The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 2. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1867. NO. 39.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE ELECTIONS.

In order to a proper comprehension of the results and effect of the elections which took place on Tuesday, we compile the following summary:

In Pennsylvania, a Judge of the Supreme Court was chosen, together with the Legislature and County officers. Judge Sharswood, of Philadelphia, an eminent jurist, was the Democratic candidate, (for the Supreme Court,) and Judge Henry M. Williams, also a man of ability, was the Radical candidate. Last year the Democratic vote was 290,096; the Republican 309,274 being a Republican majority of 17,178.

In the Twelfth Congressional District, a vacancy, occasioned by the death of the Hon. Charles Denison, was to be filled. Judge Woodward, late Chief Justice, was the Democratic candidate, and W. W. Ketchum was the Radical.

In Ohio, a Governor and Legislature were elected. General Rutherford B. Hayes was the Republican candidate and Allen B. Thurman the Democratic candidate. General Hayes was elected to Congress from Cincinnati, and has resigned. Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, was the Republican candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy, and General S. F. Carey, the well known temperance orator, was the working men's candidate, supported by the Democrats. General Hayes' majority last year was 2,558. The Republican vote last year in the State was 256,302, and the Democratic 253,606, making the Republican majority 12,696. The main contest was over the State Legislature, as a United States Senator is to be chosen by it in place of the Hon. B. F. Wade.

In Indiana, a State Legislature and County officers were chosen, but no State officers. The Republicans, last year polled 169,601, and the Democrats 155,399, making a Republican majority of 14,202.

In Iowa, a Governor was elected and other State officers, State Legislature, and county officers. In 1866 the Republicans polled 91,277 votes, and the Democrats 76,135—Republican majority 15,142.

THE REACTION.

Much has been said, of late, of the reaction going on in the North against the Radical policy. We have said but little on the subject, indeed, scarcely admitting that we saw much evidence of it, but we have felt sure that it was coming, and that the elections in Connecticut, Maine and California, were evidences of the smouldering fires of liberty burning in the hearts of the people, which must in time break forth in a sweeping flame.

Enough is not known, at the hour I am writing this, to settle definitely the extent of the reaction in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, but the indications are palpable, that the *white* people of the North are aroused to the imminent dangers which threaten the Government, and that the purpose of the Radicals to force, without the consent of the States, negro suffrage upon the country, will be resisted by them. The election in Pennsylvania may not accomplish much, practically, for the friends of conservatism, yet, its moral effect, as an emphatic condemnation of the ultra measures of the Radicals, is immense, and gives assurance that the reaction will go on until the great principles of the Constitution and the limitations of the Government shall be re-established on a firm and, we trust, enduring basis.

The results of the election in Ohio are still more encouraging. In that State the questions turned directly and pointedly on the party questions at issue between the Radicals, on the one hand, and the Democrats and Conservatives, on the other. The defeat of negro suffrage in Ohio is emphatic, and speaks in a voice of thunder to the ultra Radicals in Congress. The election of the Democratic State ticket is too much even to hope for, perhaps, against a Republican majority of 42,000 last year, yet even Radical papers only claim Ohio by 5000, an admission tantamount to a defeat, while the Conservatives claim the State. Further returns may change the complexion slightly, yet enough is known to give earnest hope to the friends of the Constitution and the Union.

In the mean time, let the friends of the Constitution and the Union, in the South, American themselves calmly and hopefully in view of the result, remembering that our own calamities are not yet relieved, and that we must yet quietly wait and watch for the breaking forth of the full orbed sun of liberty upon the Southern hemisphere of the Republic. *That time will come.* But, having learned by painful experience to endure disappointment and hardship, let us avoid, by speech or act everything which, in the least, may arrest the progress of the great reaction or throw impediments in the way of our friends, who are laboring for the restoration of "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

THE CONSERVATIVE MASS MEETING.—Tucker Hall has been rented for the Conservative Mass Meeting, which will be held in this City, on Saturday. We hope to see a large attendance of our friends from the country on the occasion. Prominent gentlemen will address the meeting, though we are not yet prepared to give the names of all who will be present. Due announcement, however, will be made.

We learn that on Tuesday last one hundred emigrants from the Western portion of our State passed over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, bound for Tennessee. We must believe that they will succeed in any country, as they must have a great deal of muscle and nerve to colonize in Brownlow's dominions. *Warrenton Courier.*

Does the *Courier* know *why* the people from the Western portion of the State prefer Tennessee to North Carolina? Is it not because Tennessee is in the Union? Is it not because in that State civil and not military law prevails? Men every day are leaving this and other unreconstructed States for homes in a section where law is administered through the regular channels.—Peace, peace, quiet, quiet, is what every good citizen wants. If not to be obtained here, they will go elsewhere. *Wilmington Post.*

The above remarks of the *Post*, to an honest and intelligent mind, sound as a good specimen of its *irony*. What evidence, on earth do the facts connected with the history of Tennessee afford, that *civil* law prevails there? Where is the proof? Why is Gen. Thomas and his military force retained in Tennessee, a reconstructed State, but to protect the innocent citizens of that State from the ravages and riots of Brownlow's militia? How can civil law be said to prevail, when the best citizens are shot down in broad daylight by this militia?

An intelligent gentleman, now residing there, writes that he has never seen such a despotism. Travellers through the State confirm these views. Emigrants into the State, of the worst character, are Brownlow sympathizers. Men of conservative views do not go there to seek peace or prosperity. Those who have left the State, as mentioned above, were, no doubt, Brownlowites, who got tired of waiting in North Carolina for the coming of the Tennessee despotism that *good time* for which Radicals long, in North Carolina.

The *Post* says, that good citizens are daily leaving this State to seek peace, quiet and plenty elsewhere. That is true, and they would go by the thousand, if they had the means. But they would not go to Tennessee, and few of them do go there. They go North, in preference. Here, they do not find peace, quiet nor a promise of prosperity. Why? Where then? Why are we left in the hopeless condition in which we are placed, which way to look or what best to do, where to invest the little we have left to employ it. Is it because our people are hostile to the government? Is it because they are enemies of the constitution, or of the Union, or of peace. We deny it and defy the proof. We have sought to make peace, to cultivate friendship, by a steady submission to the most extreme requirements of the law making power of the government. We have stifled all that our people can do, to prove the fidelity and the loyalty of our citizens to and the abhorrence of every attempt to subvert the prosperity of the Union, and our acts are to be the hostile and opposite of the contrivance, and yet our professions, attested by our acts, are spit upon and we are told we must stay out in the cold, till we obtain the equality and prosperity of the people, and we are still daily threaded with a worse fate. Who can hope to regenerate our prosperity in North Carolina, under such a state of things as Radicalism promises to our people? What encouragement is there to place, or build, or to labor and capital in any thing, while this fate of things exists? Who can hope for immigration or prosperity in North Carolina under Radical rule? Who can see in the distance a spark as large as a man's hand, which promises hope and relief, and quiet and contentment?

SKETCH OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Johnson amid storm and sunshine, through well and woe, it will be remembered, has never faltered in his implicit reliance upon the people of the United States, as the truest conservators of the Constitution and of right. He has steadily maintained that the "sober second thought" of the people would turn them as certainly and as steadily to the Constitution of the United States, as the great chart and protector of American liberty, as the needle does to the pole.

The New York *Herald*, for some time, has plainly indicated the progress of a Conservative reaction in the public mind at the North. That paper, if it does not make public opinion, does, from its extensive and intelligent correspondence, at least serve as a safe *index* of the changes which occur in popular sentiment. While, therefore, we have been moderate in our expectations and cautiously observant of public events, we have not doubted, for month, that a change, peaceful and overwhelming, must come over the public mind of the North, in regard to the dark and ominous designs of the Radical party, against the very life of the Republic, as foreshadowed in the Howard amendment and Reconstruction Acts. We hope the current of Conservative forces has fully set in. Let the Southern people, however, be great lest in their conduct and speech and moderate in their expectations obey the laws and be true to the government.

It is a noteworthy fact that two thirds of the Republican Nominating Conventions in the Connecticut Valley are to be held in the village churches. *New York Tribune, Sept. 28th.*

Is it not written, "My house is the house of prayer, but you have made it a den of thieves?"—*Chat. Union.*

The celebrated English wit and bon vivant, Sir Lord Alvanley, attending a dinner in the newly decorated saloon of a friend, where the table was scantily served with provender, when asked his opinion of the display, replied: "I should like less gilding, and a little more carving."

THE PARDONING POWER.—A gentleman at Raleigh, for whom we have great respect, writes us suggesting that we did Gov. Worth injustice last week in our notice of a paragraph stating that the Governor had pardoned a negro who had been convicted of larceny. We protested against the pardon of rogues. We could not understand how, after a fair trial and conviction, the criminal could be justly relieved from punishment. But in justice to the Governor we give the statement of our friend at Raleigh as follows:

"The application for Lilly's pardon was made by the prosecuting attorney at the trial, and was handed to the Governor by the Judge, in person, who presided at the trial and passed the sentence, with his own unqualified endorsement written thereon. The prosecuting attorney represented that he had already undergone a portion of his sentence, and that the ends of justice had been attained, in that the prisoner, (as he had seen) undergoing his sentence, had been thoroughly "cured." In addition to this, he represented that unless he was released he would lose his entire crop of cotton and corn, which he had worked industriously to make, and his wife and children become a charge upon the county. I think I know you well enough to feel assured that, under the same circumstances, had you been armed with the pardoning power, you would have granted the same pardon.

If there be any portion of Governor Worth's administration upon which more than any other he may safely challenge investigation, it is that of his exercise of the pardoning power. He has adopted it as a rule to grant no pardon except upon the endorsement of either the Judge, Solicitor or Jury the recommendation of the first being required when a question of fact only is involved, and that of the latter when questions of *law* are involved, and has never received a pardon at his hands upon a promiscuous application of citizens only. And in cases in which the best of evidence as to the propriety of granting pardons, he invariably requires the combined endorsement of Judge, Solicitor and Jury."—*Star of the Union.*

We observed at the time the exceptionable remark of the *Journal*, to the above mentioned case, but do not regret it. We are glad that it has been noticed properly and truthfully by the correspondent of that paper. The friends of Gov. Worth do not wish to have all his official acts merely scrutinized. He never allows himself to do any thing hastily, or without full consideration at the time, that he feels ought and in matter of pardons a man can be guided by safer or sounder rules than these. Resting upon his purity of intention, and purpose, in all he acts we are not one of those papers or persons condemn him. If at any time you desire appointments, just ask him before you strike. He will always give you a sound reason for his action in all cases.

HENDERSON DOES LITERARY FAIL.

The other day, under a misapprehension, we stated that sixteen, as well as articles for exhibition in the Henderson Fair, which takes place on the 16th, 17th and 18th of October, would be sold, charged on fair bottoming and furnished on the Railroad. We have received the correspondence with Dr. Hawkins, in which he states that *all* articles for exhibition will be passed *free*. The advertisement of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad in this issue fully explains the matter. Visitors will be charged one fare to and fro, and all articles for exhibition will be passed *free* both ways—except such articles as may be sold or change hands on the ground.

We learn from the *Dispatch* that the exercises of the Republican mass meeting held in Richmond on Friday night last, were opened by the following prayer by Harris, a colored man. The following extract from the prayer is a piece of the most irreverent mockery that we have ever read:

"Oh, Lord God, bless our enemies. Bless President Johnson. We would not even have him sent to hell. Come, oh come, good Lord, and touch his heart, even while I am talking with you to-night. [Amen.] Show him the error of his ways. Have mercy upon our 'Moses,' [Sarcastic. Great laughter and amens,] who, like Esau, has sold his birth right for a morsel of pottage took us in the wilderness and left us there. Come down upon him, oh Lord, with thy blessing. God bless us in our meeting to night, and help us in what we do. God forbid that we should choose any Conservative that has the spirit of the devil in his heart, and whose feet take hold on hell. God bless our old friend Trimble and tried Mr. Hunnicutt, who has stood a great many sorrows, and I think he can stand a great many more. [Laughter.] Bless our judge, Mr. Underwood, who is down here among us, and don't let anything harm a hair of his head."

The New Orleans *Times* of Tuesday week says: "We were yesterday reliably informed of a case which curiously illustrates the nervous susceptibility of patients in yellow fever. On Saturday night last Mr. F—— was considered by his physician as out of all danger. At a late hour in the night a Gulf steamer announced her arrival by firing a gun, and the report gave the patient a nervous shock which caused him to expire in the course of five minutes. 'That,' said he, 'is my death shock.' The startling utterance proved prophetic. He turned over and died forthwith.

VALUE OF PAPER DOLLARS. The following calculation will be found convenient for those who deal occasionally in gold, and will be found valuable for reference:

When gold is quoted at $1.10, a paper dollar is worth 91 cents nearly.
When gold is quoted at $1.15, a paper dollar is worth 87 cents nearly.
When gold is quoted at $1.20, a paper dollar is worth 83 cents.
When gold is quoted at $1.25, a paper dollar is worth 80 cents.
When gold is quoted at $1.30, a paper dollar is worth 77 cents.
When gold is quoted at $1.35, a paper dollar is worth 74 cents.
When gold is quoted at $1.45, a paper dollar is worth 69 cents nearly.
When gold is quoted at $1.50, a paper dollar is worth 66⅔ cents.

For the Sentinel.

A DIALOGUE.

SCENE. *Editor's Sanctum in the City of Raleigh—X. P. G. alone.*

X. P. G.—(soliloquizes.) Blast that fellow, Goodloe! I had so shuffled the cards that, backed by the negro vote, I should hold the highest trump, and have any position in the State which I might desire; and having turned against my own people and sustained the Northern Radicals in their demands for the lands of the Southern people for themselves and the negroes, they would have done anything for me, even to the repeal of the "iron-clad," to allow me to enter Congress as U. S. Senator, to which I would have been elected as certain as that the sun shines, but for this infamous treason of Goodloe. Well! I could not have expected better from an original Abolitionist and Black Republican. The *concerted* Secessionists are the best Radicals in the country. Such gallant fellows as Butler, Logan, Brownlow, Billy Henderson and myself are the best Radicals, while such concerted tools as Gerritt Smith, Goodloe, and others, are quibbling about "robbing land" from the Southern people, when they would be benefitted by it. I'll swear it is too bad.

Enter Junior Editor, (with the morning's mail.)

Joseph Williams—Father, the Grand Jury has indicted Col. Henderson for horse stealing, in Davidson.

X. P. G. Zounds! hush! its false.

Jo. Wm. Upon my honor it is true. Col. Dewerse has just told me so.

X. P. G. Its false! Dewerse! Dewerse! He is too willing to bear of the degradation of a native Radical. Disgrace such talented and whole souled fellows as Billy Henderson and the officers are left to just such "Yankee adventurers" as Dewerse.

Jo. Williams. Hush, father, you have been shaking Goodloe for applying that epithet to such Northern men as Col. Dewerse, and here you are doing the same thing.

X. P. G. (furiously) Goodloe was right, and only said what I now feel. Henderson was the ablest and most talented man and the most stump speaker in the State, and he would stand by me, no matter what it cost. I do not believe a word of the slander.

Jo. Wm.—But, father, Font Tayloe told me so too.

X. P. G. Did I not tell you never to mention that cruel creature's name to me again? You know he has not the sense of a mosquito and is twice as hating. I never can be loved by him again.

Jo. Wm. But, father, what are we to do. We must not refuse to believe a thing because it is unpleasant to us. We must take things as they are and endeavor to make the best of them. All the discontent which men in the State had already left us, while the intervention to pass Bill Henderson, Dick, Pool, Settle, Carter Brooks, Thomas, Gaudlon, and every other man, of any character or sense, have left us. For Henderson stood by us to the last, and he could have held us up, and given us character, everyway. But he can no longer do us any good, poor fellow."

X. P. G. Our movement is ruined, if this report be true of Henderson's misfortune. Why, what a fool he was to let them catch him stealing! I never was caught in my life so, and mark me, Joe, never will be. *Something must be done.* I have it. I will denounce Henderson as a scoundrel in the next issue of the *Standard*. This will throw him on the column of his unhappy miscreancy, and with prudence, we can still keep our ship above water.

Jo. Wm. You will not denounce your friend, him who has stood by you to the last—who was true when all others were false? You cannot and will not do this thing!

X. P. G. What, timid? Would you have no spunk in a man, when the fate of a great party is at stake?

Jo. Wm. I am not timid! I have braved more than you or any other white Radical. I have travelled all over the State with Jim Harris, have sat by him in the cars, and dined with him; for which I have been reproached by whites, and laughed at by negroes. Am I timid? Have I not kept company with Font Tayloe in the presence of sensible people? Am I a coward? Have I—

X. P. G. No more, Joseph. I have done you injustice. You're a brave boy. Let us drop the subject. The Executive Committee are to meet, and I will lay poor Henderson's case before them, and

Jo. Wm. But, father, there is another difficulty—poor Henderson is a member of the Committee, and, if his name is not struck off, Old Pell will sling dog on you and the Committee forever. You know you had Judge Dick taken off the Committee, and Henderson put in his place yourself, and

X. P. G. Well, well, we'll have to strike off his name, that's all. what was I about to have Dick displaced? By so doing I have made him mad and disgraced the Committee and I bear the cause. His name must be struck off, and Coldman, young Cotton, will fill the vacancy. He has deserved it by his great speech, and he is better qualified, in every way, to fill the place of the talented and lamented Henderson."

(Boots into boots and the curtain falls.)

BO-PEEP.

GEN. BUTLER'S FINANCIAL SCHEMES.—Gen. Butler's recent letters on the public finances are creating a good deal of comment in Washington among the Treasury officials and financiers here generally. Secretary McCulloch and Assistant Secretary Chandler have been overrun with parties who are particularly interested, and who are anxious to obtain their views on Butler's ideas. It is stated on the authority of a prominent Treasury official, that when Gen. Butler had written his first letters he was asked if he did not fear he would hurt our securities in Europe. He replied that he hoped it would, as he was opposed to the present financial policy of the Government, and he had prepared a bill, taking as his text his two published letters, which he will introduce in Congress early in the next session. *Tribune.*

ANOTHER POINT FOR GREELEY TO CONSIDER.—Hon. James Brooks, replying to Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, who had quoted from St. Paul to show that God made all nations of one blood, said he did not finish the quotation. If he had continued he would have found that God had also "determined the bounds of their habitation." The boundary for the government of the negro is his own native land, while this is a white man's country and a white man's government. God and our fathers had made it so, and the great struggle we have now is to keep it so.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN NORTHAMPTON.

POTECASI, N. C., Oct. 4th, 1867.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Constitutional Union men of Northampton assembled at Potecasi, on Friday, the 4th of October, for the purpose of taking into consideration the deplorable aspect of affairs existing in the State of North Carolina, and to appoint delegates to a general Convention of the Conservative men of the State, to be held in the City of Raleigh, on the 16th of October.

On motion, Dr. J. C. Jacobs was called to the chair, and R. J. Beale appointed Secretary. On taking the Chair, Dr. Jacobs set forth the object of the meeting in a short and pointed speech.

On motion of Mr. Peebles, it was resolved, that a committee of five (5) be appointed by the Chairman, to report resolutions and appoint two men as delegates from each Captain's district in the County, to attend the Convention to assemble in Raleigh on the 16th, of October; under which resolution, the Chairman appointed to constitute said Committee, Messrs. Wm. Boon, H. C. Edwards, R. B. Peebles, John E. Maggett and Jere Daughtrey.

During the absence of the Committee, appropriate remarks were made by Messrs. Boon, Martin and others.

The Committee, on reporting, reported that, after mature deliberation, we deem it unnecessary to draft a series of resolutions, but would beg leave to submit for the action of the meeting, the resolutions adopted by the Conservative meeting held in the City of Raleigh, on the 27th of September. The resolutions of said meeting were then read by Mr Peebles, and on motion of Mr. Shearin unanimously adopted.

The names of the delegates were then reported, consisting of Messrs. John Speir, T. G. Tucker, J. W. Grizzard, Andrew Ivey, Westley Brittle, N. Thomas, Mason Saint Edwards, James Stephenson, W. W. Taylor, Dr. J. N. Rumley, T. A. Cook, E. Deberry, H. S. Barton, Turner Lassiter, Jere Daughtry, H. F. Grizzard, Francis Savery, G. D. Holloman, T. F. Hoyle, Nathan Haggard, John F. Mason, Littleberry Gilliam, James H. Edwards, and E. B. Rawlings whites, and John Rowell, Bettner Cooke, George Vaughan, Miles Peebles, Wm. Burgwyn, George Rogers, Elisha Stephenson, Allen Hawley, Lawson Parker, Charlotte Moody, Lazarus Pope and Wm. B. Hawley, colored.

On motion of Mr. R. Shoop, the report of the Committee was received, and the Committee discharged.

On motion of Mr. Shoop and amendment by Mr Peebles it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to the *Sentinel*, *North Carolinian* and *Eastern News*, with a request for publication.

It was then moved and adopted, that there be a mass meeting of all the citizens of Northampton County, without regard to race or color, at Mt. Carmel, on Saturday the 12th inst., for the purpose of further deliberating upon the deplorable aspect of affairs existing in the State of North Carolina.

After an able, masterly and eloquent address by Mr. R. B. Peebles, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN C. JACOBS, Chm'n.
R. J. BEALE, Sec'y.

DR. WARREN SHEARD ON YELLOW FEVER.—We read in our New York exchanges that our distinguished fellow citizen, Dr. Warren Sheard, says the N. O. *Picayune*, delivered a lecture at Bellevue College, in that city, on the 23d, upon the origin, habits and treatment of yellow fever. The lecture was announced before a large audience, composed of the leading medical practitioners of the city and the students of the college, by whom it was received with profound attention and a vote of thanks. We make the following extract from the report of the interesting lecture:

"In regard to the pathology or cause of yellow fever, there had been much dispute. It had been a question whether it was imported, or of local origin. It certainly was not imported in ships. The epidemic influence was wafted through the atmosphere in waves or cycles, and it always made gradual and regular approaches; so that in New Orleans they knew when it was coming by its prevalence in islands in the gulf. In the year 1851 it began in Brazil, and after passing over the northern part of South America and the West India Islands, it reached New Orleans in 1853. In 1855 it had travelled as far as Memphis, and was severe in many of the interior towns. Its history in New Orleans the present year was remarkable. It first appeared in a mild form, and in several places at once, in June, and though the weather was favorable to its spread, it did not increase in intensity, and only about 9 cases occurred per week. These cases evidently originated in this city. But later in the season a fresh wave approached from the direction of Mexico, appearing in a violent form to Indianola, Galveston and New Iberia, and lastly in New Orleans, where it appeared in a severe form and in increasing ratio, though the weather was of the kind considered unfavorable to its propagation."

EXTRAORDINARY CONFESSION OF SPEAKER COLFAX.—It was stated that Mr Colfax, in a recent speech, threatened President Johnson with hanging. This was indignantly denied by his friends. But we now find, by a full report of his speech, published on his own authority, which is equivalent to a confession, that what he did say on this subject was quite as bad, if not worse than he was originally charged with. The Speaker of the House of Representatives threatening in a public speech to hang the Chief Magistrate of the United States like a common malefactor, is one of the most disgraceful exhibitions of partisanship that even rampant radicalism has yet made. It was generally supposed that the Speaker of the House should be a gentleman. All the traditions of Congress and the respectability of a constitution which created the office presuppose that fact; but that the Speaker should threaten the Chief Magistrate with the ignominious death of a felon only shows to what a terrible state of demoralization the leading politicians of the Republican party have sunk. It is but in accordance with the instincts of gentlemanly society that a man using such language would at once forfeit his status and be expelled from all association with gentlemen. We can only say that Mr. Colfax, by his own confession, has disgraced his character and has entitled himself to a dismissal of all the courtesies of respectable society henceforth.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The *patriotic* Gen. Logan, whose *loyalty* at the commencement of the rebellion was *unquestioned* and *undisputed*, only charges six thousand dollars for stumping Ohio for the Radicals. There is love of country for you.

[From the New York World of 5th.]

MRS. LINCOLN'S WARDROBE.

Further Revelations—The Crowds at Mr Brady's Rooms—U. S. Senators Among the Visitors—Thurlow Weed and the Late Lamented President's "Fine Linen Shirts."

The publication of Mrs. Lincoln's correspondence with her agent in this city in regard to the sale of her wardrobe, has created a great flutter in circles fashionable as well as political. Yesterday the rooms of Mr. Brady, 609 Broadway, were filled nearly all day by ladies and gentlemen, who came to look at the goods displayed for sale. During the day three United States Senators, whose names by request we withhold, called to see Mr. Brady.

The sales yesterday did not exceed $150, notwithstanding the large number of ladies that called. Many no doubt were prompted by curiosity, and after examining the goods to their satisfaction retired without purchasing. Among those who called were the wives and daughters of several prominent merchants.

As previously announced, if the greater part of the inventory is not disposed of within a few days, they will be put up at auction, and sold for what they will bring.

Among the dresses is the one which Mrs. Lincoln wore on the night of the assassination; also that in which she appeared on the occasion of President Lincoln's second inauguration.

WHAT THE CROWD HAD TO SAY—FURTHER REVELATIONS—MR. LINCOLN'S SHIRTS.

[From the Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 4.]

We have never approached a question with the serious fear that this one awakens. Feeling that we hold and protect Heaven's sacred temple in a sacerdotal duty, while driven to reprove and much more to assail a woman, is painful, and, it without a perfect justification, unmanly.

If the American Congress or the American people have failed to meet the premature expectations of Mr. Lincoln's widow, it is because that personage failed, during his life and since his death, to inspire either with respect or confidence. They should not therefore be subjected to the reproach, or feel under the imputation of ingratitude. Had Mrs. Lincoln, while in power, borne herself benignantly, the suggestion of a Lincoln fund, by voluntary contributions, would have been promptly responded to.—The national heart was warm. It gushed out in liberal endowments for Grant and Farragut. It would as cheerfully have met the appeal in favor of Mrs. Lincoln, if it had not untimely closed and chilled.

In her conversations Mrs. Lincoln is reported as bitterly denouncing Secretary Seward, for which, of course, there is no sentiment of excuse, for he wrongs no man, and much less is he capable of injustice, wrong, or even unkindness, to woman.

But we happen to know that the late Caleb B. Smith, then Secretary of the Interior, being our informant, a fact which incensed Mrs. Lincoln against Mr. Seward. The President gave the Prince Napoleon a dinner, for which Mrs. Lincoln sent to the Secretary of the Interior for payment of a bill of some $800. The demand, though wholly unexpected, coming from the President's wife, embarrassed the Secretary, who called upon the Secretary of State for advice, when he learned that Mr. Seward had abridged the private income of his family to the same number of guests, and giving them a duplicate of the dinner at the White House. In fact Mr. Seward and the landlords from the same restaurant, modestly by their own bill knew the costs of each. For what Mr. Seward paid $300, Mr. Smith paid nearly $900. But when the bill was presented, the claim was considered illegal, and could not be paid. For this, however, Mrs. Lincoln quarrelled with Secretary Smith and Seward. This amount, however, was subsequently covered up in a gardener's account, but occasioned much talk, which respect for Mr. Lincoln measurably suppressed.

Though Mr. Lincoln left an estate which enabled his family to live quite as comfortably as they had ever lived, Congress and the people would have promptly and cheerfully provided munificently for them, if Mrs. Lincoln herself, with every advantage that high position gave her, had made friends or inspired respect. And the last exhibition proves how instinctively right the popular estimate of her character was.

The fact for which Mrs. Lincoln seeks large publicity, namely, that she received presents valued at $24,000, is a pregnant and suggestive one—suggestive, at least, as officers and contractors, under the more charitable construction is to be had through the assumption that they were expressions of regard and friendship. But it is not known that the wife of any president, however estimable was so loaded with shawls, laces, furs, diamonds, rings, &c.

Mrs. Lincoln's propensity to sell things was manifested early, and before any necessity was foreseen. If our information is reliable eleven of Mr. Lincoln's new linen shirts were sold almost before the remains, which were shrouded in the twelfth, had started for that "bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Individually, we are obliged to Mrs. Lincoln for an expression of her ill will. It is pleasant to remember that we were always out of favor in that quarter. And it is equally pleasant to remember that we possessed the friendship and confidence of Mr. Lincoln to the last hour of his life, without paying court, as others did, to Mrs. Lincoln, and in spite of her constant efforts to distribute favors.

[From the Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 4.]

MRS. LINCOLN'S WARDROBE.

We have never approached a question with the serious fear that this one awakens. Feeling that we hold and protect Heaven's sacred temple in a sacerdotal duty, while driven to reprove and much more to assail a woman, is painful, and, it without a perfect justification, unmanly.

If the American Congress or the American people have failed to meet the premature expectations of Mr. Lincoln's widow, it is because that personage failed, during his life and since his death, to inspire either with respect or confidence. They should not therefore be subjected to the reproach, or feel under the imputation of ingratitude. Had Mrs. Lincoln, while in power, borne herself benignantly, the suggestion of a Lincoln fund, by voluntary contributions, would have been promptly responded to.—The national heart was warm. It gushed out in liberal endowments for Grant and Farragut. It would as cheerfully have met the appeal in favor of Mrs. Lincoln, if it had not untimely closed and chilled.

In her conversations Mrs. Lincoln is reported as bitterly denouncing Secretary Seward, for which, of course, there is no sentiment of excuse, for he wrongs no man, and much less is he capable of injustice, wrong, or even unkindness, to woman.

But we happen to know that the late Caleb B. Smith, then Secretary of the Interior, being our informant, a fact which incensed Mrs. Lincoln against Mr. Seward. The President gave the Prince Napoleon a dinner, for which Mrs. Lincoln sent to the Secretary of the Interior for payment of a bill of some $800. The demand, though wholly unexpected, coming from the President's wife, embarrassed the Secretary, who called upon the Secretary of State for advice, when he learned that Mr. Seward had abridged the private income of his family to the same number of guests, and giving them a duplicate of the dinner at the White House. In fact Mr. Seward and the landlords from the same restaurant, modestly by their own bill knew the costs of each. For what Mr. Seward paid $300, Mr. Smith paid nearly $900. But when the bill was presented, the claim was considered illegal, and could not be paid. For this, however, Mrs. Lincoln quarrelled with Secretary Smith and Seward. This amount, however, was subsequently covered up in a gardener's account, but occasioned much talk, which respect for Mr. Lincoln measurably suppressed.

Though Mr. Lincoln left an estate which enabled his family to live quite as comfortably as they had ever lived, Congress and the people would have promptly and cheerfully provided munificently for them, if Mrs. Lincoln herself, with every advantage that high position gave her, had made friends or inspired respect. And the last exhibition proves how instinctively right the popular estimate of her character was.

The fact for which Mrs. Lincoln seeks large publicity, namely, that she received presents valued at $24,000, is a pregnant and suggestive one—suggestive, at least, as officers and contractors, under the more charitable construction is to be had through the assumption that they were expressions of regard and friendship. But it is not known that the wife of any president, however estimable was so loaded with shawls, laces, furs, diamonds, rings, &c.

Mrs. Lincoln's propensity to sell things was manifested early, and before any necessity was foreseen. If our information is reliable eleven of Mr. Lincoln's new linen shirts were sold almost before the remains, which were shrouded in the twelfth, had started for that "bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Individually, we are obliged to Mrs. Lincoln for an expression of her ill will. It is pleasant to remember that we were always out of favor in that quarter. And it is equally pleasant to remember that we possessed the friendship and confidence of Mr. Lincoln to the last hour of his life, without paying court, as others did, to Mrs. Lincoln, and in spite of her constant efforts to distribute favors.

A WARNING OF OBJECTIONABLES.

The New York *Express* says:

Mr. Lincoln as President did not himself spend much. White House expenses, over $25,000 *per annum*—Congress provided him with fuel, and with light, great bills in the White House,—with the clerks, messengers, etc., may, almost for all his bills except mere household expenses. He had a large garden worked by Congress, with all the luxuries of summer houses, green houses, &c., &c. He entertained but very little, and then without great expense. And it is very certain, now, demonstrated in Congress, that when Mrs. Lincoln left the White House, so little was left on it that Congress, forthwith, made large appropriations to make the house even habitable.

There were before the Committee of Appropriations to Congress extraordinary developments, all of which were, by general consent suppressed,—by the consent of the Democrats there, as well as by Thad. Stevens, the head of the Committee, and suppressed *for the honor of the country.*

The *Citizen*, a weekly journal of New York, takes this view of the whole subject:

"The letters are all but a confession that the political favors and places obtained and given away by Mrs. Lincoln's influence with her husband were regarded by that lady in the light of personal perquisites, to be disposed of either for presents or flattery, as the whim might seize her. She can now only go one step farther. Let her take up each present, state from whom received, and, further, label it with a memorandum of the probable profits in place, or on some shoddy contract, or permit to buy cotton which the presenter must have netted. In this manner we think it might be found that the actual value returned by Mrs. Lincoln's influence to a gentleman who presented her with a carriage and pair of horses—certainly not costing over two thousand dollars, all told—must have been in the vicinity of at least Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, and very likely a similar exhibit might show that every shawl, and diamond, and article of jewelry in her collection, must have been paid for finally by the country at the same extravagant rate."

IMPORTANT PROPOSITION.

A STRONG ATTEMPT TO BE MADE BY CONGRESS TO HARMONIZE MATTERS WITH THE PRESIDENT ON THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

An important proposition has just been started by influential Republicans which seems to meet with considerable favor, and may have a controlling influence upon the action of Congress at the approaching session and upon the next Presidential election. It is, that a Congressional Committee shall be appointed, by the consent of all Senators and Representatives who concur in the proposition, to wait upon President Johnson and request him to state definitely what plan he has to submit for the speedy reconstruction and admission of the Southern States, as he has hitherto opposed every policy that has been initiated by Congress. They presume that he has a definite practical plan of reconstruction in his own mind which he believes would be effective and which would meet his approval. They would then ascertain to a certainty whether there is any possibility of the legislative and executive branches of the government harmonizing on a policy that would restore the excised States to representation before the next Presidential election, or whether the country must remain in its present condition until those two branches shall be brought into accord by the decision of the ballot box in 1868. Attempts have before been made to patch up a compromise between the President and Congress, but they have been only individual volunteer efforts. The proposed movement contemplates the concurrence of a sufficient number of republicans to secure a majority of each house, should any agreement be possible, and the application to the President will be formal and authoritative. It originates with those who fear that impeachment may bring a destructive financial crisis upon the country, and is said to meet the approval of Senator Morgan, of New York, and other representatives of constituencies particularly concerned in the financial prosperity of the country. It would moreover form the nucleus of a new constitutional party all over the Union.

[We clip the foregoing from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald*, of the 8th., for what it is worth.

NEGRO WOMEN CLAIMING A FIRST-CLASS PASSAGE.—On Friday afternoon two negro women from Philadelphia took passage on the Steamer Louisiana, Captain Russell, for Norfolk. Instead of going to the place on board appropriated for the accommodation of negroes, they went into the ladies' cabin. Before the time for the boat to start they were politely informed that they were in the wrong place, but they replied that they were "first class passengers, and should insist on remaining where they were, in the best apartment the boat could afford. Captain Russell was informed of the state of affairs when he went to the cabin and tried to explain that there was a place for "colored people," but they were deaf to him, and expressed their determination to remain where they were. Finding all expostulation of no effect, Captain Russell sent for police-man Cunningham, who in turn tried his powers of persuasion with the same effect as those who had preceded him. The women were stubborn, and Cunningham became determined, and when no entreaty failed, he found it necessary to eject them from the cabin. Unable to have their own way in the matter, they left the boat with a threat to appeal to Judge Bond, (Radical,) who they left assured would assist them in their demand to have the best place on the boat. Up to last night neither the negro women nor the champions of "manhood suffrage" had taken any steps to vindicate the cause of the sable daughters of Philadelphia.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

RECONSTRUCTION ELECTION IN MISSISSIPPI.—Gen. Ord has called the election in Mississippi under the Reconstruction act. Commencing on the first Tuesday (5th) of November, the commissioners of election are to travel their circuits, opening a poll in each precinct at ten A. M. on consecutive days (if possible) until the circuit is completed. Then the returns are to be duly certified to be Congress. The number of delegates to a Convention is fixed at 100. Vicksburg has five delegates, Columbus and Jackson have four each, Natchez, Holly Springs, Hernando, &c., three each. We presume a similar order will be made in Arkansas, which is in Gen. Ord's district, but the fact has not yet been announced.

A special from Nashville to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says that it seems to be conceded that Governor Brownlow will be elected to the United States Senate from Tennessee, in place of Mr. Patterson, whose terms expires March 4th.

Next to securing a real black Ethiopian, the result of old Ramstone's presence in the Senate will have a wholesome effect. Think of Brownlow's lifting up his voice in the chamber which once resounded to the thrilling eloquence of Daniel Webster!—*Norfolk Virginian.*

Chief Justice Chase arrived at Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday last, and was received by the citizens of the place. He made a long speech in which, while stating that his position prevented his taking an active part in politics, he avowed his sympathy with the radical party, stated that he intended to vote the republican ticket, and declared himself in favor of negro suffrage.

OHIO WHITE BOYS IN BLUE.—This is the name of a political organization there, which is made up of soldiers who have been in service or under fire, but go against equalizing themselves with and fraternizing with the negro. They did not fight, they say, even to free negroes, but to restore the Union. Such an organization ought to be instituted in all the States. We have about thirty thousand of them here in New York and Brooklyn alone.—*N. Y. Express.*