## The President's Message.

In the absence of the President's Message, which has appeared in nearly all the public journals, and which we intended to produce in our columns, as a part of the history of the times, but which was casually omitted—we append the opin- tion, we understand was received by Mr. ion of the National Intelligencer upon it, with its views upon the character and tendency of the recent action of Congress relative to the Southern States. It says:

The calm, dispassionate, and dignified manner in which the flagrant unconstitutionality of this proceeding of Congress is exhibited in this document will not fail to impress profoundly every citizen. The inconsistency of Congressional action in regard to the States lately in rebellion is forcibly illustrated. The traconstitutionality of the act under consideration is so plainly and unequivocally shown, that it is incredible how any set of men can be so much carried away by partisan madness, as to insist upon the adoption of a measure, that subverts the whole system of republican government, and disregards every obligation imposed by the constitution, from which alone, Congress itself derives all the power it can ex-

The passage of this bill by Congress is the inauguration of a revolution most fearful in its consequences. It is a nullification of the constitution by men who have taken an oath to tion upon the "ternal" Southern quessupport and obey its obligations. It is an abrogation of all copular rights, of all civil libcrty in ten of the States of the Union. It ef fectually wipes these States out of existence .-It substitutes military despotism for governments erected by the people. It practically annuls the three great departments of the Government-legislative, executive, and judicialand confers all their powers upon irresponsible agents, who are set up as petty despots in the several military districts into which the South is divided.

The passage of this bill is an attempt on the part of a temporary majority in Congress to exercise power which that body does not posness . It is an act of treason of the most flagrant character. Its unconstitutionality is so savagism, a settled and permanent form eated as a law by any officer of the Government, who has taken an official oath to support and obey the constitution, much less by one who has sworn to protect defend, and preserve it to the best of his ability. Obedience to this measure as a law, involves disobedience to the constitution, and all the laws. It is an act of open rebellion, as inexcusable and unjustifiable as that of Jefferson Davis and his associates in attempting to set up an independent Government in the South

The people of the country can regard this act of Congress in no other light than this. Without reference to the individual, who at present occupies the Executive office, the fact must be apparent to every candid reader, that this action of Congress is an outrage upon the constitition, essentially revolutionary, subversive of the fundamental principles of the Government' and fafally dangerous to the liberties of the

It appears that the coherent and unanswerable objections offered by the Chief Executive against the adoption of this bill by Congress, were presented in terms so strong, decided and dignified as to command the profoundest attention and respect from the members generally, and evidently impressed deeply those, who from party necessaty even, were forced to sustain the bill, though at heart, opposed to very many of its features. But with all, the Executive remenstration to contrary, the effect in producing a counter action in the Radical system, proved as ineffectual, as did the experiment of the philosophers of Legado, in attempting to construct houses by beginning at the top and working downwards.

After the reception of the message, it is represented that a desperate effort was made by Messrs. Boutwell, Butler and Stephens "to excite the party" to the impeachment point, but without perceptible effect." Boutwell's effort was "mortify ingly abortive," Butler was heard with signs of "marked impatience," and Stephens "failed to bring down the house," by his superannuated attempts at wit.

Whatever may be the tendency of these Reconstruction acts, and however forcibly the Executive may set forth his ob jections in regard to the measures proposed by Congress for the government of the Southern States, one thing is plainly evident to every reasonable mind, that all apposition and recusancy the Southern people might offer in the matter, would be supremely vain and fruitless. The action of Congress must be received and regarded as law. The constitutionality and fiagrancy involved in the measures so far as we are concerned, are reduced to "manifest destiny," and fixed so unalterably, as to imply obedience as duty ender the force of circumstances, with a patient abiding of the inevitable result forshadowed in the ultimate completion of events.

KENTUCKY LOYALTY.-The Radical majority in the House of Representatives refused to admit the loyalty of Kentucky, by excluding the members elect from their seats in that body.

The efficial reports of the enroled militia of this State show 144,082, out of which she sent into the Union army 77,-501 white, and 25,437 colored soldiers, an aggregate of 104,939 men. Kentueky thus sacrificed the blood of more than one hundred thousand of her sons upon the altar of the Country, and yet Congress has the effrontery to impeach her loyalty and deny her the right of representation in the Council of the Nation. From one extreme we are led to another!

By reference to our advertising columns. 1. I let market price for wheat and flax and la-day

Mexico-More Domain.

The Raleigh Sentinel seems somewhat inclined to credit the "rumor" to the ef-Abbott finists meets the approval of Jaurez and the chief leaders of the republican party in Mexico. The proposi-Sumner and Gen. Banks with some degree of hesitancy; but with Messrs. Howard, Chandler, Cole and others, met with considerable favor.

The Sentincl suggests the propriety of the annexation scheme, on the plea, that it is the "manifest destiny of Congress," to secure Republican forms of government to all the world, and the rest of mankind," and very significantly asks, "how would it do to add Mexico to one of the Military Districts?"

It strikes us most thunderingly; and we are very much disposed to endorse the scheme, as altogether politic, in view of the situation. This concretion of miscegenated Spaniards, Indians and Negroes, forming the complex Mexican character, in the hands of the Radical Congress, to deal with anon during the intervals for more necessary supplemental legislation, might serve an admirable purpose, in reducing the intense mordacious propensity of these Reformists, and in directing the oppression and cruel exactions, which they are inclined to force upon the Southern people, to the triply confounded Mexican essentiality, and in endeavoring to restore law and order to this land of brigandage and revolution. How Congress might receive into its great radical aorta the Jaurez Government, and bring from the "confusion confounded" of blood, massacre and

glaringly patent, that it cannot be regarded or of Government, based upon the present moral and intellectual qualifications for citizenship--would, in the present attitude of Mexican affairs, subserve won derfully, perhaps in diverting the proscriptive, and vindictive system of Radical legislation, from the intelligent and highly cultivated and honorable Southerner to the more humane work of harmonizing, revolutionizing, radicalizing the heterogeneity of this race of brutal, revengeful, half-civilized mongrels. Popular institutions haveing failed in Mexico, Congress would have to descend only one step below Reconstruction, to try the principles of self government, and erect upon the shrine of anarchy and butchery, which have endured in Mexico for more than half a century, the broad and comprehensive theory-"that all men are born free and equal"-and in the absence of moral and intellectual qualifications, have the right of "animal qualifications" to citizenship. This is a method

> for the purpose. Really the thought is overwhelming! Hope springs in our breast a thing of life, as the prospect of future domain in Mexico brightens. Like a certain 4th of July orator, we feel very much inclined to indulge in 'momentary inspiration,' and we almost catch with our prophetic eye, the gleam of the "Star Spangle Banner" as it streams from Cockburn Island to Yucatan, while the Eagle's eye is fixed steadfastly on Terra del Fuego!

for Radical ascendency in Mexico, by fer

more sure than all the "fillibustering"

movements that might be inaugurated

## Repudiation.

The action of the House of Represen tatives in reference to the Court of Claims established March 12, 1863, providing for Union men, whose property was captured during the war, a method of prosccuting their claims, and recovering indemnity for the same-looks very much like the initiatory to repudiation. It appears that a few parties who have sought redress in this Court, standing the skill and ability employed by the Government to prevent it, have managed to obtain judgments for certain ical Congress steps boldly forward, an solves to repulliate the delt.

Appropos to this subject we quote from the Intelligencer the following:

A large amount of cotton and other propery belonging, in many instances, to loyal people was seized during the war, and the proceeds placed in the Treasury of the United Statss .-The claimants were remitted to the Court of Claims to establish their loyalty and their right to the "net proceeds." No matter what damages the parties may have sustained or how exorbitant the charges allowed to the officials, nothing but the "net proceeds" could be reing and thorough investigation at the late session, gave judgment for about \$131,450.50 in all. In some other cases where officials arbi- to be preserved in pickle in some meditrarily repudiated the contracts made in good cal curiosity shop, as they were pressed faith for arms and material to carry on the war, and the contracts were fully carried out by the contractors, judgments were rendered in accordance with the contracts.

All these are debts which the United States owe to individuals, of just as sacred a character as the bonds which have been issued. And now, if Congress repudiates these debts, why repudiateon of the bonds issued by the Government? All of them are a part of the "national debt." and, in good faith the Government is equally bound for them all. Let it be known that the Fortieth (Radical) Congress is the first to take a position practically in favor of repudiating the national debt.

The Island of Trinidad was discovered

Registration.

We give below from General order No 60, the appointments of Registrars made fect, that a certain Mr. Abbott, (brother for the several counties embraced in the to the historian), has suggested to some Post of Plymouth. As regards the charof the leading members of Congress the actor of the members of these Boards, so important project of the annexation of far as our personal knowledge is concern-Mexico to the United States, which Mf. ed, we have no reason to apprehend, other than a fair and impartial discharge of the duties which will devolve upon them.

The time for the meeting of these Boards at the different Registration Precincts has not yet been announced, but will no doubt be made known, at an early date through the Post Commander, whose duty it is to assign to duty these several Registration Boards.

We would reiterate our repeated injunction to all who may be admitted to register, not to fail to do it. At the appointed time, go, if you have to walk or ride miles to do so, be sure to go, and register your names. You cannot be entitled to vote under any other circumstances. We shall continue to urge this thing, as long as it is necessary, or likely to impress any one with his duty in regard to this matter.

Tyrell.-B. F. Sikes, John Carroll. Horace Holmes, Hezekiah P. Lewis. Jesse Sikes, G. G. Rea.

Washinuion .- M. C. McNamara, G W. Jones, J. W. Wynne, Frank James. E. Jackson, A. M. Phelps, Martin.-F. G. Martindale, J. J. Smith, Bennett Burgess, E. B. Downs,

Alfred Jordan, James Calioou. Bertie - Fred. Miller, Jas. F. Kline, Augustus Robbins, Hon. Lewis Thompson, P. T. Henry, Jonathan S. Taylor Hertford. - Chas. F. Campbell, Starkey S. Harrell, Jacob Hollamann, Lawrence Weaver, W. C. Jones, Thomas W.

Gates .- Timothy H. Lassiter, John Brady, Asbury Reid, Jacob Morris, Pe-

ter Parker. Orville Green. Chowan .- T. T. Bruce, Danl. V. Etheridge, Joseph A. Bebee, Jno. Page, J. Ward, Martin L. Brinkley.

Pergurmans .- Edward Albertson. Timothy Morgan, C. M Manning, Thomas Sikes, Henry White, Isaiah Nicholson. Pasquotank.—Frederick S. Proctor, Peter Johnson, M. B. Culpepper, Wm. Krauss, T. A. Sykes, Robert Doherty. Cumden. - Wm. Morrisett, Matthew Taylor, Henry Pool, Jas. A. Spencer, Jno. M. Ferbes, Jno. C. Tatine.

Curiteck .- Robert S. D. Holbrook Samuel Bowdy, George Baum, John Evens, Dr. W. H. Cowell. Richard Eth-

## Expunging.

According to the late order of Gen Schofield, the instructions accompanying General order of June 3d, as a guide to the Board of Registration for the state of Virginia, have been amended, and made additionally proscriptive, so as to embrace in the list all executive and judicial officers of the Commonwealth from Governor and Lieutenant Govenor, down to County Commissioners, Constables and Overseers of the Poor, etc.

The several Boards of Registration are instructed to revise the registration list at the second session of the Boards, which, will convene in a few days, and transfer to the list of the registered, the names of all who may have been improperly registered, allowing persons entitled to register, but who may have failed, from any cause, the right to do so.

It is thought that a general expunging process will follow and a complete ousting of the present official occupants.

MORE TREASURY DONATIONS-MORE TAXATION .- According to the Tribune the Congressional effort to Radicalize the Southern states by establishing Radical newspapers and circulating Radical documents and doctrines, will prove unsuccessful, if additional denations from the Treasury are not premptly made. I says, "until Congress makes an additional appropriation for their support, as well as arrangements to pay their bills promptly, this class of journals will fail from necessity."

Singular Birth in California. Correspondence New York Tribune.] The most exciting incident that has occurred recently in California is the birth of an extraordinary pair of twins said Hork. in the city of Sacramento, which, had amounts, in the face of which, the Bad- they lived, would have totally eclipsed fore this court," said Thornburg. The two children were united from the umbilieus to the hips, the faces looking towards each other, and the bodies so completely united as to appear but one. The legs and arms were perfect and of medium size, and indeed, above the navel and below the hips, the bodies were perfect and well formed. I am told by a medical gentleman who saw them that they presented a piteously curious appearance, and reminded him of the quaint devices we sometimes see in Hindoo idols. Fortunately for themselves, covered. The court, after a most patient hear- they were born dead, and their parents were Christians enough to kave them decourtly buried, instead of giving them up to do by a deputation of scientific men, who rushed to Sacramento on the announcement of the birth.

NORTH CAROLINA JURIES ADOLISHED. A Washington letter-writer states that the list of jurors for the July term in Martin County Court, N. C., was Norfolk Journal.

it will be seen that G. W. Cobb & Co., offer the three hundred and sixty-nine years ago "Old Jube" behind him to make him some form before the Supreme Court.

Dr. Livingtone Again.

The following is a letter to the London Times. A partion of the account of Dr. Livingston's death, as given by Moowhich if here referred to, was given n our columns a few days ago:

"Sir-After the full conside

the Royal Geographical Society of the statement of the Johanna man, on which alone the belief in the death of Dr. Livingstone rests, and after the letters which I have addressed to pointing out that this Moosa had already the subject of reconstruction, and now given two accounts of the event; materially differing from each other, I could not have believed that another version of the the narrative of this man would reach us ! by the circuitous route of India, and appear in the Times of this day, headed third version of his own story, Moesa is man or Southern woman or Southern child for the first time, brought foward as a done or said anything, calling for harsher combatant, shooting down the savage as- laws, than those we bave already imsassin of Livingstone, while in his posed upon them? No; it is merely statement to the Consul at Zanzabar he cause the proper officer of our Governwas hidden behind a tree at some distance, ment has given a proper opinion on what and fied to his compenions when he saw some call a very important act of Conthe fatal blow struck. Again, one of the gress, that the representatives of the peo-Sepoys who left the expedition of Living- ple and the representatives of the States stone was told by Moosa at Zinzibar that have been called a way from their pleasant Livingstone was absent on a hunting par- homes to this hot and dusty city in this ty when the attack of the natives with heated term. You have not even the bows and arrows occurred, and that when poor pretext of anything done by our he came to the spot he found Livingstone Southern brothren for this additional legdead. Fully aware of the established islation, for they have submitted with uncharacter of Mooza for mendacity, as precedented willingness to every enorproved when he formerly served under mity of legislation put upon them, Livingstone, we, who have really sifted | Sir, a short time ago, during the prothe matter, induced Her Majesty's Government to take the only step by which is tvania, (Mr. Stephens,) the gentleman the fate of Livingstone could be really from Ohio, (Mr. Bingham,) the gentleman

Your readers know that the boat exof the falsehood or truth of the seport of tion not exceeding five or six millions

this Johanna man. party should ascertain, that he went on from the supposed fatal spot, our great anxiety respecting him will have ceased. For knowing that he formerly crossed and recrossed Africa when attended by a few Makelolos only, we can have no fear that, with his present band of negroes, he may have reached Lake Tanganyika, and be now determining the great problem of the true watershed of South Africa.

Your obd't. sv't., ROBERICK I. MURCHISON.

A BROWNLOW JEFFRIES-JUDGE HOUK ADVISING MUREER FROM THE BENCH [From the Kroxville (Tenn.) Free Press.]

In the Circuit Court at Kingston, Roine county, East Tennetsee, Judge Houk ed on the presecutor's premises. The the prosecutor to the defendant for the arbitrate the matter. They met for the or or tyrant ever dared to ask them to made an assult upon the prosecutor, such as the grand jury deemed a felonious assault. The case came on for trial. The Honor (?)—Houk—gravely announced defendant to jail because he had not shot inflicted upon a subjected people, however the prosecutor! He said that he ought rebelieur they may have been. If Brit to shoot kim yet! He further said that ish rule in Ireland were so tyrannical a the rebels tried to gain their inbesendence lours in these ten States, every man, wo in the field and had failed, and that they man, and child in Ireland, would be before the court, should never be punished while he hald the Court.

Colonel Thornburg, the District Attorney; immediately arose, and with a look that was itself a rebuke to the so called

"If the court pleases, I wish to say for the benefit of this people, that if any one shall, under the advice of your Honer, take the life of any citizen of this county, I will have him indicted and brought to punishment."

"He will not be punished by this court

"I should not expect to try him be Houk then proceeded to prenaunce made the fortune of their happy parents. the judgement of the court in the case above mentioned. He fined the defendant the enormods:sum of five conts.

We derive these facts from members the Atterney General himself. What words of ours are needed as a commentary? Taink of Houk in the scat of Al-

FALL TERM OF SUPERIOR COURTS. The Judges of the Superior Courts in this State have arranged their ridings for the Fell term, as follows:

1st Circuit, Judge Barnes. Gilliam. Mitchell. Warren. Fowle. \*7th Merrimon. Buxton. \*Resigned

COTTON CLAIMS OF SOUTHERN LOYALst. - The Court of Claims have recently challenged by one of the lawyers for not decided favorably upon a large number should any one be estopped from advising being in conformity with General Sickles' of claims for cotton held by loyal citizens code. The whole jury list was abolish- at the South at the close of the war, and ed, and the Court adjourned over to next, seized by order of the Government, sold, and the proceeds turned over to the Treasury: We learn that the question SHERIDAN FOR PRESIDENT .- Some of has recently been before the cabinet, didate for President, the Lynchburg Re- islation, and we learn that it is probable Reconstruction.

Extract from the Speech of Hon. W. E Robinson, of New York, in the Horse of Representatives, July 12, 1867. The House having under consideration

the bill supplementary to an act to provide for more efficient government of the

rebel States-Mr. Robinson said:

MR. SPRAKER:- I have desired to sa word or two during these debates or rise, not to make any set speech, but merely to submit a few observations which I deem pertinent to the occesion What sir has brought us together at this time in extraordinary session of Cont

gress? Has anything been done by the Death of Dr. Livingston.' In this, the South to provoke it? Has any Southern

sent Congress; the gentleman from Pen-

from Massachusetts, (Mr. Butier,) and gentlemen from every State in the Union pedition to the Zambesi, which is to as- then represented here, voted the sympacend the Shire and Lake Nyassa to near thy of the American people with the peothe spot where Livingstone is said to have | ple of Iroland, suffering under the cruel been killed, left Eugland on the 11th of wrongs, and oppressive laws which Eng-June, and you were also informed that land had inflicted upon her. That island according to estimate, we expect to have is not much larger than the first three definite evidence by or before Christmas districts of New York, and has a popula-Every representative on this floor voted "We who see many reasons for disbe- his sympathy with Ireland in her sufferlieving Moosa, which I will not now re- ings from British oppression. But here peat, cling to the hope that, although he are ten States, with a population more may have met with difficulty in the op- than twice the number of that of Ireland position of the marauding Zulu, Caffres, and ten or twenty times its extent; our Livingstone may have forced his way own territory, our own people, under our through them while Mooea and his Jo- own flag, enduring oppression such as no hanna men fled. Now, if the search British Government ever attempted to force upon Ircland. Why, sir, have we not heard that a military governor, under a law which we have now met professedly to make more stringent and more despotie, has removed municipal and State officers without trial and without any ven reason? Have we not heard of a military governor, nuder a law now to be made more severe, who stopped a civil procession till they consented to carry a certain flag. uncovering three paces before reaching it bowing their nocks as they passed and remaining uncovered three paces beyoud it? What would have been the consequences if some poor fallow, blinded with dust and bedizzened with its spleador, had made a mis-step or a miscalculation of steps, and uncovered only two and a half paces before approaching, and held the court in place of Judge Hall, covered when half a pace beyond, I can-A man was arreigned for trial, charged not tell. But this I do know; that during with a felonious assult. The prosecutor the seven centuries of British misrule in had been a rebel, the defendant a Union Ireland, no military commander ever man. The Federal troops had encamp- dared to remove from office without trial, even an alderman of Corke or Dublin. officer in command had sold the corn of or any other Irish city; and though the frish people had cursed the British flag value of the corn. They had agreed to in oratory and song, no military governpurpose. The defendant, with a pistol, carry that flag in any of their processions, or uncover or bow their heads while passing it. No, sir, it is a sorry spectacle to see the representatives of a Republican Attorney General waived the follow and people voting sympathy with the sufferers the defendant submitted for a misdemean- under the misgovernment and oppression or. The examination of witnesses de- of our neighbors while planning and perveloped the facts as above stated. His petrating for our own fellow-citizens acts of tyranny and misgovernment such as that he was half inclined to send the no monarch, emperor or tyrant, ever yet could not be allowed now to avail them- Fenian. It is with the deepest sorrow ] selves of the courts of the country to make this assertion. I do it to avert, if prosecute Union men. He further said possible, the spirit of oppressive legislathat any Union man who might shay a tion, which if practiced in any other counrebel under the circumstances of the case try would call forth our sympathy for the sufferers and our condemnation of the op-

WONDERFUL IF TRUE-DISCOVERY OF NEW RACE OF MEN, PERHAPS IN MISsours. - A corrispondent writing from New Hamburg, Scott county, Mo., with whom we happen not to be acquainted. informs us that two of the citizens of the county, while out hunting their cattle on-Bird's Island a few days ago, discovered "three most singular individuals," men, in fact, with "no covering for the body except the hair," which was "from one to two inches long." These individuals, stood nothing that was said to them. One of them, it is said, "evidently an old man, as the is quite gray all over." Analogaroved mot to be very belligerent, of the bar who were present, and from the two farmers captured them; and our correspondent says they were to be forwarded to St. Louis in few day.

The story is wonderful enougher true.
The arrival of the "individuals" in this city will, however, dispel any doubt as to their existence and identity with their description .- St. Louis Republican, 16th,

A Woman Literally Reasted. From the Rock Island (Ill., ) Union, July 15. A correspondent at Coal Valley writes

"A Lyrible calamity occured here last evening (Friday) attended with loss of life. About nine o'clock there was a ery of 'fire' from that part of the town situated on the bluff, and on arrival of the people at the place (which was almost immediately) they were horror struck to find the body of Mrs. Hennings, wife of Mr. C. Hennings, literally roasted, lying on the road, her cloths burned though still living. There was not a six gle portion of her person escaped. It was so black as to be scarcely recognized It appears the unfortunate woman took up a miner's lamp, which she was lighting at the time, and attempted to put the Black Republican papers having prowhether there is adthority for the payposed Goneral Phil. Sheridan as a canment of these claims under existing legtrained half a gallon, the consequence of trar, upon hearing the "iron-clad" oath
trar, upon hearing the "iron-clad" oath which was its instant explosion, wrapping read, remarked that he could take it con- ion, and could no be done way with it public suggests that they offit to put the whole matter will be brought in her in flaines. It so happened there was scientiously, but said he would be d d a day. He held tank f the slave trade no one near her at the time her husband if he would sit with white men who was started, slavery would been disaghoin . in the village.

Dobts of the Southern States-Is Congress making the Foderal Government Responsi-

ble for them. In his message to Congress, Monday unicating in answer to a call from that body, various documents bearing on the subject of reconstruction, the President uses the following language: "If the existing governments of the

ten States of the Union are to be deposed. and there entire machinery is to be placed under the exclusive control and authority of the respective district commanders, all the expenditures incident to the ad ministration of such governments must necessarily be incurred by the Federal government. It is believed that in adlition to the two millions one hundred thousand dellars already expended or es timated for, the sum of which would be required for this purpose would not be less than fourteen millions of dollars, the aggregate amount expended prior to the rebellion in the administration of their respective governments by the ten States embraced in the provisions of these acts This sum would, no doubt, be considera bly augmented if the machinery of these states is to be operated by the Federal government, and would be largely increased, if the United States, by abolish ing the existing State governments should become responsible for the liabil ities incurred by them before the rebelion, in laudible efforts to develop their resources, and in no wise created for insurrectionary or revolutionary purposes The debts of these States, thus legitimate y incurred, when accurately ascertained will, it is believed, approximate a hundred millions of dollars, and they are held not only by our own citizens, among whom are residents of the portions of the country which have ever remained loval to the Union, but by persons who are the subjects of foreign governments. It is worthy the consideration of Congress and the country, whether, if the Federal government, by its action, were to assume such obligations, so large an addition to our public expenditures would not ser ously impair the credit of the nation; or on the other hand whether the refusal of Congress to guarantee the payment of the lebt of these States, after having dis placed or abolished their State governments, would not be viewed as a violation of good faith and a regudiation by the National Legislature, of liabilities which these States had justly and legally in-After the message had been read in

Mr. Howard, referring to that portion of the message in which the President alludes to the assumption by the United States of debts of the rebel States incurred before the war, and said it was all moon-

shine, and designed for party purposes Mr. Hendricks said the President had not expressed any opinion on that subject He had merely made the suggestion whether, if the Southern States were to be treated as conquered provinces, the United States would not have to pay the lebts of these States. This doctrine kad been laid down by Governor Morton, of ludiana, two years ago in a speech endorsing the President's policy.

Mr. Sumner, said that, as a question of la v, there was nothing clearer than If I made the offer based only on on that the rebel States were responsible for alents, why did the same transport all their obligations. The States still existed, and their just obligations inhered in them, and could not be evaded.

Mr. Johnson thought it was not advi sable for the President to express a hyothetical opinion on the subject of publie finance at the present time, when the debt was so large, and the people so sensitive on the the subject of its increase. He did'nt believe the President was correst in his assumptions. The Southern States still existed as States, and not as conquered provinces

Mr. Fessenden regretted that the Pres ident had brought this subject before the Sepate in its present shape. He did not think the President was justified in these suggestions He regarded them as en-

irely fallacious. Mr. Hendricks did not think the Government of the United States could rightfully be bound to pay the debts of the Southern States contracted before the war. The object of the war as avowed by Congress-was not the conquest of these States, but the suppression of the rebelion. In the event, however, of the entire absorption of the State by the Federal Government, it would be a practical juestion of great moment whether these State obligations would not rest upon the General Government

Mr. Howard again took the floor in opposition to the views set forth in the Presidents mesage, which he said were colculated to alarm capitalist all over the his liberators, manifested a decided

Mr. Wilson said this messuge was in perfect keeping with the action of the strike them off, as he "diden't mean President during the last two years .- mean Radical on his jury." The President had during that time lost no eccasion to allude to the bonded discharged from the jury. The case aristocracy, and say what he could in tried by what the negro said were "be disparragement of Congress and every- est men," and the negro got judgenes thing connected with its policy of re- for las debt. construction. The policy of Congress Themegroes of Kentucky are begin would increase the value of the nation- ling to find out who their best friend al debt and of the debts of the rebel

message met shuysen was glad that this ment in the Senate. response or endersethe President had sent in surretted that ment. It might have a bad effect we There had been to conquest of the South-

ern States. So the doctrine could not beapplicable at all. Mr. Buckalew denied that the President favored the assumption of rebel debts. He was simply suggesting that upon the

lately in Congress such a state of facts might be brought about Mr. Thaver condemned the position of the President, as asserted in the message. as another attempt to throw an Abstacl in the way of reconstruction. He though the Senate should treat it with the atmost

indifference.

theory and doctrines which prevailed

Good.—The Watchman learns that an forent question. he desired to see intelligent colored man of Newton country extinguished, but it had existed in

General Butler Pushed

Wall. [From the National Intellig It will be remembered that Butler, while Congress was sion, seized upon a minor article Intelligencer, based entirely pellation in the House of R to denounce it in phraseology to with practice in the lower ranks are termed "Tombs" lawyers The Intelligencer, of retort in kind. Bearing upon the

subject of the exchange of following letter of Colone the Confederate agent whose statements will be all men who know him, will General Butler himself was error in his premises state that the most important, correspondence in reference change of prisoners Colonel Ou'd and Generals and Mulford during the Confederate agent of exe bidden by his Government to with General Butler in reference question of exchange.

Butler says the offer was the fall (according to newspaper and that seven thousand were de The offer was made in August, and were sent for in December. livered more than thirteen thousand would have gone to the fifteen the if the Federal transportation by sufficient. My instructions to my b were to deliver fifteen thousand is wounded, and if that number of class were not on hand, number with well men. The made by me in pursuance of instru from the Confederate Secretary di I was ready to keep up the armo until every sick and wounded been returned.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1867 To the Eds, of the National helia I respectfully request the of the following letter received in from Col. Ould, of Rienmond be perceived that it fully sustain statement in the House, with the portant exception of the number of oners offered to be exchanged, equivalent, by the Confederate and

> Very respectfully, CHARLES A. ELDERON

RICHMOND, July 19, 1867 Hon. Charles A. Eldridge; My DEAR SIR-I have seen your

marks as published. They are subtially correct. Every word that I a ea e preved by Federal officers. 1 offer in August to deliver the Political sick and wounded, without requi equivalents, and urged the necessity haste in sending for them, as the tality was terrible. I did offer to de from ten to fifter thousand at San without delay. . Although this offer made in August, transportation was sent for them until December, and ring the interval the mortal ty wa pr hans, at its greatest beight III not made the offer. why did the fel authorities send transportation to San nah for ten or fifteen thousand carry down for delivery only three lies

The three thousand men sent to Same nah by the Federals were in as wreter a condition as any detachment of per oners ever sent from a Confederate pris All these things are susceptible proof, and I am much mistaken if le not prove them by Federal authoris I am quite sure that General Muli will sustain every allegation here made

Yours, truly, Kentucky Negrous Wen't

Radicals sot on Juries

A negro boy, who formerly below to the Hon. John D. Young, hirel le selfe to a Radical ex-adhector of United States revenue, at Owings under a promise of good wages. negro worked faithfully in compli with his contract, but his Radical enplayer failed to keep faith with the houest negro; and refused to pay the supulated wages. No doubt the fladied thought his services in liberating in groes in Kentucky, was a fair legal off against negro labor in his com to but the negro thought otherwise, brought suit for what was due him-The ex-collector demanded a jury, was summoned. There happened w three Radicals upon the panel, but megro having lost faith in the honor nugnance to having his case tried them, He instructed his attorney

The three Radicals were according

Maysville Bulletis

BRINGING IT HOME TO THEM .- DECT

the visit of the Viceroy of Egypt to Pa ris a deputation from the French com mittee of Emancipation and the Britis it not that all intelligent people would upon and presented an address intelligent people would upon and presented an address intelligent people would upon and presented an address intelligent people would upon the state on to the White Nile shall be not the shall trade. The Vicero white Nile sha trade. The Vicero whited that he was most anxious to put down to clase trade. and had adopted the strongest bessure for that purpose, but, although he com and did act against his own people, was defented when he sought to do delinquents, carrying on the slave trade under a pretext of traffic in ivory, an carrying European colors, which preven ed the Egyptian authorities from don of search. If the European power would arm him with that right, he would exercise it. Te extinction of slaver the Viceroy said was another and di