty-seven persons to a square mile. Rhode Island comes next, averaging one hundred and thirty-three persons to a

A gentleman was waked in the night, and old that his wife was dead. He turned over, irew the coverlid closer, pulled down his night cap, and muttered as he went to sleep again, "Ah! how grieved I shall be in the

COURT ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, PEB., TERM 1867.

Perry Godwin, Original Attachment. R. M. Barlow.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that R. M. Barlow, the defendant in this cause, is absent beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made once a week for six successive weeks in the Weekly & notifying the said defendant of the filing cattachment, and that unless he appears ont, and that unless he appears at the

next Torm of this Court, and answer or replays, the same will be taken pro confesso, and the pro-perty attached will be condemned to satisfy the plantiff sclaims.

Witness, P. T. MASSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Smithfield, the 5th. Monday of February, A. D. 1867.

P. T. MASSEY, Clerk.

mar 16-186-w6w STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ? WARE COUNTY. COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS,

Attachment.

The National Express and Transportation Co., IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co. is a non-resident of the State: therefore it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Sentinel, a newspaper published in the city of Baleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Court House in the city of Baleigh, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or judgment will be taken pre-confesso.

taken pro confesso.
Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said.
Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Monday in
Peb., 1847. J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

mar 21-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, PRB. TERM, 1867.

Robert F. Jones,

Attachment. The National Express and Transportation Co.,

Transportation Co.,

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, the National Express and Transportation Co., is a non resident of the State: therefore it is ordered, that publication be made in the Scatinel, a newspaper published in the city of Raicigh, for six successive weeks notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or judgment pro-confesso will be taken as to them.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Monday in Feb., 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C. mar 29-wew

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }

WARE COUNTY. COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, Feb.,

George Hines, to use of Robert Andrews.

Attachment. es.
The National Express and

Tansportation Co. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State: therefore it is ordered that publication be mide, in the Scating, a newspaper published in the city in the Scatinel, a newspaper published in the city of Raicigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raicigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or judgment will be taken ore confesso.

ment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. Q.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WARE COUNTY.

AND QUARTER SERRIORS, FEB. TERM, 1867. To use of Rob't Andrews,

Attachment

The National Express and Transportation Co. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant the National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State: Therefore it is ordered that publication be made in the Sentinel, a newspaper published in the city of Raleight for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the country of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WAKE COUNTY. COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB., George A. Lack, cs. Charles Terris. TERM, 1867.

Charies terms.

If appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Chus. Terris, is a non-resident of the State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Sentine, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for aix weeks successively, notifying the defendant to a is weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Haleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead, or denuir, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to him. Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Esteigh, on the third Monday

> J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, 7

WAKE COUNTY. COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, PEB., Tunn. 1867.

The National Express and Transportation Co.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court hat the defendant. The National Express and that the defendant. The National Express and Transportation too, is a non-resident of the State. Therefore it is ordered that publication be made in the Neutrical, a newspaper published in the city of Radeigh for its successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Floas and Quarter Sossions, to be held or the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead or dennir, or judg-print will be taken pro confesso.

Withess, J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Monday in Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Mond.y. Feb. 1867. J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.