ter to that journal;

or the other

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1867.

SPEAKER-THE REPORTERS, &c.

Journal sends the following interesting let-

The House of Commons is just now the

centre of great interest. The Ghalstone

party were turned out of power on the Re-

form bill. It was expected that the Derby,

or Tory, party would have been hoisted by

the same engine. But Derby seems to be

master of the situation. His threat not to

appeal to the country, has had its effect. -Soon this question will be settled one way

great deal in twelve months. The Glad-

stone bill, which the Torics rejected with

perror, they would now gladly receive

amply satisfied for a quarter of a century but that full the country will not now ac-

cept. Disraeli is shrewd, and refuses to

take from the Commons the modelling the

atures of the bill. The Liberals dare no

pro-- him as they are unwilling to risk

heir popularity on a measure that may or

House, Great debates are expected

may not be acceptable to their party outside

within a few days that may change the whole political aspect of England.

The House of Commons is composed of

6... by a strange oversight, the ball will

not hold more than half the members. The

member-vitax scale for one night, and that

after prayers. The drawing consists of the

nember's putting his could in a little groove on the back of the bench. Those who can-

of get seats below have to go into the gill

expland those who cannot sit have to stand

The House has a literal bar, below which is

the Prers' seat, and no Propositive reason is:

war White the House of Lords has a gal-

within its wife. Above the reporters' scut

and behind the Smaker, in a cased closet,

piting and unlike a manuely, is found the

out to Hasse. Within this designed be-

garded as a great privilege, ladies sit and

to the debaters. The reason given for this

Rutis, known as Westminster Hall, in which

the mightest events of the nation have

transpired, is now only a vestibule to the

serves for about six years, then takes a pen-

He has a sustry of \$55,000 per annum. He

occupies a sumptions house, most magnifi-

with which he gives ceremonial dinners, cost

the nation \$850,000. Every night, on the opening of the House, crowds assemble to

rouse. The huge mace, gold gilt, as much as a man can litt, is borne before him. The

and Richard of the Lion Heart, over six

shower by his sword bearer. A man behind

odding his train, and a chaplain in full rig,

completes the procession. A bedizened of-

ficial precedes the party, crying out "Ovez!

nters and takes his seat. Few are present

no business shall be done for the first half

noar. This gives time for prayers inside

from their scale. An outsider has no chance

and the leader of the opposition on the

No other member will be seen.

The division of the Hense is very currous

operates frequently assessmoothing judgment.

A call is made for a division. A three

mediately turned. When the sands run out

until the vote is taken. Members are in all sorts of places in the library, in the sme-

bee, in the committee rooms. To reach

House within three minutes is often a diffi-

ult task. There are thirty six bells leading

from the House of Commons to all parts of the great building. Immediately on the

all for a division these bells are rung.

Whitness in any lors, and men seruntile

House be bety the three minutes expere. The

rule is inexetable. The choice are closed promptly on the second. The Queen her

different passages, have their names written twice, and come back by different doors

can be imagined. The utterations ate in

iistinet, the hesitation is pountal, and such

thing as oratory is unknown. Gladstone

tall, slim, pleasant-looking man, with

ringing voice. But he stands close to the

ters of ins toes while he speaks. Disraeli has

by occasions. He is a small, dark complex

ad gibles ratter than walks into his seat as

ome Adro Bright is a short, thick set, dutility looking Englishman, who leads the

democracy, and with the people is the most popular crater in England. He always sets

which induces that he is at liberty to vote

with or against. The Libera's as the pleases,

The reporters' sout is behind the Speaker.

The men occupy the gathers, and they are

relieved every ten minutes by new reporters

No man besides them is allowed to make

a pencil note even in the Heuse. Vigilant

ves are upon every comer. If a map takes

such the is instantly warned to desist, or

We want neither Northern Radicals nor

BURLETON

he will be removed from the House,

the Liberal side, but below the gangway,

the test speaker in the House. He is a

e, grasps it with both his bands, and tee-

It could not get in. Men file out from

The speaking in the House is as bodys

om all imaginable places to get inside the

in the enting room, in the lob-

absent ones and get them in the

unless they arbites the chair or move

at prayers. There is an understanding that

itness the procession from his house to the

formshed at the expense of the na-

The plate belonging to the house,

The Speaker wears his wig and

double handed, after the fash-

Members sit with their bats

soon, and goes into the House of Lords.

on a of Commons. The Speaker embodies the dignity of the

He is chosen for life. He usually

The great hall of William

permission to in the Speaker, which is re-

With that bill the country would have been

The country has grown

The London correspondent of the Boston

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

SOMETHING TO APPROVE. There is one portion of Senator Wilson's recent speech, in this City, the spirit of which we can commend and which contains much food for reflection. It is that portion,

wherein he says : "Your State is seven times larger than Yet how wonderful are our improve-We take your timber, and cotton and hides, manufacture them and send them to you. Our rivers work for us as they roll along to the sea. Now elevate yourselves, toiling white men and black men. Tear the shackles of ignorance from your limbs; be industrious, hon

est and patriotic, and do not try to elevate

yourselves by kicking others down." With such a climate and soil as we pos sess, and with such physical resources as ours, it has been marvellous that we should have been in the past so far outstripped in the race of material prosperity. While this result has been, we are tree to confess, as we have always thought, attributable, in some measure, to our system of slave labor, as less intelligent, expansive and reliable than free labor, yet the true solution of the difference may be found in other reasons.

In the first place, we have had in the South but few of those organized associations, by which enterprise is stimulated, the cignity of labor illustrated and entorced, sc entific and practical information disseminated, and the united energies of our industrial classes combined for a common object—the development of our capabilities and the building up the material fortunes of our section -Again, agriculture, though the basis, as it is the noblest, of all pursuits; has been allowed to menopolize the attention of the people, to the exclusion of manufactories for work ing up the teeming products of our soil. and our large planters have looked rather to the accumulation of individual fortunes, and the enjoyment of the quiet and comforts of life, than to active fields of useful

ress and public enterprise. But, perhaps, the real secret of the superior progress of the Northern, and especially of the New England, States, is to be found in the fact that these States have grown rich and fattened upon the products of our industry, -in other words, upon the products of slave labor. Their capitalists have not scrupled to fill their purses with the fruits of slavery, while their philanthopic breasts were beaving over its "horrors." With one hand on their pockets, and the other upon their hearts, they have clutched the former the closer the more profoundly the wounded organ throbbed beneath the latter. It is a notorious tact that our wheat, cotton, flax, and other products, have been shipped North, to be returned to us in flour and labries, which should have been made and sold at home; and so with aimost every in the South the negroes were clothed from head to foot with articles of Northern man ufacture. Lynn furnished the shoes and Lowell the cotton-yarns; while even the wooden trencher, from which the slave of the Southern plantation would eat his "meat and greens," was the device of some shrewd Connecticuter, who had patented the invention. The same exhausting procoss was traceable in the mansions of the wealthy, where everything, from a piano down to a pin, "came from the North."-Even "manners" had to be imported from the same quarter, - which was, perhaps, the greatest mistake of all, -and the education of a young lady was not deemed complete until she had finished off in some Northern Seminary, kept by a smart "Yankee" with an assumed French name. The healthgiving waters that live in our mountaincaves were deserted for the resorts of fashion "at the North," and our magnificent scenery-equal to any on the continent- was slighted for the hot and dusty pavements of "the cities " "Boston Common" had greater charms for some of our silly people than

imposing than the "Grandfather" or the Well, we say that these things should not have been and must not be any longer, and we therefore endorse Mr. Wilson's counsel, though we have little idea that he intended it should have exactly the construction which we choose to give it. It Mr. Wilson and his co-adjutors will but let us alone, will cease their efforts to divert the attention of our people from a practical application of his commendable theories, will forbear their labor to divide our citizens and array classes against each other, and will hasten our restoration to the Union on fair and liberal terms, we will promise him that, under the new order of things, and the stimulation of our necessities, we will be equal to the demands of the highest Progress.

Black Mountain, and Bunker Hill was, in

their estimation, bigger, grander and more

North Carolina has a greater variety of soil and climate than any other State of the Union. It is the only State that produces every article enumerated in the consus. It has sufficient, water power to move the machinery of the continent. Its lesson teems with mineral wealth. It is the peculiar habitat of that great boon of Provi dence, the Pinc. It has a splendid system of internal improvements, completed or in embryo. It has a population, very poor now, it is true, but very imbustrious, and very auxious, with half a chance given them, to repair their shattered fortunes and to atone for some of those tollies of the past, to which we have adverted, and for many errors to which we have not time or space to allude. Give us that chance, and if Mr. Wilson will visit North Carolina, fifteen or twenty years hence, he will not be able to institute invidious comparisons?

MR. WILSON IN WILMINGTON

Senator Wilson spoke in Wilmington to a large audience, on Wednesday, and was replied to by Capt. Benj. Robinson, of the Disputch. Mr. Wilson rejoined and Capt. R. sur-rejoined. The Journal promises a verbatim report of the speeches, from which, when it appears, we may make extracts.

We copy from the Journal :

"The President of the meeting then in troduced Mr. David Heaton, of Newbern, who delivered a brief address of a thoroughly radical character, and enunciated principles, though rather weak and feebly, in keeping with the spirit of the Black Re publican party_

The Hon, Heury Wilson was then presented to the meeting, and occupied the attention of the assembly in a speech which consumed an hour and a half in its delivery We will make no comment upon this ad dress, but will leave our readers to form as opinion for themselves by a perusal, an opsortunity for which we propose to afford them in to-marrow's issue.

Captain Robinson replied to Mr. Wilson and in a very able argument nobly sustain ed the position of the South and the relative positions of the two races, describing and justly the feelings entertained b Southern whites for their former slaves. His speech was also an able political effort, and evinced a thorough knowledge of the origin and cause of the present political troubles and the causes which fed to the late civil

Mr. Wilson replied and Capt. Robinson followed, after which Jas. H. Harris (colored), of Raleigh, having been called upon delivered a speech which was naturally rereived with manifestations of approval and boisterous delight. He professed himself be be devoted to the elevation of his race, and, though declaring himself, in a national point of view, a thorough Republican, advised his olored brethren to a course which he had himself determined to pursue pledge themselves to no political party as yet. He de nounced the Copperheads at the North spoke in terms of praise of some of the southern people; discountenanced a further agitation of the political questions, and around up by giving his colored brethren advice as to laten, &c.

Much enthusiasm seemed to prevail, though the meeting, we must say, was very

We do not see the name of a solitary white native of the State mentioned among those participating in the meeting. A number of Federal officers were in attend

A series of resolutions were passed by the meeting, the substance of which was a tender of thanks to the 39th. Congress for the passage of the Sherman bill, and pledging their faith to lend their aid in the recon struction of the State of North Carolina upon the basis of none but loval men at the belm, and no support to any man for office who has not been a consistent Union man throughout. A subsequent resolution proclaimed the future headquarters of the radical party of North Carolina to be establish ed in Wilmington, and suggested that a Convention should meet here, on the 4th, of other staple. On every extensive plantation | July, to form a Republican party, to which each county was invited to send twice the number of delegates usually sent to the lower house of the Legislature

> This looks very much like a blow at Mr. Holden and his Convention of March 27, and is doubtless so intended. He appears to be between a cross-fire-Greensboro' and

THE GRAVES OF THE DEAD.

The ceremony of decking the graves of the Confederate dead at Cave Hill Cemetery, on yesterday, was one of the most striking and attractive we have ever witnessed. The throng of people present, most of whom were ladies in their most elegant attire, was immense, and covered the whole region in the neighborhood of the graves. Hundreds of vehicles lined the carriage ways, making the scene one of surpassing animation, A large number of the ladies were busily en gaged in placing bouquets, immortelles, and flowers in every conceivable style of arrange ment upon the graves. Those stient mounof earth, concealing from the eye the crumbling forms of the heroic men who fearlessly gave up their lives in a cause they believed to be true and just, were heaped with the rarest flowers, while from the head boards hung wreaths woren by the cunning fingers of lovely women, who thus honored the martyrs of liberty, white they dropped among the flowers their sympathetic tears. To see those gentle and beauteous creatures kneeling over and decorating the last resting places of men whom they had never seen and making them glow with floral beauties was a spectacle to be long remembered, and was suggestive of the thought that the world loves and hopors those who die for principle, whether the cause in which they die is right or wrong. The true hero is a ways respected, and the brave never fail to secure the admiration of the fair. We trust that the touching and beautiful custom which has been now inaugurated of meeting around the sepulchres of our departed be roes once in each year with floral offerings may be continued, and that the memories o these heroic men, their sacrifices and suffer ings, their courage and their fortitude may kept ever green to the latest generation Let the story of how they died in the con scientious discharge of what they at least believed to be a duty, and the valor they displayed, be banded down to posterity to excite the emulation of milli born, and let those who believed that they erred, at least do them the justice to say they were not only brave but soncere, and that they deserve the crown of glory with which history will encircle their brows.

The editor of the Home Journal went into New York up town church on Good Freday, and taking from the rack a "Hook of amon Prayer," to his great surprise tomal inserted to the inner side of the other a looking glass. This arrangement, he somes, cont-les the fair owner to admire he self and adjust her chignen during the ser-

Louiscille Courier.

It is asserted that a barrel of flour can be purchased in Paris, sent by rail and steamer to Liverpool, and thence transported in a sailing vessel to Boston, at less expense than it can be purchased in the

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10-ITS OFE-THE HOUSE OF COMMONS-THE

RATION AND APPLICATION The following order has been issued by Gen. Sickles:

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND MIL., DISTRICT, 1 CHARLESTON, S. C., April 27, 1867. (

In reply to letters received at these Head quarters, asking information as to the oper-ation in particular cases of General Orders No. 10, current series from these Headquarters, I am directed by the Commanding General to state, that the provisions of the order will be interpreted and enforced by the ourts. The order is to be deemed and taken as an Ordinance having the sametion of the United States, for the regulation officer tain civil affairs therein specified within much of the territory occurred by the min theatre of war, as is embraced within the Second Military District created by Act of

Although some of the between political relations of the inhabitants are in abovertheir private relations, their person and main as heretofore, within the cognizance of the local tribunals, and suggest to the laws of the provisional government inducted in force, except so lat as such taxes are to uffict with the Constitution and Jaxs of the United States, or with the regulations prescribed by the Commanding General.

Amongst the consequences necessarily ac-cident to the multary authority established by Congress, and indispensable to the object for which the authority is established, is the appointment and control of the civil agentby whom and the measures by which the In the exercise of this authority, such, regulations and appointments will be aunotined. from time to time as may become mere-att and so far as these regulations constitution ordinary civil relations of the robubit estathey will be administered by the courts and the proper civil officers in the usual

Whilst it will not be convenient to respond to particular inquiries made by secu-Acts as to the interprediction and application of these regulations, such interregale to swill be answered when addressed to the General Commanding by the Appellan Control Law and Equity. J. W. (LOUS) Law and Equity. J. W. (Let's Capt, 38th Inf. A. D. (A.A.A. G. a.)

OFFICIAL J. W. CLOUS, Cape last her. & A. A. A. Genl.

RECONSTRUCTION IN WESTERN N. C. - A. correspondent of the New York Heald, writing from the Western part of this State, among other things

"There is very little to be said in an are; to the publical views of the mountainers other than los been stated, already notions on the subject of reconstruction are quite simple, and not with standing some obections, which they urge from not fully comprehending the question parliage, they are innocent of any intention that hadthe least like offering opposition to the corr ing out of measures that have reconstruction in view. Indeed they do not have neach to say against the spirit of the Military 1911. they merely assert that strict chedience to letter of it will both disquidity many of the last friends of the course of percenture tion, who are too honorable to exact exact the letter of the law, and will qualify the wer-t class of rebels, who will not scruple to perjure themselves. It does seem as at there were some truth in this; and when it ily rebellious minded persons in sufficiently large numbers to constitute the remnant of a party, it appears strange that we cannot encourage to co operate with us the best of those who were formerly in rebellion rather than the worst. There may be a man, nonmore passion than principle, who has not s nothing more apparent, no hing more remarkable, indeed, throughout the South, than that rebellion is a slead idea. It is remarkable, moreover, to see how completely plished fact; how its accidents and attend ant circumstances are taken as a matter of course, and how, still more sarangely, the South seem called upon, from the news-iteof the case and by the law of self-preserve tion, to push this reform to an unlooked for Looking at this picture, fancy will curiously consider that the South, once started, may go in the van of reform othey are great on camp meetings and revivals and such sort of things; and some day may carry its banner into New England as the champions of a cause that shall have for its bject the righting of some real or Janeural wrones suffered by the shormakers of Lynn or the weavers of Stockbridge that shall have for its object the removal from the hand of task masters of those of tender years, who are picker tenders, warper ten-

Rebellion is surely a slead telea, and the term chel is put to no good use now in the band. It is the cry of faction. It has no meaning in national economy-in statesmanship The South cannot go back. The negro is emancipated and can bely himself, and the ons are that he is helping bines if, and is doing quite as well in the South as

ders and almost any tender that requires to

BUTLER COMING SOUTH. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Leber

"Among the latest arrivals in town is General Butler. There is good authority for saying that he will revisit the South, and New Orleans even, some time in the conff the ensuing summer, with a view of tilfowing up the campaign begun by Schatol Wilson in Virginia. He ways the people down there are laboring under script; apprehension as to his views concerning them, and he is auxious to have them cor-

The New York Journal of Commerce representing the great commercial intensis that city, has the following compsreference to Mr. Thadeus Steven-

This man is a nuisance to the whole coun try, North and South Such letters as that published this morning are calculated to do lasting mischief. BISHOP EARLY - It will grafify the man

erous friends of this venerable and beloved gentleman, who has been, for some days, ving quite ill in Nashville, that a telegram was received here late yesterday afternoon announcing that his condition was somewhat improved.—Lynchburg News. The New York Herald dis approves of the

Northern Democrata nor Senator Wilson nor Mr. Appliedyelse to come South for the purpose of stirring up party feeling. It ev will all stay at home and attend to their own business, the Southern people will get along much better in the reconstruction business. - Charlotte Dem.

A man in Chicago has applied for a policy of General Sickles' "flag" proceeding, and also of the late newspaper "warning" in divorce on the ground that for nineteen years past his wife has regularly "wolloped"

THE BREAKING OF THE LEVEES IN LOUISIANA - WHOLE PARISHES OVERFLOWED-GREAT DISTRESS AMONG THE PROPLE.

dea of the damage and loss occasioned by the breaking of the levees in Louisiana, and of the number of people that have been thereby brought to the verge of starvation.

we make the following extracts from the New Orienns papers. The Times says

"The intelligence which reaches us from severy part of the coast is indeed heart rending. Levee after levee has given way, and the scales found in a president flowed is surgestion development. Not only have the fronts of past labors been sweep away but hundreds of families have been reduced to the point of storyation. Especially it is the cose in the Grosse Tete country, which is almost completely submerged. Provisions are destroyed, cattle with the able to the same and Radicalism? But for them should we ever have been honored with the able to the discussions. alone are thus reduced to a condition so loss out were arrive they will be reduced to a constition of actual familie. Many points of the coast are in an equality deplorable

The Program of the 24th says

condition

We had a call vesterday from Maj. Lawonce L. Butler, a member of the Police Jury. eration of our citizens.

by for highes, and its not new are attended a ladic of quantity as well as others, the most of Commons will not allow a lady planting parish is submerged, and at least destitute by this terrible inundation. There whites than the blacks, is little or no hope of their being able to make a crop this year. The people who are vet out of the water are not able to help the others, but are doing all they can. They ask only the corn and pork which will sus-Surely, our people can help them. We will gladly receive subscriptions, either in these articles or in the money to purchase organize a canvass for procuring relief."

The Crescent says : "By way of illustration we may state that here are not 2,500 acres of dry land in West Baton Rouge parish, and that an equalilarge proportion of Carroll, Madison un-Tensas is under water. In Iberville many people are actually suffering for food; and same may be said of a half dozen or more parishes. The military authorities have done something to relieve the immediate distress by ordering provisions to be this is not enough

MILITARY TRIBUNALS PRO-

It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence n the history of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence that the great question whether a civilian can be tried and condemned by a military court should have come up about the same time in England and America, and be em phatically pronounced against by the Supreme Court of the United States and by don, charged with complicity in the insurrection in Jamaica, who was summarily tried elaborate charge to the grand jury the Chief Justice of England has faul down the law in relation to military courts and their authority, which amply vindic ses the judiciary as except by conservatism. the great conservators of liberty. stands side by side by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Milligan. He law "never dreamed of moitary law as appiicable to civilians," and gives utterance to suspension! Is it the party be applied for the propose of suppressing poses such taxation? rebellion it was perfectly certain that a man could not be brought to trial for treasor after a rebellion had been suppressed." This opinion will doubtless be published in extense in this country, and command the thoughtful attention not only of the legal profession, but of all who love liberty and or the party which opposes it is priceless safeguards - Nat. Intel.

----[Special Inspatch to the Baltimore Sun] TTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION ON DISERANCHISEMENT - DECISION is first taxation small by ropad and uniform? ADVERSE TO GEN SHERIDAN SPECIAL POST OFFICE AGENTS.

tanberry has been closely engaged to day in one reply. the preparation of his opinion upon the disfranchisement under the reconstruction laws. nd it will be completed and read at the cabinet meeting to morrow. The opinion was called for by General Grant, who lack of concurrence of judgement an ong the The mouve of an act is the measure of minanders of the five districts and others its metit. who are to be intrusted with the construction of the law in its application to registration and voting at elections. The immediabreatened removal of Governors Wells and for his salvation. Phrockmorton.

It is understood that Mr. Stanberry's en. Sheridan, excluding from registration large number of municipal officers and ertificates of naturalization. The Postmaster General to-day finally de.

termined to take the responsibility of ap pointing special agents to take charge the post-offices left vacant by failure of ate to confirm nominations made to fill take charge of the offices at Newburg, New York, and Jeffersonville, Indiana, Secretary Browning is recovering. He other than an honest me was much better to-day.

30, -A special from the Commercial, from Seymour, Indiana, says about two hundred men entered that town vesterday and forcibly seized a negro man and hung him. They seized two white men named Steward and threatened to hang them. The cause of this violence was the robbery of a store in that county in which these three men par

Suppose this had happened at the South!

From the Richmond Examine

THE TRIBUNE ANSWERED. The New York Tribune quotes with much patronizing approval a late editorial in this In order that our readers may form some paper, and appends the following commen-

"Let us suppose now the editor of the Exami-er before an assemblage of blacks, endeavoing persuade them to vote for his tacket, and one carother of the negross shall see fit to propound ohim these questions."

the swollen flood is spreading devastation through the fairest portion of the State. People who had been led to believe that the with treadom and Equal lights, and we are anxious relatively with the state. evers were secure from any ordinary flood, Will you show us how and why voting as you wish

drowned, and the unfortunate inhabitants in short, do you are about to make to us? In short, do you not detect the Radicals mainly because they have made us free, and constrained

out the ability to leave this scene of disaster, you to seek our votes. You to seek our votes. Wouldn't the Editor be somewhat bothered to give straightforward answers to these questions. Not in the least. We suspend them here

> with the utruest frankness. He represents the colored people as asking 1. Why should'nt you rather vote with

Because we regard, and we presume the Tribute regards, the white people of the South as more intelligent, better acquainted with the principles of government, better of Derville parish, who has been appointed versed in its administration, more conservaby that hady to present the condition of its tive in every way the better depositaries of overflowed and rained people to the consid-the trust of selecting rulers and representatives than the blacks are at this time. So He informs us that four-fifths of that great | that we think if there is a rather in the case, g parish is submerged, and at least we think it not too great an assumption to claim that it should run in favor of the

That this is the concession of the most extreme Radicals, may be regarded by the Tribune as tortifying our position. We, therefore, call the editor's attention to the but that everywhere throughout the South, the Republican whites assume to guide the negroes, and no where accord to them ab-solute liberty or any approach to it. Thus, them. We trust that our merchants will in the late Convention in this city, although the negroes outnumbered the whites more than twenty to one, the whites filled the offices, arranged the entire programme, preevery detail of the movement.

2. Will you show us how and why voting as you wish will achieve our end, (conserva

Very plainly. If conservatism means simply the opposite of Radicalism, as it is usually defined in politics, it is easy to e that voting with the Radicals cannot distributed among the more necessitous; but insure Conservative success. But the matter is too important, we concede, to be bound with the wythes of a definition, and we meet our inquirer on the broadest field. We can answer this question only by NOUNCED UPON BY AN ENGLISH defining Conservatism as a phrase of politics.

What is that Conservatism?
It is the conserving of legal and political rights to the citizen, and to the State; the sintenance of the principles of good government; the support, in this country, the Constitution, which all agree to be the

Law and Right of the government. If any people in the Union should labor for this conservatism, it is the colored peothe Lord Clief Justice of England. Our platter the obvious reason that they are a respects to the whites. A majority can de fend itself with its power-a minority only and executed by a mifitary Court under the with law, which is conservatism. A fa authority of Governor General Eyre. In an vored class, which also has the numerical strength, is in no danger of losing its privileges while united. An inferior however united, cannot preserve its rights

Now, we ask the Tribune, in all candor, latter point the Chief Justice, it will be seen, which party in this Union is conservative, whether tried by the standard of private right, State right or the authority of the declares that the great authorities of the Constitution ! 1- it the party that suspends habers corpus or that which opposes that the pregnant sentence. "It martial law could without representation, or that which op-

Is it the party which deprives a State of its count suffrage 1 the Senate, without its consent, or the para which denounces that horisation (

s it the party who a substitutes military for rivil government to a third of the Union. Is it the party which shows the common

has right of trial by pure, or the party which Is it the party which imposes taxes une qual and variant, or that which demands

on, or that which denounces it? All these, and the questions might be ex tended greatly, are simple queries, to which WASHINGTON, April 30. Afterney Goo'l canned men, white and black, can give but

Picase state frankly, whether we do not under God, owe our opportunity to Frankly, no. You do not, in any sense that should entitle Radicals or Radicalism

No Christian believes that he can be saved except through the crucifixion of Christ, -New a Roman ruler crucified Christ. The ate suggestion of the Attorney tieneral's Tribune would conclude, therefore, that evopinion was, however, Gen. Sheridan's ery Christian who is saved is indebted to him This reasoning is identical with that he

which the Trability claims for the Republican pinion will be adverse to the decison of party the ment of enfranchising the blacks. We reply that, unless an honest desire to maintain the rights of the blacks inspired naturalized citizens who fail to show their that entranchisement, they deserve no more credit for it than does Pontius Pilate for the salvation of mankind. But that no such honest desire existed is demonstrable from the fact that, for many years, the Republic cans have had the power to entranch colored people in the Northern States, and these offices. An agent was appointed to have refused to do it, and, in the majority of cases, continue that refusal to the present hour! Nothing can more clearly prove that some tive induced the entranchisement alluded to, and we presume there is not a man, woman or child in the Mos Law in Indiana - Cincinnati, April United States, who does not know what that motive was. It was simply to build up a

Radical party at the South - nothing more, nothing less. The Republicans have never been called on to consider the negro, apart from a party advantage, without repudiating all those notions of equality which they find it convenient to announce to mass meetings of colored people, when they seek their votes. For example, Congress, last year, passed a military peace establishment bill by the ed in unusually feeble health.

almost united Radical vote. The act provided for the introduction of a large number of colored people into both cavalry and infantry. But did this Radical Congress recognize their true enfranchisement and civil rights? No, the negroes were not thought fit to associate with white soldiers, and were forced into regiments by themselves - two of cavalry and one of infantry (Act of July 28, 1866.)

SPECULATIONS ABOUT MR. DAVISS

The special correspondence of the New York Tribune contains the following, which awaits "confirmation ."

"Several prominent persons have been here lately to inquire regarding the case of Jeff. Davis, with a riew to obtain his trial or release without further delay. It is asserted on the very highest authority that the Government has offered to release Mr. Davis on his own parole, but that he has positively declined to accept his freedom unless the same is given unconditionally."

The New York Times's special dispatch, from Washington, dated 29th, ult., has the following:

"One week from to-day the United States District Court meets in Richmond, Va., and a motion will be made to proceed to the trial ot Jeff Davis immediately. The present in-dications are that it will be denied, and a further postponement will be effected. District Attorney Chandler, of Virginia, is now in this city arranging preliminaries. An effort to procure Davis's release on bail will also be made, and the advisability of granting it is being considered."

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun

Washington, April 30.—The Rev. Mr. Bagley called on the President yesterday to inquire whether the Executive would pardon Jefferson Davis, should the latter petition for such elemency. The President re-plied that he had issued a proclamation two years ago, which set forth certain conditions and rules for pardon; that any one desirous of obtaining pardon must place himself within the terms and provisions of that proclamation. The President added that he declined to say to Mr. Bagley, as he had heretofore declined to say to others, what course he would pursue with regard to Jefferson Davis; that he (Mr. Johnson) would endeavor to perform his duty conscientious-ly, as he understood his obligation, at the proper time. Such was the substance of the conversation, as I get it from an authorita-

DISGRACEFUL,-We are informed upon perfectly reliable authority, that as a com-pany of United States troops were passing over the North Carolina Rail Road to Morganton, a few days since, some of the sol-diers were allowed to commit the most shameful acts of violence. At High Point a sober, industrious and respectable freed-man, a runner for one of the hotels at that place, was kicked in the face with a heavy boot, while attending to his duties and other wise maltreated. At Thomasville snother freedman, an employee on the train, was kicked in the face, probably by the same scoundrel, and so seriously injured that he was compelled to leave his post and it was for a time feared that he would also lose the sight of one eye. After having done this the ruffian held up his heavy boot and said he bought the pair of boots "on purpose to

kick niggers with." We do not know whether there was any officer with these troops or was, he deserves to be cashiered for permit-

If United States soldiers are allowed to naltreat freedmen in this way, it is not to be wondered at that fervent ex rebels declare themselves to be the best friends of the negro, and have a show of reason in it .-Union Register (Radical.)

The 26th of April being the they appointed in Georgia for decorating the graves of the Confederate dead, Friday last was observed in that way throughout the State. In Au gusta most of the business houses were closed, the ladies formed in procession each bearing a floral offering, and marched to the cemetery, where memorial wreaths were deposited on the graves. In Columbus the proceedings commenced by an address commemorating the deeds of the departed heroes, and in the evening of the day the ladies repaired to the graveyards and paid a similar tribute to the dead. The day was also observed at Louisville, Kentucky, ladies in large crowds, bearing wreaths and evergreens, repaired to Cave Hill Cemetery, and there knelt over and decorated the graves making them glow with floral be The memorial societies in Savannah were avish in their testimonials, and Magnolia Cemetery was bedeeked with wreaths, and garlands. In Macon, Atlanta, and Rome, the same solemn ceremonies were observed with, if possible, even a greater veneration for the departed heroes of a puried cause

THE CONSCIENCE FUND .- A remarkable instance of "conscience" was developed at the United States Treasury, a few days since. Two envelopes were received from Cincin nati, in the same mail, addressed to General Spinner, United States Treasurer, unofficially one containing \$2,500, and the other \$1,000 in greenbacks. Not a word of explanation accompanied either of them, and there is no trace discovered of the sender or senders. The total receipts of the "consci ence" fund amounts, with these sums, to \$45,000.

DISLOVALTY. The Gonzalez (Texas) Inuirer, a few weeks ago, said that the Mayor of that town had draped the public square in black on account of the passage of the Sherman bill, which placed the country under military rule, General, Griffin took the paragraph literally, and thundered rth a pronunciamento, assuming the fact as "an evident token that Gonzalez county was rebellious," etc. The Inquirer explains the difficulty by stating that just about that time the mayor had caused the grass to be burned off the public square, which operation left it quite black.

Mr. Collax is the only man except Henry Clay who has been honered with three elec-tions to the Speakership. - Chicago Tribune.

The La Crosse Democrat truthfully says that the above paper is in error. Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, was speaker three terms, Mr. Clay was speaker four terms and two sessions, and Andrew Stevenson of Virginia was speaker three terms and one stanton. Three other gentlemen have been speakers two terms each, Wil. Dis-

Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, is report