Newbern Weekly Times

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4, 1866.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOTS.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 .- The following is the ficial correspondence relating to the New Orleans riots : OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,) HDQR'S. WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram was received at 9:25 p. m., July 27, 1866: NEW ORLEANS, La., July 27, 1866.

His Excellency PRESIDENT JOHNSON-Sir: Gov. Wells has, in compliance with the proclamation of R K. Howell, President pro tem, signed writs of election to fill the vacancies in the Convention, and forwarded the same to the

office of the Secretary of State. ALBERT VOORHEES, Lieut.-Gov. of Louisiana. ANDREW J. HERBON, Attorney-General of Louisiana. OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,) HDQR'S. WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram, received at 2 p. m. July 28, 1866, from New Orleans, July 28, 1866: PRESIDENT JOHNSON: Radical mass meeting composed mainly of large numbers of negroes last night, ending in a riot. The Committee of Arrangements of said meeting assembling tonight, violent and incendiary speeches made, negroes called to arm themselves. You bitterly denouced; speakers-Field, Dostie, Hawkins, Henderson, Heir, Ward, and others. Governor Wells arrived last night, but sides with the Convention. Move the whole matter before Grand Jury, but impossible to execute civil process without certainty of riot. Contemplated to have the members of the Convention under process from the criminal court of this District. Is the military to interfere to prevent process of court ? ALBERT VOORHEES, Lieut.-Gov. La.

TELEGRAM. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON. D. C., July 28, 1866. To ALBERT VOORHEES, Lieutenant-Governor of

ANDREW J. HERRON, Att'y-Gen. La.

Louisiana, New Orleans, La.: The miliary will be expected to sustain and not to obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the Court. A dispatch on the subject of the Convention was sent to Governor Wells this ANDREW JOHNSON. TELEGRAM.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.,) July 28, 1866. To His Excellency Gov. WELLS, New Orleans, La. : I have been advised that you have issued a proclamation convening the Convention elected in 1864. Please inform me under and by what authority this has been done, and by what authority this Convention can assume to represent the whole people of the State of Louisiane.

ANDREW JOHNSON. OFFICE OF U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,) HDO'RS. WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received 8:30 p. m. July 28, 1866, from New Orleans, July 28, 1866 President Johnson: Your telegram received. I have not issued a proclamation convening the Convention of 1864. This was done by the President of that body, by virtue of a resolution adjourning the Convention subject to his order, and in that case also authorizing him to call on the proper officers to issue writs of election in unrepresented parishes. My proclamation is in response to that call, ordering an election on the 3d of September. As soon as the vacancies can be ascertained, an election will be held to fill them, when the entire State will be represented. Your obedient servant, J. Madison Wells,

Governor of Louisians.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT. The following telegram, received 10:20 p. m. July 28, 1866, from New Orleans, La., July 28,

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War: Convention has been called, with the sanction of Gov. Wells, to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant-Governor and city authorities think it unlawful, and propose to break it up by arrest-ing the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties that I could not countenance or permit such action without instructions to that effect from the President Please instruct me at once by telegraph. A. BAIRD, Brevet Major-General.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS, WAR DEPARTMENT. The following telegram, received 4:40 p. m. July 30, 1866, from New O:lean; July 30, 1866: To the President of the United Sta es:

We are in the midst of a terrible riot caused by the assembling of the Convention. Owing to the mixed condition of affairs among the State officers, I see no hope of quiet without you give us a Military Governor. Cannot Gen. Granger be sent here?

F. J. HEBBON, Late Maj. Gen. U. S. A. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1866. TELEGRAM.

To ANDREW J. HERRON, Attorney-Gen. of Louisiana, New Orleans:

You will call on Gen. Sheridan, or whomever may be in command, for sufficient force to sustain the civil authority in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies who usurp or assume to exercise any power or authority without first having obtained the consent of the people of the State. If there is to be a Convention, let it be composed of delegates chosen fresh from the people of the whole State. The people must be first consulted in reference to changing the organic law of the State. Usurping will not be be sustained, and thereby peace and order.

ANDREW JOHNSON. (Copy.) OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HDQRS. WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram was received at 4:45 p. m., July 30, 1866, from New Orleans, July 30, To His Excellency PRESIDENT JOHNSON:

Convention met. A riot broke out in the city. So far the police have the upper hand. Several white and colored persons killed. Called on Gen. Baird for assistance, which is cheerfully tendered. Intense excitement. Convention

ALBERT VOORHEES. Lieutenant Governor Louisiana. OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HDORS, WAR DEPARTMENT. The following telegram, received 12:45 p. m. July 31, 1866, from New Orleans, La., July 30, 9

p. m., 1866: To Secretary of War: A serious riot has occurred here to-day. I have been in full consultation with the city authorities, and have kept my troops well in hand for such an emergency. The riot commenced unexpectedly, and before the troops could reach the scene of action a number of persons were killed and wounded. I have

A. BAIRD, Brevet Majo:-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, La., July 30, 1866. To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Sra: I have the honor to inform you that a very serious riot has occurred here to-day. I had not been applied to by the Convention for protection, but the Lieutenant Governor and Mayor had treely consulted with me, and I was so fully convinced that it was so strongly the intent of the city authorities to preserve the peace in order to prevent military interference, that I did not regard an outbreak as a thing to be apprehended.

The Lieutenant Governor had assured me that even if a writ of arrest was issued by the court the Sheriff would not attempt to serve it without my permission, and for to-day they designed to suspend it. I ordered a steamer to be at Jackson Barracks, three miles below the city, at an early hour in the morning, and a tug to be ready to bear orders to the commanding officer of the

First Infantry, stationed at that point.

At 11:30 o'clock, a. m., Lieut. Gov. Voorhees came to see me, and jafter conversation, he feeling confident at the time of the ability of the police to preserve order, I proposed to bring to the city four companies, an hour in advance of the proposed meeting of the Convention, at 6 o'clock p. m.. to be kept near by in case they should be required to keep clear the streets in the vicinity of the hall in which the Convention was to meet. He agreed with me that it would be very desira-

ble, but left, not apprehending difficulty. At 12 o'clock m. I drove to see Judge Howell, President of the Convention, to request that arrangements might be made to keep any crowd that might assemble to protect the Convention out of the streets, so as to avoid an accidental collision. When I reached his house I learned that the Convention was to meet at 12 o'clock m., and that he had gone to it. Returning to my headquarters, I soon received a letter from the Lieutenant Governor, informing me that large parties of negroes were collecting from all quar-ters and coming into the center of the city. Yet, he was not sure of his information. However, I

at once sent for the troops.

Very soon afterward, I learned that a riot had taken place near the Convention hall, and I sent a staff officer to investigate the facts. On his return, he reported having met Judge Howell, who said the Convention had adjourned for want of a quorum, but would meet again at 11:30 p. m. This reassured me, but I again sent to has-

ten the arrival of the troops. Immediately after this riot assumed a serious character; the police, aided by citizens, became the assailants, and from the evidence I am forced to believe exercised great brutality in making their arrests. Finally they attacked the Convention Hall and a protracted struggle ensued. The people inside the hall gave up some who surrendered, and were attacked afterward and bru- July 31, 1866, from New Orleans, dated July 31, tally treated. Quite a large number were in- 1866: jured; I cannot say how many-Gov. Hahn, Dr. Dostie, Mr. Fish and perhaps others, members of the Convention, amoung the number. On the arrival of the troops I soon cleared the streets, and quiet was restored.

the part of the police, I felt compelled to declare martial law in the city, and appoint a Military Governor, from which, I hope, good results will flow. I enclose herewith copies of my correspondence with the Mayor, and a dispatch which the Lieutenant Governor claims to have received from the President. I regret that no reply to my dispatch to you of Saturday has yet reached me. Gen. Sheridan is still absent in Texas. I remain, Sir. very respectfully. your obedient

A. BAIRD, Brevet Major General, Commanding Department.

STATE OF LA., MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL, July 25, 1866. Brevet Major Gen. Baird Commanding Department

Louisiana: GENERAL :- A body of men, claiming to be long to the Convention of 1864, and whose avowed object is to subvert the present municipal and State governments, will, I learn, assemble in this city, Monday next. The laws and ordinances of the city, which my office makes obligatory upon me to see faithfully executed, declare all assembles calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquility as unlawful, and as such to be dispersed by the Mayor, and the participants held responsible for violating the same. It is my intention to desperse this unlawful assembly if found within the corporate limits of the city, by arresting the members thereof, and holding them accountable to existing municipal laws, provided they meet without the sanction of the military authorities. I will esteem it a favor, General, if, at your earliest convenience, you will inform me whether this projected meeting has your approbation, so that I may act ac-

I am, General, respectfully, JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

A TRUE COPY. NATHENIEL BURBANE, First Lieut. and A. A. A. G. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, La., July 20, 1866.

The Hon. JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor of New Or-Sin: I have received your communication of

the 25th inst., informing me that a body of men claiming to be members of the Convention of 1864, whose avowed object is to subvert the present Municipal and State Governments, is about to assemble in this city; and regarding this assemblage as one of those described in the law as calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquility, and, therefore, unlawful, you believe it to be your duty, and that it is your intention to disperse this unlawful assembly, if found within the corporate limits of the city, by arresting the members thereof and holding them accountable to the existing municipal laws, provided they meet without the approbation of the mili-

You also enquire whether this projected meeting has my approbation, so that you may act accordingly. In reply I have the honor to state that the assemblage to which you refer has 'not, tolerated. The law and the Constitution must so far as I am aware, the sanction or approbation of any military authority for its meeting. I presume the gentlemen composing it have never asked for such authority, as the military commanders, since I have been in the State, have held themselves strictly aloof from all interference with political movements of the citizens of Louisiana. For my own part, I have carefully refrained from any expression of opinion on either side of many questions relating to the reconstruction of the State government. When
asked if I intended to furnish the Convention a
military guard, I have replied "No; the Mayor
of the city and his police will amply protect its
sittings." If these persons assemble, as you say
it is intended, it will be, I presume, in virtue of
the universally conceded right of all loyal citireps of the United States, to meet peaceably and zens of the United States, to meet peaceably and discuss freely questions concerning their civil government, a right which is now restricted by the fact that the movement proposed might terminate in a change of existing institutions. If the assemblage in question has the legal right to remodel the State Government it should be protected in so doing. If it has not, then its labors must be looked upon as a piece of harmless pleasantry, to which no one ought to object.

As to your conception of the duty imposed by your oath of office, I regret to differ with you entirely. I cannot understand how the Mayor of a city can undertake to decide so important and delicate a question as the legal authority upon which felt compelled to declare martial law, and have appointed a Military Governor of the city. All is quiet now. Several prominent gentlemen connected with the Convention are killed or wounded. I have a convention as the legal authority upon which a convention claiming to represent the people of an entire State bases its action. This doubtless will be decided upon in due time by the legal branch of the United States Government. At least 891 for money: 5-20s. 72: Illinois Central

tiative in a step of this kind if it was proper and necessary. What we want at the present time is the maintenance of perfect order and the suppression of violence. If, when you speak of the projected meeting as one calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquility, I am to under stand that you regard the number of persons who differ in opinion from those that will constitute the meeting so large and the lawlessness of their character so well established that you doubt the ability of your small force of police to control them, you have in that case only to call on me, and I will bring to your assistance not merely the troops now present in the city, but, if necessary, the entire force which it may be in my power to assemble either upon land or water. Lawless violence must be suppressed; and in this connection the recent order of the Lieutenant-General, designed for the protection of citizens of the United States, deserves careful consideration. It imposes high obligations for military interference to protect those who, having violated no ordinance of the State, are engaged in peace

lam, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, A. BAIRD, Rrevet-M. jor-General, Commanding Department Louisiana. A true copy.—Nathaniel Burbank. First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-

From a New Orleans newspaper of Monday norning, July 30, 1866:

President JOHNSON and the Convention: The military expect to sustain, not to obstruct

the proceedings of the court. The following dispatch from President Johnson to Lieutenant Governor Voorhees is one from which, in the circums ances that called it forth satisfactory deductions may be drawn. We can not doubt the President gives no countenance to the pretensions of those members of the defunct Convention of 1864, who are endeavoring to reinstate it; and we can only believe that as Commander-in-Chief he will see that, on proper occasions, the judicial and other authorities of the State, as now constituted, will be protected by the military against violence from within or from

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1866. To Albert Voorhees, Lieut. Gov. of Louisiana The military will be expected to sustain and not obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the courts. A dispatch on the subject of the Convention was sent to Governor Wells this

ANDREW JOHNSON. OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH. HQDRS. WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received 4:30 p. m. Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

All is now quiet in the city, but I still have the troops under arms and shall keep them so for some days. Nearly all unite in attributing the chief blame to the police for the troubles of the citizens, and of sympathy with them on yesterday. Thirty-seven persons are reported as killed, all belonging to the Convention or friendly to it.

A. BAIRD, Major General. OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HDQRS. WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram, received 8:50 p. m. July 31, 1866, from New Orleans, La., July 31 To the Adjudant General, United States Army,

Washington: Comparative quiet has been restored in this ity by the military, who still occupy the streets. There is, however, apprehensions of slight dis-

turbances in the lower faubourg of the city.
In consequence of the limited force at my command, I am compelled to make use of the city police, whose conduct in the riots of yesterday s most reprehensible. There is every reason to fear the imminent peril to which the lives and tions are one and the same with those laid down ected by restoration of the reins of power to the present civil authorities of the city.

A. BAIRD, Major General. OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HDQRS. WAR DEPARTMENT. The following telegram, received 11:15 p. m. July 31, 1866, from New Orleans, La., July 31

Major Gen. O. O. HOWARD: The riot has been suppressed. I have declared martial law in the city. About 40 persons have

been killed and a large number wounded, nearly all being friendly to the Convention. A. BARD, Brevet Major General.

OFFICE U. S. MILITATY TELEGRAPH,) HDQRS. WAR DEPARTMENT. The following telegram was received at 11:15 p. m., July 31, 1866, from New Orleans, July 31,

His Excellency President Johnson: Your dispatch received. Gen. Baird has declared martial law in this city. The Grand Jury has indicted the members of the Convention who met yesterday as an unlawful assembly. The process for their arrest in the hands of the Sheriff is suspended by Gen. Baird until he receives direct instructions from Washington. showed him your dispatch to me.

Andrew J. Herron, Attorney General.

Foreign News.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28-Evening.-The cotton market closed steady, with sales of 1,000 bales Middling Uplands at 13id; Breadstuffs flat, and thing must be taken as a whole. It must be reprices nominal, with a downward tendency Provisions quiet and generally unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 27-Evening.-The market is easier, with an advance of 1d; closing quotations for Consols 89; American Securities continue firm ; Erie and Illinois Shares have advanced; United States 5:20s 72.

[By Cable to the Associated Press.] PRAGUE, Aug. 27 .- The treaty of peace which | hint: was made by the plenipotentiaries of Prussia and Austria has been ratified by the King of Prussia and is now en route to this city for exchange.

Madrid, Aug. 28.—One of Her Catholic Majesty's frigates has succeeded in capturing the Chilian privateer Torando off the coast of Spain.

London, Aug. 28.-Noon.-John Bright delivered a speech in Birmingham last night before a mass meeting of people favorable to the Reform movement, which exceeded all his former eloquent efforts, creating most enthusiastic excite- Norfolk, which is its natural centre and outlet. ment among the immense audience.

The meeting was the largest held of late years, and the interest manifested by the people excels any former demonstrations in favor of Reform

Moscow, Aug. 27.—At the banquet given to the American Embassy, the speech of Mr. Fox in response to a toast, was eminently laudatory of the Government of the Czar, and of the system adopted by him, which had bound his subjects so closely to his interests.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28-Noon.-The cotton market is dull and declining; sales to-day are esti-

all events the Governor of the State would seem at 891 for money; 5-20s, 72; Illinois Central to be more directly called upon to take the ini-

Mexican News. San Francisco, Aug. 27. - A letter from Mexico states that a portion of the expedition under John B. Urmey, landed safely in Sinaloa, with \$,000 muskets and 6 pieces of artillery, and is now supposed to be with Corona.

saved. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

From Hayti. Boston, August 28.-Advices from Hayti, to

August 5th, have been received. A very destructive fire occurred at Cape Haytien on the 26th of July, damage being estimated at about \$700,000.

The insurgents had advanced upon Cape Haytien, but were repulsed by the Government troops under Gen. Montes. At last accounts, they were in full retreat into San Domingo.

The Convention of the People.

The work of the Convention is now fairly submitted to the people, and must stand or fall on its merits, whatever they may be. It remains to be seen whether t! ose of the South who took part in it and urged upon others the propriety of doing so will pursue the only course which can by any possibility make the nation's decision favorable to the Southern cause. The whole interest of the future, evidently, is centered in their action, and the weight of responsibility in giving proper snape to that action rests almost entirely with the press. If the journals of the South withhold their support or are lukewarm in their advocacy of the principles laid down by the Convention, there is nothing more certain than that the object of the movement will be defeated. By so doing they will contribute to the capital stock of the Radicalism which is so abhorrent in their sight-encourage, instead of discourage, the prevalent belief in the North the solution of this question. that the real feeling of the people of their sec-tion is of unrelenting hostility to the Government. It is unneces ary to say what will be the consequences of such an event. They are unmistakably plain-any one whose mental vision is of a finger's length can see them. Believing every man reasonably consistent until he proves himself otherwise we will not look forward to such a future; though it must be confessed that in the present aspect of affairs there is little reason to hope for better things. The avowed object of the meeting was the formation of a National Union Party, based on

loyalty to the government, and committed to the policy of magnanimity and liberality in dealing with the dead issues of the past, and the early and complete restoration of all the States to the enjoyment of their rights under the Consti.ution. To that end and no other, the call was promulgated, inviting all who were desirous of bringing about this happy consummation to meet together and elect delegates to represent them in Convention. It was addressed to the whole country and responded to by the whole country -every State was fully represented-Southern as well as Northern. Embodied in that call, however, were certain principles, the "cordial endorsement" of which was to be the condition of admission. Those who could not so endorse them were as good as told to stay away, and leave politics alone until they could possess themselves of a better frame of mind towards their fellow-men and their government. The Convention met-a series of resolutions declaratory of the opinions of those assembled were drafted, and to these the delegates "unanimously and enthusiastically" pledged their support. We have not heard that there was any holding back on either side, that there was any talk about objectionable features. The circumstances were such that there could have been none. The principles expressed in the resoluproperty of Union men in the city will be sub- in the call, and whoever endorsed the one must endorse the other. If no objection was raised then none can be now. There is no excuse, not the slightest, for the defection of any who took up with the original proposition. Nothing short of an acknowledgement of a purpose foreign to that set forth in the call, could be considered a sufficient explanation for now repudiating any of August. Oregon will not have another portion of those resolutions. Who is prepared to make such an acknowledgement? Who to say that he is a wolf, and put on sheep's clothing, to obtain admission into the fold? In good time it will be known. But we are told that the proceedings of the Convention were only intended to influence the Northern elections-that the South having played her part has nothing further to do with them. We cannot consent to be put off with addle-headed nonesense like this. The Southern representatives did not go to Philadelphia to be made puppets in a political city for some time. We have known Col. Stub programme of the North. We deny that there from the time the army entered this city, and was an understanding of that kind. It was not take pleasure in saying that he has shown him so stipulated in the bond. Very far from it. The aims of the Convention were national, and so He is one of the few disbursing officers of the pronounced beforehand, and to carry them out, or make the Convention of any avail, there must from the beginning, and who has steadily rise be a centinued national effort. The Southern by promotion and in the confidence of the go people, or that portion of them who gave countenance to this Convention movement, have undertaken to become more than ind.fferent spectators of the coming political contest—to do act and punctilious in matters of business. W more than spend their time in excusing the action of their chosen representatives. They are pledged to the doctrine of the indissoluble unity of the States, and of every other contained in the declaration of principles. Not one, but all. The jected or accepted in full. We would rejoice to see these principles accepted by the masses and sustained at the ballot-box. We ask nothing more. Can our Conservative friends come as fairly up to their work ?- Savannah Republican.

To the Merchants of Newbern.

Merchants of Newbern will do well to read the following from a Norfolk paper and take the

THE NORTH CAROLINA COURTS.-It is the custom with merchants elsewhere to go or send their representative to County Courts, in North Carolina, where a large number of farmers are collected, and where much business is transacted. Hardly does a Court hold its session within railroad communication of certain enterprising localities, that either the principal or representative of some mercantile house from an enterprising centre of trade, not very far removed from Norfolk, is not present. So favorable an opportunity is seldom or never neglected, and

It is owing to the apathy which exists among us, that we hear, now and then, complaints of dullness. Do the merchants do all they can to obtain trade? Do they ever visit the Courts in North Carolina, and make themselves and their goods, wares, and merchandise, known to the farmers and country people? Do they manifest the same desire for the trade as merchants at other points not very distant from us? Do they send representatives of energy and address to make known the facilities which may be afforded

the country people of North Carolina?

If not—if they have not done all this and more, they have no right to complain that others are going ahead while they remain in the position they have occupied, waiting for the country people to come to them. The expense they would incur would be returned to them in the increased trade they would bring to their houses. Indeed, the expense might be borne by a union of four or more engaged in different branches of trade, where there would be no competition as to the nature and character of the goods to be sold.

and long a resident of Edgecombe the county thinks the present cotton crop of the county reach 15,000 bales. At present prices this sell for over one million of dollars.

FRANCE. The Emperor Napoleon in Poor The Italian Question.

Correspondence of the London Tim

PARIS, Aug 9 .- The Ru 4,000 muskets and 6 pieces of artillery, and is now supposed to be with Corona.

The town of Maraposa, Cal., was destroyed by five or six days, then he intended, he fire on the 25th; only five or six buildings were at this time the Vichy metal. as at this time the Vichy waters were r jurious than salutary. Since his return been attended by one of the most em the Paris surgeons. He suffers from an painful, though, fortunately, no serious, o with certain unpleasant circumstances sometimes attend it; and this was a little vated by cold caught after a bath. He is. a good deal relieved since he came back, is hoped will be well enough to visit the Cr Chalons. It is very probable that anxiet contributed to bring on this attack, if it d cause it—vexation at the turn things have in Germany, and the want of discipline part of the Italians. During his mission father-in-law Prince Napoleon is sad to affirmed, or at least to have allowed it to derstood, that his cousin would back up the ians in their demand of the territory which claim from Austria, over and above Ven and by doing so somewhat exceeded the inst tions of the Emperor. A note has been add ed to the Florence Cabinet on this subject. if it bear any resemblance to a article allow appear in an evening paper, it is signific for it is hinted that if the Italians persi what is unreasonble, it may come to pass they will not have even Venetia. The que now is whether Prussia judges that, she has ly performed her engagements towards Ita these engagements being to support her Venetia should be free, or whether she will tinue that alliance beyond that object, disen herself with regard to Austria and tear m peace preliminaries she has signed at N.kolsh

The C. S. Steamer Chicamauga.

On the attitude of the Berlin Cabinet dene

This steamer arrived here yesterday from port of Wilmington, N. C., where she has cently been raised from the bottom of the riv by Messrs. Maltby Bros. of this city. After of ing here she left for Baltimore, where she undergo thorough repairs. We learn that Mes Malthy bought the steamer at a great barg \$15,000, as she laid on the bottom. The steam arrived from Wilmington here with one propell She is a fine steamer, and not a great deal da

It will be remembered that the Chicama the Confederate cruiser that played such terril havor among the Eastern fishermen on the Ban of Newfoundland, under the command of Jo Taylor Wood, C. S. A., and John Wilkinson. this city. At the capture of Wilmington by t Federal forces she was in the harbor, loaded wi cotton, just ready to sail, and a few hours me would have given her time to escape. But cape being impossible, she was set fire to a sunk in the harbor.—Norfolk Day Book.

APPROACHING ELECTIONS. - As the approaching elections are being prepared for by a vigoro campaign, says the Philadelphia Ledger, and all the States members of Congress, and in sor Governors, are to be chosen, the public are doubt desirous of being posted as to the time the elections in the various Northern Stat The first to be held will be upon the first Tue day of September, in Verriont, after which follow California and Nevada, upon the f Wednesday, and Maine upon the second Mond of September. Colorado will vote upon the f Tuesday in October; Pennsylvania, Ohio, In ana, Iowa and Minnesota upon the second Tu day; and West Virginia on the fourth Thursd On the first Tuesday in November will vote N York, New Jersy, Illinois and Wisconsin; on first Wednesday, Maryland and Kansas; and the Tuesday after the first Monday, Massac setts, Delaware, Michigan and Missouri. T closes the list of elections for the year 1866, in 1867, New Hampshire votes on the secon Tuesday of March, Connecticut on the first May of April, Rhode Island on the first Wedn day of April, and Kentucky on the first Monday of April, and Monday of April, an tion until the first Monday of June, 1868. nearly all the elections to be held in the fall this year tickets have already been nominal and in all the States contending parties are vided almost solely by the issues involved in t President's policy.

Col. J. S. Stubbs.-This officer is now, believe, Chief Quarter Master of the Army t his State and has been promoted to the rank Lt. Col. His headquarters have been in the self at all times an obliging and efficient efficient government, who has been retained in its serviernment and the people. He is a man of @ business-devoting himself, at all times, to duties of his office, polite and attentive, but e observed, in passing the other day, the ominor notice in his office, "no funds;" but this is a fault of the Colonel. He will soon have the matter fixed-Raleigh Sentinel.

Consolidation.—There seems to be a general disposition looking to the connection of the di ferent railroads of the country—thus making of continuous line, undisturbed by changes from the Petersburg Index of Saturday last, we lear that Mr. Ellis, the president of the Ridmon and Petersburg railroad, and Col. Sanford, att Southern railroad, were engaged on Francisco determining the best route for the proposed nection through that city. It is likely that the track will go down to Washington street, particularly around the gas house on the east side and crotten around the gas house on the east side around the gas house on the gas house on the gas house on the gas house on the gas house of the gas house on the gas house of the gas house of the gas house on the gas house of the gas hou the river above Pocahontas bridge. It is not contemplated, as has been alleged,

make a connection west of the city. Both the gentlemen concur in the necessity a speedy completion of the work, and are resolu ed that no time shall be lost.

Should Col. W. H. Thomas succeed in grand scheme of consolidation, we shall have connection from Beaufort to Charlotte. Trave and the general convenience of the public, would we doubt not, be promoted thereby.—Goldsbor

Gov. MOREHEAD. - We are pained to from a private source, that the trip of this ment citizen of the State, to the Rockbrid Alum Springs, Va. has not been attended the beneficial effects desired and anticipated Raleigh Sentinel.

ABSENT-MINDED. -The latest case of a mindedness of which we have heard, was that a young gentleman of this city who, on getting up from the supper table, put his cup and sauce on his head, instead of his hat.—Fayetieville New

Pardons have been received at the Ext office for the following persons and are ready delivery

R. W. Boddie, Nash Co.; Ann McNeeley, an Co., D. Broneberger, Cleaveland Co.; Allen, Halifax Co.; J. B. Addington, Wilks -Ral. Sentinel.

COTTON.—A 'gentleman of large experience and long a resident of Edgecombe county, N.