Mr. Sweet in the Chair.

On motion, the roll was called and the following Senators answered to their names, Mosers. Bessley, Bellamy, Burns, Blythe, Etheridge, Forkner, Galloway, (col.) Mar-tindale, Bobbins, Smith and Sweet-11. No quorum being present, on motion of A. H. Galloway, (col.) the Senate adjourned

until to morrow at 104 o'clock. HOUSE OF PRESENTATIVES. DAY, Jan. 10, 1870.

The Journal of Monday, Dec. 20th, 1869, Mr. openhed and the following gradent personnel to their names.

Mr. openher, Mesers. Ashworth, Banner, Hair, Bowman, Caudier, Downing, Eagles, Porkner, Franklin, Gahagun, Gatling, Graham, Harris, of Wake, Hilliard, Hinnant, Hodgin, Jarvis, Leary, Mayo, Moring, Morrill, Painter, Profitt, Ragiond, Ronfrow, Robinson, Siegrist, Simonds, Swent, Sykes, Vest and Wilson.

No quorum being present the Vest Company of the Company of

No quorum being present the House, on metion of Mr. Yast, adjourned until tonorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

We take the following from the golumns of the New York Herald of the 8th inst Part for Advisor was the relieved from Florence, which indicate that on the opening of the Italian Chambers there ministerin, changes in favor of the left centre party.

London, Jan. 7 .- A correspondent of the London Post, writing from Ismailia, says that "anything drawing over filteen feet of water must be light ened in order to pass through the Su-z Canal. Dredges, dec., so obstruct it that the passage is haz ardous. The company declines to take any risk whatever. It requires a mint of money to keep the work in order."

CONSTITUTIONAL PLATFORM OF THE CABI NET-PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES.

Paris, Jan. 7 .- Count Daru, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular to the diplomatic representatives of France at foreign courts announcing that the policy of the French government will be absolute-

ly pacific.
The Secate was in session to-day. M. Ollivier and Count Daru, the new Ministers

Count Darn said the government would he ready to open discussion on the Ecu-menical Council and the relations of France medical Council and the relations of France with the Holy Sec on the 11th, on commer-cial questions on the 13 h and on the domestic policy of the cuspire on the 15th

London, Jan. 7. Sir Curtis Lampson has written a letter to the London Times ridiculing the anti-repudiation declarations in the annua! message of the Governor of the State of New York. He takes occasion responsible for that fraud.

BATIONAL TERRITORIAL SURVEY. London, Jan. 7 .- The trigonometrical survey of the United Kingdom, which was commenced by General Ray in 1783, ended this week with the completion of the surveys in Scotland. SPAIN.

Madrid Jan 7 - On the occasion of the feast of the Epiphany yes erdsy the Cortes proceeded in a body to the royal palace and their might and consign those who were received by R. gent Serrano. Senor for it to the infamy that they deserve. Rivero, President of the Cortes, made an Rivero, President of the Cortes, made an address to the Regent, in which he declared in the name of the deputies that through anir of acris a stene could the victorious revolution be completed.

La Pelitica rays all idea of a dictatorship has been abandoned. The Ministers refused to withdraw their resignations unless a programme of policy is definitely tormed. New Orleans, Jan. 7. - Governor Warmoth vesterday sent a special message to the

your honorable body grave charges against the meeting having area been explained a few appropriate remarks by the chairman, George M. Wyckliffe, Auditor of Public Pr. J. T. Leach.

amendation. The vote stood. Schart, 55 to 34.

Markers.

Cotton, uplands 251, Orleans 264; quantities offering moderate. Flour, state 4,25 to 4,75; Superfine extra to choice 4,85 to 6,50; Southern choice and family 8 to 10 Wares moderate domined and firms, Winter red western 1.40, white western Monday, Jan. 10, 1870.

The Senate was called to order at 10 supernou attained 2.15, good strained 2.20; Rice, Carolina dull at 61 to 71.

For the Sentinel

STARTLING INTRLLIGENCE. Ma. EDITOR .—I hear that it has been said by Legislators, in Raleigh, that the civil authorities cannot enforce the law in this county !!! I cannot comprehend this. Judge Tourgee was expected to held Court here two weeks during the last mosth.—He came and dispatched the business in four or five days, and though living not many miles from the Court House. I have not heard that he met with the alightest apposition in pronouncing his judgments. opposition in pronouncing his judge or in having them executed by the o or in having them executed by the officers of the law. I have heard too that a special commission came to this county to investigate of the county to investigate of parties, comprised the attendance of winesses, sifted the testimony carefully, acted according to their judgment and roturned without the slightest opposition.—

Justices of the Peace here, likewise, are prompt to listen to complaints made to them, and by so means turn a deaf car to those that are party-colored—they examine those that are party-colored—they examine witnesses with the almost rigor, arrest suspected persons, bind them over to Court, or otherwise dispose of them according to their judgment, and not the slighest opposition has ever yet been made to their au-thority or to those who executed their orders.

It is manifestly a bare faced and updriftigated falsehood. I understand that the object was to pave the way for the passage ot a bill. It must, indeed, be a terrible bill, it it requires, for a protest, such un-blushing falschood as the above.

Accordingly, it seems that the bill, that is the proposed remedy for the alleged evil. is as extraordinary, as despotic, as savage, as the allegation itself is take and unfound ed. Does it empower Judge Tourgee to pass sentences regardless of the restrictions of civil law? Does it not even go further and empower those who have not even the title of Judge, to fine, imprison and put to death, without such restrain, those whom hey or their party suspect or dislike, even though innocent ! To whom see the innocent to look for

protection? We have been wont to look

our Legislators and to the laws enacted by them. If they do not protect us by wholesome laws, what use have we for legislatore ?- Are those whom we elected for our protection and whom we are taxed to support, so incapable of civil legislation that they must put the sword into the ha of some one man or a set of military officers to destroy us? We want sentinels, to guard, not wolves to consume. It we, like we, like them, have Hydras to devour us? But surely there are among our legisla-ors some who men, some who can turn to good account even land on which kilders perish—those g oy headed custodians of liberty, who, in days of yore, made great pretensions as z alous defenders of civil rights, who were wont to display their chivalry in defending the bulwarks of libto remind Governor Hoffman that it is erry even against fancied danger. Where owing to his action that Fisk bas control do they stand now? Do they suffer the opposing it ! What influence are they exerting over the younger members of the body? Do they suffer the safety of the innocent to be jeopardized without flying to their relief?

It such a bill passes, one of two conse quences most snevitably ensue. Either toose who vote for it, will be overwhelmed in the general ruin brought about by the sacrifice of liberty or else reaction will take place, and the people will arise in

## Adamage, Jan. 6th 1869. For the Sentinel.

PUBLIC MEETING. Mn. Rearon: At a meeting of the citizens of Pleasant Grove Township on the oth inst, and irrespective of party, the fol-lowing preamble and resolutions were re-ported by Messrs, Amos Coats, Z. Lunay, Jno. R. Coats, W. B. Young and A Clitton, egislature, beginning: 
It becomes my duty to communicate to the meeting having first been explained in

your honorable body grave charges against George M. Wyckliffe, Auditor of Public Accounts. His offences against the Constitution and laws of the State, have seriously embarrassed the government and rendered it difficult to pay the interest on the State bonds. He has been guilty of numerous acts involving exterious against individuals and against the Commoo wealth and collusions with evil disposed persons to defraud the same. He has exterted sums of money from the creditors of the State as a condition to the issuance to them of the certificates of lackbedness or warrants to which they were entitled by law.

The Governor goes on to cite a number of taxes, is which he charges sine Anditor with malf-assuace, dec. The message was referred.

A bill has been introduced repealing the Gambling laws and has passed to a third reading. The bill will doubtless pass.
A joint resolution was introduced appointing a committee to accertain most freedom of the members of the Egislature of North Carolina, and a pointing a committee to accertain most with frequent procurence to the fundamental principles of the property included in the claims of Myra Charke Gaines.

A joint resolution was passed to a second reading, requesting the federal Congress to recognize the belligerou hights of tuin.

THE FITTERISTIC AMENDMENT RATHERD BY MINESOURI.

S. Low, Man The The Rissouri Legislature of power not guested by the impediation. The vote good securace, we do not not be included in the claims of the intelligence, and an intringement of the property included in the claims of the intelligence, and an intringement with the first principles of the property included in the claims of the include in the claims of the property included in the claims of the included in the claim of the included in the claim of the

RALEIGH, Jan. 10, 1870. EDITOR SERVINEL: - That different Leg-islatures should differ one from unother in country, and more especially at this time, as

country, and more especially at this time, as much a coatter of course as that individuals should differ in those respects. Elections having become a great drag-net, pwedping from the cariace to the lowest bottoms of the popular sea, it is to be expected that material of all sorts will be brought up.—
It was but reasonable however to have supposed that the arrogance, if not the natural pride of men, elevated to the high position of legislators in so old and respectable a State as North Carolina, would intheir cormorate emerits have at faust claim. their corporate aspecity, days at feat claimed, whether rightfully or otherwise, a mental capacity attenue to a discharge, to their own actions to me a tree are, to their own actions at least, of their functions, and not have stufffed themselves by an open and public administration of their incompetency—and this more especially in North Carolina, where the legislanot necessarily or only incident the inguis-tude is noter the constitution appropriate and not necessarily or only incident the sec-tor to any supervision but that or the per-ple, and where the prerogatives of the Ju-diciary, are of a secondary character. The power to make laws not absolutely subject to supervision, in the bighest power in a

The foregoing remarks have bree called forth by a meant joint resolution of the Legislature referring the question if the tenure of their office, whether for two or for four years, to the decision of the Supreme Court. A question in the first place, so plain, so palpable, so transparent, that even se who runs may read, and ought to understand; runs may read, and ought to understand, so palpable indeed as to have subjected those who hold the affirmative of it sustained by the subject of the supremental of t Court, will unquestionably refuse which toey have indeed already virtually refused within the last f. w months, and to this very Legislature, in language, one would think, not to be misunderated; "The functions of the Court" says the Chief Justices "are restricted to cases constituted before it; we

The foregoing remarks have been called

are not at liberty to prejudge questions of But, as above remarked, the question is too plain. Rights and p wers not cearly granted by the constitution are withheld. That is the only safe rule of construction under our government, State, as well as national, - and where in the constitution is the clearly granted power to this L gislature to hold over, to be found? Where, we saw emphatically? The not even claimed. It can't be shown—if don't exist. But an incidental expression is reserved to us the purpose of causalining the claim—an inference is drawn in support of it, as the purpose of a drawn in support of it, as the purpose of a drawn in support of it, as the purpose of a drawn in support of it, as the purpose of a drawn in support of it. ence is drawn in support of it, as though so important a matter could have been lef mere inference, as but displayed Let us for a moment examine it and ex-

pose its urter lutility and absurdity—we are not aware that it has been done—we were not present at any of the debates upon it in either House.

The bill of rights declares in so many

words that "elections should be often held" —and is once in four years "often?" can it be fairly so read and interpreted? why does the constitution go on immedi-ately afterward to require elections to be held bientially? Would once in four years have been "often" under the old constitution. tice of the State ? What is the present practice of eyest State in the Union in t respect? Let these modest and aspi members of the Legislature answer.

That the constitution clearly and unque

ionably calls f r becanial nections, with certainly not be di-puted by any same man. But, say these claimants, the constitution makes one exception, and only one. The offices of Scoutors and Representatives, now sitting, who were elected at the first election held under this constitution "shall terminate at the same time as if we had been sected at the first enough election."
Now the word "time," berein all upportant and source of the difficulty in the case, though not all of it, certainly, may wrise from the improper use of that word. What is meant and intended however by its use is made clearly apparent from the 29 sec., of the same article of the constitution as fol-

"Fire election for members of the Genera Assembly shall be held &c &c., on the first Thursday in August in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter. That the General Assembly may change the time of holding the election. The first shorten shall be held when the vote shall be taken on the ratification of the constitution by the voters of the State and the General assembly then elected shall meet on the 15 h day after the cleared shall meet on the 15 n day siter the approval thereof by the Congress of the United States, if it fall not on a Sunday, but if it shall so fall, then on the east day, thereofter, and the members then elected shall hold their seats until their successors tre elected at a regular election."

The "time" then for the first regular elec tion is not fixed by the constitution or by the convention but is left undetermined left to be fixed by the General Assembly,-It was to be held when the vote should be taken on the ratification of the constitution. held? Why on the day that the General Assembly shall designate? Here there was a matter in the future—

Assembly shall designate?

Here there was a matter in the future—a day for election to be fixed by the General Assembly—a day which would fix and terminate the term of effice of the members elected at the first election as well as at avery subsequent one. The Convention could not know, of course, what the General Assembly might do to this respect, when they amis therefore to speak of the termination of the terms of offices of the districted members, there heigs no day yet fixed for the regular alcotton, they said.

Those terms at offices shall terminate at the same time, meaning the same time of the year, the many terms of those members who may be elected at the first eneuing regular shotton will be made to terminate.

Thus the declaration in the bill of rights and every prevision of the Constitution.

and every prevision of the Constitution apon the subject may be made to harmonic and have its tull force, whereas the con-struction claimed would manifestly set at nought one of its clearest, most unequivocal and wheat provisions. st provisions The Rev. Albert Barnes, of Pulladelphia, soters an earnest protest against the de-moralization of the Uhristian young men of

commit whomself unfrage

lectures from Messra.

SCHOLS AND, TAXATION For the Sentinel. Now whill the hard eatnings of our peo-ple are gatherd in by the tax collectors and equantized by the hundreds of officials that swarm i the land, we invite the atten-

tion of the hinest laboring men of the State to a fewplain truths. The constitution which cunning and ras-

The constitution which cusoing and ras-cality has fasted or the Porvides.

First, that pix a dellar of the poli tax shall go into be Treasury. It all has to go for schools and charity.

Second, the prough money shall be raised by taxation to keep every child, black and white, at school until twenty one years of age. What he poli tax does not furnish for this purpose the property ray same.

Third, No may is compellable to pay his poll tax unless it has property which the siberiff can some. He can note, at on the

poil tax unless hi has property which the sheriff can selfe. He can vote, ast on the jury and have all other rights, whether he pays his noil tax or not.

Fortis, it follows that the property of the firsts has to may the enormous expenses of the new facts Gavernment, thieving exacts, all its full used used other appropriations, with the Rieg charges for gotting them through, all the interest on the public debt, all manner of expenditure and then has to pay, likewise, an enormous sum to make up the amount that the politax lacks in sending the negroes to school until twenty one years old.

The foregoing, as every one will see who

The for-going as every one will see who will read it, is a correct exposition of the Let us look a little at the situation.

There are about eighty thousand negrooters in the State. They own no property.

They pay a poll tax or not as they please. They pay a poll tax or act as they please.
Certain men of interior talent and no principle, had the cunning to bid for this the black people: "vote us into power and we will fix it so that the property of the itate shall in substance be turned over to you for the education of your children. choose to do so. We will compel the owners of the properly to pay a rent out of that property and that tent shall be yours. You shall be in a better situation than the land owner, for while your chit dren are at school at his expense he afford to send his children to sch he and his wite and children are all obliged

to work to raise the school tax. Buch was the b d for the vote; It was inwhere the negroes were thick. The negroes all well understood it. In their speeches they so explained the subject them selves. In the Chowan, Rosmore, Neuse and Cape Pear reg one the negrou-made it their railying cry, that the new Constitution compelled the prop erry owners to educate their children be said the negroes did not want the land; what then is the plain english of the mat-ter? It is that a parcel of artfur manipustors at Baleigh; s ized upon the prop of other men to buy negro votes to get themselves into office which they were un-

The devil once attempted, without suc resa however, the same scheme exactly .-He took the Sariour into a high mountain and showing him the kingdoms spread out before him said in substance, "All these will give thee if thou wilt go for me." The dayil did not own the things that he offered to give. He owned them however quite as much as Halden and his crew owned the

What the devit failed to do, Holden Rodinap, Pool, Sam Watts and Todd Caldwell, found to be the except sort of a job.

People of North Carolina, how long will you stand the degradation put up in you ! The conquest of the State by the Federal army was nothing compared to the mis-erable fa e of being thus enslaved by mean tuprincipled white men, who have sold their very souls for a parent of officer. Look at this taxation matter. If Holden and his crew had passed a law that a negro had the right to go into your field and take swant the right to go into your need and would get your gun and go to shooting. But they have done worse than that. They have the law so that you shall guiller the corn, sell it, and pay the money for the ten poor charles of this Stateson and

Mr. David Smith with his write and little children toil through the winter's cold and the summer's heat; it ey live hard; the children have not time to go to school; the tax on the little home must be paid or the sheriff will sell it. The school house hear by is filled by negle children who wender, no doubt, why the white children are not at school. Holden could applied to the mere was no other way for him to be Governor. Rodman could shed light too; and so on down. And yet there were white men enough in North Carolina to the lead of such greatures and thus enslave their own race.

Looking into Hawke's history of North-Carolina, we find that on that can one occasion the ladius rose upon the whites and nearly exterminated them, and that a white man named Carry height the Indians. Law Carey the progunitor of some of these vermin of the present day | Every man who rus on that immense omnibus ticket with Holden, lodged in there as a rider, is responsible for the villainy to which we have referred. Each one of them was only looking out for himself and thinking, "devil take the cophtry as I get into office." Walthere not some day come a retribution; Alas, by poor old North Carolina! Righty toomand bissek misters tollowed by torter Mr. David Smith with his write and little the clark of the fifth home count or paid or the chief when the whole the count of the count of

THE LEGISLATURE AND STATE OLD RAW CAP din RANSGATE BONDS.

At its last session, the Legislature au.— At a meeting of her cities secon the 8th thorised the issue of State tours for all inst, After Atlanta, E.q., was called to the contact of purposes. From the resolutions chair, and C. S. McCullers, requested to thou red the bear of State boars for all line, acts of purposes. From the resolutions chair, which have been introduced since that act as body re-assembled, it looks as though On a some of the members at least, are disposed chair a to act with more prudence, and caution kinson than have characterized their proceedings resolution.

In this connection. I beg to call the attention of the Legislature to a matter, which as it firsts the credit of the State in financial encies, is of much more importance than many might at first suppose.—

It is this; better the war, the State was largely interested to Rullroads, then in course of construction, and aided the companies by lasting bonds to pay the State's stock. I think it was at the last session of the Legislature before the war, that suthority was given to the public Treasurer to issue a cartain amount of State bonds for the benefit of the Western North Carolina Reilroad Limpsay, which bonds were to pay the State's subscription to that company. Owing to some delay, these bonds

pay the State's subscription to that company. Owing to some delay, these bonds were not issued until October 1st, 1861, and ft being subscription to the ratification of the long subscription to the ratification of them.

The market, especially, since a bid to validate them failed to pass last Spring. This proping the first of a formulate and desperate of the prolong the file of a formulate and affairings which cannot be evaded without open re. pense of our people at large. pudiation) has done a great deal to depress the credit of the State. I have been as sured of this fact, by a resident of New this township in the aforesaid meeting.

Fork, who is interested in the westere of such that a copy of the proceedings of this native. State, and who condples a position which enables him to speak under cation.

would it not be much better for the ing adjourced. Legislature to pass a biff of once, authorithe city give capitalists some tangible set dence of the State's intention to pay all her just liabilities, than to duray so ion until State Senate was fully organized yesterday by the election of the Hon. Babes Comping the care of boads i sued by the city of Charles county, president; Augustical Charles county, president.

around him. He then also went down to the Court Rouse and proposed to these around him to take another "sociable" drink, and go up stairs and hold the meeting. On going up stairs he approached near Mr. Jordan, who on perceiving him, tell in upon him, and gave him another sound thrashing. During the time the rednubtable grogabop hero was trying to "get further," but Mr. Jordan held him by one hand and pummeled him soundly with the other. While the crowd gave three hearty cheers for Jordan. The "Senstor" very soon left, with his comb very conside-

hearty cheers for Jordan. The "Senstor" very soon left, with his comb very considerably cut.

This is the second time that the "Secator" has been exarted (absert 3) on a former occasion by Mrs. Harris, for calling her a "dammed liar," and, now by Mrs. Jordan for calling him Joe. Turners "est total."—

ALIVE YET.

a chair, and C. S. McCullers, requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Col. L. D. Stephenson, the chair appointed N. G. Whitekes, G. W. At kinson and L. D. Stepheson, a Committee on resolutions. After a brist withdrawed, the following preamble and resolutions were presented and unanimetrally adopted:

WHEREAS, Ton dominant party of the designature, havenessed the interest of the

The calling in of such bonds as were issued contrary to law, that the same may be canceled; and such others as were issued in conformity with the previsions of the Constitution, but which have not passed beyond the control of the State authorities, that they may be withind from market until they will command a higher price, are measures which, no doubt would tend to enhance the credit of the State, and most certainly would meet with the approval of the suspension of the writ of the suspension of the writ of the suspension of the writ of the tax payers.

In this connection, I beg to call the attention of the course have decreased to the whole power in the bands of one man whose tourse has a superior to the course have the whole power in the bands of one man whose tourse has a superior to the suspension of the writ of the suspension of the writ of the suspension of the writ of the whole power in the bands of one man whose tourse has a superior to the course have the whole power in the bands of one man whose tourse has a superior to the course have the whole power in the bands of one man whose tourse has a superior to the course have the whole power in the bands of one man who had the course has a superior to the suspension of the writ of the whole power in the bands of one man who had the course had the cou

years is not only anconstitutional, but con-trary to the wishes of the people who elect-ed them.

date them failed to pass last Spring. This introduces on the part of the extent, to as prolong the life of a resolution of negatives summand laste new bonds for this amount subles, in eager pursuit of gala at the ex-

Resolved. That the chairman of this meet log appoint fitteen delegates to represen

On motion of G. W. Avkinson the most ALLEN ADAMS, Ol'm. O. E. McCollinns, Sacy.

Richmond f

JUSTICE

Richmond f

JUSTICE

Richmond f

JUSTICE

Por the Sentinel

A CARPET BAG SENATOR GETS A

MAULING

Ma Entrop:—Senstor John H. Davis, of clouds and E. Carmack commute clerks, with the usual number of subordinate configuration of the citizene of Montgomery county, at Troy, on Christmas day, for the purpose of giving an expression on the question of prolonging an expression on the question of prolonging and expression on the question of prolonging and expression on the question of prolonging and expression on the question of the citizene of the citizene of the purpose of giving and expression on the question of prolonging and expression on the question of prolonging and citizene of the citize on Christmes day, 5 r the purpose prolonging him in a brist address, and many an expression on the question of prolonging content and practical remarks, arging the the term of the present Legislature to four prompt dispute of pushes and the observation are prompt disputed aronners in the disposal

years, &c. &c.

Whils this advanturer was in the grogshop treating the crowd and making a
grogahop speech, Allen Jordan, Eq., a
former representative in the Legislatore
from Montgomery, and a respectable law
yer, and also a member of the Radical parday. Leaves were obtained to report bills yer, and also a member of the Radical party, walked in and asked the renowned 8-nator if he had made the remark that he (Jordan) was Joe Turner's "cee hoter," (because he carried a present to a respectable lady of Montgomery, who had been grossly insulted by the earpet hag Benator,) to which the "Senator" septied, that he had made he as pentitionally. Mr. Jordan immediately took up a chair and frailed him genteelly. Mr. Jordan then walked down to the Coart House for the purpose of attending the proposed meeting. After Mr. J. left the "Senator" reamond his harnogue, and boasted of the number of friends he had around him. He then also went down to the Coart House and proposed to those

imply was not weather the investment Popping the Quarton,-Lord Justice Clerk Branfield was a man of few words and strong themes habits. In couring his wife, his procedure was entirely linetrative of the peculiarities of his character. Calling for the indy, he said to her without

preliminary remerks:

"Lexie, I am looking out for a wife, and I thought you just the person that would suit the. Let me have your mawer, yes or no, the morn, and any me maire about it."

The lady the next day replied in the affirmation.

GRORON PEABOBY-PREPARATION OF A BUNERAL TRAIN.

Portland to Peabody, is now being prepare of at the car shap at the Eastern Railroad. and tasseles. On this the castel is to rest alternate stripes of black and white strace pendant from the centre of the monitor roof and looped back to the strike above the windows. At each end the Cream of St George and the Star Spangiest Banner are hung and looped back in the same manner, covered with black crape so that the caller whi he redulest with the pertune or choice figures. A hardwore expect, in which black and green are appropriately bleaded, covers the floor. The whole appearance of the car is neat and rich, completely in keeping with the purpose to which it is to be denoted. The other two cars. No. 74 and 75, are to be bettered with mourning, and the curside of the cars of the weather is suitable, will be huge with white and black. A policeman will guard the entrance of the cars to prevent introdion. The splendid becometaly that beats the pame of the honored dead will be used to convey the train to and from Percamouth, N. H., the junction of the Enter's and Portamouth, also and Portland Railroad. From Portsmouth, one of the analysis of the second Portland Railroad.

baco and Portland Railroad. From Portsmouth, one of the engineer at the conductive of the parks in the sparks is consistent with milety, at the danger from the sparks is considerable. The employed of the train will be the said duty. The train will be met at Beverly by the committee of the salem Uity government, and escorted through the city limits to Peabody. The bells of the dily are to be folled month to time the train taxes Beverly until it arrives in Peabody. The Mousreh, the vessel which is tringing Mr. Peabody's remains, will adopt only a day or two in Portland, and will return at once under sail alone. She carries a crew once tuder sait alone. She carries a orew of 500 men. What the claimite arrange-ments will be in Portland cannot be ascer-tained until the arrival of George Penbody Russell, Esq., the nephew or the occased, who has charge of the remains, and who is on board of the Memoria.

GOYERNOR HOFFMAN ON FADERAL AFFAIRS AND ON THE GEORGIA

In his recent message to the New York Legislature, Governor Hoffman says:

"The people of this Siste at disply concerned in a wiss administration of Festival affairs. As representing them, I be hisself to be my duty, before closing this message, to call attention to, and protest against, whatever in the policy of the General Government strikes at their commercial and agricultural intensits, or in in any way prejudicial to their wellars, I protest against the revolutionary, course of Congress with reference to amandments of the Constitution of the United States; by which, Constitution of the United States; by which, among their other efforts at centralization, they seek the absolute control of elections in the States. Powerless themselves to amend it by firset set, and unable to amend it by hirest property consent of three property the voluntary consent of three fourths of the States, they force the consent of the southern States as a condition to representation, and thus override and nully the will of others, whose proper relations to the Federal Deverpment have never been interrupted, and whom they have been interrupted, and whom they

cannot constrain.

"I protest against the active of both Congrave and the President of the United States in subjecting the people of Georgia anew to military power their State Universiment being to but operation, and the restoration of their constitutional relations with the Pederal Government, having been recognized by the Federal authorities as complete. I protest against the longest syclupiete. I protest against the longer exclusion from representation of any of the States; if any one be excluded the rights of all are unsettled, and the harmony of our Government is destroyed."

The Same Old "Larest Dodge"—A very beginning their larest beginning tool in the block of the rights of the same of the same

The Same Old "Latest Dones."—A very ingenious trick, by which a ging of ewindless are making money by multiating national bank notes of the designation of five dollars, his recently come to our notice. The dodge consists in making ten bills out of sine, and is so managed that there is but one pasting to such of the manufactured notes. The mass shole bills are taken, and from the right of the first one tenth is sliced off, from the right of the shired three-tentus, and so so to humber one has, from which mas tenths are taken from the right, or, what amounts to the same thing, one-tenth from the left. Number one is passed as 11 is, with a feeth point from the right; the obe tenth falsen from unities one is passed to the results and here taken; these two-tenths are made to answer the pince of the three tenths are made to answer the pince of the three tenths are made to answer the pince of the three tenths because from number three, and so on through. Thus him a two dollar motes are composed, leaving the arrainal number slut, with a feath goine from the left, as a tenth note. It will be soon that but a tenth place on avery one, and a life in a different place on avery one, and a life in a different place on avery one, and a life in a different place on avery one, and a life in a certain that large numbers of these interfaces, the imperceptible to ordinary observers. It is certain that large numbers of these dollar large on the world they did. Larger bills would have been more closely scrutinized, and mailler outs would not have been as remanagraphy. Thus here, and see the large bills would have been more closely scrutinized, and mailler outs would not have been as remanagraphy. Thus here, are a large bills would have been more closely scrutinized, and mailler outs would not have been as remanagraphy. Thus here evidences on to fice that it has been and they fire the search of the first one of the search of the first one of the first