

The last pillar of the vast fabric, erected by the genius and cemented by the blood of the heroes of '76, was torn down and its fragments scattered to the winds, never more to be re-erected, when the House of Representatives, by a vote of 109 to 55, passed the Bill, handing one third of the people of this Country, over to the tender mercy of Military Dictators.

The provisions of this atrocious measure are so antagonistic to every principle of republican government—so grossly in violation of all the rights and interests of eight millions of citizens of this Country, as to mark with the distinctness of "the hand writing on the wall" the point to which, the headlong fury and thirst for vengeance on the part of Northern Jacobins has brought the late Republic.

The whole civilized world will view with abhorrence and stand aghast, in this enlightened age, at the barbarity of men, who substitute for law the caprice of an officer, who abolish the decision of a Judge for the more speedy action of a drum-head court-martial; who wantonly trample upon the freedom of speech, the press and right of free assembly; who, denying the right of the people to bear arms, sacrilegiously abrogated the inestimable privilege of trial by a Jury of one's peers; who laugh with scorn and derision at the grand prerogative of the Executive Head of the Nation and trample under foot the authority and influence of the Supreme Court; who, under the garb of legitimate power boldly announce and carry out the rankest treason.

Such is declared to be the will and resolve of a body, in whose hands now rests the destiny and future prospects of the Country.

The hopes, so sanguinely entertained by many among us of a speedy and amicable reconstruction, are thus dashed to the ground, and black, gloomy despair has usurped its place.

Not a ray of hope or light pierces the ominous darkness enveloping our future, which is sadly proven by the general stagnation of every kind of business, reported from every portion of the Country, a sure indication of the coming storm.

While the slightest prospect remained to the Southern people of even a ghost of justice being meted out to them by their Northern oppressors, enterprise and energy pervaded all ranks and classes, which was rapidly making green the waste places, caused by the four years desolating strife; but now satisfied of the uselessness of any further action on their part, a general apathy has seized them and despondency reigns supreme.

With the passage of this Bill, perishes the last hope of the friends of constitutional liberty on this continent, for while ignoring the rights of the South, it strikes a fatal blow at the few remnants of freedom still retained by the North, and prepares the way for the complete overthrow of the present form of Government, and the substitution of an irresponsible dynasty in its stead.

As for ourselves, it matters little how soon the change is effected. Any chance of an escape from the present galling despotism exercised over us would be most welcome, and in this instance, the grand lottery of life might place the reins of power in the hands of one, who, for the sake of his own advancement and security would hold the scales of Justice evenly balanced between the two sections.

Since writing the above, the Senate has refused to concur in the adoption of this Bill in its original shape, and has passed another, but little better. We are still placed under strict military rule, with the power of appointment of officers resting with the President. Sentence of death requires the President's approval and the habeas corpus is not suspended beyond, that all interference of the State authority with military authority is nullified.

previous to the date of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for election of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and when said State, by a vote of its legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14, and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted thereon on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State.

From the *National Intelligencer* of Monday, one of the oldest and best informed Journals of the country, we copy the following, as giving a more correct insight into the political situation, than any thing we could probably offer.

"We confess to relief from a heavy weight of depression by the action of the Senate yesterday upon reconstruction. Not that we are in favor of its bill in the abstract, or to its provisions in detail; yet as an alternative to the bloody demonstrations in legislation of the House, it goes to the latter as an admonition. In the respect that it forever consigns, as we suppose, to utter darkness the hideous House bill to establish negro supremacy over whites in Louisiana, which would infallibly instigate the initiation of St. Domingo horrors, lighting up the lurid flames of wholesale butchery, burning, rapacity, and all other forms of crime, we are thankful for the action of the Senate. Nothing less than this can be said in view of the horror that seized upon all good men of tolerable intelligence, reason and humanity upon the announcement of the passage, by an almost unanimous party vote, of a measure that so thoroughly and shamelessly illustrated the abjectness of servility to the behests of rancorous dictators of party, and chilled the very currents of heart and soul by its brutal requirements.

"We will not despair, will not cease to hope for legislative action that may lead to an adjustment which will bring that reconciliation and restoration of fraternal and political relations that might set the ship of state once more on the voyage of an assured prosperity.

"The Senate bill is now before the House, and there is yet opportunity to improve upon it. To this end, time should be had for the response of the country through the press, and for calm consideration by every legislator, under the obligation of his solemn oath, and his unqualified responsibility, in respect to the dire necessity at this time for acts and duties in the direction of an exalted spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism. Whether the national legislature acts in this way or not, we invoke upon the part of the South a continuance of disposition to await the consummation of events here, and until then to calmly consider them in consistency with their generally expressed view to bear with fortitude the afflictions that may be imposed, and to determine in the end in accordance with a full sense of what all things considered, comports with honor, principle and policy.

We notice that our exchanges along the line of the Rail Road, are loud in their praises of the excellence of the fitting up, and general arrangements of the eating car, a new idea, just introduced on the road by the efficient and popular superintendent.

We notice also, that parties interested in the road—stockholders—are opposed to running such a car over the road. As for ourselves we see nothing commendatory in this thing, and we set it down as another of the impracticabilities of the times.

We therefore condemn the restaurant car, and question the propriety, all things considered, of its introduction. It looks like a monopolous spirit on the part of the railroad managers, and is in truth nothing short of a monopoly.

A similar action on the part of the other railroads connecting at Goldsboro' must inevitably break down the hotels at that point, and prove the destruction of other similar and necessary institutions throughout the country, and we reckon, first class hotel accommodations, as vastly preferable, to the conveniences of a travelling restaurant. We alluded last week to the dilapidated and worn out passenger coach used on the Branch from this point to Rocky Mt. and it seems to us that an enterprising and accommodating spirit on the part of the management, would have suggested the placing of a respectable coach on this portion of the road, before going so far in other, and unnecessary directions.

Congress has various "investigating" committees at work; but the one that is investigating frauds at New York has met with an accident—the peculiarly "sharp" citizens of that place having stolen a great part of the evidence which has been taken. The committee, however, intended to call the witnesses over again, and will "investigate" as vigorously as ever.

Congressional Summary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.
In the Senate the Judiciary Committee reported a bill regarding appeals. It removes limitation in cases arising in the rebellious States, and extends the time a year from the passage of the act. A bill was introduced providing for the removal to the District Court any case of over \$500 when one of the parties live in the unrepresented States.

Mr. Williams moved to take up Stevens' bill. Mr. Sumner hoped that the Louisiana bill would take precedence. Mr. Wade favored both, and was indifferent which came first. Stevens' bill was read. Mr. Williams withdrew his amendment, fearing that it would endanger the bill. He hoped it would reach a vote to-morrow night.

Mr. Johnson offered Williams' amendment, which is known as Blaine's amendment.

Mr. Stewart regretted Williams' change of mind. He would not vote for it unless amended. Did not care if he stood alone. He would not vote for a bill having no escape for the people of the South.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend Blaine's amendment by giving equal rights in professions, schools, &c., to all classes. He favored the bill as it came from the House, but amended, he desired this addition. He regarded the battle for impartial suffrage as fought and won.

Mr. Howard objected because the amendment acknowledged the validity of the State governments. Mr. Williams moved a recess until 7 o'clock, which was agreed to. In the House, the bounty bill was resumed. Its provisions exclude prisoners who joined the Federal army. In the course of the debate the West was arrayed against New England and considerable bitterness was exhibited. An amendment, providing the discussion, was defeated 74 to 85 the bill then passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.
The proceedings in the Senate were very scattering on Blaine's amendment.

Many amendments were offered. The point on which the Republicans split is the Confederate vote. All favor the black vote, but some seem to abhor the idea of disfranchising the whites and placing the States at the mercy of the blacks. Others are determined to disfranchise the Confederates as a punishment, and others because they fear their influence and votes will be dangerous to the country.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Doan little said the South would not accept universal suffrage, but would prefer military rule.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill declaring the amendment ratified and a part of the Constitution.

Stevens' bill was resumed. Mr. Doan said it was a declaration of war against the States. Mr. Doolittle closed at 4 1/2 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.
Sherman's substitute, which is Blaine's amendment, passed the Senate at 6 o'clock, by a vote of 29 to 10.

The bill will meet with serious opposition in the House. Several Republicans, including Stevens and Brandegee, are indignant that the President should appoint the officers, and approve the death sentence, and that the Federal courts should be allowed to issue writs of habeas corpus. The friends of the bill apprehend a veto from the President, and that the bolters will defeat the entire measure.

Three Democratic Senators voted nay on the motion to substitute Sherman's bill for Stevens'—Messrs. Saulsbury, Buckalew and Davis.

An amendment which proposed that all punishment made under Sherman's substitute, should be according to law, was defeated—yeas 8, nays 29.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.
A resolution was offered declaring that the President was only empowered to pardon after conviction and that pardons herebefore granted were null and void.—Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Bingham made a bitter hit at Stevens, showing that there was not a single feature of the bill which was not at one time or other favored by the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, favored the bill. After further argument, Mr. Blaine demanded the previous question. Seconded—78 to 64.

A motion that the whole subject be laid on the table, was negatived—40 to 119.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—SENATE.—The action of the House on Sherman's bill was reported.

Mr. Williams moved that the Senate insist on its amendment.

Mr. Conness objected. He thought it too important to entrust to committees of the two Houses was a fundamental one. A conference committee could give no further light on it. The result in the House arose from bad faith on the part of the friends of the measure. He was in favor of laying it on the table and taking up the Louisiana bill, and apply it to all the Southern States.

Mr. Howard said there should be no compromising or trafficking on such an important matter.

Mr. Sherman held that they could not reconcile the House without abandoning the principles of the bill. That the opposition came from the extreme sides—one holding that the States were now entitled to representation, and the other that it was too liberal.

Mr. Howard said that the President did not shrink from acting if the bill reached him.

Mr. Pomeroy repeated the belief that it could not become a law this session, either by force or otherwise.

Mr. Wade thought the matter was too grave to entrust to a committee at this stage of the session. He preferred beginning the matter again in a bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—SENATE.—The bill was resumed. Mr. Sherman's bill came up. A motion to lay it on the table was made.

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Mr. Stevens' Bill.

The following is a copy of the bill reported by the Joint Committee on Reconstruction by Mr. Stevens, as it passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday:

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE MORE EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT OF THE UNREPRESENTED STATES.

WHEREAS the pretended State governments of the late so-called Confederate States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were set up without the authority of Congress and without the sanction of the people; and whereas, said pretended governments afford no adequate protection for life or property, but encourage and encourage lawlessness and crime; and whereas, it is necessary that the United States as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the General of each of said districts to command each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier-General, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid, to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may employ all military and naval forces at his disposal, and to try offenders, or when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, anything in the Constitution and laws of any of the so-called Confederate States to the contrary notwithstanding; and all legislative or judicial proceedings or processes to prevent or control the proceedings of said military tribunals, and all interference by said pretended State governments with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be void and of no effect.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the courts and judicial officers of the United States shall not be permitted to exercise jurisdiction in behalf of persons in military custody, except in cases in which the person is held to answer only for a crime or crimes exclusively within the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States within said military districts, and indictable therein, or unless some commissioned officer on duty in the district wherein the person is detained shall desire upon said person a writ of habeas corpus, or information as to the cause and circumstances of the alleged detention, and that he believes the same to be wrongful; and further, that he believes that the detention is in violation of good faith and in violation of justice, and that he is authorized to issue a writ of habeas corpus, or information as to the cause and circumstances of the alleged detention, and that he believes the same to be wrongful; and further, that he believes that the detention is in violation of good faith and in violation of justice, and that he is authorized to issue a writ of habeas corpus, or information as to the cause and circumstances of the alleged detention, and that he believes the same to be wrongful; 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