

ten, Granville, Nash, Johnston and Chatham.

Fifth District—Alamance, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Davidson, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Person, Stanly and Caswell.

Sixth District—Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, Wilkes and Alexander.

Seventh District—Ashe, Alleghany, Watauga, Yancey, Mitchell, McDowell, Burke, Caldwell, Buncombe, Cleveland, Polk, Henderson, Transylvania, Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee and Clay.

In each of which Districts, one person will be elected as Representatives to the Congress of the United States by the qualified electors of the District.

By command of Wm. M. Robbins, Ed. R. S. Canby, Louis V. Cary, A. J. A. G.

Whitman & Old North State.

BY HANES & BRUNER.

SALISBURY, N. C., APRIL 10 1867

For Our Government THE OLD CONSTITUTION

With its Various Amendments.

FOR GOVERNOR, THOMAS S. ASHE,

OF ANSON.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, EDWARD B. HALL,

OF NEW HANOVER.

FOR CONGRESS, Hon. Nathaniel Boyden,

OF ROWAN.

COUNTY CONSERVATIVE TICKET.

For the Senate, WM. M. ROBBINS, of Rowan,

For the House of Representatives, JOSEPH A. HAWKINS, ISAAC M. SHAVER,

For Sheriff, W. A. WALTON.

For Coroner, BENJ. F. FRALEY.

For Superior Court Clerk, A. JUDSON MASON.

For Register of Deeds, OBADIAH WOODSON.

For County Treasurer, JAMES S. McCUBBINS.

For County Surveyor, C. F. WAGGONER.

For County Commissioners—John J. Shaver, Paul Seaford, F. N. Luckey, John Dickey Johnson, D. A. Davis.

ELECTION TICKETS.

By an arrangement to secure election tickets to all the counties throughout the State, the counties of Catawba, McDowell, Burke, Caldwell, Rowan, Davie and Davidson, will be supplied from this office.

They will therefore please send us memoranda of their candidates, and tickets will be supplied to them free of cost.

MASS MEETING IN ROWAN.

We had a grand rally of the Conservatives yesterday. The town was crowded with decent looking white people, and quite a large number of well-behaving black men.

At 11 o'clock Town Hall was crowded with an attentive, wide-awake assemblage. It was an old time gathering. And on the platform were seen a number of honored and highly respected gentlemen, Gov. Graham the most notable of them all. There were five ministers of the Gospel, representing nearly as many Evangelical denominations, besides some of our most aged and venerated citizens. National flags displayed above them constituted the decoration for the occasion.

Gov. Graham was introduced and proceeded to address the people. Of course we shall not attempt to describe his address. It is sufficient to say that he most ably handled the Constitution now before the people for ratification or rejection, proving to a demonstration, that they should unhesitatingly reject it. He was listened to throughout with profound attention, and we have no doubt many honest minds were relieved of doubts on this most important subject.

Mr. Graham concluded his speech about 8 o'clock, and was followed in a short address, by our candidate for the State Senate, Mr. W. M. Robbins.

Besides reviewing portions of the Constitution not touched upon by Mr. Graham, Mr. Robbins told us of what he had seen, heard and felt since he had been out canvassing the county. He related some very interesting incidents—how he found one of the radical candidates reading Rodman's address, believing it to be the New Constitution, and how he surprised the poor fellow when he showed him his mistake.

But another will we attempt to report Mr. J. R. Robbins' speech: it was strong, convincing, rich and rare.

And thus the day passed, a decided success in attendance, speeches, attention, spirit and demonstration of opposition to the new Constitution. Roll on the ball.

POLICY.

We have among us many weak-kneed men who admit that the new constitution is a very bad one, and that under other circumstances they would oppose it, but who yet go for it as a matter of "policy." They profess to fear that if the people reject it something worse will befall them. We are disturbed by no such apprehensions. If the white people of the South will but unite in opposition to the new constitution and defeat them no attempt will be made to force upon them constitutions made and supported by the negroes alone. Negro suffrage can never be forced upon the white people but by the consent of a large number of themselves. This is evident from the debates on the Alabama bill, which bill, as it passed the House, we publish to-day. That bill only makes the new constitution a constitution of provisional government, and does not propose to admit the State under it until it shall be approved by a majority of the people of Alabama.

During the discussion of some of the amendments offered to it in the House, Mr. Bingham, one of the ablest leaders of the Radical party in Congress, said that he could never vote for the admission of Alabama so long as the people of the State were opposed to the constitution under which it was proposed to admit her. He said he was obliged to recognize the fact that this was a white man's government—that superior and inferior races could never be brought to live together in any government on terms of perfect equality—that whenever it was attempted the inferior race would go to the wall. He said, and said truly, that this was proved by all history—that in Europe the Celtic races had been compelled to succumb to their superiors, the Teutons, and such would be the case here if it were attempted to establish negro governments. He said that he did not expect much popularity for the congressional policy.

When men like Bingham begin to talk after this fashion it foreshadows the defeat of the congressional policy of the white people of the South are but true to themselves. The plain meaning of Bingham's language is that the Northern people will not sustain any party that attempts to force negro suffrage upon the people of the South. That is the reason that the project to declare the constitution of Alabama "ratified by a majority of the loyal voters" of that State, and admit her Senators and Representatives to their seats as soon as the Legislature elected under it shall have ratified the Howard Amendment, was abandoned. She must be left under a provisional government until a majority of her registered voters agree to accept of the constitution presented. If the Southern people will only remain firm in their opposition to negro suffrage, Northern sentiment will soon compel congress to change its policy and admit them on a white basis. If the Southern people consent to negro suffrage, the Northern people will not object, but if they do not consent it will never be forced upon them, and of this the evidence is accumulating every day.

THE MEETING ON THURSDAY NIGHT.

The Salisbury Conservative Club had a rousing meeting at McNeely's Hall, on Thursday night. The spacious hall was well filled by the citizens of the town and surrounding country. Many of Salisbury's fair daughters—and they are the fairest of the fair—graced the occasion with their presence. Col. H. C. Jones, Jr., of Charlotte, was the first speaker. He encouraged the audience for near one hour with a thrilling and eloquent speech which was frequently interrupted by rounds of applause. After Col. Jones had concluded, loud calls were made for Francis E. Shober, Esq., who responded in one of the most chaste, elegant and appropriate speeches to which we have ever listened. We hope he will pardon us for expressing our regret that who speaks so well speaks so seldom. After Mr. Shober had taken his seat, loud calls brought W. H. Bailey, Esq., to his feet. He said that he would not make a speech at so late an hour, and after such speakers as had preceded him. He, however, proceeded to address the audience for a few minutes in an animated strain which excited the utmost enthusiasm. Both he and Mr. Shober, like Col. Jones, were frequently applauded. At the close of Mr. Bailey's remarks, the club adjourned to meet again on next Tuesday night, when able speakers are expected to be present.

We learn that the enthusiasm which has been kindled here is rapidly spreading to the country. The cause is now largely in the ascendant in Old Rowan, and is gaining ground every day. Push on the column.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

The impeachment is progressing rapidly. Within the next thirty days it will, in all probability, be concluded. How it will terminate none can tell with certainty; the indications, however, are more favorable to the President than they have been. Many able lawyers among the Republican Senators seem to be determined to try the case, not as politicians, but as judges. If all of them could bring themselves to try it, thus the President's acquittal would be certain. And we have strong hopes that enough of them will prove themselves judges to defeat the politicians in the Senate and save the nation the disgraceful spectacle of the removal of its chief magistrate for political reasons, for this is a political and not a criminal prosecution.

LEFT FOR THE CANVASS.

Mr. HANNA, the senior editor of this paper, left here this morning for the purpose of canvassing Davidson county, in which he is the conservative candidate for the State Senate. His absence will doubtless be regretted by our readers, but we hope to have an editorial letter from him occasionally. He has been suffering for some days from an attack of chills, but we hope the excitement of the canvass will restore his usual health. He will not resume his editorial duties regularly again until after the election. The intelligence which we have from that County is of the most cheerful character, and we confidently predict that the conservatives will carry the county.

MR. BOYDEN ACCEPTS.

It will be seen from the card of Mr. Boyden, which appears in our columns to-day, that he accepts of the nomination tendered him by the Conservatives of the Sixth Congressional District. This will be most gratifying intelligence to the people of the District who will elect him by a large majority. We learn that he will address the people of Alexander at Taylorsville one day this week, it being the week of Alexander Superior Court. Next week he will address the people of Iredell at Statesville, it being the week of Iredell Superior Court.

We regret that Mr. Boyden's engagements will not permit him to canvass the District more thoroughly. But he is well known throughout the District, and is well known to be opposed to the new Constitution and to universal negro suffrage. He is also well known to be a conservative man, and never to have any affiliation with the Radical party. He will receive all the conservative votes in the District, and his name on the ticket will induce many to support it who have not been regarded as Conservatives heretofore.

TAXES.

Let the people remember that if the new Constitution is adopted the taxes will be four times as great as they were in 1860. Let them remember further that the amount of taxable property in the State is about one-fourth of what it was in 1860. Slave property, Bank stocks and Railroad stocks have been swept away or become worthless. Real estate has depreciated in value at least one half. If four times the amount of taxes must be collected from one fourth of the amount of property, what will be the increased amount of taxes which that property will pay in proportion to its value in 1860?

Solve this question, you men who will have the taxes to pay, and you will be astounded at the answer. Let us solve it. To do so we will assume a case. Suppose that in 1860, one hundred dollars worth of property paid the sum of one dollar. That would have been twenty-five cents, or one fourth of a dollar, on every twenty-five dollars worth of property. Now, solving this question by the rule of proportion, we must suppose that this twenty-five dollars worth of property will have to pay the sum of four dollars in taxes, under the new Constitution for the same value of property as much to be paid while the amount of property in value is but one fourth of what it was then. If, then, twenty-five dollars worth of property paid a tax of one-fourth of a dollar in 1860, what will be the rate of increase if the same amount must pay a tax of four dollars in 1867? The answer is at hand. It requires just sixteen quarters of a dollar to make four dollars, so that the taxes under the new Constitution, should it be adopted, will be just SIXTEEN times as great in proportion to the value of the property taxed as it was in 1860. And taxation being *ad valorem* it will bear just as hard upon the man who owns nothing but his house hold property, as it will upon the man of estate. Everything will be taxed equally in proportion to its value, and all will suffer equally. Think of this and save yourselves from burdens which you cannot bear, by voting down the new Constitution.

WE MUST ADOPT THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

We must adopt the New Constitution, say the Radicals, or we will never be admitted into the Union—this alone will secure our admission. There is not a word of truth in it. The reconstruction acts do not require us to make any such Constitution as this. The only point on which those acts decided anything to the State convention was the suffrage question. They required that universal suffrage should be incorporated into the new constitution, and they required no other changes in our old system. Has the convention carried out the requirements of congress, and nothing more? No. It has proceeded radically to change the whole structure of our State Government, and to provide for a new codification of

the laws of the State as to make them conform to its prevailing ideas. No Western Territory ever made half the changes in its laws and institutions on entering the Union as a State as the convention has made in that of the old State of North Carolina.

We grant that in order to gain admission for our Senators and Representatives under the Reconstruction Acts it was necessary to have made suffrage impartial between the races. But nothing more. Congress did not require that our whole judicial system should be changed—that we should have five judges of the Supreme Court instead of three, and two judges of the Superior Courts instead of eight. Neither did congress require that the other new offices should be created which have been done. Neither did it require a recognition of the equality of the races as has been done. It only required that the negro should be invested with the privilege of the elective franchise, not that he should be made eligible to office, as has been done. Neither did it require that negroes and whites should be mixed indiscriminately in the jury box as is provided for in the new constitution.

So it is quite evident that the advocates of the new constitution are left without even the argument that its adoption is necessary for the admission of our Senators and Representatives. If the new constitution should be rejected, as we have no doubt it will, congress will no doubt require modifications and amendments to be made, and that it be submitted to the people again in a much less objectionable form. This is all that the people need to fear as a consequence of its rejection.

DAVIE COUNTY.

A letter from this county assures us that Maj. Robbins will get the support of the whole Conservative party. The old incumbent of the county offices have been nominated, and all being ready, Davie is stripped and ready for the fight. Mr. Robbins will commence a series of speeches there on the 14th. With the help of the whole-souled and indomitable white men of Davie, radicalism will be cleaned out of the county.

This same letter informs us that Morning announced there some days ago, that being one of the Registrars of Rowan, he could not canvass the county, but had engaged Tourgee to do it for him. We apprehend that Tourgee will not come to the scratch, and that if he does, he will not stand more than one fire, but will incontinently slide out.

REGISTER! REGISTER!!

The Registrars of the County now have their books open to register all who are entitled to it. We have heard of a good many in the country who have not yet been enrolled, and trust that all will avail themselves of this last opportunity to do so.

A GOOD IDEA.—The white men of Rowan are roused and rousing. They seem to put forth all their strength to defeat the Radical Constitution, and to this end we have heard that at one precinct they have laid off to go to the polls on the 21st, with three days rations and otherwise duly equipped; and camp on the ground for a three days service. If the conservative white men of the State will determine the suggestion and act with like determination, they will carry the State by 30,000 majority.

REV. PROF. YORK.—This gentleman is in the city with a view of teaching classes in Grammar and Logic. A rare opportunity is thus afforded to young persons, whose time or means is limited, to gain a thorough knowledge of their vernacular tongue. His lectures on Logic give the most entire satisfaction. Professional men who have not studied the science thoroughly should embrace this opportunity of probing it to the bottom, as it is done with great ease and in incredibly quick time. The Prof. guarantees satisfaction to all who will favor him with a trial.

Lecture at McNeely's Hall, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. A treat is expected. All are invited.

Smoke House Robbery.—The burglars who robbed Mr. J. M. Horn's smoke-house on Sunday night last, have since been discovered, arrested and committed to jail. They were negroes, Bob Todd and Jim Lowery. They were discovered and arrested by colored deputy policemen.

POSTPONED.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the sale of the valuable lands belonging to the estate of R. W. Griffith, deceased has been postponed to the Monday of May Court, it being the first Monday in the month, when it will take place at the Court House door in Salisbury. This is very valuable property, and persons wishing to invest in real estate would do well to attend the sale.

A STEAM ENGINE.—Mr. Lewis Brown, of this place, has just completed a beautiful working model of a steam engine. It is of a triple power to drive a sewing machine, or anything of that kind, and to some such purpose it was designed. As a piece of mechanism it is highly creditable to the builder. And now, if Mr. Brown can build an engine of this size, what is to hinder him from building a ten-horse, or a twenty-horse power.

DAVIDSON SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn that the case of the State vs. W. P. Henderson was continued by the prosecution, until the next term of the court, and Henderson allowed to resume the practice of the law in the meantime.

Letter from the Hon. William A. Graham.

HILLSBORO, April 1st, 1867. Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 20th ult., inviting me to visit Rutherford and address the people on the issues pending in the approaching election, arrived here during my absence from home; and since my return, with an anxious desire to accept, I have delayed an answer until this time, hoping that it might be in my power to do so, and to appoint a day.

But I regret to inform you that appointments have been already made for me, which, with a few engagements of business, will consume the time till the days of election.

I beg the people of Rutherford and the adjacent counties to believe that there is no part of the population of the State with whom I should take greater interest in conferring on the present state of the country, than themselves; and if time permitted, I should not feel at liberty to decline a compliance with their wishes. The convention, called under the authority of Congress, and which has sent out a proposed constitution for the consideration of the people, has been very sparing in its allowance of time. With an injunction in the Act, that no less than thirty days should be given, the convention by its action, would appear to have understood this as an intimation, that no more than thirty days should be permitted for the deliberations of the people, on an instrument, which this body was more than sixty days in framing, and which if carried into effect, will make a revolution in almost every essential feature of the State government. The Convention of 1835, called by the people of the State under an act of their Legislature, and which proposed a few amendments of the old Constitution, allowed four months (from July to November) for the examination of those amendments by the people, before they were required to vote on their ratification or rejection. Such was the example of Macoz, Gaston and their great competers; such was their care and anxiety that the constitution, the fundamental law, in all its parts, should have the approval of the sober sense of the people, and if not approved, that their work should be rejected. And had the recent convention sprung from the people, as did that; had a majority of its members been in sympathy with and dependent on the communities they professed to represent; had they expected to be governed by the regulations and to bear the burthen they were making provision to impose on others, a like extension of time, and regard for the deliberate sense of the people, might have been expected from them. But, instead of being the servants of the people in the ordinary sense of popular representatives of the whites, who have always exercised the powers of government heretofore, they were far more the servants of that majority in Congress which called the convention into being, upon a basis of constituency never authorized by the governing authority of the State, and more solicitous of approbation in that quarter, than among the free white people at home. But as if to complicate affairs and confuse the popular mind, each elector in addition to voting for or against the constitution, is required at the same time, to vote for some forty or more officers under the State government and for members of the Legislature and Representatives in Congress. A negative vote in this condition of the matter is prompted, not only as a rebuke for the denial of time necessary for a proper understanding of the changes proposed, as well as to cut off the many new, unnecessary and expensive offices it is sought to establish.

On looking into the Constitution offered for adoption, the objections are so numerous and decisive, that it is impossible to particularize them all in the brief space of a letter. I am gratified to see that this task is being well performed in the discussion of the public press and orally. I beg leave to bring to your attention one of three objections, which, so far as I know, has not been publicly commented on.

Article VI, section 2, reads as follows: "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide from time to time registration of all electors, and no person shall be allowed to vote without registration, or to register without first taking an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith."

Here is a provision which deprives every citizen of the State of his birthright as an elector, until he shall re-establish his title to it by an oath, and that an oath which no conscientious man can take. No person shall be allowed to vote without registration, nor be registered, without first taking an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith. When was an oath of any kind ever before required as a qualification for voting? Men who were appointed to office and were required to take part in administering the Government in any of its departments were very properly required to take an oath of office, as well as the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State; but no oath was ever required of an elector as a condition of his right to vote. As the natives of the State arrived at years of majority, they acquired the right to vote on paying a trifling tax, as they became competent to make a contract, by mere age and nature; and thousands upon thousands of them have lived and died without ever taking any oath, unless called to testify in a Court of Justice. It was in this sense, that our people rejoiced in the idea, so opportunely expressed by St. Paul on a memorable occasion, that they were "freed-born." This Constitution proposes that hereafter they shall only acquire this privilege by being sworn. If the oath were

merely to support the Constitution of the State and of the United States, which would be an innovation, and a multiplication of oaths, to the detriment of religion and morality, there would be no objection to it in point of conscience. But to require every citizen of all the States, to require a man to be sworn to support all the laws of the United States and of the State? Laws are public or private, criminal or civil, and in this country, constitutional or unconstitutional. The statutes of the United States, independent of the laws of nations, including common law and equity, as adopted by the Constitution or by acts of Congress, fill more than a dozen heavy volumes; and the laws of the State, embracing the common law of England in law and equity, are far more voluminous. Either in the study of a learned profession for a life time. Yet every man, as a condition of the elective franchise, is to take a wholesale oath to support all the laws of both these Governments. Who will swear that he will never break the peace, no matter on what provocation, that he will always keep his fence five feet high in crop season, that he will never break a contract or trespass on the lands of his neighbor, or by cutting a riding switch? Who ought to be required to swear to any such nonsense? In what respect will such "being most solemn appeals to Almighty God as the Omnipotent Witness of truth and the just and Omnipotent Avenger of falsehood,"—in what respect will oaths be held among a people, who will bring them into ridicule and contempt, by swearing as this Constitution requires? Will it not be true, as affirmed in one of the veto messages of the President, that we have been humiliated to degradation and then laughed at for the quietude of the submission?

I have not leisure to pursue this topic, nor to notice the numerous other objections to the document sent forth for the consideration of the people; its extravagance of expenditure, its heavy exactions in the way of taxation, its changes in our judicial system, multiplication of offices, &c. &c.

My most earnest recommendation is to reject it. I am, Gentlemen, with great respect, Your Obedt. Servt., W. A. GRAHAM. Messrs. Jos. L. Carson, Z. L. Deek, T. P. Erwin, W. H. Miller, &c., committee.

Tax Notice!

The following statement shows the amount of taxes that it is estimated that the people will have to pay for the year 1867 if the proposed new Constitution should be adopted:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Total: \$3,866,000.

It will thus be seen that if the New Constitution should be ratified, the people will be required to pay in one year a tax amounting to THREE MILLIONS EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The Taxes as far as can be learned from the Treasurer's report and other official sources, both County and State, during the past year amounted to about eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars—(\$870,000.) So that the tax to be levied year by year under the New Constitution will amount to more than FOUR TIMES as much as ever levied before.

The means now existing to pay this enormously increased taxation, it is considered will not be more than twenty-five per cent. or one-fourth of what it was formerly— as the slave property is no longer a source of taxation. The Poll Tax cannot be applied toward the ordinary taxes of government but is EXPRESSLY devoted by the proposed Constitution to education and charity. The Rail Road and Banking Property has so depreciated as to afford but a small tax, and the lands have greatly de-

preciated in value and the industrial resources of the State greatly crippled. Such being the case, it is easily seen that the property holder will, in proportion to what he owns, and the former taxes, be required to pay SIXTEEN times as much tax as he ever paid before.

To illustrate:—If \$1000 of property formerly paid tax to the amount of \$10, and one-fourth of that property is required to pay four times as much tax or \$40; then as one-fourth of that property would formerly have paid \$2.50 and is now required to pay \$40, it is evident that as \$40 is sixteen times \$2.50 our property holders will be required to pay SIXTEEN TIMES as much TAX as ever before the War, and a fraction over, as only round numbers have been assumed; for eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars will go into three millions eight hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars four times and nearly one-half over. So that the tax payer's property will be CONFISCATED under the plausible pretext of guaranteeing the faith of the State! A far more galling confiscation than that once proposed and now abandoned, which only proposed to confiscate property exceeding in value five thousand dollars.

Will you vote for the confiscation of your own lands? IF NOT, VOTE DOWN THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

A RADICAL CANDIDATE.

We learn that not long since, one of the nominees of the Radical Party to represent this county in the Legislature, believing or hoping that he had discovered a gold mine on his premises, applied to a freedman by the name of Governor Crowell, a miner by trade, with a view to engaging his services for the purpose of investigating the matter. "Gov." was willing to work for one dollar a day and board himself, which the candidate thought exorbitant, but which he finally concluded to give, as "Gov." went to work and continued working for several hours in the gold and rain until he was interrupted by the candidate, who wished to know how he had voted at the last election. "Gov." replied that he had voted the Republican ticket. Whereupon the nominee drove him from his premises, declaring that he would give employment to no person who voted that ticket. This mean white man now has the unblushing effrontery to ask the negroes to vote for him at the approaching election. We tell the negroes to beware of such false, hypocritical friends, who, while they are willing to make use of them for the purpose of advancing their own selfish political aspirations, yet were never known, and we are well persuaded never will be known to befriended one of them in hour of need.

NEW REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The following is the Union Republican Ticket brought out by the Raleigh Register, and to which allusion was made on Saturday:

Executive Ticket. For Governor, Daniel E. Goodloe; for Lieutenant-Governor, Wm B. Ouz; for Secretary of State, R. W. Bell; for Treasurer, Kemp P. Battle; for Auditor, S. W. Burdick; for Superintendent of Public Works, W. H. Bagley; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Serina Mendenhall; for Attorney General, Lewis P. Olds.

Judicial Ticket. For Supreme Court Judges, B. M. Parrish, Wm H. Battle, E. G. Roade, B. E. Moore and Nathaniel Boyden. For Superior Court Judges: first district, David A. Barnes; second district, E. J. Warren; third district, Wm T. Faircloth; fourth district, D. B. Baker; fifth district, Ralph Buxton; sixth district, R. B. Gilliam; seventh district, Samuel R. Jackson; eighth district, Francis E. Shober; ninth district, Wm M. Shipp; tenth district, Anderson Mitchell; eleventh district, John L. Bailey; twelfth district, Clinton A. Cilly.

Congressional Ticket. 1st District, Dr. Wm Nicholson, 2d Jos A. Hoadrick, 3d Wm H. Worth, 4th B. Hendrick, 5th G. Lusk, 6th R. H. Hooper, 7th, Col. E. H. Jones.

The New Governors of Virginia. Richmond, April 7, P. M.—Gen. H. H. Wells this morning took the oath of office as the Governor of Virginia and returned upon his duties.