THE RELEASE OF MR. DATIS. Throughout this community, the intelligence of Mr. Davis' release on bail, commu nicated by telegraph on yesterday afternoon, was received, so far as we know, with general joy and profound thankfulness. Throughout the entire South, the information will send a thrill of delight, and we feel sure that it will excite emotions of pleasure in bumane and generous bosoms all the country over. For ourselves we contess our inability to give proper utterance to our own great gratification, -gratifica tion so great that we prefer to make the simple announcement, unaccompanied by a single word of reference to the past

"ABUSES OF POWER."

The National Intelligencer, in an able and out spoken article on the subject of "abuses of power" by the military commanders in the South, asserts, in effect, that harsh as are the requirements of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, their letter has been transgressed in many instances, their spirit violated and their exactions needlessly intensified. The Intelligencer, it is well known, always views the situation from a calm and dispassionate stand point, and is accustomed to regard the political developments of the day through the medium of an enlightened and sagacious conservatism.

There is such a thing as having the political, as well as the natural, sensibilities blunted by heavy impositions and accumulated severities. We hear it said by some, that the people of the South have passed through such ordeals of suffering, and have been so habituated, since the close of the war, to consider all their political muniments and civil rights as held by the preca rious tenure of subordination to the will of military power or the caprice of an intelerant party majority, that any new infractions of their constitutional immunities or privileges, any fresh trespass upon the safeguards of liberty, any additional pressure of the heel of arbitrary power, have ceased to excite wonder or animadversion. We have become used, they say, to such things. The raw has been reached long since, and the keenness of the pain has in a measure passed away. Sad and melancholy would it be, that such should be the case, - that a people, who were cradled in liberty, who have been devoted to the forms of law, whose idiciary were models of uprightness and wisdom, and whose statutes were based on the best models, should have reached a pitch, or rather have sunk to a depression, when they cease to feel surprise or express concern at new invasions and encroach-

Nations have arrived at so forlors a con dition in the past; -there have been cases where the spirit of a people has been ground to the earth, and when they have ceased to feel any interest in governing or being gov erned but that as yet, is not ou There is a recuperative energy, a proud hopefulness, in the Southern character, that has led our people to look beyond the presindings and to foresee the ultimate return of right reason and magnanimity, and the final triumph of the principles of constitutional freedom. And while they have, accordingly, felt, with all the inlense sensitiveness of a law-loving people, the enormities that have been perpetrated in the name of law, they have neither indulged in unmanly despondency or childish murmur. They have been equal to every situation in which they have been placed, and they will continue so to be,

But what we started out to say is, that it would be remarkable if the military Commanders did not occasionally exceed the strict letter or spirit of their duties, under the guidance of laws which leave so much to discretion as the Reconstruction acts of Congress, Military men are not proverbial, in civil matters, for prudence, judgment or acumen. We know that very many of them have a high estimate of their capabilities in these particulars, but still the general experience is as we have stated it .-Taking all these things into consideration, therefore, we do not know but that our people are getting along about as well, under present circumstances, as could possibly have been expected. We know of none of the military Commanders, we think we may say, except Gen. Sheridan, who has apparently wilfully transcended his legitimate duties and sought to make his rule a reign of oppression and a means of gratifying the inclinations of a viadictive nature. Errors of judgment, unwitting excesses of authority, all of them have committed, but, upon the whole, they have done as well as the chart by which they had to steer would admit of. We are decidedly of this opinion with respect to Gen. Sickles.

It is given out, unofficially, that Attorney General Stanbery's exposition of the bounds and limits of the late Congressional edicts will be forthcoming the present week. It is daily becoming more necessary, in some quarters. Gen. Sheridan's despotical acts in New Orleans are eclipsed by those of his subaltern, G-n, Griffin, in Texas, whose order, with the comments of the Houst in Telegraph thereon, will be found in another column. The interference with the jury law in question is one of the most dangerous as well as arbitrary acts ever perpetrated by a man whose head had been turned by "a little brief authority."

Florida produces lemons that weigh over a pound, and are twelve inches in circum-ference. They are obtained by a cross be-

OUR TELEGRAPHIC dispatches, on yesterday, announced the arrest of one Jedekiah (the genuine puritanical twang) Haywood, of Massachusetts, by the Mayor of Rich-

mond, for incendiary burangues to the colored people of that City. That our readers may see the character of this man's speeches, and the nature of the fire brands that are being imported into our midst from the North, we make the following extract from a report of the meeting as published in the Richmond papers "Haywood, of Massachusetts, spoke next. He said When I go back to Massachusetts

shall I tell the people there that you are determined to rate in the same street cars in which any where man or woman rides? ('Yes") Shall I tell them that you intend to occupy any boxes or any seats in the theatre for which you pay your money? ('Yes, yes!) Shall I tell them that you will go to any public school where people are taught? (Yea') Shall I tell them that you intend to go to any church where the Gospel isnot as Mrs. Partington says dispensed with ((Yes, yes!') Shall I tell them that you intend, in whatever manner you may see fit, to have every right that any white citizen of the State of Massachusetts enjoys? ('Yes'') If you want these things and cannot get them of vourselves, the young men of the Old Bay State will belp you to get them. They came once and laid for months for you in the Chickatthominy (Cheers) We have paid taxes to make you free, and we will pay more to get you what you want. (Cheers.)
He then went on, as he said, to caution

this vast audience. During his visit to Richmond he had discovered bravery among them that was astonishing. But those who might be disposed to be reckless, he would warn that they owed a duty to the brave men who had risked so much for them .-(theels.) You would not endanger the life of the illustrious Underwood, would you? ("No! No! That we wouldn't"!) Well, then, as soon as he leaves you may have a high carnival for what you please. It is useless for me to advise you as to what to do, for great masses generally do what they have a mind to. (Long and coutinged

Here John A. Fitchett arose and said "Mr. Speaker, you may tell the people of Massachusetts that the colored people of Richmond are determined to enter any bar room, hotel theatre, or street car they may ("Yes, we will", cheers)

The speaker said that a law would have to be passed for Virginia as had been pass ed for Massachusetts, compelling hotel pro-prietors, etc., to allow the colored men equal privileges with the whites. (Loud cheers, and cries of "That's what we want and "We are going to have it here,

The military authorities should have promptly arrested this infamous incendiary. The third section of the Reconstruction Act declares it to be the duty of the District Commander "to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the peace," Ac. The military Commandant of Lynchburg prohibited Mr. H. Rives Pollard from delivering a lecture in that city, on the assumption that it might contain something "rebellious" Now we contess to no partinity, whatever, for Pollard, but that he ality, whatever, for Poliard, but that he should be prejudged and have his mouth the passions of the people be will station old papers and sent him back." Whereas, the fact is, that every letter for Fsyetteville ed while such creatures as Hunnicutt and Haywood are allowed to light the flames of strife and civil war in our midst, with impunity, is passing strange, to say the

THE TRIAL and conviction of Conover, seems to have been only a show and a foil, to save Holt. He was prosecuted for his perjuries by the man who paid him for them, with a serming of indignation and severity but results indicate that it was only stage acting, to amuse the public. Meanwhile Conover, instead of being punished according to the sentence, is still in favor and confidence, and is making himself further useful to the good cause. The Washington

"Par nobile fratrum, Ashley and Conover Copover, instead of taking up his residence at Albany for ten years, as provided by the Court, remains at the jail in this city, and, as we are told, holds a daily levee with the enemies of the President. It is well known that he receives long and intimate visits from James M Ashley, member of Congress from Ohio, and the leading spirit in the impeachment business, and that since these visits have commenced Conover has been assigned comfortable quarters and abundant ly furnished with writing materials. What Ashley says to him, and how far Conover deems it prudent and gentlemanly to take Ashley into his confidence, we cannot tell, but would advise Conover, if he is at all jealous of his good name and reputation not to become too intimate with Ashley.

Reports from the counties and registration districts in Virginia, south of the James River, are very gratifying. The feeling in favor of speedy reconstruction is very gen eral, and there is a disposition to accept the negro as an equal citizen without factious and useless opposition. Capitalists and land owners are offering the colored men facilities for cultivating land and advancing their private interests and social condition. -Cincinnati Gasette, (Rudical.)

General Howard made a similar declaration in a late speech in Chicago, and claimed that this state of things was due to the legislation of Congress. Such statements only prove that, having accomplished the object of previous misrepresentation and slander, the Radical press and politicians of the North are now ready to do us justice. There has been no time, since the surrender of Gen. Lee's army, that the feeling in the South has not been in favor of "speedy reconstruction, and that there has not been a disposition and a willingness to afford the "colored men facilities for cultivating land and advancing their private interests and social condition."

"The man that does not understand that this State is to remain under the control of its friends, at any cost or sacrifice, is cer-tainly too far behind the times to make a essful legislator. The radicals safe and successful legislator. Law law and will rule this State, peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1867.

FIVE YEARS ago, on the 9th of May just past, Gon. Hunter issued his celebrated emancipation proclamation in Missouri, which was promptly repudiated by Presi profess to have been the life long champi ons of the black man. As the National In better hight and knowledge. telligencer observes, Congress could have proclaimed negro suffrage in the South just with the failure of that mail as well two years ago as fast March, but Non-whose duty, we ask, was it to see to and enhancer to remedy it? The regula the temper of the Radical party, when they that the tower in March 1, when they there is the property of the Post Office Department say distinctly, in the following words, to wit: had the power in Maryland, in 1861, while remodeling the constitution of that State, they refused to confer the balled on the blacks, and again, when assembled in Convention in Philadelphia in September last they declined committing themselves to new declined committees the control of the residue of the term." See that the following words, to with the second or declined in the construction of that State, the second or declined to confidence the second or declined to the second or declined to confidence the second or they declined committing themselves to nessign suffrage. The negroes may be ignorant, but there are many of them of sufficient in telligence to know, as General Gartield frankly admitted in a speech more last last. We have so a route abundanced, and what a toroistic the Postmaster at Raleigh Laws that the Radicals have before a control of the Postmaster at Raleigh lasts. Who have more distributed went different edge not from sympaths to homore from love of justice, but from interest. Who in the future will have a greater interest in doing the colored man interest in the matter, reported the facts to the military and only of the colored that the last in the matter, reported the facts of the colored that the set in doing the colored man interest in the matter, reported the

throughout the North! And suppose that | payare Congress was in session—would a Commit-tee of investigation have been raised, as in What the veracious proprietor of the Pres-

House working to strike out that ordinas mat, a of the Presbyteram, nowhere in "com-section. His party, he claims, has restored mer, ad importance." the State to peace, to the Federal Union, to financial credit; has opened schools and courts, and protected leval men. The two parties are traiters and Union men, and he parties are traiters and Union men, and he gress. The race in the convention on the large of the complaining at the time that his lith, between Cooper and Maynard, will be load was too heavy.

Col. John Baxter opened the campaign land, on yesterday. The meeting was very INTER.

THE FIDELITY OF MR. DAVIS'S SERVANTS -Married, on Tuesday night, May 7th, at Fortress Monroe, Carroll Hall, by the Rev. O. S. Barton, Rector of Christ Church, Nor tolk, Frederick McGinnis to Ellen Barnes.

The above deserves more than a passing notice. It is not often in these days, that we witness such faithfulness and devotion tracted imprisonment. They were his sertrue and devoted to him through good and with evil report. move Southward, Ellen could not be persouled to leave them, but faithfully shared conor and give circulation to it, to the

removal to the Fortress, his anxious, almost the Presbylerom closes. Shame, shame thus cruelly torn from her side, Frederick, tering to his wants. When told that the never permit such an expenditure, his ser temptible reserva. We are not Mr. vices were offered treely and gladly, without reward or remuneration ded for him and he found him-elf within the Fortress, a part of his wages were care-

ded of Ellen. ple are a noble tribute to one who will ever policy be regarded, by all who know him, with per No.

indiet him.

jury .- Richmond Dispatch.

for the wrongs done that city by Prussia last year, it is said will make a large advance of money to the French government in case of

THE EXPERTENTIFE WILL

Editors of the Sentinel : Gentlemen - We carnestly regret to be constrained to predent Lincoln, and which brought down ville mail in its true light, and to be obupon the unlucky General the denunciation ligged to seek, thus publicly, the award of of scores of those very journals which now that uslice, which certain individuals at that place, who have endeavoted to injure

All me familiar with the facts, connected

est in doing the colored man indice than the condition in the matter, reported the the white men of the South Surface at once to the contract office at Washington south out Mc Clemmons in SENATOR Witson declared, in his preent interface to speech at Augusta, that he had made seven-toen speeches in the South, and had expert visible annual again arged Mr. Bridgers, enced uniform politeness and contrest. And the partitioned Edwards and when they yet, in the very same City, a day or two atterwards, a peaceable codored man who discontinuous and Endoers, aboth declined to decentify in the matter, the former meaning who have a witness on the matter, the former dared to counsel his friends to moderation, but to prepare homeoff for the duty, the was so threatened as to be compelled to ask latter from downreldt indisposition to do anything we then went, with the zealous a guard of police to save him from being anything we then went, with the zealous acceptation of Dr. Jobe, the special mail mobbed! Which is the party of Lew and agend for the State, to find some one who order in the South ? Let the foregoing in- would do the service. The Postmister took stance; and the Richmond disturbances, an of upon binself to offer compensation prewith with the contract for even a tri weekly I service of the many But we could find no SUPPOSE that the recent distrabances one willing to undertake it. The time (two months was ton short no one was willing and riotous demonstrations in Richmond had been the work of white men, what a howl of indignation would have resounded execution on horseback—for three days—or well for one day for week, for so short a

the case of the Memphis and New Orleans systemes and the other complaining men at riots: that place, the scool city in commercial importance in North Carolina and so deeply

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR BROWN interested in that mail, what were they do LOW TO THE RADICAL DESTRUCTING Aye, what The Presbyterian, instead of attempring to help itself or lend its aid and assistance in any way, seems to have been KROXVILLE, TENN. May 8.-Governor diligently accumuffating a mass of misrepre-Brownlow, through his paper, publishes an sentations and blunders, for its own and the address to his party, in here of a speech, columns of other papers. The Postmaster which he says he is too feeble to make doing anything else but consulting the Pos-To the blacks he says that the Radical Leg | fat have and regulations to ascertain his islature entranchised them, and that the daty and the proper course of action under section of the law excluding them from the commissances, but all looking to Raleigh holding office originated with rebels, and to get them out of the difficulty. To that he was personally on the floor of the Rainigh. A place, we suppose, in the esti-

warms the former that wherever they inflame mail from Favettevilles a few letters and Whereas, The Knoxville Convention instructs its and as many papers, all of the latest dates. delegates to support Gen. Cooper for Con- as he could carry, were given him to take

Again, says the Presbutering "The law in East Tennessee for Etheridge, at Cleaves Raleighe whenever the contractor fails to equires him, (meaning the Postmaster at carry the matt. &c., to send it by some on else, charge if to the contractor and report the law condition above, - see the prevarication of this proprietor of the Probyterian. He even quotes the law hilsely to serve his malevelent purpose.

Then again to show the specit and intent of the proprietor, he goes on to say "H overs about this matter are correct." Acon the part of servants. Both parties be are controlled and then goes on to charge, by unmis-longed to Mr. Davis's household, and have takable innocedo, the contractor with the shared with him and family their long pro-most false and dishonorable conduct. Ru-Pray what has a new-paper, of the Richmond, and have remained pious pictensions of the Presbyterian, to do rumor- that affect the character and When, after the execuation of standing of gentlemen? For a paper bear Richmond, the family were compelled to ing the motor and pretending to what the Produtenes does, to seize with avidity upon with them the toil and suffering at those pury of the character and reputation of one who stands at least as high in the estimation When, after Mr. Davis's capture and his of those who know him, as the proprietor of distracted wife was waiting for tidings from "Prove all things," observe your neitto and him who, by the chances of war hot been practice it. Newspapers, whatever near betheir names or denominations, are practice ever faithful and true, sought her, offering tod to the vitest and worst of purposes when they thus include and outrage decer cy. True Presbyterianism republictes, with slender means of the fallen family would feathing and disgust, all such low and con mon's protector. He is capable of taking When at last, care of himself. We alimbe to this for the arrangements were made and means provi- purpose of showing the spirit and temper of the proprietor of the Presbyterone

We repeat here our sincere regret at 18 fully laid uside, and have been regularly sent ing constrained to resort to this course in home to South Carolina to his old mistress, defence of ourself from the totally unfound (like many others, impoverished by the war,) and and inexcusable attack upon us by the who, in his own words, had been as good to Persbyterion. Had he shown a degree of him, and whom he loved as a mother. A magnanimity equal to the public retraction like faithfulness and liberality must be record of it, as he was requested, and advised to do to a mutual traind, we should have rested Who does not feel that the unobtrusive which he has chosen to meet that appear faithfulness and devotion of these good peo leaves us no attenuative. How magnitudity

No Post office in the State, except our culiar affection, whom his friends admire own, has had more of our attention and cherish for his high integrity and noble and care, than that at Fayetteville. bearing in public, and quiet nentleness and We have administred to its wants refined sympathy in private. North Jose with promptuses and care, whenever it was in our power, and done so with pleas are no Postmoster in the service has The grand jury of the United States Court more of our regard and kind feelings, than have had under consideration for some days, the one at the effective day, and we gave credit the question of indicting the combator of to no one for a more careful and correct ad the street car who recently excited a megro ministration of his office, and it is with pain from one of the cars. On yest of each to a that we are constrained to animal very upon very decided vote, it was determined not to at in this distance. It shall not however atfect in the least our care for and attention The question of indicting the newspape to the postal interests of Fayetteville we publishers of Richmond has not been, and well know that there are not wanting there t is not probable will be considered by the men enough to discern the right in this matter and to do us justice, the Presbyterian Baron Rothschild, of Frankfort, in revenge them, if we have rightly estimated him, will

POSTMASTER,

SAD DEATH OF TWO CHILDREN

wing account of the death of two children who had become lost in the woods. They were twins a brother and sister it an vents old, named Danbar, residing in Luncstone

mother was engaged in some household duty. How the fittle innocents were tempted into the forest depths is not known, but darkness came out and the ch country is sparsely settled and no neighbor could be called on to assist in the search in til metning. Then the about was liver and numbers joined in the wan effort to find some trace of the last onecontinued with the evenue of the Burdets house two solids side dead. They were the a pnew and nace of Capt, Care, of Dal has the Governor's private secretary, and he has read as a portion of the letter from his sister, the unfortunate mother, which has sensibly affected us, and from which we have gathered some of the additional details of this neclareboty addit, given above. Slamentions another fact, which, simple as it is, touched our heart to the core. The shoes and stockings of the tittle charlengs in I been taken off and were found next then (Aplainton of this Levin mind - id-When night came on there was a charge in the weather pactitive to this recould on the homan system is well arrow. piercing wind chilled through they tender alies, until they could resist the influence no longer, and then, in a half unresponden state, thinking they were home, they pulled off their shoes and stockings, and, as it seemed to them, wont to bod, And so, to wake in heaven.

INTERESTING INCIDENT. A gentleman who was on his way Sunday evening last to yier the grave of a compact brother, who died In the Confederate service, discovered pist as he reached the gate of the commercy times former servants of the landly approaching the grave with flowers and evtheir hands. Keeping out of their view, he when one of them climbed over the man railing, took the flowers and evergrees from his companions and builthein tenderly on the grave of his former young mader. Lynchburg Virginian.

A friend in the country appropriate to Poote, the comic actor, for not keeping an appointment, by exclaiming that he had been at the funeral of a deceased atterned of his acquaintance. "What," says Firsti "do you bury attorneys down here " "Why certainly," said his friend; "When an attorney is dead," replied Poote with great solem nity, "we lay him out, and heave the body all alone by itself in a room, with the door locked and the window wide open; and when we go in the morning he is always gone." "Who carries him away " "Don't know; but there is invariably a strong small of brimstone in the room."

Have you may fucultrating drops for a ronchial deficiency " said Mrs. Partington to Dr. Whitmeton at the certain 'Is your cold step scated, said the doc

tor blandly "I don't know how deep it is," she said

with a bark like an Esquinous deg. That at is loud enough. What a time for colds the is to be sun. I declare I am completely ex aggerated with no cough. You need an expectorant, said the Doc

Texpect so, report she, than whether it will do any good or not must depend upon how it also me, but I will take a

box of atrocious lozonges, anxhow, which have heard of as multibutes." Ike spent his time in playing with the dumb-bell, and the old lasty asked the Doc tor to excuse the liberty by took, because

the lad was given to junctistue.

An extravagant fellow who had bette and money of a Jew kept promising and post poning the payment till the Jew lest po-tience. "Vonce for all, len will you pame?" said the entagest Israe ite. day of judgment," said the that "Your do! dat will be too but a day," said the Hebrew. "Then left it is the day after, said the other,

The motto of a new Virginia poper i "Eternal vigilance is the proceed liberty the price of the Exposition is three shellows."

Rize arly, work hard and late, here are t you can't sell, give noticing have and it will don't die ritch, and go to the deart vicin sue me for damages Just 12 (1716)

"Tommy, my son," sately Louis towning do you say your prayers a gent and meaning : Yes, that is, nights, but not smart but on take care of homes date the street extensi

At a negro ball, in the best when trusters ble," on the tickets, a morece was posted over the door, "No gentlem in admitted up less he comes hisself Why do girls kiss cach in her Because

they wish to do unto each other as they would men should do note the to Mrs. Partington says that whom she ans-

young, "gals were discount the miscated creatures. A young lady must make a but if six di-

likes to be a miss. - Proster. It is curious, to say nothing more, to of

serve with what unanimity the Radical press have dropped all allusion to the stories of Bouthern outrages. We heat nothing now about "burning school houses," "murdered freedmen," "expelled Unionists," and all the varied catalogue of crimes charged upon the South with which the columns of the Radical press teemed for months. Ken tucky now seems to be the focus or Mada assault. We are told that me no ar killed." "Union speakers moldes), "Limited States soldiers resisted," and "the spirit of the people is rebellious" beyond engarance The cry will be taken up, we have no doubt. on all sides, in order to prepare for Con-gressional interference with a State which against the Rudical ticket National Later

Coral jeweiry is one of the most promi nent novelties of its class in Paris. The rose pink variety is most esteemed, and is worth twenty times its weight in gold.

RADICALISM IN EAST TENNESSEE, - The radical spirit in East Tennessee is forcibly illustrated by the following notification from a Captain of Brownlow's militis, who also edits a paper

(From the Houston Telegraph.) The Austin (Texas) Gazette gives the tot | FA CONFEDERATES FORBIDDEN, WY ORDER OF GEN. GRIFFIN, TO SERVE ON JURIES IN TEXAS.

We publish below a very important order of General Charles Griffin, commanding in this State. It will be seen that its object had been playing between the believ and the spring not far distant, where their and effect is, to deprive all the citizens of the State who ever gave any support to the Confederate cause from serving on juries; and at the same time to limit our jurors to the blacks and the few white men who can take the test-outh. This order, taken in e uncertion with the manner in which registoution is carried out in New Orleans, confrom the fears entertained by many, that in Texas and Louisiana we are destined to have the reconstruction law interpreted and administered in the most severe and humil-

The truth is, trial by jury in this State, ither in civil or criminal cases, is now in the hands of the blacks almost entirely. There are hardly enough white men in the State who can honestly take the test oath to make a grand jury for a Circuit Court. More than alf the blacks cannot honestly take it .-Not only will most of our jurymen be will be short out

when interpreted in the light of the above facts, and when it is remembered how illy prepared are our rowly entranchised colered people, as a mass. To have sole admin-I that sered right-the protes noncoribedite, liberty and property of the The best lawyers in the land have and

. I the civil rights tall, the military gov croment bill, and the supplemental bill, and not one whom we have heard has found in them authority for such an order, as this, It is full of mischief and Janger

HE MAN ASTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, ! textytistos, Texas, April 27, 1867.

Constant Ao. 13.1
The attention of the Commanding Gener-4 the District having been directed to the bet that persons disqualified by law are shawn to serve as jurors in the civil courts of the State of Texas, it is hereby ordered that hereafter no person shall he held eligible to serve or to be sworn in a paymen until he shall have taken the

do selemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the I nated States since I have been a citizen thereof, that I have voluntarily given no and, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility therethat I have never sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the Unitary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or immical thereto. -And I do further swear that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, against all enemies, foreign and do mestic; that I will bear true faith and alleginnee to the same , that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and farhfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help

To prevent the exclusion of loval citizens the jury box, on account of race or where and for the entidance of officials author of tempanel juries in the State of Texas, toflowing section of the Civil Rights

tell is published And be it forther any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any deprivation of any right secured or protecd by the act, or to different punishment, pains or penalties, on account of such peror having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, ex cept as a pains iment for crime whereof the have been duly convicted, or let reason - the roles of race, than is prescribed of the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on our etum shall be punished by fine not exrestors on their and dollars, or imprisoned mi exercises our year, or both, in the dis

By command of Brevet Major Gen, GRIF-A. H. W., T. vicon, 2d. Lt. 17th, U. S. In-

chainen of the court

famiry, A. A. A. G. Otto A. Sayer, Acting Assistant Adjutan General,

I see a see Heavy Bread is now as

be to deed a glor in this country than ever in 1816, when there were on the United States and 1. at \$15 per barrel, and In diameter than the bushel, the currency then Now good flour commands from \$10 pt? per barrel, and Indian processes a bread, with all other supplies, at prevetors rates, requires means which the operators in cities, towns and villages feet with pactitiar severity, and having to altogether from the wages of the inflated and depreciated reserved the country is one of the chief necessity of political policy which have kept the country in that unhappy and uncertain condition which militates against industry and discourages confidence and enterprise, especially in the naturally rich sec trons of the South. The most remarkable spectral from Laverpool to New York, and it is a stall that with the opening of the exact the still more strange spectacle will be presented of shipments of wheat Rochester and Oswego. I very only most pray that the crops now practed will send a good harvest. - X. F.

As to a very maples, we shall, with every mate, advocate a final and - Com the Federal Givern men', and - religiousit those men whose ability man deposit we think best calcula d of two ill a transplanters.

a Le Concerd Press.

in November 1961 Who will acknowledge its paternity. It is very natural to believe he ts now a "tra string." Some says he was stage performer in the late Holdenite Convention in Raleigh. Who is he ! . L. the coal fields of England, and are not hearly so expensive to work .- New York Post

The above communication is from the Scaling of the 29th April. Lean answer the question. The author is Wes. M. Cobe man Esq., editor of the "Carolina Flag."
Concord, N.C. The extract, in the Sential, is taken from his salutatory in November, 1861. It is correctly quoted.

THE ENGLISH GANG SYSTEM.

NO. 100.

A recent debate in Parliament on the "gang system" discloses some frightful facts with regard to the lowest class of agricultural laborers in England. The gang system is thus briefly described by an exchange

"In the Fen districts, covering nearly a million acres of the richest land in England, and lying in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Nottinghamshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and in parts of the counties of Northampton, Bed-tord and Rutland, about 7,000 children. from five years of age and upwards, besides persons of both sexes—from fifteen to eigh teen years of age—are employed in gangs numbering from fifteen to twenty laborers in each gang, under a master, and in a condition differing from slavery only because it is infinitely worse.

The gang-master is almost an invariably dissolute man, who cannot be steadily employed as a laborer with any decent farmer In most instances be actually purchases the labor of the children from poor parents; he sells his labor to farmers, pays the gang what he pleases, and puts the profit in his pocket. For seven or eight months in the year these gangs are driven often seven or eight miles in a day to farms, where they work at planting, weeding, picking, stone gathering, and like labor, from half-past five the morning to seven or eight o'clock in the evening. The gang master is paid by the sere, and he pays the little children from fourpence to sixpence per day, while the older lads and girls receive from nine to fifteen pence. The master, for driving his hands to the field and for keeping them up to their work, which he does with a stick, makes the estimated profit of a pound sterling or thereabouts a week.

There is testimony to show that hundreds of the younger children are carried home in the arms of the older lads every night.— From working breast high in wet grain, many of the children are crippled for life by rheumatism, while others contract the seeds of ague, pleurisy, and consumption. Cases are given where little girls, four years old, have been driven through those long, terrible days of work. The most pathetic pictures presented by Mr. Witherforce of colonial slave-driving, forty years ago, make the British West Indies seem almost an Arcadia, in comparison with the Fen divides in in comparison with the Fen districts in

England to-day.

This exhibition, shocking as it is, is by no means the most frightful phase of the gang system. The gangs are under no moral restraint whatever. Oftentimes at night both sexes are huddled together in barns, where, among the older boys and girls, the most shameful scenes naturally follow. Clergy men and other respectable witnesses testified to the Commission of Inquiry that the gang laborers are "beneath morals." They have no consciousness of chastity, and do not know the meaning of the word. Medical directors of infirmaries state that the gang girls, as young as thirteen years, have be language and conduct are so deprayed that dozens of parish clergymen, surgeons, and respectable laboring people testified to the Commission that the "introduction of any gang labor into a village extinguished

morality. We refrain from commenting upon the social standing and condition of the grownup people, resulting, by-and-by, from so many of these children, lads and girls, as survive the stick, the driving, the hard la-bor, the food which fourpence a day will buy, and the diseases contracted in the damp fields. But, after reading the report, we can sy, of the phrase which calls the great mass of the English laboraters. es, since there is still a substratum that reveals the lowest class conceivable in a Christian country—a class always dwelling far below the social surface, in deep, dark pits, beyond the light of even the common est civilization."

An expression was very common in the Army of Tennosce, without any one being able to explain how it started. A soldier sends an explanation of it from Warrenton Virginia:

When R.'s brigade of cavalry was first organized it contained some rather excitaindividuals, who were accused by Forrest's men of making more use of their spurs than of their swords. The brigade eventu-ally became distinguished for its gallantry. but at the time of which we speak it was a laughing stock, not merely to Forrest's vet erans, but to the Yankees themselves. One day, on a train in Mississippi, the rear car was occupied by soldiers cracking their was occupied by solution was ungainly "reb" fun was at its height, a very ungainly with clanking spurs, long uncombed hair, and a general appearance of long disuse of a "biled" shirt, stalked to a window and thrust his carbine out of it. Then he stop ped and looked around, as though apprensive that he was doing something wrong, and inquired "is thar any of R.'s menaboard

this shebang ?"

No answer. "I say, boys, does any of you belong to R's cavalry?"

At longth some one spoke up, saying: "I belong to R's cavalry." "Axin yer pardon, stranger," said the uncouth individual, "my old gun is dirty, and I wanted to clean her out; I'm just gwine to pop a cap. Don't be skeered.

From this started the taunt so often used to cowards, "he down, I'm gwine to pop a cap."

PEAT IN THE SOUTHERN STATES - A new and important branch of Southern industry is developing in the swamps of North Carolina and Virginia from which large quanti ties of peat are now extracted. In the Dis mal Swamp pest can be manufactured at \$1.50 per ton, which now costs \$6 in New York. Hitherto the great difficulty in m.a. king peat serviceable was its great bulk, but this objection has been overcome by newly patented compressing machinery, which reduces a ton of pent to minety-four cubifeet, or a third more than a ton of coal, which contains sixty cubic feet. Peat generates steam faster than coal, and is now extensively used in the manufacturing districts of the New England States, principally for smelting purposes. It is more economsical than coal, as it leaves a residue of ashes which contain no clinkers, and these ashes are as available as those of wood for fertilizing purposes. In grate fires it gives a meliow glow, intense heat and but little Southern States must be as inexhaustible as

By a recent law the exterior of all the houses of Paris is cleaned once in five years. As the process of scrubbing by hand was very laborious and costly, a very ingenious machine has been contrived to do the work