

Military Rule.

We have before had occasion to say that whatever may be the extent of the powers conferred by the Sherman bill what sort of Government we shall really have under it depends upon the manner in which it may be executed. We doubt not that the general assigned to command will be an officer of Justice and magnanimity, and that he will not interfere in the slightest degree with our civil authorities. We say this for the reason that we know that our Courts will administer justice as fairly and as impartially between all parties, all classes and all conditions of our people as can possibly be done by the Military authorities. In that event they will be satisfied, for it was apparently to secure such administration of justice that the bill was passed.

And we need not be much surprised at the passage of such a bill by Congress when we remember that a certain class of papers and politicians at the South have been constantly representing to that body that Union men and freedmen could not obtain justice in our Courts—that Secessionists and war men were permitted to perpetrate all sorts of outrages and indignities upon them with perfect impunity because the governments of the Southern States were in rebel hands. That such representations were being constantly made in Washington by men terming themselves "Southern Loyalists" we happen to know. During a stay of eighteen days at the Federal Capitol in the month of January we met many of this class of men from the States of Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. Congress, believing those statements, naturally felt it to be its duty to protect that class of men at the South who had been true to the Government of the United States during the war. For this, if it believed their statements, it was not to blame—it would have been ungrateful to them if it had not done so. But were these statements of the "Southern Loyalists" true? All of our readers know that, so far as this Note is concerned, they were not true. Not only have our Courts administered justice impartially, but they are not in rebel hands. Of the eleven Judges of our Supreme and Superior Courts, seven of them received judicial appointments at the hands of Provisional Gov. Holden—selected on account of their known Unionism, and the Union record of the other four is quite as good. All the solicitors of the State, with a single exception, are of the same class. And yet the Standard, and other papers of that class, have constantly, for some time past, assured Congress that under the present "rebel government" of this State the Unionists and freedmen were left without any adequate protection. Now, however, that they have partially accomplished their object—the disfranchisement of a portion of the Southern people—we suppose we shall hear no more of this unjust oppression of which they so loudly complained. Their object having been attained they will now become silent if, indeed, they do not retract. The Standard of Tuesday, replying to some remarks of the N. Y. Tribune, utters the following: "We beg the Tribune to believe that there are not as many rebels as it supposes, in at least one of the Southern States."

Very candid Mr. Standard; it is time you were trying to deceive your Northern friends. But having taught them to believe that we were under rebel domination here to such an extent that "Unionists of both races" were unable to obtain justice at the hands of the "rebel State Government," will they believe you now when you tell them that "there are not as many rebels here as they suppose." Your experience in this State ought to have taught you a lesson on that score. From 1850 to 1858 you instilled the false and fatal doctrine of Secession into the minds of tens of thousands of the best young men in the State, but in 1860-'61 you were utterly powerless to convince them that you had taught them erroneously—they have ever since, justly or unjustly, regarded you as a renegade. Would it not be better to tell your Northern friends that since the passage of the Sherman bill the rebels have become much scarcer, and are not now as plenty "as they may suppose." They might then believe you, otherwise they will not.

But to return to the subject again. If we deemed it at all necessary we would urge upon our people the importance of rigid justice in all their transactions—circumspetion in all their intercourse with one another—an exact observance of the law of the land in all things. This we know they will do, and consequently we have no fears of any interference by the Military in the civil affairs of the State further than to call the Convention under the law of Congress just passed. They

The Strength of Prejudice.

In a recent conversation with a radical cross-roads politician, he expressed to us his satisfaction at the passage of Mr. Sherman's bill—said that it was notorious that under the existing rebel State Government Union men could not obtain justice—that Secessionists were not punished for their murder—that if Prov. Gov. Holden had been elected civil Governor of the State it would have been otherwise. We asked him to mention a single instance in which a secessionist had been acquitted of the murder of a Union man. He mentioned an instance, growing out of the war, where the case was compromised—it being connected with a civil suit for damages,—and a *notte prosequi* entered against the prisoner. We asked him what judge was on the bench, and who the Solicitor was that made the compromise. He answered Judge and Solicitor. We asked him if they were not both the appointees of Gov. Holden, and if the Solicitor who made the compromise and entered the *notte prosequi* was not now a radical, and an intimate personal and political friend of Gov. Holden. He answered in the affirmative—saw that he was caught and admitted that if there was any cause of complaint it was not to be attributed to any particular party.

This is but one instance among thousands where the strength of men's prejudices lead them to believe they are wronged by their political opponents when they are not—when in fact if they are wronged at all their own friends are quite as responsible for it as their opponents. The very case to which we refer may have been reported at Washington without the slightest explanation, and have aided in bringing Congress to pass the military bill.

The Charleston Courier learns through private sources from Washington, that Gen. Meade will probably be assigned to the command of Military District No. 2 composed of the former States known as North and South Carolina. Since we are to have a Military Dictator over us, we have every reason to be satisfied, should Gen. Meade be selected by the President to take command here.

Peace of Radical Reconstruction.

The New York Times draws the following truthful sketch of the peace brought by such reconstruction as it yet aids to thrust upon the South:

Tennessee.—If any ex-Confederate State is to be subjected to military law it certainly ought to be Tennessee—which however, is the only ex-Confederate State exempted from military law. At the same time Tennessee is to be presently placed under a sort of military power—not military power as wielded by the National Government and administered by Parson Brownlow and administered by his appointees. Brownlow as Governor of Tennessee, has called out a force of 20,000 men, to be in the service of the State for three years, and to operate against its enemies in the various counties.

The present civil administration of Tennessee is certainly a failure. So far as the duties of a State government consist in preserving order, enforcing justice and maintaining law, there is no State in the South whose government makes such a show as that of Tennessee. Georgia, Texas and Arkansas are quiet and orderly, and life and property are secure, in comparison with Tennessee. We hear through the local papers of confusion, disturbance and collision in numerous localities, and it is evident that the condition of affairs throughout the State is such as to offer abundant opportunities for work on the part of the Brownlow army, which has been called under arms. The disfranchisement of the all of Tennesseeans who were rebels; the conferring of exceptional franchises upon the black; the administration of test oaths right and left, to all men, under all circumstances, and at all times—all these things have failed to secure those ends for which State governments are instituted and administrative officers are appointed. The bayonet is now, therefore, the necessary resort. It was a mistake, however, for Brownlow to have called out his army for three years—he should have called it out for thirty years service."

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District No. 1.

If the National Intelligencer, which propounds the following question, will repeat it till it gets an answer, it may improve the statesmanship of Congress and promote the welfare of this State:

"Was Governor Piermont a legal Governor of Virginia? If not, how was the consent of Virginia obtained to its division? If he is the *bona fide* Governor of Virginia, how can Congress, without an inevitable violation of the Constitution, contemplate the establishment of a military government in the Old Dominion, when neither he or his Legislature have asked Federal interference?"

A Singular Sign.—At the general elections recently held for the North German Parliament all the great military heroes of the late war, including Count Bismark, were defeated by their civilian opponents. The men who were invincible in the field have been routed at the polls. The list of the defeated embraces the most renowned generals and Minister of War. N. Y. Herald.

that of the accompanying African system, who is reported by the cable to have been killed by the Caffers. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1815, and like Hugh Miller, gained his rudiments of knowledge while working for his bread. For nine years preceding 1834 he was a cotton spinner. Having won a medical and theological education, he sailed for Cape Town in 1840, and spent some years with the Bechuans. In 1849 he reached Lake Ngami, via the Bakalihar desert, but failed in an attempt to revisit it in 1850. The next year he visited the Zambesi. In 1853 he started on his great Northern tour, visited the Makololos, and reached Louisa in 1854. The next year he followed the Zambesi to Quillimane, on the Indian Ocean, and completed a journey of more than nine thousand miles never before travelled by white man. He reached England in 1856 and published an account of his travels. In 1858 he returned to the Zambesi, and explored it in the hope of planting cotton culture along its banks, destroying slavery, and making a market for British manufactures. His record of adventure in this expedition has quite recently been published. The attempt in which he is said to have lost his life was undertaken with a view to explore a route from South Africa northward by the interior, and great expectations were placed on what he would do. With no more knowledge than we have, it is reasonable to suppose that after having escaped every form of fever, the attacks of wild-beasts and the most venomous serpents, the hostility of slave traders along the coast and of the savages of the interior, he has fallen a victim to the malice of a tribe which has constant communication with the coast and which he had visited before. No one has done more for the geography of Africa, or for science and religion there, and he cannot be readily replaced. His accounts of his travels were written with much force and perspicacity, and will continue valuable records when the falls of the Nyanza are visited like those of Niagara, and Ngami is disturbed by steamboats.—Phila. North Am.

Senate Standing Committees of the Fortieth Congress.

Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Sumner, chairman, Fessenden, Cameron, Harlan, Morton, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Johnson.

Finance.—Messrs. Sherman, Morgan Williams, Van Winkle, Cattell, H. Johnson, Morrill, of Vermont.

Appropriations.—Messrs. Morrill, of Me., Grimes, Howe, Wilson, Cole, Conkling, Guthrie.

Commerce.—Messrs. Chandler, Morrill, of Maine, Morgan, Sprague, Corbett, Patterson, of Tennessee, Doolittle.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Sprague, Pomeroy, Yates, Cole, Dixon.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Morton, Tipton, Guthrie.

Military Affairs and the Militia.—Messrs. Wilson, Howard, Sprague, Cameron, Morton, Thayer, Doolittle.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Grimes, Anthony, Cragin, Nye, Frelinghuysen, Drake, Hendricks.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Trumbull, Stewart, Frelinghuysen, Edmunds, Conkling, Johnson, Hendricks.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Ramsay, Conness, Pomeroy, Van Winkle, Harlan, Morrill, of Vermont, Dixon.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Pomeroy, Stewart, Edmunds, Cattell, Williams, Tipton, Hendricks.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Williams Howard, Terry, Riddle, Morton.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Henderson, Morrill, of Maine, Ross, Corbett, Thayer, Buckalew, Doolittle.

Pensions.—Messrs. Van Winkle, Edmunds, Trumbull, Fowler, Tipton, Salisbury, Davis.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Nye, Chandler, Howe, Salisbury, Patterson, of Tennessee.

Claims.—Messrs. Howe, Willey, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Morrill, of Vermont, Cole, Davis.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Harlan, Sumner, Henderson, Willey, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Corbett, Patterson, of Tennessee.

Patents and the Patent Office.—Messrs. Willey, Sherman, Thayer, Ferry, Norton.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull, Grimes, Ferry, Johnson.

Territories.—Messrs. Yates, Nye, Cragin, Fowler, Ramsay, Ferry, Davis.

Pacific Railroad.—Messrs. Howard Sherman, Morgan, Conness, Ramsay, Stewart, Wilson, Harlan, Drake.

Contingent Expenses.—Messrs. Cragin, Drake, Buckalew.

Engaged Bills.—Messrs. Fowler, Sumner, Norton.

Mines and Mining.—Messrs. Conness, Stewart, Chandler, Anthony, Yates, Conkling, Salisbury.

Printing.—Messrs. Anthony, Rose, Riddle.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Ross, Patterson, Dixon.

Library.—Messrs. Morgan, Howe, Fessenden.

Joint Committee on Retrenchment.—Edmunds, Williams, Buckalew.

To Revise and Fix Pay of Officers of the Two Houses.—Messrs. Fessenden, Sherman, Buckalew.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—At the commencement of the South Carolina Medical College, on Saturday last, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on J. C. M. Loftin, Mount Mount Olive, Wayne County, N. C.; D. McCallum, Alfordville, N. C.; and J. A. Jackson, Lileville, N. C. A license to practice Medicine was granted to Mr. M. V. Wood, Ansonville, N. C.

The prize presented by the Faculty for the best written examination, and completed for by the graduates, was awarded to Dr. John B. Elliott, of Savannah, Ga.

- 1. The act suspending the statute of limitations did not prevent judgments from becoming dormant.
2. The "year and a day" spoken of, in reference to executions, runs from the time of issuing out the last execution, and not from its return.
3. Persons who gave notes for the hire of slaves for 1865, are liable for the whole year, notwithstanding their emancipation.
4. The ordinance declaring a presumption as to the money in which contracts made during the war are solvable, does not conflict with the Constitution of the United States.
5. One who took payment in Confederate money during the war is bound thereby.
6. A Trustee who, without any occasion, in February, 1863, received Confederate money, at par, for an old debt, then and still good, rendered himself personally responsible.
7. The operation of the act requiring representatives to be parties within two terms &c, is suspended by the act suspending the effect of the lapse of time.
8. The Stay Law of 1861, allowing defendants twelve months to plead, did not dispense with an appearance at the return term.—Sentinel.

The Atlanta New Era contains the following from the pen of an eminent jurist of Georgia, on a matter of great interest at this time:

WHO ARE AFFECTED BY THE AMENDMENT.—It is believed our people do not generally understand who are affected by the Constitutional Amendment and excluded from office, and from the ballot box by the late bill.

The following persons are excluded: 1st. All persons who before the war, were members of Congress, or officers of the United States, and afterwards engaged in the rebellion.

2d. All persons who, prior to the war, were executive, legislative or judicial officers of the State, and took the like oath, and engaged in the rebellion.

This embraces, Governors, members of the Legislature, and judicial officers from the Legislature of the Supreme Court down to a Justice of the Peace, who at any time, held the office and took the oath and afterwards engaged in the rebellion.

Who, then, are not excluded? 1st. No one is excluded because he held an office under the Confederate States from President down, if he does not fall within one of the excluded classes above specified. The simple fact that he was a Confederate Senator or a Confederate General, or that he took an oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States does not exclude him.

2. No State or county officer is excluded on account of having held the office and taken the oath and engaged in the rebellion, if he were not an executive, legislative or judicial officer; therefore, neither a lawyer, sheriff, clerk, tax collector, receiver, county treasurer, coroner, surveyor, constable, or road commissioner is excluded.

3. As no man under twenty one years of age, when the war began, held any such office as disqualified, and none of them took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States during the war, and as the war commenced nearly six years ago, no man in Georgia, under twenty-seven years of age can be excluded.

4th. Militia officers are not excluded. 5th. The whole mass of our people who fall within none of the excluded classes above mentioned, are free from the disqualification, and may vote and hold any office in the State without regard to the fact they took in the war.

Gen. Mahone, one of the most energetic, brave, and successful of the Confederate officers of the war, is decidedly in favor of a convention. He says there are but two things left for us: fight or surrender;—and since we have neither men, nor money, nor guns, nor ships, nor anything with which to carry on war, it is plain that we must submit, and comply with the demands of the conqueror. And yet men talk about dishonor and disgrace, and all that, as though the sole representatives of honor and loyalty to the State. It's all fudge! There is honor, and good sense, and true patriotism now in the efforts to save Virginia from utter degradation, anarchy, and ruin; and the men we find engaged in this important labor will compare well—especially for their services in the last six years—with those who are so free in denouncing the call of a convention as disgrace and dishonor, and all that.—Norfolk Day Book.

Naval.—The United States frigate Susquehanna and the gunboat Marblehead sailed from Hampton Roads to-day, on their cruise to the Atlantic Squadron.—Id.

Sale of a United States Frigate.—The old U. S. frigate Brandywine sold at auction to-day for \$18,600. Malthy & Co. purchasers. She will be cut to pieces for the copper and iron.—Id.

Absent Eight Years.—The U. S. frigate Lancaster, which arrived here yesterday, has been absent from the United States eight years, and this is the first port in this country, that she has visited in that time.—Id.

Steamship Ashore.—The steamship Flambeau, which left this port several days ago having on board about 500 men of the 49th regiment United States troops, destined for the forts at the mouth of the Cape Fear river, went ashore on the bar off that place last Friday. The troops were landed safely, but the vessel will be a total loss. The Flambeau was built at New York in 1861, and is owned there by Livingston & Fox.—Id.

diving of an equal, intelligent but eccentric man, whose wealth, at one time, was estimated at between one and two millions. Unfortunately, he was a bachelor, who, perhaps, never yielded but once to the power of Cupid, and then when a young man, and was disappointed. We have heard it said, often, that ever after, when any friend could dare to joke him on the subject of marriage, his reply would be, he was not able to support a wife. With all his eccentricity, he had many excellencies of character. His trusted friends and servants were objects of affection and consideration; but he was implacable when he was deceived or lost confidence. The will case occupied over three weeks. We have made several notices from our exchanges of it, but, we believe, in no instance gave a full and correct list of the lawyers engaged in the case. A friend furnishes us a complete list:

FOR THE WILL.—B. F. Moore, Raleigh; Q. R. Heath, Memphis, Tenn.; W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro; John Pool, Bertie; P. H. Winston, Windsor; Edward Conigland, Halifax; H. A. Gilliam, Edenton; Thos. H. Gilliam, Hertford.

AGAINST THE WILL.—Gov. Graham, Hillsboro; G. V. Bragg, Raleigh; Gov. Vance, Charlotte; Wm. Eaton Jr., Warrenton; W. F. Martin, Elizabeth City; J. W. Hinton, Norfolk, Va.; Wm. A. Moore, Edenton.

We repeat, that a brighter array of legal and forensic talent has been seldom brought together in this State on any case. The papers state that the counsel for the Will received each \$1000, and those against the will each \$600. We do not know the correctness of this. Whether correct or not, is certainly the business of no one but the parties concerned.

As we have said before, Col. J. W. Hinton, of Norfolk, intends publishing, for the special use of the profession, a full and authentic account of the evidence and the pleadings in this case. It is said that it will make a book of about 750 pages.—Raleigh Sentinel.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.—A correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel, who is now living at Little Rock, Arkansas, gives a more favorable account of the condition of affairs in that State than Radical papers usually allow to see the light. He says: "Political matters here are quiet, and I may say I find men here more radical than they are in Wisconsin. Politics is a secondary matter here, and it is well that it is so."

This country is in need of immigration—that kind of immigration that knows how to make the soil yield its full and adequate product. In fact all classes endowed with energy are wanted here. To all such I can say, come. Notwithstanding what you may have heard in regard to the difficulties in the country, I tell you frankly and honestly that no trouble need be apprehended. Here you will be safe, and the warm hand of welcome will be extended to all immigrants, of whatever nation or climate.—Law and order, I am happy to say, are observed.

DEAR SIR:—Perry Davis's Pain-Expeller, R. I. Dear Sir: During a residence of some ten years, as a missionary, in Asia and China, I found your Vegetable Pain-Expeller a most valuable remedy for that fearful scourge, the cholera, and in China, in administering the medicine, I found it most effectual to give a teaspoonful of the Pain-Expeller, in a gill of hot water sweetened with sugar; then after about fifteen minutes, begin to give a tablespoonful of the same mixture every minute until relief was obtained. Apply hot applications to the extremities. Bathe the stomach with the Pain-Expeller clear, and rub the limbs briskly. Of those who had the cholera, and took the medicine faithfully in the way stated above, eight out of the ten recovered. Truly yours, B. TELFORD.

ATTACKED WITH DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, OR CRAMP COLIC, don't delay the use of the Pain-Expeller. Beware of all Imitations. The Pain-Expeller is sold by all respectable drug stores throughout the United States and foreign countries. Prices—25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle. oct 2—w&tw4m

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