THE SENTINEL.

WM. R. PELL, | SEATON GALES,
EDITORS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1868.

THE LEGISLATURE AND STATE OFFICERS.

Every thing indicates that the General Assembly of North Carolina, (so-called,) under the new *regime*, will convene in this city, agreeably to the proclamation of the "Governor elect," on next Wednesday, the 1st of July. No impediment will be permitted to lie in the way of its assemblage and organization, so far as we know, unless a sufficient number to form a quorum cannot be found to take the test-oath. Nothing that Congress has yet done suspends the test-oath for persons holding office in this State, so long as the State government is *provisional*, which, according to the Reconstruction Acts, is the case, until Congress admits the State to representation. Until then, according to the theory of Radical Reconstruction, North Carolina is not a State. If not a State, then she has no Constitution of her own, no regular State government, and, by consequence, no regular Constitutional General Assembly, until the State is admitted to representation.

The General Assembly which meets, therefore, on Wednesday next, being provisional, and, therefore, under military authority, and without a Constitution to direct or control its action, is simply a creature of Congress and under its military guardianship. What validity such a body can give to its own acts it is difficult to see.

That Congress regards any species or parts of civil government which may exist in the Southern States *provisional*, until the people of those States are by law admitted to representation, is clearly set forth by the sixth section of the Reconstruction Act, passed March 2d., 1867, thus:

"That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same, &c."

But it will be contended that the General Assembly, to meet next Wednesday, is a regular Legislature, and that, therefore, the new State government becomes regular as soon as the Legislature is organized. The error of this assumption will be manifest at once, when it is admitted, as all will be obliged to admit, that no State or any other republican government can be regular and competent to discharge the functions of government, until it has three co-ordinate departments in operation, the Executive, Legislative and Judicial. These it cannot have, according to the laws of Congress, until the State has been declared entitled to representation. Hence, it is plain that, under the Reconstruction policy of Congress, the State could *never* have a regular government. The error lay in authorizing the people while in a provisional state and without a Constitution—indeed, on Radical principles, authorising a people who were declared not to be a State,—to perform the functions of a State, by electing a Legislature and State officers *under* a Constitution, which was not then in existence, and by electors not admitted to suffrage by the Constitution, and requiring the Legislature to perform functions under a Constitution, before that Constitution was fully ratified by the power who authorized it. A more ridiculous piece of legislation never was framed by even a half civilized people!

If North Carolina were a State, with equal rights and powers of all the other States of the Union, acting under a Constitution of its own and in conformity to the Constitution of the United States, we could very easily see how a legitimate and regular General Assembly of the State, in adopting the fourteenth article or the (Howard) amendment to the Constitution of the United States, was performing a valid act, which might be binding in law and in fact. But nothing but the keenest Radical optics can see legitimacy or validity in any such act, by the Legislature, which meets next Wednesday.

If a quorum cannot be found, who can take the test-oath, next Wednesday, according to the Reconstruction Acts and General Canby's order, the General Assembly cannot proceed to business. Gen. Canby might, if such were the case, suspend his order to allow the body to organize. But we incline to the opinion, if Gen. Canby enforces his order, enough will be found, right or wrong, to take the test-oath. A quorum of the General Assembly being found, it will proceed at once to organize, and, as soon as possible, to comply with the conditions precedent required by Congress, in order to the re-admission of the State and her representatives. But what become of the officers and members who cannot take the test-oath? Why they simply wait, according to the Reconstruction Acts, until proclamation is made that the State is admitted; then the State officers, who may have been barred, can be installed at once, for, at that moment, according to the theory of Radical reconstruction, the State becomes a State with a Constitution, and the government, ceasing to be provisional, becomes regular; military authority ceases; and the test-oath is no longer applicable to State officers. At the same time, those members elect to the General Assembly, who had been barred by the test-oath, now go in and qualify under the Constitutional oath.

But that the State officers elect cannot qualify and enter upon the duties of their office, until the President makes proclamation that the State has been admitted to representation, is made plain by the positive requirements of the Omnibus bill, recently passed by Congress.

IMMIGRATION.—The last steamer from Bremen to Baltimore brought fifty immigrants, mostly in families, destined for New Kent county, in Virginia, where arrangements had been made for them, in advance, by purchase and lease of land.

THE NEGRO POLICY OF THE RADICALS.

The whole philosophy of the negro policy now pursued by the Radicals is thus summed up in the following passage extracted from General Grant's report in December last, made while he was acting as Secretary of War. He said:

"The will of the colored people may be in favor of supporting loyal office-holders, but their intelligence is not now sufficent to enable them to combine for the expression of their will. All their combinations are now conducted by white men under the protection of the military; and if the protection is withdrawn the white men now controlling would withdraw with it; * * * so that the presence of a large military force will be required for some time to maintain the freedmen in the right of suffrage."

From all of this four inferences are clearly deducible, viz: 1st. The absolute incapacity of the negro to exercise the privilege of suffrage; 2nd., that negro suffrage has been controlled and manipulated by white men, under the direction of military agents, the Freedman's Bureau, &c., in the interests of "loyalty," which, with Grant, means nothing but Radicalism; 3rd., that those "white men" are mainly "carpet-baggers," who, the military being withdrawn, would return whence they came; and 4th., that no confidence is to be placed in Radical reconstruction, because "a large military force will be required *for some time* to maintain the freedmen in the right of suffrage."

The first proposition no fair or reflecting man, who has witnessed the operation of negro suffrage in the South, or who has read history to any profit, will question.

The second proposition illustrates the truth of the first, in that it has been found that the negroes surrender themselves, with a besotted fatuity, into the hands of designing, unprincipled and selfish so-called white men.

The third proposition is notorious. "Carpet baggers," who had no character at home, and came South to seek office, by practicing upon the stupid credulity of the negroes, are the pestiferous creatures who have controlled their votes. In every contest for the spoils, they have out-generalled the native scallawags, who were also shaming their color and trying to get office through the same agency.

The fourth proposition, so far as it intimates the probability of resistance to law on the part of our people, is a libel, and Gen. Grant knew it. If the negro is ever deprived of the *boon* of suffrage, it will be done through peaceable and legitimate instrumentalities.

The gist of the whole matter is simply this: Grant *knew*, in December last, that he would be the Radical nominee for the Presidency; he knew, then, that the platform would be a white *North* and a *black* South; and he was simply prescribing the manner in which *he*, the head of the army, was to be elected President, by the Southern negro vote, if elected at all, viz: That the negroes, not being intelligent enough to know what they were doing, when called upon to vote, were to be put under the guardianship of the carpet-baggers and the Bureau, assisted by the military. For it is significant that, in the same report, he says that "*after the elections*," the military can be withdrawn. We shall see how the thing is to work. "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft aglee."

The summing up is, that Grant is a small and narrow-minded would-be politician, who, finding his calculations as such abortive, would not scruple, if he dared, to play the *role* of the despot and dictator; and that he has a perfect contempt for the "man and brother" as a voter, but would bring the powers of his military position to use the very ignorance of the negro for his own elevation and advancement, whatever the hurt to Republican institutions. This is Grant and Radicalism!

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

We are committed, in good faith, to support the nominees of the National Democratic Convention. We shall do so, whoever they may be,—whether Pendleton and Doolittle, Hancock and Adams, Chase and English, or Stanbery and F. P. Blair, but we are inclined to think that the following is the least vulnerable, and, perhaps, the most generally acceptable, ticket that could be presented:

FOR PRESIDENT:
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, OF NEW YORK.

"African descent and the possession of real estate are necessary qualifications for voting in the colony of Liberia."—*Ex.*

Liberia should be taken in hand. Its protesedly "Republican form of government" is a sham, because it makes "distinction on account of race and color." "Africa for the Africans," say the negroes; and "America for the"—Africans, also, is the Radical shibboleth. It would seem that the darkeys, themselves, however, in their own country, do not believe in universal suffrage. What the negroes are allowed to do in Liberia, one would suppose that the intelligent white men of the South might be allowed to do, and especially under a Constitution which guarantees them the right to regulate the matter of suffrage for themselves!

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—The Freedmen's Bureau bill, which recently passed the Senate, and is now on the Speaker's table in the House, does not unconditionally extend that institution one year, as is generally supposed. It is perpetuated as a department for one year, but the second section of the bill provides that upon the admission of the States to representation the Secretary of War is authorized to discontinue the Bureau.

MISSISSIPPI.

A special telegram to the Richmond *Dispatch*, received last night, dated June 23, P. M., says:

"The President to-night received a dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated to-day, stating that that State has gone largely Democratic. THE CONSTITUTION HAS BEEN DEFEATED BY THE COLORED VOTE."

FEDERAL COURT—A NUT FOR RADICALS TO CRACK.—The Circuit Court of the U. S. (Judge Brooks presiding,) after a session of more than three weeks, with a heavy docket, adjourned on yesterday.

We learn that a case, which excited some interest, came up before the Court, a day or two ago. Several years before the war, a Northern man, calling himself Rev. John P. Nevill, settled in Raleigh, and became the purchaser of real estate and negroes. He did not claim connection with any Church here, but built him a house of worship and preached "on his own hook." In 1861, when the war broke out, Mr. Nevill, sympathizing with the North, left Raleigh and went to Minnesota, leaving an Agent to sell his real and personal property, including the negroes.—The Agent, in obedience to instructions, sold the negroes at public auction, and Mr. W. F. Askew, of this city, became the purchaser of one of the negroes, a girl, for the sum of $695; and, according to the terms of the sale, gave his note for the amount to the Agent. Under the sequestration acts of the then Confederate government, the Sequestration Agent or Receiver sued the Agent for the delivery of the property or effects of the said Nevill, then an alien, in his hands, and obtained a decree of the Confederate Court to receive said property. Whether the note against Mr. Askew was all the funds or property of Nevill, in the hands of the Agent at the time, we are not advised, but the note of Mr. Askew was delivered up to the Sequestration Agent or Receiver, and *he* afterwards collected the note from Mr. Askew.

Some time ago, Mr. Nevill commenced suit against Mr. Askew, in the Federal Court in this State, for the recovery of his property, which had been illegally sequestrated. The case was brought: J. P. Nevill, of Minnesota, *vs.* Wm. F. Askew, of North Carolina, and regularly tried before Judge Brooks, at the session of the Circuit Court just ended,—Messrs. Phillips and Battle appearing for the plaintiff and Col. Ed. Graham Haywood for the defence. The case was ably conducted on both sides, the question turning, in the mind of the Judge, only upon the point whether the note was a sealed note or otherwise, and he so charged the jury. Various other points were made by counsel, but were not noticed in the charge. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, and Mr. Askew will, therefore, be compelled to pay the note twice. The defendant was, perhaps, entirely liable, in view of the fact, that the Federal Court has heretofore universally decided that payments to Confederate Sequestration Receivers, being invalid, could not discharge the debt. The question, whether contracts for the purchase of slaves made in 1861 were valid, was not a point in the case.

We refer to this matter to show the utter want of consistency in many Radicals in regard to slavery. Mr. Nevill, perhaps, denounces slavery, with all its concomitants, as well as our former slaveholders, bitterly in Minnesota, and yet will sue a man, who bought his slave in North Carolina, and who held her until she was freed, having paid for her in Confederate times, and who now, after the loss of almost everything, is made to pay a second time for the slave, although the Radical party denounces all such debts as invalid, and denounces the men who attempt to collect them. Such is the Northern sense of justice. It is wrong to pay a Southern slaveholder for a negro you purchased of *him*, but it is all right when you bought the negro of a *Northern* slaveholder! So we go.

THE MAILS—ROGUES NOT ALL DEAD.—We have forborne to notice the complaints which we have too frequently received, of late, from various directions, of the loss of money by the mails. Our friends have advised us of having sent us money from Kinston, Mosely Hall, Hyde, and other points from the East, and from Robeson, Bladen, &c. Various complaints have been received from Fayetteville and in that direction; also from the Counties West of this. We have not, since the war, authorized our friends to remit us money by mail, at our risk, except in a few special cases.—In a good many cases, it is not necessary to remit by mail. Post office orders can easily be obtained at many points, or checks or money can be sent us by Express. Where letters have to pass through several hands, before they reach us, it is best for our friends to risk but small amounts. We cannot hold ourselves responsible to make good losses by the mails.

It is due the Post Office Department to say, that the complaints we receive are only occasional. Perhaps not one remittance in fifty fails to reach us, but the loss of money once in fifty remittances makes up in the aggregate, in a year, a sum too large for a printer to lose these hard times. We beg our friends where they can send us Post office orders, or checks, or by Express, to do so in all cases. We prefer paying the cost of the remittance in that form, to either paying the loss or having our friends lose it, by committing money to the mails, where it can possibly be avoided.

ONE THING IS VERY NOTICEABLE: Among the expectant, hungry hordes who are flocking hitherward, to arrange the preliminaries of the new regime, five-sixths are *Yankees!* This shows who aspire to be the "masters of the situation." The Uriah Heep "umble" native element succumbs very meekly and unresistingly!

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS.—Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, is from New York; Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, is from Pennsylvania; Gov. Reed, of Florida, is from Wisconsin; Gov. Warmouth, of Louisiana, is from Illinois; Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, is from Pennsylvania and Ohio. All carpet-baggers.—The Governor (B. B. Eggleston) proposed for Mississippi is from Ohio; Gov. Wells, to be voted for in Virginia, is from Michigan.

THE "BEAST" ON THE STEEL.—Beast Butler Blue-eyed Butler, said in a speech in Washington in 1861, "We shall give everybody in the Union their rights under the Constitution, as we always have, and everybody outside of the Union the steel of the Union." The world well knows how faithfully he has kept his steel part of the pledge.

THE NEW REGIME—THE CRY FOR "MORE."—The following correspondence, which has been sent to us for publication, speaks for itself. We have all along insisted that the new incumbents of office would clamor for extravagant salaries and fees, and that, consequently, if their greedy demands were heeded, the burdens of the people would be largely increased. The cry has already begun. If even Coroners—about the least in importance of the officials elected,—put in *their* claims for "more," what may we not expect of the higher "loil" office holders? The letter of Mr. Rogers is pungent and conveys a stinging rebuke.

RALEIGH, N. C. June 18th., 1868.

MR. JOSIAH W. ROGERS—SIR: Having been elected Coroner for Wake County, I would direct your attention to the fact that our fees are so small that we will be unable to discharge our duties, save at a loss of money, unless we memorialize the Legislature for more liberal compensation.

I would suggest that each of you write to me here, that I may present your letter to the proper authority, or sign the enclosed memorial and return.

Very truly,
JOSEPH T. BACKALAN.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—You are respectfully requested to increase the salary or fees of Coroners to such an extent as will justify us in the discharge of the duties of the office without pecuniary loss.

(Signed,) .....
Coroner for ..... *County.*

CONCORD, N. C., June 21, 1868.

Joseph T. Backalan, Coroner elect of Wake Co., N. C., State Republican Headquarters, Raleigh, N. C.

SIR:—Your printed circular, addressed to me, as Coronor elect for Cabarrus county, dated "Raleigh, N. C., June 18th., 1868," has been received and contents noted.

In reply, I would state that I was elected Coroner of this (loyal) county, by the *white* voters thereof,—not a single nigger, carpet bagger, renegade-Confederate, or scallawag casting a vote for me; and as I do not feel any pleasure in "eating your kind of dirt," known as "*the iron clad*," I do not expect to serve as Coroner, unless *that part* of the performance is stricken from the bill.

If, however, I should serve, I would be content with the fees, as now allowed by the Legislature, but the rapaciousness of the Radical party is only equalled in the attempt to "*hold all, take all*," and now you propose to memorialize the Legislature to increase the fees of Coroners. "The labor is worthy of his hire," is plainly shown by Scripture, and if you do no work, you ought not to expect pay. When there is work, "*the fees justify you in* the discharge of the duties of the office, without *pecuniary loss*." Consequently, I shall not do anything that will increase the burdens of our already over-taxed people, but would rather suggest a reform in some of the useless offices created by the late (so called) Constitutional Convention.

Respectfully,
J. W. ROGERS,
Coroner elect for the (*loyal*) county of Cabarrus.

FATAL AFFAIR BETWEEN AN EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICER AND A FREEDMEN'S BUREAU AGENT.—We learn from Detective Barmore, who returned from Russelville, Ky., yesterday, that a shocking tragedy occurred at that place yesterday morning at 7 o'clock under the following circumstances: It appears that at the close of the war Captain McCarty, of the Confederate army, returned home, and having no money with which to purchase citizens' clothing, continued to wear his uniform. This seems to have been exceedingly distasteful to a Major N. C. Lawrence, then of the Federal army and an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau at Russelville. The latter, accompanied by a guard of two or three soldiers, at that time went to McCarty, took forcible possession of his gray coat, and peremptorily commanded him to keep his d—d mouth shut. McCarty reported the action of Lawrence to the post commandant, who rebuked Lawrence for having gone outside of his duty, and ordered him to return the coat. From this sprang ill-feelings, which resulted last Tuesday in the death of Lawrence and in McCarty receiving a mortal wound at the hand of his enemy.

It appears that Lawrence went to the store where McCarty was employed as clerk, and cursed and abused him on account of his former "rebel" proclivities.—McCarty controlled his temper; told Lawrence that he wanted nothing to do with him, and requested him to leave the store. As soon as Lawrence had stepped outside the door he turned and fired at McCarty, who was still inside, inflicting a mortal wound in a part of the body where he had been wounded during the war. Notwithstanding McCarty's wound, he rushed upon Lawrence, and finally succeeded in getting his revolver out of his hand. Lawrence then endeavored to make a hasty retreat, but was killed before he had gone any distance, having been shot three times in the body with the same revolver with which he intended to kill McCarty. The latter was soon after arrested by the city marshal, but, being in a very critical condition, was taken to a house a short distance from the fatal scene.

Captain McCleary, a lieutenant, and thirty men of the United States regulars, went to Russelville on the first train, and stationed guards around the house where McCarty had been carried, to prevent (!) his escape. At this unlooked-for procedure the citizens were very justly incensed, as the civil officers were both willing and able to see that the laws were properly enforced.—The people of Kentucky are in no humor to have their courts practically abolished by military upstarts, who seize the slightest excuse to substitute their arbitrary authority for the safer and well-settled forms of civil law.—*Nashville Banner*, 18th.

WASHINGTON SPECULATIONS IN POLITICS. Many delegates to the approaching Democratic Nominating Convention are in town *en route* thus early for New York. The general opinion seems to be that the platform will at least insist upon regarding the fourteenth amendment, no matter how adopted or assumed to be adopted, as wholly inapplicable to parties pardoned, either by proclamation or specially, before its ratification. In this connection it is surmised the President will speedily issue a proclamation of general amnesty, including every one not under indictment at the date of its issue. It is a fact not generally known that there are not over one hundred in all who have not either been specially pardoned, or who are not included in some one of the three proclamations already issued.

There is very good authority for saying that the President did not finally determine to veto the Arkansas bill until late on Friday night. From this single fact many augur difficulty in the ultimate passage of the omnibus bill at least, which includes Alabama, in relation to which so much discussion was had in the Senate.—*Letter to Balt. Gazette.*

STATE NEWS.

The body of Dr. J. J. Hooks, a well-known Memphis physician, formerly of Goldsboro' in this State, and a highly esteemed citizen, was found in his bed in Memphis, a few morning's since, with life extinct. He is supposed, from certain suspicious circumstances, to have been murdered.

The rite of Confirmation was administered by Bishop Atkinson, in St. James' Church, Wilmington, on Sunday night last, to ten candidates.

The Editor of the *Charlotte Times* has been presented with an ancient and valuable relique. It is a peice of the root of the old Post-Oak, under which the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration met to arrange their plans. This tree was very large and stood near Alexandria, the residence of J. McKnitt Alexander, who was not only one of the signers, but Secretary of the meeting which met in Charlotte on the 20th of May, 1775.

Rev. Bennett T. Smedes, of this City, preached in Salisbury, on Sunday morning last. The *Old North State* speaks in high terms of his sermon on the occasion.

We copy, from the Wilmington *Journal*, the following paragraphs relative to the recent Radical negro mob in that city, by which the officers of the law were defied and assailed. They disclose a most deplorable state of affairs,—traceable solely to the influence of white out-casts and carpet-baggers. The suggestions of the *Journal*, in the closing article, deserve to be seriously pondered:

"Evidently there exists in our city an organized gang of negro thieves, who are ever ready to assist one of their party in any stealing enterprise, or to attempt his rescue should he be arrested. They are known among the police as the "whistling gang." Some time since the peculiar whistle was given by one of their body in the custody of the officers on Dry Pond, and a considerable crowd attracted. It is stated that on Saturday night last they participated in, and contributed to bring on, the riot. When the negro thief was arrested this peculiar whistle was sounded by some of the number at the head of the alley; and many negroes passing by were urged and incited to violence by the false statement by this party that a negro and a white man had been fighting, and the power had permitted the white man to go about his business and were carrying the negro to the guard house. Let us have a sharp eye on this gentry and see what can be done.

"A negro named Louis Douglas was arrested by a party of one or two of the police force, yesterday afternoon, charged with being one of the ringleaders in the riot of Saturday night. In the midst of the excitement on that occasion he was noticed by the Mayor for his threatening attitude and gestures and his exciting language. He was then ordered into custody, but was subsequently rescued. The arrest attracted some attention from the negroes, a considerable crowd of whom followed, but who made no attempt at violence, contenting themselves simply with wishing that it was night and it would be seen what they would do, &c."

* * * *

"We have, on several occasions, urged upon our people the necessity of supplying the places of these negroes with whites. In a few months several hundred white men could be employed with profit to our citizens and with security to our city, in places now filled with negroes who either engage in these riots in person, or support the associations in which such conduct is encouraged, and promote the men who lead the ignorant blacks into the commission of crime. We urge it upon them again, for we honestly believe a different course will end in disaster to our community; and when too late, we will repent of our folly. We have had warnings sufficient. Gentlemen have been threatened on the street; violence has been attempted upon unarmed persons at night; ladies and gentlemen in public assemblies have been insulted, and now the mob has assaulted the police and the laws of the city are openly violated. What the next step may be we dread to consider. We have it in our power to protect ourselves in a peaceful and legitimate way, and if we neglect to do so, then the fault will be ours. We have possibly referred to this subject for the last time, and place the responsibility upon other shoulders."

For the Sentinel.

THE APPLE PROBLEM.

A young man asked an old gentleman for his daughter in marriage. The answer was, "Go into the orchard and bring in a number of apples. Give me one half the whole number, and the mother one half of the balance and half an apple over, and to the daughter one-half of the remainder and half an apple over, and have one left for yourself, without cutting an apple, and then if she is willing you can have her." He solved the question, and how many did he bring?

Messrs. Editors:—I send you the solution of the Apple Problem, as above enunciated, deducing the unknown from the only known quantity—which is the young man's share—one apple.

1st. The daughter's share being one-half an apple, plus one-half of the balance remaining after the mother received her share, (which balance is the combined shares of daughter and young man,) it follows that the one apple, or the young man's share, is one half an apple less than one-half of his own and the daughter's share; or 1 plus ½ equals one-half of daughter's and his share; 3 equals daughter's and his share. Daughter's share equals 3, minus (young man's share, or) 1, which is 2.

2nd. The mother's share being one half an apple, plus one-half of the balance remaining after the father received his share, it follows that the daughter's and young man's shares together, (viz: three apples) are one half an apple less than half of this balance, (which is the combined shares of mother, daughter and young man.) Hence: 3 plus ½ equals one-half shares of mother, daughter and young man, or 7 equals combined shares of mother, daughter and young man.

Mother's share 7, minus (daughter's and young man's share, or) 3, equals 4.

3rd. The father's share, being one half of the whole, is equal to the shares of mother, daughter and young man. We have then:

Father's share, ½ of 14 apples,	7 apples.
Mother's " ½ of (14 minus 7) plus ½	4 "
Daughter's " ½ of (14 minus 11) plus ½	2 "
Young man's bálance,	1 "
	14 apples.

Raleigh, June 24th, 1868. A.

The Radicals attempted to get up a Grant and Colfax pole and flag raising in a town in Connecticut the other day, and they could not master force enough to erect the pole. They had to call upon the Democrats for assistance.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 24, P. M.

Secretary Schofield reports that the additional amount required to carry out the Reconstruction laws to June 30th, will be $635,000.

The Arkansas members have been sworn in and the Democratic protest entered on the journal, without debate.

NEGRO GOVERNMENT—LATE FROM HAYTI.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 24, P. M.

The *Shenandoah*, six days from Cape Haytien, confirms the desperate condition of Salnave, whose Secretary of State, Delorme, escaped with $250,000 in gold, and whose followers were deserting him. It was feared that Salnave would come to Cape Haytien and defend himself.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 24, P. M.

SENATE.—The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association asks for nine thousand dollars.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Howard, discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau in the represented States after the first of January. Referred.

From the Military Committee, a bill, making eight hours a day's work in the government shops, passed—29 to 11.

Civil Appropriation bill resumed.

HOUSE.—The names of the Arkansas Representatives are Hines, Boles and Roots.

The protest covers a column. Its logic is too clear for a synopsis.

Tax Bill resumed. The amendments forbid the removal of whiskey from distilleries, under any circumstances, until the tax is paid; provide for a Superintendent of Revenue for each Federal Judicial District, to be nominated by the Revenue Commissioner and appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and remove all Special and General Agents of the Treasury Department, within 10 days of passage. The bill progresses very tardily. The New England members struggle bravely but ineffectually, for concessions to the African rum trade.

Recess.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 24, P. M.

The Senate bill, legalizing future gold contracts, meets opposition in the Ways and Means Committee.

Surratt has gone to Baltimore.

The Finance Committee reports favorably on Mulford's nomination to the Richmond Collectorship.

The President has nominated Perry Fuller, of Kansas, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Omnibus admission bill is due to-morrow.

Secretary McCulloch has employed Robert S. Hale, of New York, to contest the cotton cases before the Court of Claims.

CONFLICT IN MISSISSIPPI—THE ELECTIONS.

JACKSON, MISS., June 24, P. M.

To-day, at 12 o'clock, Gen. Biddle, Commander of the Post, demanded the surrender of the Governor's office. Gov. Humphreys having been removed by the District Commander.

Gov. Humphreys refused to vacate.

Gen. Biddle stated he would have to use force in order to get possession.

Gov. Humphreys replied that he would.

Gen. Biddle then brought in a guard of soldiers, and took for side possession of the office.

Gov. Humphreys has fitted up another room and claims to be Governor of Mississippi.

The election commenced on Monday for the ratification of the proposed Constitution.

Thirty-nine precincts have been heard from giving a Democratic majority of over two thousand.

The Radicals only carried ten of the thirty-nine boxes.

The Radicals have the American flag printed on the back of their tickets.

FROM WASHINGTON—THE "ARKANSAS TRAVELLERS" GREEDY—SUMNER ON NIGGER CONGRESSMEN.

WASHINGTON, June 25, M.

The Speaker has decided that the Arkansas members are entitled to pay from the date of their election. They claim from the commencement of the session. The Speaker has referred the matter to the Judiciary Committee.

The following letter has been written by Senator Sumner to a citizen of Norfolk, Va.:

SENATE CHAMBER, June 22, 1868.

Dear Sir:—I have your letter of the 18th., in reference to the eligibility of a colored man to Congress. I know of no ground, on which he could be excluded from his seat, if duly elected; and I should welcome the election of a competent representative of the colored race to either House of Congress, as the final triumph of the cause of equal rights. Till this step is taken, our success is incomplete.

Yours truly,
CHARLES SUMNER."

CONGRESS—PASSAGE OF THE OMNIBUS BILL OVER THE VETO IN BOTH HOUSES.

WASHINGTON, June 25, P. M.

HOUSE.—Mr. Paine asked leave to introduce a bill, supplying the militia with arms.

Mr. Eldridge demanded that it be read, when Paine withdrew it.

The bill, dividing Illinois into two Judicial Districts, passed and goes to the President.

TAX bill resumed. Amendments, forbidding removals from distilleries, until the tax is paid, anything in the bill to the contrary notwithstanding, and allowing fifty cents drawback on exportations, passed.

The veto to the omnibus bill was received, and passed notwithstanding—105 to 30.

Recess.

SENATE.—Appropriation bill discussed all day.

The amendment, increasing the salary of the Assistant Treasurer of Charleston, from $2,500 to $4,000, passed. Said Treasurer disburses seven millions.

Without concluding the bill,

The omnibus bill passed over the veto—35 to 8.

Adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 25, P. M.

The Omnibus Bill having become a law, Gov. Bullock, who is here, issued a proclamation, to-day, convening the Georgia Legislature July 4th.

The veto is very brief. The objections to the Arkansas Bill, without restating them, apply to those States, except Alabama, in which case, in addition, the Bill violates the plighted faith of Congress.

The President has sent special agents to Georgia, to report the circumstances connected with the imprisonment of citizens of Columbus, at Atlanta.

It is understood that the Ways and Means Committee have determined to let all purely financial questions, affecting currency, bonds and banking, go over to the next session.

The President has nominated Collector Smythe, of New York, as Minister to Austria.

The President has pardoned George W. Wallingford and John C. McBroyer, of Kentucky, for violation of the Reconstruction laws.

Schenck thinks that he can drive the tax bill through the Committee and House this week.

The Arkansas Senators (so-called) cast their first votes against the confirmation of Cox, as Minister to Austria.

MARRIAGE OF SENATOR HENDERSON.

WASHINGTON, June 25, P. M.

The wedding of Senator Henderson and Miss Mary Paulk, at the Arlington Hotel to-day, was very brilliant. The Hotel parlors were beautifully and tastefully draped with lace, covered with flowers, including Magnolias from Florida much larger than the ladies' bonnets. The President, General Grant and Judge Chase, with their families, were among the notables present.

The Senate postponed their meeting until 2 o'clock, in honor of the event. Bridal presents were numerous, and generally very costly.

FROM GEORGIA—LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, June 25, P. M.

Gov. Bullock issues a proclamation, dated Augusta, June 25th., convening the Legislature of Georgia, in Atlanta, at noon on Saturday, the fourth of July, under the authority granted by act of Congress.

WASHINGTON (VA.) COLLEGE.—The Virginia papers give accounts of the commencement exercises which have lately taken place at the various colleges of the State.—The baccalaureate sermon at Washington College, Lexington, by Rev. Dr. Minnegerode, of Richmond, is highly spoken of.—Major J. Horace Lacy delivered the address before the alumni on the 7th. On "Commencement Day" Gen. Lee presided, "and conducted the exercises with that quiet dignity and grace so characteristic of the man." The great event of the day was the speech of Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, who had been invited to address the societies of the college. His subject was: "A firm, constant and uncompromising devotion to duty necessary to achieve true greatness or secure lasting happiness." He alluded to the times and circumstances under which the young men would enter the battle-field of life as well calculated to arouse them to an appreciation of duty and an earnest effort to discharge it. He held up Washington as an example of stern devotion to duty, and quoted him as saying, "Some Frenchman has said that the word *duty* is to be found in every page of my dispatches, and the word *glory* not once. This is meant, I am told, as a reproach; but the foolish fellow does not see that if mere glory had been my object, the doing of my duty must have been the means."

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT IMPEACHMENT.—It is stated that Thad Stevens has prepared, and will introduce into the House of Representatives, four new articles of impeachment, concocted by himself, without consultation with his colleagues of either the Reconstruction or Impeachment Committees.

These articles charge the President with abuse of the pardoning power in issuing pardons to rebels and deserters from the Union army for a corrupt purpose of securing their support of his schemes; also, abuse of the patronage of the Government by inducing obstruction in the execution of the reconstruction laws of Congress; also, violation of the Constitution in establishing provisional governments in the South without the consent or a vote of Congress; and lastly, in using corruptly the patronage of the Government to influence the elections that have been held within the last three years.

Mr. Stevens hardly expects to have another impeachment trial, but he hopes to have his impeachment articles referred to another impeachment committee, with power to take testimony, &c., with a view to make a campaign document out of the proceedings of the investigation.—*Nat. Intel.*

MEETING OF CONSERVATIVE SOLDIERS AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, June 22, 1868.

The ex-Federal Democratic soldiers and sailors held a meeting to-day. Resolutions were adopted expressing faith in the honesty of the rebel soldiers who surrendered, and commending their good conduct since the war; declaring disfranchisement of the dominant party unwise and ungenerous; favoring universal amnesty and pardon for all political offences; declaring that the public credit must be maintained, but the bondholders must be paid in greenbacks. Delegates were appointed to the New York Convention to be held on the Fourth of July. Gen. Davidson was President of the meeting.

RUM AND NEGROES.—Mr. Sumner wants a bill passed to relieve from tax certain cargoes of rum now waiting shipment from Boston and Salem to Africa. The association of ideas may be whimsical, but this recalls the old time when the good people of New England did a thriving business bartering rum for slaves. The skippers of Boston and Salem no longer bring back slaves, but they still find a good market for rum. We do not wish to intrude, but it does seem to us a little odd that Mr. Sumner, the leader of the party of moral ideas, and Senator Wilson (the head of the Massachusetts tectotalers) should be so anxious to obtain facilities for the exportation of so much rum to Africa. Is this love for the negro, or a nice little item of business?—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

A COLORED CONGRESSIONAL CLERK.—Senator Conness, chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, has appointed a negro as clerk to that committee. The salary is $2,200 a year, and the work nominal. It is reported that the negro is "as black as a bear, and nearly as uncouth and ignorant."

Mr. Conness has had a negro messenger for some time. It is not too much to hope that with this *genteel* company his manners will undergo a change for the better.—*Wash. Express.*

NO MONEY TO BE HAD.—It is reported that Hon. Elihu B. Washburne has been on to New York to raise funds for the much-unfeebled and dispirited Radical party, and has returned and endorsed on his writ, "No goods." Not a cent to speak of can be had. Prudent men do not like to invest, and few men nowadays have money to throw away.—*Nat. Intel.*

Miss Vinnie Ream is to be further punished by the Radicals in Congress, by a repeal of the $10,000 appropriation to pay for the bust of Lincoln.

Gerrit Smith is in favor of Chase's election as President, and promises to vote for him.

MARRIED.

In the Presbyterian Church, in this City, at 8 A. M., on yesterday, by the Rev. J. M. Atkinson, Mr. W. C. STRONACH, of Raleigh, to Miss ANNA BARROW BALL, daughter of the late James B. Ball, of Lancaster, Va.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. J. B. Robbitt, at the residence of Dr. J. T. Leach, Mr. CHARLES E. MCCLEES, of Wake, to Miss NANNIE T. LEACH, of Johnston Co., N. C.

DIED:

In this City, on Sunday morning, the 21st inst., MARY MARTITIA, daughter of Dr. William C. and Corrinne S. Roberts, aged 11 months and 20 days. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

At Pittsboro', N. C., May 23rd, KATE MAYO, youngest daughter of Lawrence J. and Martha Haughton, aged one year, eight months and fifteen days.

"What purer, brighter sight on earth, than when
The sun looks down upon a drop of dew,
Hid in some rock from all but angel's ken,
And with its radiance pierces it through and through,
Thus into realms too clear for our frail view
Exhales and draws it with absorbing love?
And what if Heaven therein give token true
Of grace that new-born infant dews, yet untouched with Sorrow's tear, then find in glory above?"