The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 3. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1869. NO. 61.

THE SENTINEL.

DIGEST OF NEWS.

Gold closed in New York, last evening, at 136.

Cotton closed in New York, last evening, at 36.

Sixty Cherokee Indians quoted as declining, while being in New York up to meet the Treaty Interest. How is this?

The Legislature re-assembles on Monday next.

The Newbern *Republican* mentions a rumor that young Mr. Douglass, Gov. Holden's Private Secretary will assume a lucrative position abroad from Gen. Grant. We presume that the rumor is put forward as a *feeler*.

The same paper says that the Bishops of the Methodist Church South, have written a letter to the Bishops of the Methodist Church North, on the Georgia Case &c. &c., congratulating each on his action. This, of course, is not true. These political Bishops belong to Rev. Pepper's Church the M. E. Church, North.

The "poll" Commissioners of New Hanover have opened one of the books [illegible] The Wilmington *Journal* very appropriately says that it would have been better to have continued the selection of names from the same "kind," than to give cast a reproach, as these commissioners have done, upon the spotless and illustrious names of Caswell and Harnett, by such association.

The "faithful" in Newbern are in a great stew over the coming municipal election. They have two candidates for Mayor, hold nightly meetings, abuse and cuff each other, and otherwise illustrate the beauties of Radical reconstruction. It is a Kilkenny affair, in which no decent man feels any interest, except in the wish that the combatants may devour each other.

Some interesting developments are progressing in Washington as to the manner in which information from Richmond was procured for the Government during the war. It appears that parties were in some sort pay of the United States who regularly reported all important proceedings in [illegible] even the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature while in secret session.

Mr. George Peabody has recently donated another $500,000 to the poor of London. He [illegible] benefactions thus far amount to over ten millions of dollars. He has given four millions to the London poor, for one item; two millions to the cause of Education in the South &c.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has just given a decision sustaining the decision of a lower court which held that the consideration of a note given for borrowed Confederate money was a good and valid one. The plea was the failure of consideration, in that Confederate money was an illegal currency—not money, or any other thing of value.

However Courts may adjudicate in the matter, it is given out that President Johnson, in his recent amnesty proclamation, did not intend to remove Arnold, Mudd, Spangler and other prisoners confined for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, of the penalty of their crimes.

The Richmond *Whig* says that influences are at work among the highest Virginia circles to organize measures for the ending of sectional strife on the accession of the new administration, and for the settlement of any national demand that may be made upon the Southern people.

A school teacher near Chattanooga, Tenn., was assaulted some days ago for having whipped one of his pupils, and in the affray that ensued four persons including the school teacher were killed. The only person in the party who escaped unhurt was the school boy who originated the trouble.

Russia wants the United States to join in the proposed conference of European powers, on the Greece and Turkey question. For our part, we have no objection to sending a dozen iron-clads into the Mediterranean to help the Cretans wipe out Turkey. Its war against Crete is disgraceful to the age and should not be permitted by civilized nations.

The Alabama Legislature has passed a law outlawing and excepting to the penalty of death, or *anybody's* hands, any person found at large in a mask or disguise. Masked balls will be dangerous places of entertainment to engage in hereafter according to this. What sort of a country is this getting to be?

The President gave a party to his grandchildren at the White House, a few evenings since. It was a grand affair, at which the little folks present, several hundred in number, enjoyed themselves hugely. Grant's children were invited, but 'Pa' wouldn't let them go, because he is not on amicable terms with the President, and doesn't wish to be. "Let us have peace."

The Rev. Mr. Pitcher, of Detroit, who objects to draped statues, furnishes thereby a new instance of the truth of the proverb, that small Pitchers have long ears.

Two blacks to one white is the average of deaths in Charleston for some time past.

DR. MUDD AND THE OTHER SUFFERERS.—A Washington letter in the Baltimore *Gazette* says:

"There is good reason for believing that President Johnson has concluded to finish up the work of amnesty, and that right early, as the opinion of three members of his Cabinet to-day urged him to do so. It was argued that consistency demanded that those guilty of lesser offences should not be allowed to suffer in prisons while free pardon was granted to all those who have been fortunate enough to escape imprisonment. A distinguished gentleman, in a position to know, strongly intimated this afternoon, after the regular Cabinet meeting had adjourned, that the political sufferers at the Dry Tortugas would soon be released from their imprisonment. Mr. Johnson expresses great gratification at the spirit in which his late proclamation has been received by the whole country—a few sorehead politicians only excepted."

The Rev. R. B. Sutton, formerly well-known in Alabama, announces the opening of the sixteenth term of his school at Pittsboro, N. C. Let the good old North State be no longer named after the hero of Sleepy Hollow. She is certainly wide awake to all educational interests. Her St. Mary's Hall has for many years been a model of its kind. Col. Bingham's School she has been said to have no superior; and knowing him as we do through his Latin and English text books, which are now almost universally used, we are ready to believe any report of the institution under his direction. Long may the North State continue to raise up virtuous sons and daughters for her own service and to enrich the population of her neighbors.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Church Register*

Why do women spend so much time and money on dress? asked a gentleman of a belle. "To worry other women," was the diabolical but truthful reply.

OH! THE RING, THE RING!—THERE'S TROUBLE IN THE RING!

Capt. Elias Bryan, of Chatham, sold the Penitentiary site to the Ring. He covenanted to make a fee simple title to the lands, but the Captain is a married man, and the laws of North Carolina make his conveyance void. The act of March 2, 1867, declares:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That every married woman shall be entitled to one-third interest of all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of which her husband is or may be seized and possessed at any time during coverture, in which last part, shall be comprehended the dwelling house in which her husband and family usually reside, and occasionally known and called the mansion house; together with the offices, out houses, curtilage and other inclosures usually belonging or appertaining which instrument shall not be barred of her dower except in cases hereinafter mentioned or by any other lawful mode existing for the barring of the *feme covert*. That such interest shall not attach to only lands held in fee. Have been sold, conveyed by the husband previous to the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That no alienation by the husband without the consent of the wife, nor any devise made by the husband which does not devise such interest or relief or further relief than to pass his or her estate or interest in the same. *Provided*, That upon the wife joining with her husband in the deed, and such wife being the same, according to the provisions of existing law, being privately examined touching her consent in the execution of such conveyance, and duly proved and certified in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as to the lands lying in the limits respectively, shall bar the feme power therein, such examination as to a married woman in law to be had before the Justices of the Superior Courts, and the Judges of the County Courts, or Chairman, to vesting limits in their respective counties, as may be most convenient or effectual in regard to the same.

In this case no deed has been signed by Mrs. Bryan, nor is she in the slightest degree bound by the Ring deed. Upon the execution of the Penitentiary, she will be entitled to one-third in value of one-third of the land.

Some twelve acres from the purchase, to the right of the road, sold by Dr. McKay to the Ring, at $40 cents an acre, and then sold by the Ring to the State for $12.50 per acre—one hundred thousand dollars for the tract. The "Ring" was so fleeced on its mark, seeing it to put its paw upon its prey, that it made a deed to the State before the deed was delivered to the Ring by Dr. McKay!

The last news from Oxford is that Gen. Littlefield paid Mr. Robt. W. Lassiter, the Senator from Granville, $7,000,—at the rate of twenty dollars per acre—for land so poor that the very squirrels go about crying, all the Fall, because of the scarcity of food. A Granville man declares to us that he would not give fifty cents an acre for the land, and that if a kildee grazed upon it, he would get so poor that Lassiter would have to help down the fence to drive him off the wheat, for he would not be able to fly! Now *this much* is of record. Mr. Lassiter belongs to the Committee, who purchased land for the Penitentiary, giving one hundred thousand dollars for land that had not been purchased for a comparative pittance.

Question for the Legislative Investigating Committee: Does Gen. Littlefield belong to the Ring?

We cannot tell who belongs to the Ring, but we know that Dr. Love does not. *He belongs to the Investigating Committee.* That Committee can, and, we hope, will, render such service to the State, as will make all Radical doves mourn, that they were not turned out, and declared banned by the Howard amendment.

While this public, brazen, bare-faced swindle goes on, where is the Governor?—We know that he is not much upon finance, or political economy, or any thing else, except writing editorials in the interest of faction and self and "plotting for heads." While this swindle was going on, the Governor and Mr. William Smith, President of the North Carolina Road, were no doubt "plotting" for the heads of Section Masters employed on the Road, and examining their political opinions, instead of their sections and work.

We have known the Governor to issue proclamations and write letters and manifest great zeal in matters of much less importance; and now, while the Treasury is thus being plundered, he is as dumb as an oyster and as close as a clam!

OFFICIAL ETIQUETTE.—Referring to the coldness between the President and General Grant, the papers mention the embarrassment on the part of the latter attending the observance of an old custom, or matter of official etiquette on New Year's day, in Washington—namely, the call upon the President which all the officers of the army and navy stationed in Washington are expected to make on that day. It is suggested that General Grant, by his absence from this city on Friday next, will be relieved of this embarrassment.

There is another custom observed between outgoing and incoming Presidents that if observed on the 4th of March will renew the kind of embarrassment referred to—Usually on that day the outgoing President notifies his successor of his readiness to accompany the latter to the Capitol, and seats him in the Executive carriage and drives him to the place. If General Grant declines to come in contact with President Johnson on New Year's day, because of the unpleasant feeling existing between them, the same cause will, in all probability, induce him to wish to avoid a meeting with Mr. Johnson on the 4th of March. Probably this embarrassment may be overcome consistently with General Grant's practice of avoiding preparations and ceremonies. He may decline the inaugural ceremony, and quietly take the Executive oath before a competent officer, even a justice of the peace, and so quietly take possession of the White House.—*Wash. Telegram to Cincinnati Gazette.*

FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE.

Now that the army reunion is over, we wish to suggest that all future reunions shall embrace the representative men of both armies—the Federal and the Confederate. Some of the speakers, during the late reunion, urged that the war be forgotten, and one of the prominent toasts included a sentiment whose expression was "The South—as its ex friends." In view of these facts, and these desires on the part of many of our officers, the suggestion of a fraternal meeting of the blue and grey can not but be regarded as very apposite, and as one which will meet the views of a large majority of our gallant soldiers.

Grant and Lee—Sherman and Johnston—Thomas and Hood—Butler and Beauregard—and scores on the stage of the Opera House, in couples, would be a thrilling and most effective tableau. It would be the best possible exemplification of Grant's motto—"Let us have peace." As one hundred thousand of these couples rising, hand in hand in response to the commingled yells of the antagonists in the late unpleasantness, to be confined with emotion into the grand exhibition of manly, fraternal and soldierly regard and frankness.

At either the representatives of the old Confederacies would have the effect to tone down what may be termed the same what ultra political character of the present gatherings. Now, when a patriot and hero, as he began, mounts the rostrum at one of these reunions, he is very liable to be capped by some Copperhead for slaughtering Negroes. He keeps right on killing rebels to the Democratic press, he did when he was at the head of his troops. He will cut it up. He is kid, kill with him, like an Ass is running a muck. At the banquet the other night he did a score of forlorn hope, he charged over a dozen impregnable breastworks, he slaughtered whole battalions of foes—he spilled the coffee and changed the flavor and scattered the cream generally.

Now, if Gen. Johnston had been there, he would have spoiled all by either the [illegible] courtesy, his scrupulous regard for the feelings of others would have prevented his having the blood of Commerce Hall on a slaughter pen. The same effect would have occurred in the case of other heroes. Among several of them, there was an unmistakable disposition to pull off their sabres and clinch a few hundred old rebels into mince-meat.

All this would have been avoided had the audience been half-and-half, and the orator at the head of the room, of the same [illegible] Davis has.

It is very easy to cut a man in pieces when he is a thousand miles away, that urged on by pugnacious heroes cannot meet such an opportunity to annihilate somebody. One is apt to be more particular and a little less valorous and boastful when his antagonist fronts him point to point.

Besides saving a vast amount of blood shed, the presence of our late antagonists would have other beneficial results. Their presence would have the effect to prevent the formation of rings among ex-army officers with a view of turning a reunion into a high pressure engine to [illegible] purpose of [illegible] the appointments to office.—Instead of turning with a gorgeous compliment and a profound salaam to the general, every eight seconds, the speakers, by the presence of their gallant antagonists, would be chivalric enough to speak of the gallantry of their late opponents, and the reason why such heroes as themselves and such heroic men as their antagonists should live in peace and unity.

We hope to see an early adoption of our suggestion. Let the next reunion be held at Chicago, and let Lee and Sherman be invited to jointly preside, and Thomas, Hood, Johnston, Sheridan, Butterfield, Sheridan and Forrest be invited to act as vice presidents.—*Chicago Times.*

NORTHERN CIVILIZATION.—The New York *Herald* says:

"Murder as one of the fine arts, as described by D'Quincy, finds almost daily illustrations in moral and puritanical New England. It is evident that the lessons of the ancestors of the New England people, who hung Quakers and burnt witches for pastime, are not forgotten. Seriously, cannot our New England philanthropists and philosophers pause a moment in their missionary works among the fat old Hindoos and fat and lazy Africans and set about improving the immoral atmosphere with which they are surrounded, and in reclaiming from Satan's grip the poor, shivering souls akin to their own flesh and blood? A truly shocking state of affairs prevails in New England, and something should be done to check the course of society there in its downward career to utter demoralization."

The New York Sun, speaking of the way "justice" is administered in that city, says:

"Every lawyer will recognize the fidelity of the following sketch from the pen of Dr. Dyer:

"'What judge is your case coming before?'

"'Judge——.'

"'Then you must retain Mr.——.'

"Such are the conversations which one now constantly hears in the law offices and court rooms of New York city; and what a depth of professional and judicial degradation such remarks reveal! In fact, with some exceptions, the whole method of the business of the bar and of the bench has become repulsive to honest men.

The fact is that the judges rather reflect the sentiments and character of low, politico politicians, than those of the average men of the community. They come on to the bench indebted to these wretches for their election; and under the thin guise of judicial forms, they rob and plunder honest men to pay their own political debts and to fill their own pockets."

Doctor Cox, of Ohio, a physician of thirty years' standing, asserts that beer is most pernicious to the physical constitution—The children of beer drinking parents succumb readily to disease, and cases requiring surgical treatment, ulcers and sores, are much more difficult of management in beer-drinkers than even with consumers of whisky.

WELL STATED.—The Petersburg *Index* says:

"The sensible men of Virginia have ceased to [illegible] themselves about negro suffrage, and they now address themselves to the only practical question before them, and that is obtaining the release of white men from disqualification and disfranchisement."

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

The Louisville *Courier Journal* has a correspondent in China who earnestly recommends the policy of introducing Chinese laborers into this country. He speaks of them as the very best laborers, being honest, industrious and submissive. He thinks every one of our Western States ought to have one million of Chinese laborers. At the same time, he says China affords a vast and profitable field for the skilled and educated labor of America. There they could build railroads, steamboats and telegraphs, and develop the mines of iron, coal, copper, gold and all other metals. They could light their cities with gas, and become teachers, lawyers, peasants and physicians. There ought to be an interchange of population between the two countries for the benefit of both, thereby giving an immense impulse to their prosperity. National perjudices, he thinks, will prevent the most intimate relations, and restricted intercourse, and mutual interchange of products. Vessels on the Pacific coast, he considers, [illegible] all parts of the world and West at the small expense of $50 to $60 each. At the first passage with them to be paid by immigrant company, and some of the most [illegible] characters, well versed with foreign languages, would be required to accompany them from Northern China who have never been there.

We suppose the most extensive operations [illegible] by our government, in advance of all others, perhaps for the very policy here recommended, and we shall not be surprised if, within the next five years, exchange commissioners and immigration agents will be found [illegible] the Pacific Railroad, filling up the vast area of uncultivated land on the South and West with a capacity altogether unbounded. The power of universal suffrage, without distinction of color, has long been inaugurated by our government. It will doubtless have the effect of encouraging immigration from that same hot house where it is [illegible] with the chemicals of millions of redundant population. They are said to be a people of quick perceptions, and possessing the faculty of imitation to a degree any other race, they will not probably be slow in doing what they see others do and learning all the practices offered by our laws. With some millions of these people scattered all over our country, who can foretell what the result will be?—What sort of a government will that be which is now being inaugurated, when, in addition to our several millions of enfranchised negroes, we shall have as many more equally ignorant Chinamen, upon whose votes we shall depend for the character of our government and its rulers—who will control our elections, and decide who shall make, and who administer our laws! The future seems to be pregnant with great changes in this country, and it depends much on the wisdom of our present rulers whether those changes shall be for weal or for woe.—*Galveston News.*

From the Charlotte Democrat.

THE LATE MURDER OF MR. GLEASON.

We notice by our exchanges that erroneous reports are in circulation about the murder of Mr. Gleason in this city. The statement we made in our last issue is said to be correct by those who have the best means of knowing. Especially are the statements of the Newbern *Republican* erroneous. Mr. Gleason and the negro Dunlap were not arrested and carried before the Mayor—nor were there as witnesses. Neither did Mr. Gleason have a quarrel with the negro in the Mayor's office and attempt to draw a pistol. He merely pointed out Dunlap to the Mayor as having called some one a "damn son of a bitch" when Dunlap fired the pistol. We report these statements not for the purpose of exciting feeling against the murderer, but for the vindication of truth.

A letter published in the Raleigh *Standard* of the 24th, dated Charlotte Dec. 23d, and signed "Veritas," is a gross misrepresentation of the affair. If the *Standard* will furnish us with the name of the author, we promise to prove his statement untrue, or if the author will make himself known to us, we will endeavor to convince him that he is either mistaken or wilfully misrepresents the facts for political purposes.

It is a shame to try to mix politics with such an affair.

The following is the verdict of the Coroner's Jury:

STATE OF N. C., MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Inquisition taken before me, (Wm. P. Little, Coroner,) in the county aforesaid, the 19th, 20th and 21st of December, 1868, upon view of the body of James A. Gleason, late of the city of Charlotte, county and State aforesaid, then and there lying dead, and upon the oath of F. M. Ross as Foreman, J. J. Sims, Peter Sinclair, S. B. Meacham, John S. Means, Alexander Berryhill, O. J. Lang, Charles Elms, M. D. L. McLeod, Jefferson Berryhill, Lossen Blackwelder and Joseph Asbury, good and lawful men of Mecklenburg county, who being sworn and charged to inquire how and in what manner the said James A. Gleason, late of the city of Charlotte and county of Mecklenburg, came to his *death, find* the following verdict, to wit: That the deceased came to his death by violence at the hands of Lee Dunlap and Burton Schenck as principals—Lee Dunlap having shot, by pistol, the deceased in the left side just below the nipple, passing through the sixth rib into the heart and then into the bowels; also on the right side by a pistol shot at the hands of said Dunlap, causing a flesh wound—Burt Schenck striking a blow with a stick on the right side of the head, inflicting a severe wound. The Jury further find that Horace Lynch, *alias* Lowrie, was accessory to the felony by receiving the pistol from Lee Dunlap and concealing the same, with other testimony. Given under our hands and seals, this the 21st day of December, 1868.

WM. P. LITTLE, Coroner.

F. M. Ross, Foreman; Jas. J. Sims, P. J. Sinclair, O. J. Lang, C. H. Elms, Alex. Berryhill, S. B. Meacham, J. S. Means, M. D. L. McLeod, Jefferson Berryhill, L. A. Blackwelder, J. Asbury.

Wendell Phillips says: "The South creates an ideal Yankee: he does not exist; he never did exist. The North creates an Ideal Southerner; he never existed. The United States lavishes thousands of millions of dollars in an endeavor to deal with an ideal Indian; he never existed." And Wendell Phillips and his coadjutors created an ideal negro that cost the people of North America millions of lives and hundreds of millions of dollars worth of property.—*Mobile Tribune.*

GEN. EARLY.—The Lynchburg *Republican* has the best reasons for saying that General Early does not propose to return to this country at all—certainly not at present.

[Correspondence Baltimore Sun.]

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Ins and Outs of the United States Senate—The Retiring Senators, the Expectants and the Coming Contests for Seats—Interesting Reasons and Prognostications—The Jeffers-ville Case in the Supreme Court—The Tax-in-Kind Bill—New Year's Day Observances in Washington—General Grant and President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, December 28.

On the 4th of March next the terms of the following Senators expire: J. A. Bayard, of Delaware; Charles R. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania; Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan; John Conness, of California; James Dixon, of Connecticut; Jas. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Geo. F. Edmunds, of Vermont; F. T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Jno. B. Henderson, of Missouri; Thos. A. Hendricks, of Indiana; Edwin D. Morgan, of New York; Lot M. Morrill, of Maine; David T. Patterson, of Tennessee; Alex. Ramsey, of Minnesota; Wm. Sprague, of Rhode Island; Wm. M. Stewart, of Nevada; Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts; Thos. W. Tipton, of Nebraska; B. G. Van Winkle, of West Virginia; Benj. F. Wade, of Ohio; A. S. Welch, of Florida, and Wm. Pinkney Whyte, of Maryland.

Of these twenty-two Senators, only two, so far, have been re-elected, Messrs. Edmunds and Sprague, both radicals. In California, Eugene Casserly, conservative, has been elected to succeed Mr. Conness, who is a radical; in Connecticut, Ex Gov. Buckingham, radical, has been elected to succeed Mr. Dixon, conservative. Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, conservative and son-in-law of President Johnson, will be succeeded by Parson Brownlow. Ohio will exchange Ben Wade, radical, for Judge Allen G. Thurman, conservative, and Maryland Wm. Pinkney Whyte for Wm. T. Hamilton, both conservatives. The Florida Legislature has elected Abijah Gilbert to succeed M. A. S. Welch. The latter gentleman, although he has been representing Florida in the Senate for the last six months, has never given up his residence in his own State of Iowa, where he will return, after the 4th of March, to take charge of the State Agricultural College. He is the only carpet bag Senator who goes out with this Congress.

The Legislatures of fourteen of the States have yet to fill the vacancies which will occur, the election in all of which will take place in the month of January. The following named Senators will, it is thought, certainly be re-elected, as there is no serious opposition to them in their respective States; Messrs. Bayard, Chandler, Stewart, Sumner and Tipton. Owing to unfortunate fortune of politics the following Senators will have, *nolens volens*, to shake off their feet the dust of the Senate chamber the day that General Grant is inaugurated; the Legislatures of the States being now politically opposed to them—Messrs. Buckalew, Doolittle, Frelinghuysen and Hendricks; of these only one is a radical, Mr. Frelinghuysen. For Mr. Buckalew's vacant seat it is thought now that ex Governor Curtin has the best chance. Mr. Matt. H. Carpenter will very probably step into [illegible]'s shoes, and no one doubts that the Legislature of [illegible] will supply Mr. Frelinghuysen's place with John P. Stockton, who was so wrongfully ousted from his seat by the Senate in 1866. There are a number of radical contestants for the honors so worthily worn by Mr. Hendricks for six years, but the legislature has not yet assumed a sufficiently definite shape to indicate the coming man.

In West Virginia it is understood that Mr. Van Winkle will not be a candidate for re-election. The Legislatures of the States represented by voters, Henderson, Morgan, Morrill and Ramsay are in political accordance with them, but there is a bitter opposition to them in their own party.

The best informed here say that there is no question about the defeat of Mr. Henders on in Missouri on account of his impeachment record, and that Gen. Carl Schurz has the best chance of being his successor. Mr. Henderson, however, is still full of fight, and refuses to give it up. In New York there is a very influential clique working against Governor Morgan, whose great argument is that he cannot talk and that the great State of New York ought not to have a "dummy" in the senate. It was this same cry which killed off Judge Harris two years ago, and secured the election of a "talking man," (too much so) Roscoe Conkling, in his place. But the Morgan combination is wealthy and powerful, and his friends believe ready to bet that he will yet win. In Maine, Mr. Morrill will have to encounter Vice President Hamlin, who is a foeman worthy of his steel.—The odds here are two to one on Hamlin.

The most stubborn contest of all, though, will probably be in Minnesota. Here the Donnelly and Wilkinson cliques will dispute every inch with Mr. Ramsey. Donnelly is as obstinate as a mule and as tenacious as a bull-dog. Failing last fall to receive the radical nomination for the House, he ran as an independent candidate, and was thus the means of electing a democrat. He has no hopes of securing the Senatorship himself, but only desires to defeat Ramsey, even at the expense of getting a democrat in. Mr. Wilkinson has been elected to the next House, but he has been in the Senate once before, and would prefer to return there, and, being an astute politician, his friends have great hopes of his success. That Mr. Ramsey will have a tough time in getting back looks very likely, but he is full of confidence, and those who know what an accomplished wire worker he is, think he will be hard to beat. During the Taylor campaign he was chairman of the whig State committee of Pennsylvania, and Gen. Taylor recognized his services by sending him out to Minnesota Territory as Governor and Indian agent, and he has since filled every position of profit or consequence in the gift of the State. He left to night for the seat of war, and will not return until victory (or defeat) perches upon his banner.

The Supreme Court to assemble early in January, and it is suggested that Mr. Davis return at once and be surrendered by his bail. He will then be committed to custody, and a writ of *habeas corpus* will then be applied for to the Supreme Court, and the discharge of the prisoner be asked for on the ground that the amnesty extended by the President absolves him from all liabilities, and letters have already been sent to him to England urging that he allow his case to be made the test, in order to discover the true weight of the President's proclamation.

The tariff bill, which was pending in the House at the adjournment, will, soon after the reassembling, be recommitted to the Ways and Means Committee, for the [illegible] that in its present shape it is not certain of passing. It does not yet contain "protection" enough, and several of the interests which have been left out in the cold have combined to stave it off until they are represented. Upon the re committal of the bill new clauses will be added to obviate this little difficulty.

A delegation of colored men from Georgia have recorded themselves at the rooms of the Union Congressional Committee. They come here to protest against the admission of Messrs. Hill and Miller to the Senate, although disclaiming any personal objection to either of those gentlemen.

On New Year's day it is the custom for all the officers of the army in the city to call on the President in a body, with the senior officer in command here at the head. General Grant is not only the head of the army, but is the senior officer in command here, his headquarters being at Washington, and much curiosity has been manifested as to the course he will pursue on next Friday. It is known that he and Mr. Johnson have never spoken since the famous correspondences which grew out of General Grant's surrender of the war office to Mr. Stanton, and the wonder is whether General Grant would make any advances toward reconciliation, although many contend that the mere observance of the official etiquette which always prevails on the occasion would involve no necessity of further intercourse with the President. It seems, however, that General Grant considers a meeting between him and the President under any circumstances would be awkward, for it is hinted to night that he does not intend to go to the White House until he enters as lord and proprietor on the 4th of March.

HOW THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD LIVED.

As every one is interested to know how such a man as Baron Rothschild lives, correspondents are particular as to every movement of his daily life. It is related that he rose every morning at six o'clock. His body servant shaved and dressed him. Meanwhile M. Bandeville, (a teacher of reception, who fits people for the stage) read the newspapers to him, and told him the gossip of the green rooms of Paris theatres. He was dressed for the day at this early hour, putting on even a white cravat. He next received a Prussian named Bernard, with whom he examined the quotations from the great exchanges of Europe and decided upon and gave orders for the transactions of the day. He next received the correspondence clerks, took from them the more important letters which required a reply from the Baron and approved or modified the proposed replies to other letters. Then the almoner came in and received the poor relieved, and received new instructions. He then went to Mme. de Rothschild for her instructions. After the almoner retired the Baron received his experts, men who kept him informed of all arts and stock sales, they made reports or received instructions. He then went to breakfast. All the family met at breakfast, and usually one or two of his married children were present. After breakfast the baron went to his office (which was immediately on the street, and separated from his house by the court yard—a covered way [illegible] one to the other) to receive people. At two o'clock he would sometimes go to the Bourse, or attend to the auction mart, for he was fond of buying objects of curiosity and pictures. He would return to his office and at four o'clock drive down to Chateau de Suresne or Bois de Boulogne, returning at five o'clock to his office, where he would play whist at ten cents a point until dinner time. During the last part of his life he became eccentric in a good many small matters. He carried a portemonnaie which was closed by a lock, although he never carried more than fifty francs about him, if a man carries more he is sometimes led to extravagant expense, so he said to me), and often nothing at all—He carried the key of this lock on his watch chain. To the misery of the club in the Rue Boyal used to laugh to see the baron fumbling for his key, and even his lock. (His sight was latterly impaired,) and when, at last, he managed to open the portmonnaie, to find it empty. After dinner he received company at home, or went to some theatre.

A HIT ON TWEED.—A Washington correspondent reports that it is not likely that the tenure of office act will be repealed this session. No reason assigned, and we are left to inference.

Contemporaneously, Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, introduces a bill in the Senate to prohibit any officer of the army or navy from holding any civil office. The reason of this is not given. Whether the politicians think there are not more than enough offices for themselves, or that they are more competent for such duties than naval or military men; or whether it implies jealousy and distrust of Gen. Grant and military rule—we are left to conjecture. If the first suggestion be the true one, and civilians wish to absorb civil offices themselves, that would be in keeping with the disinterested patriotism of the age! If the latter—a dread of military ascendancy—be the true motive, the Hon. politicians are rather too late. The time passed from their hands when, in '67, after they were beaten at the polls, they fell back, against their wishes, on the General of the Armies, and appealed to him to save them from Andy J. Since then they have been mere appendages, tolerated and permitted to go through certain forms, but as to all real power, as dead as Julius Cæsar. If Gen. Grant chooses to appoint Gen. Schofield Secretary of War, or Admiral Farragut Secretary of the Navy, or even to fill every post in the Government with *Generals*, he will do it—and ask no leave of *Mr.* Edmunds, or *Mr.* anybody else. Have not the Conscript Fathers heard of the Army Reunion at Chicago, and that at the next Reunion all are to appear *in full uniform?* Let us have peace.—*Rich. Whig.*

GEORGIA.—Senator Trumbull is actively working the Georgia Senatorial case referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which he is chairman. It is understood that the Illinois senator favors the admission of Hon. Joshua Hill. There is likely to be two reports, as Senator Edmunds is strongly opposed to the recognition of the senators elect.—*Forney's Press.*

SOUTHERN STATES MILITIA BILL.—The announcement is made that the President will, at an early day after Congress assembles, veto the Southern States militia bill. There is no authority for any such statement, and the President has not received notice of the passage of such a bill.—*Tribune, New York.*

AT TWILIGHT.

We sit by the window, my baby and I,
To the fading sunset light,
Watching the darkness creep over the sky,
Out of the Eastern night;
We see the stars come trembling out
In the track of the fallen sun,
And we feel the quiet, within and without,
That comes when the day is done.

What have we been doing all day, all day,
How the rosy morning smiled?
Playing at work and working at play,
Got help us mother and child;
But much I fear these little hands
Have put me to shame to-day;
For God, who is earnest, understands
Truly our work and play.

I think of kindness left undone
That might have brightened the day;
Of duties dreamed of but never begun,
Scattered along my way;
You be with peace in your violet eyes—
You have not learned regret—
For the sorrowful years that make us wise
Have not come to my baby yet.

And still, as I sit in this twilight hour,
At the close of a weary day,
Even sorrow and sin do not quite have power
To keep a blessing away—
A blessing that falls like the dew from heaven
On the parched and thirsty ground;
And in loving much, because much forgiven,
My deeper peace is found,

Your life, my baby is just begun,
And mine is growing old;
But we're children both in the eyes of One
Whose years are all untold;
He holds us both in His loving hand,
He pardoned all our sin,
And, by-and-by, to the same sweet land
He will gently let us in.

THE ARMY REUNION.—We have been looking over the proceedings and speeches at the great assemblage in Chicago of the officers and soldiers of the armies of the West. If we understand them correctly, they are not without significance. They indicate that a deliberate and systematic effort is to be made to organize and consolidate the military spirit, so as to govern the country. The re-union is to be annual, it is constituted into an association, subject to certain rules and regulations, looking to perpetuity. The Society of the Cincinnati, after the Revolution, appears to be the model on which it is founded. The republican jealousy of that day was fatal to the Cincinnati, which, after one or two meetings, disappeared before the clamors of popular disapprobation. There are no signs of any such disapprobation at the present time. All the press and everybody else are not able to shout loud enough their enthusiasm over the magnificent display of "the heroes who saved the national life." At the future re unions, all the members are to appear in full uniform, that the glitter of the past may be more vividly present to every mind.

All the military notables of the Western armies were present. The President elect, as head of the army, attended by his staff, honored the occasion with his presence.—General Sherman, as Lieutenant General, presided and inaugurated the ceremonies.—His lugubrious generals delivered elaborate orations to the four armies of the West, reminding them of their matchless achievements. And each of these orators took especial pains to impress upon his hearers the important truth that where two men were competitors for office, and one was a soldier—(other things being equal)—the man who had risked his life for the national [illegible] the one entitled to the office—a doctrine to which no reasonable exception would be taken by any except a Rebel.—The military idea was the one predominant one of the occasion, and animated all the proceedings.

In the present condition of the country, and in the cloudy prospect ahead, we are not prepared to say that an organization of this kind may not be attended with beneficial results. Though military, it will be conservative in its tendencies; and in a land, where there are so few conservative elements left, such an Association may work great good, or at least prevent great evil. As only the *officers* are admitted as members of the organization, we may see there the future Counts and Dukes of the coming Empire; and if *that* is an *inevitable*, surely it is better that these Dukes and Counts should be fit and competent for their posts, than that their duties should devolve on boors and blackguards. Politicians, small and great, carpet baggers, *et id omne genus*, whose eagerness for office is in proportion to their unfitness, may exclaim against a military despotism; but their exclamations will be vain. The sword is master of the situation, and they are as fit victims for it as any that can be found.—*Rich. Whig.*

GET MARRIED.—Voltaire said, "The more married men you have, the fewer crimes there will be." ... Marriage renders a man more virtuous and more wise. An unmarried man is but half a perfect being, and it requires the other half to make things right; and it cannot be expected that in this imperfect state he can keep the straight path of rectitude any more than a boat with one oar or a bird with one wing can keep a straight course. In nine cases out of ten, when married men become drunkards, or when they commit crimes against the peace of the community, the foundation of their evils was laid while in a single state, or where the wife is, as is sometimes the case, an unsuitable match. Marriage changes the current of a man's feelings, and gives him a centre for his thoughts, his feelings, and his acts. Here is a home for the entire man, and the interest of his better half to keep him from erratic courses, and from falling into a thousand temptations to which he would otherwise be exposed.—Therefore, the friend to marriage is a friend to society and to his country. People about to marry, who wish to know the proper age, are referred to the following precedents: Adam and Eve, 0; Shakespeare, 18; Ben Johnson, 21; Franklin, 24; Mozart, 25; Dante, Kleber, Fuller, Johnson, Burke, Scott, 26; Tycho Brahe, Bacon, Washington, Bonaparte, 27; Penn and Sterne, 28; Linnæus and Nelson, 22; Burns, 30; Chaucer, Hogarth, and Peel, 32; Wordsworth and Davy, 34; Aristotle, 36; Sir William Jones and Wellington, 37; Wilberforce, 35; Luther, 42; Addison, 44; Wesley and Young, 47; Swift, 49; Buffon, 55; Old Parr, last time, 120. These are good precedents, ranging from Adam and Eve before they were a year old to the veteran Parr.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* says that Jefferson was saved from pecuniary embarrassment only by the Monticello farm; that Madison, after his retirement, with difficulty kept up a respectable appearance at Montpelier, and that his widow supported herself by the sale of the "wreck of personal effects;" that Monroe became "absolutely destitute" before he died; [illegible] and literally supported himself by the entertainment of visitors at the Hermitage; and states other facts showing the painful impecuniosity of presidential incumbents.