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NEW SERIES.]

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THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.

History of King Theodore—Origin of the War.

King Theodore or Theodore of Abyssinia, with whose name and recent history every reader of newspapers throughout the world has become familiar in consequence of his war with England, has been the subject of the telegraph. The original name of Theodore was Dejazmach Kasal. He was born of humble parentage in Qaunt on the borders of Western Amhara, and was educated in a convent, in which he was placed under restraint by his mother. He escaped from the convent to his uncle, Dejazmach Camfo, a noted rebel, with whom he imbibed a taste for warfare, and eventually became ruler of a large portion of Abyssinia. Naturally ambitious and politic, he succeeded in enlarging his authority steadily at the expense of his neighbors, especially in 1853, when he felt himself strong enough to formally claim the throne of all Abyssinia, and he was crowned as such by the Abuna Salama, the head of the Abyssinian Church. His reign soon proved to be the most effective Abyssinia had ever had. As soon as he came into power his attention was directed to the importance of being on terms of friendship with the government which rules India, and which has established itself in the neighboring stronghold of Aden. He, therefore, resolved to assert the rights assumed to him by virtue of the treaty made between Great Britain and Abyssinia in the year 1849, and ratified in 1852, in which it was stipulated that each State should receive ambassadors from the other.

Mr. Plowden, who had been for many years English Consul at Massowah, although not an accredited agent to Abyssinia, went to that country with presents for the people in authority, and remained during a war which broke out at the accession of Theodore. Unfortunately Mr. Plowden, who had succeeded in winning the favor of the Emperor to a large extent, was killed, and his successor, Mr. Cameron, was soon after his arrival in 1862, told by the king, that he desired to carry out the above mentioned treaty; he even wrote an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, asking permission to send an embassy to London. Although the letter reached England in February, 1863, it remained unanswered, and the supposition is that this circumstance, together with a quarrel with Mr. Store, a missionary, who, in a book on Abyssinia, had spoken disrespectfully of the king, and who had remonstrated against the slaying to death of two interpreters, roused the king's temper, and a year after having dispatched the unanswered letter, he sent armed forces on the missionary station, seized the missionaries, and put them in chains. He also cast Mr. Cameron in prison, and had him executed eventually to an Abyssinian soldier. Great excitement prevailed in England on the arrival of the news of this outrage against British subjects; but in consideration of an expedition having to undergo very heavy hardships in such a warm climate, it was deemed best by the English Government to use diplomacy in its efforts to have the prisoners released.

It was not until the second half of August 1865, that Mr. Rassam, an Asiatic by birth, was sent on a special mission to the Abyssinian potentate, and was received on his arrival in February, 1866, in a truly magnificent style, the release of the prisoners being at once ordered by the king. But the hope thus raised was soon to be disappointed, for when Mr. Rassam and the other prisoners were just on the point of taking leave of the Emperor, they were put under arrest and notified that they would have to remain in the country as State guests until an answer could be obtained to another letter which the king was going to write to the Queen. Hypocrisy, falsehood and non-decency seem to have taken a prominent part in the character of King Theodore, while he, in an unctuous letter to the Queen, ostensibly attributed the detention of Mr. Rassam to his wish of consulting with him in what way the friendly relations of the English and Abyssinian monarchies might be best extended, he treated the prisoners with leniency only for a short period, and soon used rigorous measures towards them. As a reason for his change of conduct, he afterward gave an alleged report that English French and Turkish troops were on their way to invade Abyssinia.

Theodore's letter was conveyed to England by Mr. Fied, a German missionary, who was also the bearer of a letter from Mr. Rassam, in which he requested that English artisans be sent to engage in the Abyssinian service. The English Government engaged some artisans for the service, and having sent them to the coast of Abyssinia, notified the king that they would enter his territory if he would previously liberate the captives. The condition being not complied with, the artisans returned to England. After exhausting all diplomatic resources to obtain from Theodore the release of the captives, the

English government last year declared war against Theodore. The war was chiefly to be carried on with the troops, European and native, which in India had become accustomed to the hot climate. The first English troops made their appearance in October, 1867, but it was not until the close of the year that the whole of the army arrived. The expedition was commanded by General Sir Robert Napier, heretofore Commanding-General at Bombay. Under him acted as commanders of divisions, Sir Charles Staveley and Colonel Malcolm, while Colonel Hewitson commanded the cavalry.

The distance from Massowah, the landing place of the troops, to Magdala, the capital of Theodore, is about 300 miles. The English had to overcome great difficulties, but they have overcome them remarkably easily. King Theodore gradually retiring before the English, without risking a battle until he reached his capital. Then, as the cables in our issue of this morning inform us, he made a stand and fought bravely for his crown, but in vain; he was defeated, the capital captured and the king himself slain. King Theodore was, on the whole, the greatest ruler Abyssinia has ever had; even according to English accounts, he excelled in all many pursuits, and his general manner was polite and engaging. Had he avoided this foolish quarrel with England, and proceeded on the way of reform which he entered upon in the beginning of his reign, it would probably have played an important part in the political regeneration of Eastern Africa.

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO? How does the Editor of the Standard regard the people of North Carolina? In his paper of the 2d instant? How can any man, and especially Mr. Holden, attempt to threaten a man with such a Union record as that owned by Mr. Boyden? No man's record in North Carolina or at Washington is better known. No man labored more constantly or more assiduously than he did to prevent secession, and when secession came and the great body of his political friends, on account of the proclamation of President Lincoln calling for troops, abandoned the principles of the Bell and Everett party in 1860, Mr. Boyden maintained them and continued to do so throughout the war, and never for a day hesitated in avowing his attachment to the Union. He, as all know, maintained his consistency during the whole war, and has been a steadfast advocate of reconstruction. He refused to endorse the proclamation of Gov. Vance in 1864, which in the latter gentleman's opinion, was a terrible offense. Indeed, did not almost every decent and intelligent man in the State refuse to do so? An inspection of the returns of that election will show.

Again: Every unprejudiced and respectable person knows full well that Mr. Boyden was in favor of reconstruction under the recent Acts of Congress, and publicly advised everybody to vote for a Convention. He also advised the people against any attempt to oppose the doing of the late Convention, until their action was made public, when he publicly and repeatedly declared his opposition to the new Constitution, because, as he explained, that instrument did not meet the requirements of the Reconstruction Acts. Mr. Boyden also declared in all his public speeches that no man was more anxious than himself for reconstruction, and that if the Convention had stopped at what the acts of Congress required, there would have been no warmer advice of the ratification of the Constitution, and that his opposition to it was founded wholly upon the great fundamental alterations in the Constitution that were in no way connected with the Congressional plan of Reconstruction. Mr. Boyden's consistent Unionism was well known at Washington during the war, and it is a fact well known to Mr. Helper and others, that President Lincoln had determined to appoint Mr. Boyden Provisional Governor of North Carolina, and but for the assassin's bullet, instigated by W. W. Holden, North Carolina would have gone back into the Union in 1865, under the wise statesmanship of Mr. Boyden.—Raleigh Register.

An Ordinance for the submission of the Constitution to the people and the election of certain officers.

Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, That the Constitution adopted by this Convention be submitted for ratification, to the voters of this State, registered and qualified, as provided by the acts of Congress known as the Reconstruction Laws, on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of April, 1868. The vote on said Constitution shall be "For the Constitution" and "Against the Constitution." The said election shall be held at the places and under the regulations to be prescribed by the Commanding General of this military district, and the returns made to him as directed by law.

Sec. 2. An election shall be held at the same time and place as the ratification of the Constitution, for Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly, and for all State and County officers, who are to be elected by the people under this Constitution.

Sec. 3. An election for members of the United States Congress shall be held in each Congressional District, as now established, at the same time and place as the election for ratification of the Constitution. Said election shall be conducted by the same persons and under the same regulations as before mentioned in this or-

diannes. The returns shall be made to the President of this Convention, who shall give the persons chosen certificates of election.

Sec. 4. The Commanding General of this Military District is requested to enforce this ordinance.

Sec. 5. The President of this Convention is hereby directed to forward a certified copy of this ordinance to the Commanding General of this Military District.

Ratified this 17th day of March, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed) CALVIN J. COWLES,
President Constitution Convention in N. Carolina.

GEN. F. P. BLAIR.—The Norfolk Journal has the following in regard to this distinguished soldier and civilian:

Another name has been mentioned in connection with the Democratic leadership—a statesman and a soldier, upon whom a compromise may be effected in the event of a damaging contest between the Pendleton and Hancock clans. We refer to Gen. F. P. Blair, of Missouri. As an original free-soiler, he would conciliate that sentiment in the great Northwest, where the Germans do most abound. As an old-time Democrat, brought up at the feet of Cass, his name would rally the thousands of "Old Hickory" men who have not affiliated of late with the Copperhead Democracy. As a distinguished volunteer soldier, he would effect Grant's popularity with the regular army.

But, especially, as a well known champion of the great American idea that "this is a white man's country, and must so continue," we think Gen. Blair would achieve for us what we need—success.

The Southern people and the Democratic party could not be charged with disloyalty to the Union, with hankering after slavery, or with undue attachment to the dead issue of secession, if they were to nominate for the Presidency a soldier who volunteered to fight for the Union, and a member of that family which, of all others in this country, has proved its devotion to freedom and nationality.

ROBERT RIDGEWAY, Esq., has written a stirring letter in reply to an invitation tendered him by the citizens of Lynchburg to make a public speech in that place previous to his removal to New York. We give one paragraph:

"But gentlemen how gloomy soever may be our surroundings now, there is yet a silver lining to the cloud suspended over us in the auspicious and cheering fact that the mutterings of a signal and decisive revolution among the people of the Northern States are already distinctly audible; and, if I mistake not, the gale that sweeps from the North in November next will bring to us all the welcome assurance of deliverance and peace. It is simply impossible that in any country where intelligence is diffused, and where the ballot is free, such an arrogant, malignant, unprincipled and reckless political organization as the Radical party can long exist. It has effected untold mischief in the past, and it will doubtless survive long enough to accomplish much more. But if truth and justice are still realities on earth, it will, in my judgment, soon pass away, pursued by the scorn and detestation of good men the world over, and embalmied in the execrations of history forever."

THE NEGROES AS VOTERS.—It is doubtful whether a State now in the Union would not to-day repudiate colored suffrage by an overwhelming majority were the question submitted. There is, therefore, good reason why the Southern States so universally resist the Republican plans of reconstruction. If the comparatively few colored citizens of Connecticut are unfit to vote, so must be the thousands and thousands in the Carolinas, if Michigan and Minnesota, Ohio and Pennsylvania, cannot control the action of their handful of these unfortunate people at the ballot box, and so must exclude them altogether, what can Alabama and Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, do with their swarming at the polls in myriads?—Parker Pillsbury.

THE SALEM RAILROAD.—A friend at Salem, in a business letter, alludes to the Railroad chartered by the Convention to run from some point on the North Carolina Road to the town of Salem, and says: "We are determined to build this road. There is an enterprise and energy connected with it that would surprise you, and which, with the means at our command, will ensure its success."

The citizens of Greensboro' having resolved to grade the road to the Forsythe line (in accordance with a proposition from the Salem people) it is understood that the road will run from Greensboro' to Salem.—Charlotte Democrat.

A man in New Hampshire crawled a quarter of a mile in satisfaction of an election bet.

The Georgia Election.

Augusta, April 30, P. M.—One hundred and nine counties give Bullock 7,684 majority.

NOT HARMONIOUS.

We regret to see that the Northern Democracy are not as thoroughly united as they should be in this trying crisis.—General Halpine declares, in behalf of the War Democrats, that they will not support a "Copperhead" for the Presidency, while Mr. Vallandigham, as the representative of the Peace Democrats, says to the War Democrats of the Marble-Halpine school that they only waste breath and paper and ink if they imagine their threats, or their vows, or their oaths, meet with anything but contempt from the more than a million of actual, positive, unconverted and undeniable peace men in the West and the border States South.

All this means that the War Democrats will not support Pendleton and that the Copperheads will not support Seymour or Hancock.

Now, isn't this a pretty piece of business for the Northern Democrats to be engaged in? At a time when all should be harmony they are sowing the seeds of discord and disruption simply because each faction is too greedy after the spoils of office.

This division of sentiment is a good thing for the Radicals. Grant makes his "Havanna" with increased relish as he watches the progress of these unfortunate breaches in the Democratic ranks for he knows that without it he will never occupy the Presidential chair, or wear a crown.—Morning Star.

ard. He made some inaudible remarks, for which he was called to order.

The tariff question was introduced.—Pike wanted free trade for ship building materials.

Eldridge asked if free trade was good for New England ship builders, why it was not good for the Western laborers.

After a long discussion somewhat jocular in character, but showing considerable sectional animosity, the resolution passed 32 to 30.

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Stevens' bill is as follows:

"Whereas, the people of Arkansas, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled an act to provide for the more effectual government of the rebel States, passed March 2nd 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, framed and adopted a Constitution of a State government, which is Republican in form, and the Legislature of said State has duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the 39th Congress, and known as Article XIV.

Therefore, be it enacted, that the State of Arkansas be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union, upon the following fundamental conditions:

That the Constitution of Arkansas shall never be so amended or changed so as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote, who are entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now punished at common law, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

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Washington, May 7, P. M.—It is stated that adjournment to Monday was at the instance of Chase who desired time to reflect on the proper manner of putting the questions.

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Charleston, May 7, P. M.—Gen. Canby has issued an order postponing the meeting of the Legislature, which had been fixed for the 13th inst., until Congress shall have approved the new Constitution.

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Mr. Boutwell having said in his speech that there was in the Southern heavens a spot across which no plan or body of any sort moved, and that the earth ought to upheave itself and send him to this desolate region for punishment, Mr. Everts thus takes down the other Massachusetts flogging.

"I may as conveniently at this point as afterwards, pay some attention to the astronomical punishment which the learned and honorable Manager (Mr. Boutwell) thinks should be applied to this novel case of impeachment. Cicero I think it is who says that a lawyer should know everything, for, sooner or later, there is no fact in history, in science, or in human knowledge, that will not come into play in his argument. Profoundly sensible of my ignorance, being devoted to a profession which sharpens and does not enlarge the mind, I can admire without envying the superior knowledge evinced by the honorable Manager."

But, nevertheless, while some of his colleagues were paying attention to an unoccupied and unappropriated land on the surface of the seas, Mr. Manager Boutwell, more ambitious and discovered an untempered and appropriated region in the skies [Laughter], reserved, he would have us think, in the final councils of the Almighty, as a place of punishment for convicted and deposed American Presidents! [Laughter.] Now, at first I thought that his mind had become so enlarged that it was not sharp enough to observe that the Constitution had limited the punishment [Laughter]; but, on reflection, I saw that he was as legal and logical as he was ambitious and astronomical; for the Constitution had said "removal of office," and has put no limit to the distance of removal.—[Great laughter.] So, without shed-

ding a drop of his blood, or taking a penny of his property, or ironing his limbs, he is sentenced to removal from office and transportation to the skies. [Laughter.] This is the great undertaking; and if the learned Manager can only get over the obstacles of the laws of nature, the Constitution won't stand in his way. [Laughter.] I can think of no method but that of a convulsion of the earth that should project the deposed President to this infinitely distant space; but a shock of nature of so vast an energy and so great a result might unsettle even the so firm members of Congress. [Laughter.]

How shall we accomplish it? Why, in the first place, nobody knows when that space is but the learned Manager himself [Laughter], and he is the necessary deputy to execute the judgment of the court. Let it, then, be provided that in the case of your sentence of deposition and removal from office, the honorable the astronomical Manager shall take into his own hands the execution of the sentence. With the President made fast to his broad and strong shoulders, and having already essayed the flight by imagination, better prepared to execute it in form—taking the advantage of ladders, as far as ladders would go, to the top of this high capital, and springing then with his feet the Goddess of Liberty, let him set out upon his flight [laughter], while the House of Congress and all the people of the United States shall shout: "Sit star ad astra!" [Laughter, loud and long continued.] Here an oppressive doubt strikes me. How will the Manager get back? How, when he gets beyond the power of gravitation to restore him, will he get back? And so ambitious a wing as his could never stoop to a downward flight! No doubt as he passes the expense that famous question of Cralye, by which he points out the littleness of human affairs, "What thinks Boots of them, as he leads his hunting dogs over the zenith in their leash of sidereal fire?" will occur to the Managers. What, indeed would Boots think of this new constellation [laughter] looming through space, beyond the power of Congress to send for persons and papers?—[Laughter.] Who shall return, and how decide in the contest there begun, in this new revolution thus established? Who shall decide which is the sun and which is the moon?—Who shall determine—the only scientific test—which reflects the hardest upon the other? [Laughter.]

THE WOODPECKER'S FORESIGHT.

The woodpecker in California is a storer of acorns. The tree he selects is invariably of the pine tribe. He bores several holes, differing slightly in size, at the fall of the year, and then flies away, in many instances to a long distance, and returns with an acorn, which he immediately sets about adjusting to one of the holes prepared for its reception, which will hold it tightly in its position. But he does not eat the acorn, for, as a rule, he is not vegetarian. His object in storing away the acorn exhibits foresight, and knowledge of results more akin to reason than to instinct. The succeeding winter the acorn remains intact, but becoming saturated with rain, is predisposed to decay, when it is attacked by maggots who seem to delight in this special food. It is then that the woodpecker reaps the harvest his wisdom has provided, at a time when, the ground being covered with snow, he would experience a difficulty, otherwise, in obtaining suitable or palatable food. It is a subject of speculation why the red wood cedar or the sugar pine is invariably selected. It is not probable that the insect, the most dainty to the woodpecker's taste, frequents only the outside of two trees; but true it is, that in Calaveras, Mariposa, and other districts of California, trees of this kind may be frequently seen covered all over their trunks with acorns, when there is not an oak tree within several miles.—A. B. Barton.

GEN. LEE AND EX-GOVERNOR LETCHER.

The editor of the Lynchburg News being a fellow passenger with these gentlemen on their late visit to this city, says of them, in a letter to his paper:

"Gen. Lee received the salutations and respectful compliments of many of his friends, not only in Lynchburg, but at all points along the route. These he received with that unruffled dignity and graceful politeness which have ever distinguished him, and he seemed to pay with equanimity, if not with cheerfulness, the penalty of greatness.

Gen. Lee deprecates the sobriety of political feeling now so rife in the land, and is disposed to believe that more moderation and prudence in

the expression of opinion, and less bitterness in the denunciation of political opponents, would conduce more to the speedy settlement of the vexed questions which now agitate the country. He, however, studiously avoids political discussions, and with rare discretion affords no room for cavil to the enemies of the South.

Governor Letcher is as jovial and entertaining as usual. He feels a deep interest in the election soon to be held, but by the terms of his parole is prohibited from taking any active part in the canvass. He was placed under obligation, as he says, "to go home, attend to his own business, and keep quiet, and he means to observe faithfully the agreement then and there made." It is much to be regretted that in the coming conflict, Virginia is to be deprived of the services of this gallant and zealous soldier, whose name is dear even to those who heretofore have been his implacable political enemies.

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st of May, 1868.

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

5 per cent. bonds	\$215,947,400 00
6 per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	8,688,241 80
6 per cent. bonds 1861,	283,677,200 00
6 per cent. 6-20 bonds	1,442,065,450 00
Navy Pension Fund	13,000,000 00
	\$1,963,378,291 80

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

6 per cent. bonds	23,982,000 00
3-year Compound Interest Notes	44,573,680 00
3-year 7-30 Notes	163,490,250 00
3 per cent. Certificates	28,330,000 00
	\$69,375,930 00

MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.

3 year 7-30 Notes, due Aug. 15, 1867.	1,075,900 00
Compound Interest Notes, matured June 10, July 15, August 15, October 15, December 15, '67.	4,745,280 00
Bonds, Texas indemnity	250,000 00
Treasury Notes, acts July 17, 1861, and prior thereto,	155,461 64
Bonds, April 15, 1862,	6,000 00
Treasury Notes, March 3, 1863,	616,192 00
Temporary Loan, Certificates of Indebtedness	1,032,400 00
	18,000 00
	7,965,383 64

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

U. S. Notes	366,144,787 00
Fractional Currency	32,460,489 94
Gold Certificates of Deposit	19,397,000 00
	407,983,116 94
Total debt, currency, coins,	2,639,612,622 38
Amount in Treasury, currency,	105,909,658 00
Amount in Treasury, currency,	32,174,136 82
	139,083,794 82
Amount of debt less cash in Treasury,	2,500,528,827 56

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department on 1st of May, 1868.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A comparison of the above statement with that for the previous month, shows that the debt bearing coin interest has increased \$18,927,450. The debt bearing currency interest has decreased \$21,390,700. The matured debt not presented for payment has decreased \$1,131,100. The debt bearing no interest increased \$1,477,540. The total debt has decreased \$2,106,716, while the debt less cash in the Treasury has decreased \$18,680,859 80.

Anna Dickinson, the eloquent, has poured out a few of the vials of her wrath on the devoted head of Gen. Grant. She don't believe in the leader-tongued General. She thinks he is not sound on the negro issue, and that the smoke of his cigar should not be mistaken for the halo of popularity. In this she is little more than half right. Of his unmanly conduct and gross pervasions in relation to cabinet affairs the Dickinsons deposit salt on salt. Such tribes do not trouble her; but to be silent on the negro question—that is the great offense. Hear Anna:

The Radical party cannot live upon the memory of its good deeds. Your works in the past won't save you. You Radicals think the unpopular necessity of putting the black race forward. You want to cover up the negro with Grant.

Unless you give the Northern a ballot you won't get the negroes South.

ard. He made some inaudible remarks, for which he was called to order.

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But, nevertheless, while some of his colleagues were paying attention to an unoccupied and unappropriated land on the surface of the seas, Mr. Manager Boutwell, more ambitious and discovered an untempered and appropriated region in the skies [Laughter], reserved, he would have us think, in the final councils of the Almighty, as a place of punishment for convicted and deposed American Presidents! [Laughter.] Now, at first I thought that his mind had become so enlarged that it was not sharp enough to observe that the Constitution had limited the punishment [Laughter]; but, on reflection, I saw that he was as legal and logical as he was ambitious and astronomical; for the Constitution had said "removal of office," and has put no limit to the distance of removal.—[Great laughter.] So, without shed-

ding a drop of his blood, or taking a penny of his property, or ironing his limbs, he is sentenced to removal from office and transportation to the skies. [Laughter.] This is the great undertaking; and if the learned Manager can only get over the obstacles of the laws of nature, the Constitution won't stand in his way. [Laughter.] I can think of no method but that of a convulsion of the earth that should project the deposed President to this infinitely distant space; but a shock of nature of so vast an energy and so great a result might unsettle even the so firm members of Congress. [Laughter.]

How shall we accomplish it? Why, in the first place, nobody knows when that space is but the learned Manager himself [Laughter], and he is the necessary deputy to execute the judgment of the court. Let it, then, be provided that in the case of your sentence of deposition and removal from office, the honorable the astronomical Manager shall take into his own hands the execution of the sentence. With the President made fast to his broad and strong shoulders, and having already essayed the flight by imagination, better prepared to execute it in form—taking the advantage of ladders, as far as ladders would go, to the top of this high capital, and springing then with his feet the Goddess of Liberty, let him set out upon his flight [laughter], while the House of Congress and all the people of the United States shall shout: "Sit star ad astra!" [Laughter, loud and long continued.] Here an oppressive doubt strikes me. How will the Manager get back? How, when he gets beyond the power of gravitation to restore him, will he get back? And so ambitious a wing as his could never stoop to a downward flight! No doubt as he passes the expense that famous question of Cralye, by which he points out the littleness of human affairs, "What thinks Boots of them, as he leads his hunting dogs over the zenith in their leash of sidereal fire?" will occur to the Managers. What, indeed would Boots think of this new constellation [laughter] looming through space, beyond the power of Congress to send for persons and papers?—[Laughter.] Who shall return, and how decide in the contest there begun, in this new revolution thus established? Who shall decide which is the sun and which is the moon?—Who shall determine—the only scientific test—which reflects the hardest upon the other? [Laughter.]

THE WOODPECKER'S FORESIGHT.

The woodpecker in California is a storer of acorns. The tree he selects is invariably of the pine tribe. He bores several holes, differing slightly in size, at the fall of the year, and then flies away, in many instances to a long distance, and returns with an acorn, which he immediately sets about adjusting to one of the holes prepared for its reception, which will hold it tightly in its position. But he does not eat the acorn, for, as a rule, he is not vegetarian. His object in storing away the acorn exhibits foresight, and knowledge of results more akin to reason than to instinct. The succeeding winter the acorn remains intact, but becoming saturated with rain, is predisposed to decay, when it is attacked by maggots who seem to delight in this special food. It is then that the woodpecker reaps the harvest his wisdom has provided, at a time when, the ground being covered with snow, he would experience a difficulty, otherwise, in obtaining suitable or palatable food. It is a subject of speculation why the red wood cedar or the sugar pine is invariably selected. It is not probable that the insect, the most dainty to the woodpecker's taste, frequents only the outside of two trees; but true it is, that in Calaveras, Mariposa, and other districts of California, trees of this kind may be frequently seen covered all over their trunks with acorns, when there is not an oak tree within several miles.—A. B. Barton.

GEN. LEE AND EX-GOVERNOR LETCHER.

The editor of the Lynchburg News being a fellow passenger with these gentlemen on their late visit to this city, says of them, in a letter to his paper:

"Gen. Lee received the salutations and respectful compliments of many of his friends, not only in Lynchburg, but at all points along the route. These he received with that unruffled dignity and graceful politeness which have ever distinguished him, and he seemed to pay with equanimity, if not with cheerfulness, the penalty of greatness.

Gen. Lee deprecates the sobriety of political feeling now so rife in the land, and is disposed to believe that more moderation and prudence in

the expression of opinion, and less bitterness in the denunciation of political opponents, would conduce more to the speedy settlement of the vexed questions which now agitate the country. He, however, studiously avoids political discussions, and with rare discretion affords no room for cavil to the enemies of the South.

Governor Letcher is as jovial and entertaining as usual. He feels a deep interest in the election soon to be held, but by the terms of his parole is prohibited from taking any active part in the canvass. He was placed under obligation, as he says, "to go home, attend to his own business, and keep quiet, and he means to observe faithfully the agreement then and there made." It is much to be regretted that in the coming conflict, Virginia is to be deprived of the services of this gallant and zealous soldier, whose name is dear even to those who heretofore have been his implacable political enemies.

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st of May, 1868.

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

5 per cent. bonds	\$215,947,400 00
6 per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	8,688,241 80
6 per cent. bonds 1861,	283,677,200 00
6 per cent. 6-20 bonds	1,442,065,450 00
Navy Pension Fund	13,000,000 00
	\$1,963,378,291 80

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

6 per cent. bonds	23,982,000 00
3-year Compound Interest Notes	44,573,680 00
3-year 7-30 Notes	163,490,250 00
3 per cent. Certificates	28,330,000 00
	\$69,375,930 00

MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.

3 year 7-30 Notes, due Aug. 15, 1867.	1,075,900 00
Compound Interest Notes, matured June 10, July 15, August 15, October 15, December 15, '67.	4,745,280 00
Bonds, Texas indemnity	250,000 00
Treasury Notes, acts July 17, 1861, and prior thereto,	155,461 64
Bonds, April 15, 1862,	6,000 00
Treasury Notes, March 3, 1863,	616,192 00
Temporary Loan, Certificates of Indebtedness	1,032,400 00
	18,000 00
	7,965,383 64

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

U. S. Notes	366,144,787 00
Fractional Currency	32,460,489 94
Gold Certificates of Deposit	19,397,000 00
	407,983,116 94
Total debt, currency, coins,	2,639,612,622 38
Amount in Treasury, currency,	105,909,658 00
Amount in Treasury, currency,	32,174,136 82
	139,083,794 82
Amount of debt less cash in Treasury,	2,500,528,827 56

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department on 1st of May, 1868.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A comparison of the above statement with that for the previous month, shows that the debt bearing coin interest has increased \$18,927,450. The debt bearing currency interest has decreased \$21,390,700. The matured debt not presented for payment has decreased \$1,131,100. The debt bearing no interest increased \$1,477,540. The total debt has decreased \$2,106,716, while the debt less cash in the Treasury has decreased \$18,680,859 80.

Anna Dickinson, the eloquent, has poured out a few of the vials of her wrath on the devoted head of Gen. Grant. She don't believe in the leader-tongued General. She thinks he is not sound on the negro issue, and that the smoke of his cigar should not be mistaken for the halo of popularity. In this she is little more than half right. Of his unmanly conduct and gross pervasions in relation to cabinet affairs the Dickinsons deposit salt on salt. Such tribes do not trouble her; but to be silent on the negro question—that is the great offense. Hear Anna:

The Radical party cannot live upon the memory of its good deeds. Your works in the past won't save you. You Radicals think the unpopular necessity of putting the black race forward. You want to cover up the negro with Grant.

Unless you give the Northern a ballot you won't get the negroes South.