MALMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1865.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE NATIONAL UNION ANDREW JOHNSON.

FOR GOVERNOR, W. W. HOLDEN, of Wake.

For Congress. We are authorized and requested to announce JOHN ROBINSON, of Wayne county, as a candidate for representative in congress from the second congressional district. Mr. Robinson is pledged as an uncompromising, national union, Andrew Joppson and Governor Holden man.

Oct. 26th.

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of H. A. BAGG, as a candidate for the office of clerk of superior court for New Hanover county at the election to be held the 2d Thursday in November, the 9th prox.

To the Voters New Hanover County. ROBERT B. WOOD, Jr., announces himself as Court, for the county of New Hanover, at the election to be held on Thursday, November 9th, 1865 Oct. 24th.

To the Voters of New Hanover County. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the election to be held on Thursday, November 9, 1865, pledging myself. if elected, to discharge the duties to the best of my ability. WM. M. HARRISS

The friends of W. M. HARRISS announce him as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election: October 23

For Congress.

MR. EDITOR :- The friends of C. C. CLARK Fact of Craven county, announce him as a candidate to represent the 2nd Congressional District, in the next United States Congress.

For Sheriff. WF, are authorized to announce

- RICHARD J. JONES.

The present Sheriff, as a candidate for re-election. Election to be held on the second Thursday in No-

Wilmington, Oct. 21.

To the voters of New Hanover County. I TAKE this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Han-

and to the best of my ability. S. R. BUNTING. New Hanover co., N. C., Oct. 21, 1865,

> The Next Legislature. For the Senate, ROBERT STRANGE. For the House of Commons,

The above gentlemen will be voted for by the electors of New Hanover county at the ensuing election for members of the next Legislature. MANY VOTERS.

ROBERT COWAN.

OWEN FENNELL.

198-te. Oct. 20

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1865. First time in Wilmington, the new, grand, legendary Drama in three acts, entitled

ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT,

AND SPIRIT OF DEATH. Doctor Paul Bernard Mr. John Davis Baron de Lambeck Mr. G. E. Andrews.

After which DANCE Miss NELLIE PROCTOR

BURLESQUE SONG, (When this Cruel War is Over,) HARRY HUNTER.

To conclude with a Laughable Farce.

EFSEE SMALL BILLS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION. Orchestra and Dress Circle,\$1 00 Parquette, Western Gallery, (colored,)..... Doors open for securing seats daily from 10, A.

M., until 1, P. M. Doors open at 63 o'clock; Performances to commence at 74 o'clock, precisely.

THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON, N. C. OCTOBER 27.

LOCAL INTELLICENCE.

NEGRO BALLS.-It is with no desire to complain of the action of the negro as a free man, as it matters not what he does so it is not contrary to law and order, and when he does this a complaint may justly be made. Many are coming up from different quarters from citizens in reference Geo Redmond, Lumberton, to the manner in which negro balls or parties are | W H Morton, Anson co, conducted. It is stated that in nearly every instance when there is an assemblage of this kind, and there has been a number of late, they generally manage to get whiskey among them and break it up with a row, often greatly annoying the whole neighborhood around where they may be. The class of negroes frequenting these parties or balls, are reported of very bad character generally, or rather of the lower class, and when drinking it cannot be expected that they will behave themselves, but as they do not, or have not, they should be made to do so, or a stop put to their proceedings. At one of these places on ed to such an extent that there was almost a riot.

There should be no objections to enjoyment, but

W. Mackintosh, Raleigh,
R. O'Brien,
do,
J. Diehl & son, New York,
W. J. Johnson,
do. whether negro or white men, they should not be allowed to annoy others.

MAYOR'S COURT.—Still everything is quiet, and the mayor's court is yet a useless proceeding. Not a case was before the court to-day of any kind. What other city of the same importance can show so convincing a proof of the good be-havior of its people as the record from the mayor's office for the past week?

Noisy.—"J. N.," the philosopher, as he terms himself, held forth at the market, in his peculiar way, to dumbfounded crowds, in the afternoon aua. The cotton trade is brisk.

and coming of yesterday. What he said was impossible to comprehend, but he said a great THE LATEST NEWS deal, using more in a shorter time than any one ever seen before for the amount of money re-If his theory is as plain to the minds of the periode as his object they must all be well re-

THE STEAMSHIP EUTERPE.

Absence of Intelligence Regarding Her.

PAINFUL APPREHENSIONS IN THE COMMUNITY.

port, is now over due here sixty hours or more and as yet her agents in this town, Messrs. Harriss & Howell, have received no tidings from her. The publication of the special dispatch in the evening edition of THE HERALD of Wednesday, a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County announcing that she had put into Beaufort in JUAREZ STILL AT EL PASO. tion, however disagreeable, and to speak of and distress, for a short time relieved the anxiety regarding her; but when it became known that her agents had received no similar advices, doubts THE WIRZ MILITARY COMMISSION ADJOURNED To the conferring of the elective franchise on were suggested as to the credibility of the dispatch that had been transmitted to us. Sympathizing to a large extent in these doubts, we immediately telegraphed to Beaufort for further intelligence, but received no reply. Yesterday we &c., caused two dispatches to be sent to Beaufort in regard to the matter, but at noon were informed

> no communication was to be had. We consider it probable that our correspondent at Beaufort has mistaken the vessel. We base this probability solely on the absence of dispatches to the consignees of the vessel coincident with those to us received previous to the break in the lines. This break will in all probability be repaired by this morning, when, if the vessel does

that the telegraph lines were out of repair, and

The Euterpe, it is known, sailed from New York tion will come to an amicable solution. on her regular time, last Saturday. She had an The Times says that the position taken by the their condition. unusually heavy passenger list, embracing a num- British government will preclude any losses on But these difficulties are not insuperable if you the frontier. ber of citizens of Wilmington, with one or two account of the depredations committed by the meet them with patience and reason. I have no entire families. Since her departure from New confederate cruisers being referred to the pro- doubt you can adopt a plan which will fully meet York a strong north easterly gale has prevailed posed commission. along the coast. It is possible that the heavy weather she encountered induced her captain to run into some friendly port farther north where she yet remains wind bound; or she may have stood out to sea to ride out the gale, and from its continuence been forced an unusually great distance from the coast. Throughout yesterday the gale still continued outside, and the sea was so heavy on the bar up to 5 o'clock last evening that it would have been exceedingly dangerous over county, at the election to be held on Thurs- for any vessel to attempt the entrance. Indicaday, November 9, 1865, pledging myself, if elect- tions at this place later in the evening were that ed, to discharge the duties of the office faithfully | the storm had abated; and we trust that to-day will set at rest the painful uncertainty attending the absence of this favorite, and, in this instance.

> doubly precious vessel. trade between this port and New York. She has 1-2 penny. been on the route longer than any other, and has invariably performed her trips with regularity, always arriving in port punctually on time, and occasionally a little ahead. She is a staunch, sea-worthy boat, officered by seamen of acknowledged ability and great experience. If any misfortune has befallen her it will be attributable to causes beyond the possibility of human skill or energy to prevent. Again we express the hope, either that our advices from Beaufort of Wednesday were well founded or that the favorite craft may herself come into port to-day, to set at rest the apprehensions that prevail.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.

A Store Broken open and Five Hundred . ollars' worth of Goods Stolen.

That there are a gang of robbers in this city, and they of the most accomplished class, is no longer a doubt. It was only a few nights since that a private residence in this city was entered and a few articles of minor value stolen therefrom. On Wednesday night the store of Mr. J. C. Koch, situated on Nun and Third streets, was entered by thieves and about five hundred dollars' worth of goods taken away. One of the staples that holds the bar of the front door was prized from its place, after which the store was at the mercy of the thieves. A track of a dray or wagon was on the morning after discovered near the door, but anything leading to the detection of the thieves or the whereabouts of the goods had not transpired up to last evening. This may be recorded with the boldest thefts yet heard of, and demonstrates the necessity of a more gnarded watch on the part of the officials and the people themselves. There is nothing apparently more easy than to reach these depredators upon the property of citizens, if some action were taken towards it. It must be done sooner or later, else their successes will lead them to more outrageous performances than any yet

THE THEATRE. - There was but a small audience at the theatre last evening to see Miss Crampton as "Medea, the Colchian Princess". It must be a great satisfaction to her to know that it was appreciated. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the finest pieces of acting ever seen in Wilmington from any actress. Nothing could have been better than her ideas of the different passions of love, hatred and revenge, as exhibited in this performance.

To-night is to be played the "Angel of Midnight," a very popular sensational drama. The piece has drawn large houses wherever performed. and is specially recommended to favor here.

Hotel Arrivals.

CITY HOTEL, OCTOBER 26, 1865. Capt J Denning, Jersey City, N J, L B Smlth, Smithville, G A Adams, Beaufort co, E A Brown, So Ex Co, W S G Andrews, Wil-F W Emanuel, S C E P George, Charlotte, NC mington, W Evans, Marion, S C, J H Smith, Columbus co, O Hahns, Sampson co, H Hunter, Richmond. M Bowes, Raleigh,
TE Stanley, Marion, S C,
C C Law,
O C Coggershall, Darling

J A Cherry, G H Baldwin, mail agent, F Alderman, Cumberl'd, BAILEY'S HOTEL, OCTOBER 26, 1865.

ton, S.C., G.T. Hope, Columbia, S.C., F. Cherry, Timonsville, S.C.

J T Giddings, Clinton, A G C Summerfield,

The test oath in the south required to be taken by all mail carriers, it is said, keeps capable men from taking that position, and, the mails being in incompetent hands, are very irregular.

The Tennessee senate has passed, by one majority, the bill admitting negro testimony in the

General Canby has repealed all military restrictions on sales of real estate in Louisiana. Business is very active in all parts of Louisi-

BY TELEGRAPH.

paid for the time lost listening to his harangue. ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Adams'-Russell Correspondence.

Liability of England for Losses by the Depredations of Confederate Cruisers.

The steamer Euterpe, from New York for this COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

ADVICES FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH

AMERICA. &c.

FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX. October 26. The steamer Africa, from Liverpool, with dates o the 14th inst, has arrived. D'plomatic Correspondence-Continued

Arrests of Fenians. LONDON, October 14-The Adams-Russell correspondence attracts

Arrests of Fenians continue to be made.

The Cholera in Spain MADRID, October 13.

There is a great increase in the ravages of the cholera here. Yesterday five hundred and forty cases were reported. There were one hundred add seventy deaths during the day. A general panic prevailed.

Commercial. LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14. Cotton.—Sales to-day 25,000 bales, including 12,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The The Euterpe is one of the best vessels in the market closes buoyant with an advance of 1-4a the elective franchise, without reference to race

BREADSTUFFS-Quiet and steady. Provisions—Firm and quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. London, Oct. 14. Consols-Close at 88 7-8 a 89 for money. U. S. 5-20's-67 1-2 a 68.

BRUSSELLS, Oct. 14. The national bank of Belgium has advanced its rate of discount to five per cent.

CONTINENTAL FINANCES.

From Mexico.

Washington, Oct. 26. Official information received here states that President Juarez was at El Paso on the 26th September. As twenty days are required for to read in the English language understandingly; Mexico, the proclamation of Maxamilian, dated

October 2nd. stating that Juarez had abandoned his native land, is discredited in diplomatic crime of which the person may have been duly Tar at \$5 60; 12 bbls Rosin at \$6, and 18 bales Cotton The Wirz Trial. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. The Wirz military commission has adjourned

result cannot, with certainty, be known until officially promulgated.

From Central America. NEW YORK, Oct. 26. Panama dates to the 17th instant, have been

The revolution in New Granada has ended.

The steamers Fingal and Lancaster sailed from Havana for San Francisco on the 12th inst. Surgeon Maxwell is doing duty as United States consul at Panama. Business is reviving.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26. Advices from Panama state that South Amer-

From South America.

can affairs look gloomy. In Peru the revolution still continues.

BY MAIL.

HE RECOMMENDS SUBMISSION.

Benefits of Negro Suffrage Urged.

confederacy, who has just been released from national harmony and fraternal good will be-Fort Warren during his confinement there wrote tween all parts of the country. And this, too, a long letter to the people of Texas, from which is of the greatest consequence to our future welwe extract those portions which are of general fare, and especially as our people now know

quered nation. State government and state sov- right of secession. ereignty are in abeyance, and will be held until If the state will accept this policy at once, it you adopt a government and policy acceptable to will attain the great ends heretofore mentioned. the conquerors. A refusal to accede to these and it will save its own people from years of conditions would only result in a prolongation of painful strife and agitation on these questions, the time during which you will be deprived of a which would at least, probably after years of civil government of your own choice, and contin- contention, be found to be the only means of ue subject to military rule. And it would do more bringing it to an end, even if it lead to nothing than these; it would keep questions of the gra- worse. How infinitely better it will be for you, vest character open for discussion and agitation, for both races, for the present and the future, for and by degrees accustom the whole country to a the whole country, if you will unhesitatingly recsort of military government, and result in the ognize the unalterable facts as to your condition. sort of military government, and result in the establishment of a military despotism, without bringing you any nearer to the attainment of your wishes than you are at present. In order your wishes than you are at present. In order ings of civil government and constitutional libto secure to yourselves again the blessings of erty; and avoid, as it is in your power to do, the local self government, and to avoid military rule, fearful perils which now lie before you. I know

First-To recognize the supreme authority of such a course will require you to encounter, and the government of the United States, within the how hard it is for human nature to overcome sphere of its power, and the right to protect it- such difficulties. But my sincere prayer is, that

And, second-You must recognize the aboli- midst of you calamities. tion of slavery and the right of those who have The negros will, it is hoped, gradually diffuse been slaves to the privileges and protection of the themselves among the greatly preponderating law of the land.

civil government, and the admission of your added to their numbers by accessions from other the price of gold.

members into the congress of the United States. countries. While the steady and rapid influx of PROM YESTERDAYS AFTER-But even this may fail in the attainment of great numbers of white races from other counthese ends, unless provision shall be made by the tries will gradually decrease the disproportion in new state government for conferring the elective between them and the whites, and so render this franchise on the former slaves. And present ap- new element in society and government innoxpearances indicate that this will be required by ious, or at least powerless for evil, if they shouldnorthern public sentiment and by congress. And be so inclined. Rut from the general docility of our people are in no condition to disregard that their dispositions we may expect the most of opinion or power with safety. But I am persuaded you may satisfy both without greater in ous and useful citizens. But to secure these dejury to yourselves than has already occurred .- sirable ends it must not be forgotten that it is an If you can do this, and secure yourselves liberty, essential prerequisite to confer on them their the protection of the constitution and the laws of reasonable and necessary rights, and to adopt a the United States, and the right of local self- policy which will prevent them from becoming government, you will be more fortunate than an element of political agitation, and strife, and many other conquered people have been. The danger, government and the people of the northern states will, I have no doubt, recognize the necessity of your securing these blessings, as important to Continued Arrests of Fenians, the whole country, as a means of preserving to it constitutional liberty and the present form of republican government.

This is new language to employ in addressing you, and will be as unwelcome to you as it is sorrowful to me. But it would be more than folly-it would be a great crime for you, and I, and those who may be charged with the duty of reorganizing and restoring the state to the union, to refuse to recognize the facts of your situadeal with them with candor and directness.

your former slaves I anticipate a stubborn and sircere opposition, based on the ignorance of the great mass of them, and on their assembled in congress. They held their first sestotal want of information and experience in matters of legislation, administration and everything which pertains to the science of government. and upon the pride of race. And this objection may be sustained by pointing to the examples of hony was declared, amid loud and enthusiastic Mexico, and of the Central American and South | cheers, again and again repeated, the unanimous American states, where, by the enfranchisement of the Indians and negros, and all others, without reference to race, or mental or moral fitness for the exercise of these responsible rights, they have been deprived of the blessings of peace. order and good government, and involved in an almost uninterrupted series of wars and revolunot answer for herself, definite information can great attention and much editorial comment.— tions, often of the most cruel and barbarous Escobedo and Cortinas having separated and only The hope is generally expressed that the ques- character, for more than half a century, with no a few straggling followers of the latter remaining prospect of an amelioration or improvement of in the neighborhood of the town. Maximilian, it

the demands of justice and fairness, and satisfy the northern mind and the requirements of the government, without endangering good government and the repose of society. This can be done by

First-Extending the privilege and protection of the laws over the negros as they are over the whites, and allowing them to testify in the courts on the same conditions; leaving their testimony subject to the rules relating to its credibility but not objecting to its admissability. And in this you will conform with the wise current of modern legislation, and the tendency of all judicial decisions in all enlightened countries.

And second-By fixing an intellectual, and moral, and, if thought necessary, a property test for the admission of all persons to the exercise of or color, which would secure its intelligent ex-

My own view would be-

First-That no person now entitled to the privilege of voting should be deprived of it because of any new test. I would recognize in this the difference between taking away a right not heretofore exercised.

Second, That to authorize the admission of persons hereafter to the exercise of the elective franchise, they should be, first, males, second, twenty-one years of age; third, citizens of the United States; fourth, should have resided in the state one year, and in the district, county or precinct six months next preceding any election at which they propose to vote; fifth, should be able communication between El Paso and the city of sixth, and must have paid taxes for the last year preceding for which such taxes were due and payable, subject to any disqualifications for convicted, which may be prescribed by law.

those before mentioned, would, in my judgment, meet the ends of judgment and fairness, secure the re-establishment of the state government, the and submitted its findings to the president. The admission of her senators and representatives in congress, the suspension of military rule, and the restoration of civil, constitutional and local selfgovernment. And it would do more. It would secure your protection against other great and pending evils; and is, I am persuaded, of the greatest consequence to your future peace, prosperity and happiness.

First, it would remove all just ground of antagonism and hostility between the white and black races. Unless this is done, endless strife and bitterness of feeling must characterize their relations, and all history and human experience races. We know now, from sad experience, what war is between equals and enlightened people. But of all wars, a social war of races is the most relentless and cruel, the extermination or expulsion from the country, or enslavement of one or the other, being its inevitable end where they are left to themselves, or the loss of liberty to both races where they are all subject to the control of

we have recently experienced and still suffer, by depriving the agitators of a subject on which to COFFEE—Was very firm and quite active. We note keep up such an agitation, and of the means of producing jealousy, animosity and hatred between the different races, and this would do much J. H. Reagan, postmaster general of the late toward the renewal of the ancient relations of there is no hope of escape from it by appealing The state occupies the condition of a con- to the principles of state sovereignty and the

and the danger of running into military despot- the painful struggle against education, and habit, and policy, and tradition and prejudice which self against disintegration by the secession of the states.

God in His goodness and mercy may enable you to exhibit this last crowding evidence, in the

numbers of whites, in the different states and government, and secure to you the benefits of civil government, and the admission of work added to their number of their race will be For what I can see, this much will be required territories; many of them will probably go to

The Fenians.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23. The Fenian organization was completed to-day by electing the following persons as "senators:"
V. R. Roberts, of New York, President of the
Senate; B. D. Killian, of Missouri; James Gibbons, of Pennsylvania; Michael Scahlan, of Illinois; B. B. Darley, of Indiana; R. F. Mallon, of Tennessee; W. Fleming, of New York; P. Bannon, of Kentucky; P. J. Meehan, of the Irish American, New York; P. A. Sennott, of Massachussetts; J. W. Fitzgerald, of Ohio; S. J. Meany, of the Toledo Commercial, Ohio; P. having pondered them all the way home, am to-O'Rourke, New York: W. O'Sullivan: Ohio: D.

O'Sullivan, New York. The new constitution provided for a house representatives, to be composed of the delegates derstanding between you and our leading men sion this evening. The house was called to order at six o'clock, on motion of Colonel M. C. Mur- out without modification. phy, who was elected permanent speaker, and P. A. Collins was elected secretary. John O'Machoice of the joint house for president of the Fenian Brotherhood in North America.

Attack on Matamoras Abandoned. NEW ORLEANS, October 19.

Late Mexican advices report all fears of an at is said, intends increasing his forces largely or

MARINE INTELLICENCE.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARRIVED.

Oct 26 - Str Flora Temple, Demming, from Norfolk to Savannah, to Harris & Howell, put in for coal. Captain Demming, of the steamer Flora Temple, re ports having left Beaufort yesterday morning at 9 o'clocks and the steamer Euterpe was not there at that time.

COMMERCIAL.

The Home Market.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 26-2 P. M. COTTON.-The second bale of new Cotton received this season arrived to-day, from Nichols' Depot, on the Manchester railroad. M. McInnis is the consignee. No sales have as yet transpired.

ROS1N-196 bbls Broken Common were received and TURPENTINE-87 bbls sold at \$4 25 -- a considerable

TAR ... Sales of 151 bbls at \$5 60. TIMBER ... Two rafts ordinary and good middling were

sold at \$12 and \$18 50 per M. WILMINGTON, Thursday Oct. 26 -6 P. M., Business to-day has improved somewhat. The slight rise in the river mentioned a few days ago has given an impetus to business on the wharf, but as we hear that the river has again fallen, the receipts will not be very heavy until there is more rain. The railroads are bringing in large quantities of Naval Stores and Cotton, con-

In addition to the transactions reported this forenoon, note the sales of 69 bbls Thrpentine at \$4 25; 64 bbls. three of which were Repacked, and fifteen good Ordi The adoption of these measures, in addition to nary at 45c.

sidering their limited means of transportation.

New York Market. By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 26-1.05 P. M.

COTTON-Firm at 59c a 60c. FLOUR-State declined 5c a 10c; Southern \$9 70

WHEAT-Firm.

CORN-Advanced 1c a 2c. PROVISIONS .- Beef steady. Pork firm. Lard dull

WHISKY-Dull.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21. BREADSTUFFS.—Receipts, 14,330 bbls flour, 250 do and 330 bags corn meal, 22,346 bushels wheat, 354,000 do corn, 52,470 do cats, 7,600 do rye, and 152,078 do barley. The market for State and Western Flour was firmer, and teach us must, sooner or later, result in a war of prices closed 5c a 10c higher, under an active speculative races. We know now from sad experience what bbls. Southern Flour was in improved demand, and prices were slightly higher. The sales comprised 600 bbls. Canada Flour was also more active, and prices advanced 5c a 10c per bbl for all grades. The sales were power is in our hands and we can check them at about 400 bbls. Rye Flour was rather quiet, but as the

stock was pretty low, prices were firm. Corn meal was quiet and unchanged. GRAIN.—The market for Wheat was more active and prices advanced 2c a 3c per bushel, and at the close a superior power, which would be our situation.

I speak, of course, of the legal rights and status

were still very firm. The sales embrace \$5,000 bushels at \$1 67 a 1 73 for Chicago spring, \$1 68 a \$1 75 for Milwaukee club, \$1 75 a 1 76 for Amber Milwaukee, \$2 24 a GOOD ADVICE FROM A REBEL

I speak, of course, of the legal rights and status of the two races. Their social relations and matters of taste and choice, are not subject to legislative regulations.

Second, This course would disarm and put an end to inter-state, sectional, political agitation on this subject at least, which has been the special curse of our country for so many years, and which was the cause of the unnumbered woes which prices agitation on the subject at least, which has been the special curse of our country for so many years, and which was the cause of the unnumbered woes which prices were guite, but prices were with a subject at least, which has been the special curse of our country for so many years, and which was the cause of the unnumbered woes which prices are realized at the changes at the south and they have been obliged to the subject at least, which has been the special curse of our country for so many years, and which was the cause of the unnumbered woes white prices ruled a trifle in buyers favor, though at the close the market was rather more steady. The sales were about \$5,000 bushels, at the corn market was considerably depressed by 22 for new Amber State, and \$2 75 for choice new white State. The corn market was considerably depressed by 25 for ourselved a trifle in buyers favor, though at the close the market was rather more steady. The sales were about \$5,000 bushels, at the close the market was rather more steady. The sales were about \$5,000 bushels, at the close the market was rather more steady. The sales were about \$5,000 bushels, at the close the market was rather more steady. The sales were about \$5,000 bushels, at the close the market was rather more steady. The sales were about \$5,000 bushels, at the close the market was rather more steady. The sales were sales at \$12 to a sale at \$12 to a

sales of 5,000 bags Rio, ex-Ursula on private terms. A steady jobbing trade was also done at yesterday's quota-COTTON—Opened steady at 57c a 58c for Middling; but prices subsequently became irregular, and the market closed dull, heavy, and fully 1c per lb in buyers' fa-

vor. The sales were very moderate, comprising 950 bales Upland, Florida, Mobile, N.O.&T

Ordinary..... 44 about 700 bbls at \$11 a 14 for Plain Mess, and \$14 a 17 for Extra Mess. Beef hams were in limited supply and in fair request, but we heard of no sales, in consequence of the extreme views of holders. Bacon was also held above buyers' views, and was very quiet. Cut Meats were inactive, and prices were nominal in the absence of sales. Shoulders were held at 16 1-2c a 171-2, and Hams such rules as will restrict the vote to a small

quiet, with a few sales at 14c a 181-2c for common to choice factory.

RICE-Was quiet and unchanged; we heard of sales.

FINANCIAL.

New York Gold Market.

[By Mail.]

NOON EDITION.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

What Mr. Johnson Thinks of the Restoration of the Southern States.

THE PUNISHMENT OF TREASON.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. JOHNSON.

MEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 8, 1865. MY DEAR SIR-I was so much impressed with our conversation of last Tuesday that I returned immediately to my room, and wrote down such of the points made as I could remember, and, day more than ever convinced that, if corrected by you and returned to me, for either public or private use, it will go far to promote a good un-It will also unite the public mind in favor of

You are aware that I do not associate much with men in political life, but rather with those who, representing the advanced moral sense of the country, earnestly labor for the good of our people, without hope of or even desire for office or other immediate reward. The latter class de sire earnestly to understand your plans, and if possible, support your administration.

your plan, so far at least as you would carry it

I think the publication of your process of reconstruction, with the reasons for your faith in it, will commend itself to their candid judgment. and, as I told you, inspire our whole northern people with confidence in your administration.

The report is meagre and unsatisfactory, but I think it conveys, for the most part, the spirit of our conversation. Therefore, although the whole tenor of your words led me to believe it was not intended to be kept private, I have refrained from answering the specific inquiries of anxious friends, whom I met on my way home, lest I might, in some way, leave a wrong impression on their Truly your friend, GEORGE L. STEARNS To the president of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3-11 1-2 A. M.

I have just returned from an interview with President Johnson, in which he talked for an hour on the process of reconstruction of rebel states. His manner was as cordial, and his conversation

as free, as in 1863, when I met him daily in Nash-

His countenance is healthy—even more so than when I first knew him. I remarked that the people of the north were anxious that the process of reconstruction should be thorough, and they wished to support him in the arduous work; but their ideas were confused by the conflicting reports constantly circulated. and especially by the present position of the democratic party. It is industriously circulated in the democratic clubs that he was going over to them. He laughingly replied, "Major, have you never known a man who for many years had differed from your views because you were in advance of

him, claim them as his own when he came up to your stand-point?" I replied, "I have often." He said, "So have I," and went on-"The democratic party finds its old position untenable, and is coming to ours. If it has come up to our position, I am glad of it .-You and I need no preparation for this conversation; we can talk freely on this subject, for the thoughts are familiar to us: we can be perfectly frank with each other." He then commenced with saying that the states are in the union, which

is whole and indivisible.

Individuals tried to carry them out, but did not succeed; as a man may try to cut his throat and be prevented by the bystanders; and you cannot say he cut his throat because he tried to do it. Individuals may commit treason, and be punished, and a large number of individuals may constitute a rebellion, and be punished as traitors.— Some states tried to get out of the union, and we opposed it, honestly, because we believed it to be wrong; and we have succeeded in putting down the rebellion. The power of those persons who made the attempt has been crushed, and now we want to reconstruct the state governments, and have the power to do it. The state institutions are prostrated, laid out on the ground, and they must be taken up and adapted to the progress of events; this cannot be done in a moment. We

times cannot realize it; it appears like a dream, We must not be in too much of a hurry. It is better to let them reconstruct themselves than to force them to it; for if they go wrong, the any stage, to the end, and oblige them to correct their errors. We must be patient with them. did not expect to keep out all who were excluded from the amnesty, or even a large number o. them; but I intended they should sue for pardon

are making very rapid progress-so rapid I some-

comprehended and digested at once. We must give them time to understand their new posi-

I have nothing to conceal in these matters, and have no desire or willingness to take indirect courses to obtain what we want.

Our government is a grand and lofty structure: in searching for its foundation we find it rests on the broad basis of popular right. The elective franchise is not a natural right, but a political

such rules as will restrict the vote to a small

be if I was in Tennessee. There I should try to introduce negro suffrage

SUGAR—The market was dull, but full prices were sustained. The sales were confined to 164 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 14 1-2c a 14 3-4c. Refined Sugar was firm, It will not do to let the negros have universal suffrage now, it would breed a war of races. There was a time in the southern states when the slaves of large owners looked down upon nonslaveowners because they did not own slaves; the larger the number of slaves their masters owned the

prouder they were, and this has produced hos-

gradually: first those who had served in the army:

tility between the mass of the whites and the negros. The outrages are mostly from the non-The negro will vote with the late master whom

he does not hate, rather than with the non-slave-