WM. A. HEARNE, } EDITORS.

"THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. IS OUR ONLY GOVERNMENT, AND IN ITS HONOR AND GLORY. MUST WE FIND OURS." THURSDAY, - - - FEBRUARY 21, 1867.

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-united, when the House of Representatives, by a vote of 109 to 55, passed the Bill, handing one third of tender mercy of Military Satraps.

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 offer. the part of Northern Jacobins has brought the late Republic.

The whole civilized world will view with abhorence and stand aghast, in this enlightened age, at the barbarity of men, who substitute for law the caprice of an officer, who abolish the action of a drum-head court-martial; of speech, the press and right of free assemblage; who, denying the right of the people to bear arms, sacrilegiously abrogated the inestimable privelige of trial by a Jury of one's peers; who 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 trea-

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 ghest of justice being meted out to them by their energy pervaded all ranks and classes, waste places, caused by the four years desolating strife; but now satisfied of the uselessness of any further action 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 's effected. Any 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 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 Presidents approval and the habeas corpus is necessary directions.

not suspended beyond, that all interference of the State authority with military authority is nullified.

It also provides, that when the people is investigating frauds at New York has measures to this bill. of any one of the said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the "sharp" citizens of that place having and afterwards uttered his usual bitterness cable will soon begin. United States, in all respects framed by a stolen a great part of the evidence against the President and Southern peoconvention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one vears old and upward, of whatever race, vears old and upward, of whatever race, and will "investigate" as over again, and will be again.

THE WEEKLY SOUTHERNER. 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 majoriy of the persons voting on the question of ra ification who are qualified as electors for de'egates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; 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 representathe people of this Country, over to the tion in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on | me t. their taking the oath prescribed by law, The provisions of this atrocious and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in

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

"We confess to relief from a heavy weight of depression by the action of the o'clock, when he expected the Senate to Senate yesterday upon reconstruction. - sit till the bill was passed. abstract, or to its provissions in detail : sumed. Its provisions exclude prisioners yet as an alternative to the bloody demon- who joined the Federal army. In the goes to the latter as an admonition,

"In the respect that it forever consigns, is we suppose, to uiter darkness the hid- ment provoking the discussion, was dedecision of a Judge for the more speedy eous House bill to establish negro supre- feated 74 to 85 the bill then passed. macy over whites in Louisiana, which would infallibly instigate the initiation of the bounties range from two hundred and who wantonly trample upon the freedom St. Domingo horrors, lighting up the lu- fifty to six hundred millions. rid flames of wholesale butchery, burning, apacity, and all other forms of crime, we are thankful for the action of the Senate | ate were very scattering on Blaine's Nothing less than this can be said in amendment. laugh with scorn and derision at the vote, of a measure that so thoroughly franchising the whites and placing the grand prerogative of the Executive and shamelessly illustrated the aljectness States at the mercy of the blacks. O ha

"We will not despair, will not cease to In the course of the debate, Mr. Dooreconciliation and restoration of frater- tary rule nal and political relations that might set of an assured prosperity.

"The Senate bill is now before the House, and there is yet opportunity to should be had for the response of the closed at 41 o'clocd. consideration by every legislator, under Senate a recess. the obligation of his solemn oath, and his unquestioned responsibility, in respect to the dire necessity at this time for acts and ly Blaine's amendment, passed the Sens duties in the direction of an oxalted spirit ate this morning at six o'clock, by a vote of self-acrificing patriotism. Whether of 29 to 10. sense of what, all things considered, com- ters will defeat the entire measure. ports with honor, principal and policy.

We notice that our exchanges along the line of the Rail Road, are loud in Northern oppressors, enterprise and their praises of the excellence of the fiting up, and general arrangements of which was rapidly making green the the eating car, a new idea, just intropopular superintendent.

on their part, a general apathy has ed in the road-stockholders-are opposed to running such a car over the road. As for ourselves we see nothing recommendatory in this thing, and we cabilities 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 destrucchance of an escape from the present tion of other similar and necessary ingalling despotism exercised over us stitutions 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 of this Bill in its original shape, and 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 unne-

> committees at work; but the one that feat of the Congressional reconstruction pleted their arrangements with the govmet with an accident—the peculiarly usurped the power of a future Congress, Portugal, so that the work of laying the

Congressional Summary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. In the Senate the Judiciary Committee reported a bill regarding appeals. It testion Committee moves limitation in cases arising in 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 laid on the table, was negatived-40 to the unrepresented States. Mr. Williams moved to take up Stev-

en's bill. Mr. Sumner hoped that the Louisiana bill would take precedence. Mr. Wade favored both, and was indif-

ferent 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-mor

row night. Mr. Johnson offered Williams' amend ment, which is known as Blaine's amend-

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 no bill leaving no escape for the people of the South.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend Blaine's amendment by giving equal rights in pro fessions, schools, &c, to all classes. He favored the bil as it came from the House but if 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

Not that we are in favor of its bill in the In the Hou e, the bounty bill was restrations in legi-lation of the House, it couse of the debate the West was arrayed against New England and considerable bitterness was exhibited. An amend-The estimates of money required to pay

> WASHINGTON, Feb 16. Senate .- The proceedings in the Sen-

view of the horror that seized upon all good | Many amendments were offered. The men of tolerable intelligence, reason and point on which the Republicans split is the humanity upon the announcement of the Confederate vote. All favor the black vote, passage, by an almost unanimous party but some seem to abhor the idea of disof servility to the behests of rancorous ers are d termined to disfrancise the Condictators of party, and chilled the very federates as a punishment, and others becurrents of heart and soul by its brutal re- cause they fear their influence and votes will be dangerous to the country.

hope for legislative action that may lead little said the South would not accept to an adjustment which will bring that universal suffrage, but would prefer mili-Mr. Wilson introduced a bill declaring

Constitution. Mr. Doolittle said it was a declaration

improve upon it. To this end, time of war against ten States. Mr. Doolittle country through the press, and for calm Mr. Saulsbury took the floor, and the

> Washington, Feb. 17. Sherman's substitute, which is substan

the national legislature acts in this way | The bill will meet with serious opposi or not, we invoke upon the part of the tion in the House. Several Republica s, South a continuance of disposition to including Stevens and Brandegee, are in await the consummation of events here, dignant that the President should appoint and until then to calmly consider them in the officers, and approve the death senconsistence with their generally express tence, and that the F-deral c urts should sed view to bear with fortitule the inflic- be allowed to issue writs of habeas cor tions that may be imposed, and to deters pus. The friends of the bill apprehend a mine in the end in accordance with a full veto from the President, and that the bol

> Three Democratic Senators voted nay on the motion to substitute Sherman's bill for Steven's-Messrs. Saulsbury,

Buckalew and Davis. An amendment which proposed that all punishments made under Sherman's sub stitute, should be according to law, was defeated-ayes 8, noes 29.

House.—The concurrent resolutions of the New York Legislature, approving the duced on the road by the efficient and District of Columbia suffrage bill, were presentd; also the alleged corruption of members, involving the honor of the We notice also, that parties interest- House, and promising not to do certain things if the President changed his policy, embracing who the members were, who carried messages between them and the President, were referred to a select com-

Two and a quarter millions of dollars set it down as another of the impracti- were appropriated for the revenue cutter

Four millions eight hundred thousand dollars were appr priated for river harbor improvements. The South only gets \$200,000 for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi.

A bill providing for a President in case of vacancy, was passed. First, pro tem, the President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House, then the Judge of the Supreme Court to succeed.

W ASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

A resolution was offered declaring that he President was only empowered to pardon after conviction and that pardons neretofore granted was null and void .-Beferred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Committee on the District of Coumbia was instructed to report a bill prolibiting the sale of liquor in the District Sherman's substitute was next consid-

sked for a committee of conference. Mr. Boutwell spoke in opposition to Sherman's substitute, and complained that the bill gave more power to the Pres-

the Orrs and Pi kenses. any one who may dare engaged in it. and risk than that of the Britis compas We entrust rebels with the work of re- ny. That there is but little danger of construction of which we are a afraid or failure in this respect is evident from the incapable.

he saw in it universal amnesty and uni-versal suffrage. He did not understand this line will be that if one section of the language if it did not enfranceise every cable is broken the others are not render-Congress has various "investigating" language if it did not entrancers every rebel in the South. He preferred the de related their arrangements with the gays

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 Reconstruc-

Mr. Schenet, of Ohio, favored the bill. After futher argument, Mr. Blaine de- day : manded the previous ques ion. Seconded

-78 to 64. A motion that the whole subject be

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—SENATE.—The action of the House on Sherman's bill was reported. Mr. Williams moved that the Senate in-

sist on its amendment. Mr Conness objected. He thought it too important to entrust to committees of conference, that difference between 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 Louisiania bill, and apply it to all the

Southern States. Mr. Howard said there should be no compromising or trafficing on such an

important matter. Mr. Sherman keld that they could not position came from the extreme sidesone holding that the States were now enthat it was too liberal.

dent would shrink from acting if the bill reached him.

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

stage of the session. He preferred begin-Mr. Fessenden. Mr. Walle said Fessen- which he is assigned. den's course being silent here a d then going to the house to try to defect the bill, might be honorable, but he (Wade) did not like it.

House.-The gallenes were full and erowded.

Mr. Banks introduced a resolution al lowing a national vessel to carry contributions of clothing and provisions to the destitute of the South. Mr. Spalding objected, less debate should

lay the whole matter on the table was I st. | na's f r hat purpose, anything in the Con-

Bl ine are the committee.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the enure of office bill was adopt the ship of state once more on the voyage the amendment ratified and a part of the ed-113 to 40. It includes cabinet offi-

PASSAGE OF THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE BILL BY THE TECNESSEE LEGISLATURE -The Nashville Usion and Dispatch thus describes the tassage of the Senate negro suffrage bilby the House of Representaives of the Tennessee Legislature last

The gallerits were crowded with ne

roes, while all the vacant seats in the

House were filled with spectators, ladi -

and gentlemin the interesting occasion had called together. The vote went on The clerk called each name clearly and distinctly, and the response of "aye" or "no" was given the same way. The end of the roll was at length reached. The vote was cointed and the Specker announced the esult-affirmative 38, n. gative 25. The bill was passed, and thousands of negres were by the House at 4 o'clock made cit zens, and hal given the power of he funchise law, the highest right that belongs to man in a republican government. When the vote was announced the scene that followed beggars descrips tion. Loudand vociferous yells tollowed. repeated and prolonged. Men clapped their hands, stamped their feet, and hal loed and thered, till the very walls of visions. the capital aid its fluted columns, massive as they are, seemed to tremble. The Cincinnati fazette correspondent gushed over in the xub rance of his feelings, and swu g his hat round his head and cheered mos lustily; while those who favored the masure kept up the cheering; the negroes it the galleries caught the in fection, and samped, clapped their hands and yelled ala tremendous rate, on the event youchsting to them more privileges than are exended by any State in th North. The grand capitol had never witnessed such a scene before, and few such scenes ejer transpired in any capitol where men d dignity had convened for grave and important purposes. It was enough to call the dead Stricklann from his cofined nehe in the wall, and give him the power of Samson to tear down the pillows of he capitol, and send the noble edifice timbling upon the heads of those who dared thus permit its rude desecration. The usurpation was consummated, and tavial jests and loud buzzas rang out from the capital building, where the vestige of Tennessee's constitutional liberty was struck down. The event will not be forgotten nor will the undignified

scenes following its consummation. ANOTHER ATLANTIC CABLE -The public have for some time been aware of a project to lay another ocean cable tetween this country and Europe. The line is to start from some point on our coast-say at Cape Charles-running thence to the Bermuda Islands, from that point to the Azores, and finally landing at Lisbon, in id-nt and functions of reconstruction to Portugal. The company have made their also right. rebels. We ought to remove from the re- | contracts for a cable of superior construct construction business in South Carolina, tion and material. It is claimed that the laying of the line between the points men Magrath's bill leaves a work open to tioned involves much less labor, expense

fact that established companies agree to Mr. Stokes opposed the bill, because complete the work, taking the responsiernments in authority in the islands form-

Mr. Stevens' Bill.

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

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE MORE EFFI-

gally established: therefore,

Be it enacted by the S nate and House was ended the fifth district.

shed, all disturb is of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunnals to take jurisdics tion of and to try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to Sherman's bill came up. A motion to organize military commissions or tribusion. Messri Stevens, Shellabarger, and tended State g vernments with the exer-

shall be void and of no effect,

cers as among those whom the President | States shall not usue writs of habeas corpus in behalf of persons in military custody, except in cases in which the person is held to a swer only for a crime or crimes exclusively within the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States within sai. military districts, and indictable therein, or unless some commissioned officer on duty in the district wherein the person is has knowledge or information as the cause a d circums ances of the alleg d deten that the endorsed position is pr ferred in ymous letters were read. good fai h and in fu herince of jes ice, and not to injure or delay the punishment of crime. All persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act s all b tried without unnecessary deay, and no couel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted Sec 5 And be it further enacted. That no sentence of any military commission or tribu al hereby authorized, affecing the life and liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws

> PRESIDENT SWAIN'S LECTURE .- At the solicitation of friends of the University, President Swain delivered a Lecture in the House of Commons, on Saturday n gh last, to an appreciative and interested aud ence, The Senate bad agreed to a night session, but after considering a few private bills adjourned to hear the Lec-

It embraced a very succint but neces sarily brief history of this venerable institution, b ginning with its incipiency when the State Convention incorporated in the Constitution the requisition upon the Gene al Assemb y to inaugurate and sustain one or m re Universities. The founders and payrons of it. It had been the pride of the State through all its stag s, Jersey Senstors, who had been sent for had sent out large numbers of men who had contributed largely in all sections to the progress and giory of the country .-The University, with pride and pl asure, had, to the extent of its means educated free of cost, numbers of young men who had done honor, and in doing this, she had more than temuserated the State for all it had done for the University. She had been prosperous-then all were proud of her; but now embarrassed by causes Bright, Esq., Corresponding Secretary beyond her con rol, she needed belp, and the Legislature had extended help, but not to the extent of her necessities. It had New York, that the Commission gave granted her the Agricultural scrip-that orders on the 11th inst., for the pu-University in consideration of the interest best white or mixed, to be shipped from

We are not prepared to give such an account of the Lecture as we desired. It the end. - Ral. Sentinel

tion of negroes from Georgia to Missis-The total cost of the Central Park, expresses itself gratified at this news, and re-assuring us that its aims are

Foreign Intelligence.

permitted to be made public by the Government, it is not ser.o is, and will so in CHENT GOVERNMENT OF THE INSURREC. fixed to Kerry and Cork counties. The ing to allow negroes to sit on juries or telegraph wires are, however, admitted to WHEREAS, the pretended State govern be cut in all directions. There appears to nents of the late so-called Confederate be two bodies of insurgents One of them terms, as being a step backward, and States of Virginia, North Carolina, Geor is said to be about eight hundred strong, Governor Brownlow has been notified gia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, and to have marched toward Killarny un- that this halting in the rapid "march Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas opposed by the British forces. The other of progress" will not do. were set up without the authority of Con- b dy, pursued by a command under Cologress and without the sanction of the nel Worsford, had taken refuge in a woods. people; and whereas, said pretended gov | The pursuing force was too small to folernments afford no adequate protection low them, but waited for reinforcements, for life or property, but countenance and with the design of surrounding the woods encourage lawlessless and crime; and capturing the insurgents. It is anand whereas, it is necessary that nounced in Parliament that the authoripeace and good ord r should be enforced tes in Ireland hal assured the Govern- are offered at the lowest cash prices. in said so-called States until loy I and ment that the rs ng was totally stoped, republican State governments can be le- and the lates despatches say that the ins rgents had dispersed, a d the outbreak

of Repres ntatives of the United States of The Emperor Napoleon, in his spe ch America in Congress assembled, That said at the opening of the French Legislative A against me will please present them late so-called Confederate States shall be Chamber derivered s me oracular senten- for immediate settlement. d vided into military districts and made ces on the condition of affairs in almost subject to the military authority of the all quarters of the world. In the events reconcile the House without abandoning U ited States as hereinafter prescribed, that have transpired in Europe during he principles of the bill. That the op- and for that purpose Virginia shall con- the year to sees " almost the fulfilling of stitute the first district; North Carolina the great Napoleonic idea to u ite all the one holding that the States were now en- and South Carolina the second district; great homogenous nations heretofore settiled to representation, and the other Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third parated." Events in Germany and Italy district; Mississippi and Arkansas the have paved the way to it, but do not dis-Mr. Hendricks did not think the Presi- fourth district, and Louisiana and Texas | turb France. The great work undertaken in Mexico, " to raise an ancient Empire," Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That failed through an "inauspicious occurt shall be the duty of the General of the rence of circumstances" With regard army to assign to the command of each of to the Eastern question, the Emperor pro said districts an officer of the army, not poses that the great powers act in concert Mr. Wade thought the matter was too below the rank of Brigadier General, and to satisfy the C ristians, protect the rights grave to entrust to a committee at this to detail a sufficient military force to enable of the Porte, and prevent complications. such officer to perform his duties and en | The settlement of the Roman question has ning the matter again. In alluding to force his authority within the district to placed the Pope "in a new phase," in which he is to be ses ained by his own SEC 3. And be it further enacted, That strength and the veneration of the great it's all be the duty of each officer as powers, who will "sustain his temporal signed as aforesaid, to protect all persons power against demagogues." Finally, the in their rights of per on and property, to Emperor is assured that the peace of the suppress insured ion, disorder and vio- world is not to be disturbed, and "is sure them. Send fifty or seventy-five cents and ence, and to punish, or cause to be puns of the present and confident of the future.'

Passage of the Bankrupt Bill by the Senate.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes under date of Tues

The bankrupt bill was passed in the Mr. Stokesattempted to read the telestitution and laws of any of the so-called Senate to day. When it was brought up IRECT FROM CARDENAS. gram had received from Tennesse but was | Confede at States to the contrary not- Mr. Sumner again insisted in the most 250 hogsheads, | Bright New Crop Claycial proceedings or processes to prevent amendment should be engressed upon it to 98, and the motion for a Committee of or control the proceedings of said military and reiterated his stale charg's against Conference was agreed to without a divist tribunals, and all interference by said pre. the Southern people, of cruelty to the negroes and persecution of Union men .- per Schr. SUSANNA. eise of military au hority under this act, He declaimed so long in this strain that finally he were out the patience of his Sec 4. And be it further enacted. That own friends, forcing the rather uncomplicourts and judicial office's of the United mentary remark from Mr. Comess that the Senate was sick of such stuff and would not submit longer to be bullted by he Senator from Massachusetts into the

support of his foolish notious. Mr. Sumner having opened the subject of the political condition of the South, he was seconded by his cohe gue, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Howard, of Michigan, who drew such fearful pic ures of the anarchy etained shall enderse upon said peti ion a and crime now running riot over the tuement notifying upon honor that he south, as was enough to make the hair of timid people stand on end, and generate the apprehension that this pandemonium tion, and that he believes the same to be would soon envelope the whole country wrong al; and further. t at he believes In support of these statements more anon-

Mr. Dixon, amid considerable sensation, plumptly pronounced such wholesale assections falsehoods The discussion ran on in this train for some time, when Mr Lane got he floor and proceedd to discuss the subje t, which was props bankrupt bills, and declared that he had its beneficial effects lasting. to the ant-d-luvian doctrine, that when men owed debts they should pay them.

The vote was at last reached. It was and regulations for the government of the known that it would be very close, and as army shall not be affected by this act, ex | no lit le fe ling has been e gendered ducept in so far as they conflict with its pro- | ring the dibates on the bill, and there being bitter opposition on the part of Western members to this species of legislation, the progress of the call was watched with much interest. When all the Senators One copy, one year, present had been called, it was fou d that Four copies, one year, the vote sto d 20 for to 19 against.

The Char (Mr. Harris) then proceeded to announce the passage of the bil, when at this juncture, M. Potterson en er d Fifty Copies, the chamber and addressed the chair, wishing to record his vote. The chair One copy, one year, ci her did not, or would no hear, and the Four copies, one year, bill was declared passed. This did not satisfy the opponents of the measure, and Ten copies, one year, the point was successful y made that Mr. Pa terson's vote must be rec iv d Mr. Patterson voted no, which made a tie -"It is killed." was now heard from several, with a chuckle, but as the vote was being a second time announced, the two New po-t haste, came in and deman led the calling of their names. They b th voted ave, and it now stood 22 to 20; so the bili was passed beyond peradventure. -It has now to go to the House for concur rence in the amendments."

informed by letter to-day, by Edward of the Southern Relief Commission of was right; but it had a so required of the chase of 3,000 bushels of corn of the tion and room rent free to one student New York to Wilmington, to the care from each County in State. That was of O. G. Parsley & Co. At the desire of the Commission it will be distributed under the direction of Col was listened to with marked attention by Bomford, the gentlemanly District many citizens and members of the Legis | Commander, in this city, and Governor lature, who manifested great interest to Worth, among those who are in want of food, "without respect to race or There has been a considerable migra- opinion" We can assure the Commission that

sippi. The Columbus Georgia Sun its request wil be strictly complied with, BOOT & SHOE MAKER, learns that considerable numbers of and we tender it in behalf of the needy. them were coming back on foot from their warmest thanks. While these acts Mississippi to their former homes .- of charity and good feeling are being The West, it seems did not turn out to displayed, which cause joy to hundreds; be the El Dorado they had imagined if the Southern people could see the or been taught to believe. While it same spirit evinced by the Congress in wishes no harm to Mississippi, the Sun affording relief from our political needs, It says the number of negroes has peace and good will it would send a

It would seem that the radicalism of The Atlantic telegraph supplies but brief Governor Brownlow and the Tonnessee particulars of the Fenian uprising in Ires Legislature is not quite up to the and. Judging from the meagre accounts standard of the faction in Washington. who are annoyed at the delay in adopbe suppressed. The rising is said not to ting negro suffrage. The action of the be general throughout Ireland, but con- l'ennessee Senate on Tuesday, in refushold office, is denounced in unmeasured

New Advertisements.

ORANGES! ORANGES!! ECEIVED BY THE LAST TRAIN. a large lot of ORANGES which Call at ASPIN ROW and test the

NOTICE. A LL PERSONS HOLDING CLAIMS feb. 21. 12-tf REUBEN COBB.

WILL. B. RODMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will attend the Superior Courts of Edge-

feb 21, 1867. NOTICE. S HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons, are forbidden to trespass on our landed Estates, by hunting or fish-

ing either day or night. EDWARD ZOELLER, L. L. DANCY.

feb. 21st, 1867. 12-1m

Special Notice.

EDATENT HAIR CRIMPERS-TWO SIZES. For crimping and waving ladies' hair. No heat required in using get a pair by return mail. Address all letters to the manufacturer,

C D. WILLIAMS, Box 702, Richmond, Va. feb. 21, 1867.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

ed Molasses 45 barrels, In Prime New Packages, Daily expected, from Cardenas direct.

For sale from the wharf at lowest prices for CASH, by O. G. PARSLEY & CO. feb. 21, 1867.

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS Edgecombe and Adjoining Counties.

ZELL'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

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Dissolution of Co-Partnership. FETHE FIRM OF D. D. HASKELL & CO., is this day dissolved by change

D. D. HASKELL. for said firm. Tarboro', N. C., Feb. 7. 10-1m

J. M. HOWELL,

TARBORO', N. C. NATOULD RETURN HIS THANKS TO the public for the patronage bestowed in the past, and respectfully inform the citizens of Tarboro' and surrounding county, that he is now prepared to execute in the most speedy and satisfactory manner all work confided to his care. His terms are strictly cash on delivery.

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