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BALTIMORE STREET.

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The Cholera-Morbus.

The Cholera-morbus is a well-known and common complaint. It is frequently attended with severe cramps, with vomitings, &c., with a serious looseness of the bowels and other painful symptoms. Opium is largely given, in one shape or another, for this disorder. Powerful and poisonous drugs are sometimes administered under a variety of mixtures as a specific for it. Even if such remedies happen to cure, they leave behind them the seeds of death to germinate at the first opportunity. Radway's Ready Relief is open to no such grave objections. A teaspoonful of it administered in a wine-glass of sweetened water has a more beneficial effect at once than a dose of pound of laudanum, camphor, rhubarb, &c., and if the pain be not forthwith removed, as well as the violence of the discharges diminished in about twenty minutes, a repetition of the dose of Ready Relief is certain to produce the desired effect. You have only, in addition, to apply flannels soaked with Ready Relief to the bowels and the cure is complete. The danger is over very quickly. You are satisfied from the start that the Relief is bound to vanquish the disease. Even in bilious cholic the same treatment must terminate just as successfully; and should inflammation of the bowels be present the Ready Relief given internally and applied externally will prove a perfect remedy, if a dose or two of Dr. Radway's pills be discreetly given at the same time. For cholera-morbus there is nothing can excel, under any circumstances, Radway's Ready Relief—price but 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists.

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S. T.—1869.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X.," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him the monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

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"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar.

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This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—The principal feature in the Senate proceedings yesterday, was a bitter personal altercation between Senators McDougall and Conness, in which the former, especially, figured so badly that we determined not to inflict his utterances on our readers, and therefore have occupied the same space with matter less objectionable.

HOUSE.—In the House Mr. Stevens made a most extraordinary, although characteristic attempt to patronize the *Chronicle*, by drawing upon the contingent fund of that body, ending in a running detail of the grievances suffered by members at the hands of the press generally.

The Reconstruction Committee sent forward a vast mass of testimony, elicited by the examination of Messrs. Stevens, of Georgia, and Sharkey, of Mississippi, of which we present what our space permits.

GENERAL NEWS.

—J. B. Nagle, an old and highly respected artist, is lying dangerously ill at his hospitable residence in Philadelphia. He is one of the old school of painters, cotemporary with Sully and Peale.

—Mr. Pike has formed the opinion that his opera house was set on fire by an incendiary, and offers in the Cincinnati papers a reward of $5,000 for his detection.

—The Wabash river is receding slowly and is now within the banks. Immense and unusual washes have been made along the western bank and through the bottoms.

—The Illinois and Michigan Canal was formally opened to navigation throughout its whole length, Wednesday, and up to eleven o'clock, Thursday morning, twenty-two boats and one propeller had arrived at Chicago from La Salle, Joliet, etc., nearly all loaded with corn.

—A gentleman at Indianapolis, somewhat addicted to the ardent on the sly, made a raid upon a private jug, in the house of a friend, the other day, and hastily swallowing a mouthful, discovered to his profound disgust that it was deodorized coal oil. His friends have been boring him, but not for oil.

—The cholera has reappeared in Egypt within the past few days. The Provinces, in Alexandria have ordered a quarantine of thirty days, and the return of this fearful epidemic causes great excitement where the effects of its last visit are not yet erased.

—At the recent fire in New York several valuable paintings were lost in the workshops of Mr. Ritchie, the engraver among which was the painting of the "Death of Lincoln," which was being engraved. The "Republican Court" was also destroyed, but the plate saved.

—The *True Delta* tells a story of a man in Louisiana about to be sentenced to jail for assault and battery, who pleaded in arrest of judgment that he was a ferryman on an important road, with no one to help him, and to imprison him would be obstructing the public highway.

—It is thought that Texas will produce the largest cotton crop the coming season of any of the cotton growing States, and South Carolina the smallest. The interior of the latter is so entirely devastated that it will take several years to recover its former prosperity.

—In his speech advocating the extension of the franchise in England and Wales, Mr. Gladstone said the proposed measure would make the whole voting population of England and Wales 550,000 in the counties and 515,000 in the towns, being about one-fourth of the adult male population.

—As the merchants of Cincinnati have failed to take the site of Pike' Opera House for the new Exchange, Mr. Pike will go to work at once to rebuild. He will not put up an Opera House, however, but cover the same ground with a splendid structure, repeating the Opera House front, and dividing the building into stores and offices.

—The Department of State has just published an official register of the Diplomatic and Consular officers of the United States in foreign countries, and of foreign ministers, their Secretaries and attaches, accredited to the United States, and foreign consuls, residing in the United States, with list corrected to February, 1866. The circular shows that the aggregate of the Diplomatic and Consular officers of the United States is 803, with an aggregate annual salary of $715,900. The number of Diplomatic officers is 69. The number of Consular officers is 639, and the number of Judicial officers is 6.

The Cattle Plague.

The London *Shipping Gazette* says:

"The Weekly Cattle Plague returns have again been issued, but are incomplete to some extent. The number of attacks during the week ending March 24 is set down at 4,704, against 6,261 in the preceding week, and this contrast would be very consoling did we not read in the footnote that thirty-nine inspectors have made no returns, and that their last reports included 1,215 cases. As, however, a nearly equal number of cases were not reported last week, it may be safely concluded that the murrain is rapidly decreasing. Professor Herapath, the celebrated chemist, of Bristol, while attending a *post-mortem* examination of some cows, discovered that the blood of animals infected by the cattle plague is highly charged with ammoniacal alkali. He therefore suggests the inquiry—is this state of the blood the cause or the effect of the disease? This ammoniacal poison would account for the subtlety of the disease, because nothing is more volatile than ammonia, and no explanation is needed to show how it might be transferred from one animal to another. The Professor suggests that it is worth trying whether the ammonia cannot be decomposed in the blood while life is safe by the administration of chlorine in some shape or other."

LATEST TELEGRAPH NEWS

TO THE

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Austro-Prussian Difficulty.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS, &c.

NEW YORK, April 16th.—The steamer City of New York has arrived from Queenstown on the 5th.

The Austro-Prussian situation is unchanged. There is nothing to confirm the pacific rumors heretofore received.

The French troops in Mexico are to be withdrawn in three detachments:—The first in November next; the second in March, and the third in November, 1867.

It is officially denied that the American Government is in treaty for a "war port" at St. Thomas.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 4.—The Brazil mail steamer has arrived. The French ship Pauline with 700 bags of coffee from Rio, was wrecked in Rio bay on the 23d of February. The crew were saved and landed at Bahia, but it was expected that the ship and cargo would be a total loss. The Brazillian Admiral with iron-clad gunboats and monitors has arrived at Corrientes, but the allies had not yet attempted to cross the Paraana for the invasion of Paraguay.

The Paraguayans seem determined to hold out, and their daring incursions, having twice crossed the river in canoes and attacked the vanguard of the Argentines, show the resolute resistance which the allied army might expect to encounter. The inactivity of the Brazillian squadron during these engagements caused serious complaints. It is understood that the passage of the Parana will be undertaken immediately, and that in all probability will be effected with great loss to the allies.

PARIS, April 4.—The regiments have been ordered to camp at Chalons two months earlier than usual, and a report has arisen that France intends forming an army of observation with a view to the protection of the Rhine frontier.

FLORENCE, April 4.—The journals declare that no military preparations will be made by Italy, and that there is no intention of concentrating troops at Bologna or any other points. Military movements have simply been occasioned by the ordinary requirements of the service.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—Cotton advanced ¼d. yesterday, but to-day the improvement has been partially lost; sales for the two days 18,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are quiet and steady.

Provisions are dull and have a downward tendency.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

LONDON, April 5.—Consols 86½@86¾. United States 5-20's 72¼@72¾.

Fenian Movements—An Exploit by the Crew of a Privateer.

EASTPORT, ME., April 15th.—Nine of the crew of a Fenian privateer captured the revenue flag on Indian island, on Saturday night, from under the guns of the British man-of-war Pylades. No shots were fired on either side, and no resistance offered.

The U. S. gunboat Winooski is at Eastport.

A suspicious brig was brought in here by the revenue cutter on Saturday night.

MUTINY ON AN ENGLISH GUN BOAT.

EASTPORT, ME., April 16.—The following paper has been circulated on board the English gunboat at Campo Bello:

"Sailors and Marines—United States citizens invite you ashore, where, if you leave behind the property and habiliments of slavery, you will find liberty, comrades and countrymen."

A mutiny broke out on board the steamer, and forty men have been put in irons.

FENIANS GOING TO EASTPORT.

PORTLAND, April 16.—One hundred and fifty Fenians left here for Eastport in the boat to-night.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED AT CALAIS.

AUGUSTA, ME., April 16.—Adjutant General Hudson left here this afternoon for Calais, with instructions from Governor Coney to see that the laws of the State are not violated through any hostile demonstrations that may occur from the reported Fenian movements on the border.

It is regarded as almost certain by the Mayor of Calais, who has telegraphed to the State authorities for protection, that some Fenian movement is seriously apprehended in that quarter.

CALAIS, ME., April 16.—All is quiet on the St. Croix. No disturbance has yet occurred here or at St. Stephens. A Fenian mass meeting is now gathering at St. Croix Hall, and will be addressed by B. Doran, Killian and others.

The Sickness on Board the Emigrant Ship Pronounced Asiatic Cholera.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The Acting Collector has received a despatch from Consul Jackson, dated Halifax to-day, saying that the city physicians on board the emigrant ship England, after further developments of the disease, and further consultation last evening, concur in pronouncing it the Asiatic cholera. All the passengers are still detained at quarantine, and precautionary measures have been adopted to prevent the disease from spreading.

HALIFAX, April 16.—Not a single case of sickness has occurred among the cabin passengers on board the steamer England. This announcement will relieve the anxiety of their friends.

Colored Procession at Norfolk—A Serious Affray—A White Man Killed and Others Wounded.

NORFOLK, April 16.—The negroes here turned out in a large procession to-day in honor of the passage of the Civil Rights bill. While the procession was passing through the streets a difficulty occurred between the negroes and some whites, in which one white man was killed and his brother and stepmother mortally wounded. Order was restored by the military.

Disastrous Fire at Port au Prince.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A large fire occurred at Port au Prince, Hayti, March 19th, destroying fifteen squares. Most of the public buildings and the archives were consumed. The origin of the fire is attributed to rebel incendiaries, and the plot was thought to have been general, as fires broke out at the same time in Jacmel, but were extinguished without doing much damage. Another incendiary attempt was made at Port au Prince on the 22d.

From Havana—Return of General Scott to New York.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The steamer Guiding Star, from Havana, has arrived. Major General Scott is a passenger. General Dulce is still at the Isle of Pines, avoiding cases of State and awaiting notice of the acceptance of his resignation.

Forcible Release of Prisoners.

LOUISVILLE, April 16.—The notorious murderers, Terrill and Withers, were rescued from Spencer jail on Friday morning, by a party of seven disguised and armed men, who threatened the life of the jailor on his refusal to unlock the cells.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The weekly statement of the city banks for the past week is as follows:—Loans, increase, $1,296,096; specie, decrease, $401,166; circulation, increase, $406,920; deposits, increase, $4,068,508; legal-tenders, increase, $2,465,305.

The Philadelphia Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The coroner's jury for the investigation of the murder of the Deering family, have found a verdict charging Antoine Probst, now under arrest, with the murder of the entire eight persons.

Insurance Rates.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The fire insurance companies are said to have determined to raise their rates, and a committee is now engaged in preparing a new tariff.

The Autograph Letter of the Queen to Mr. Peabody.

The following graceful letter has been written by the Queen to Mr. Peabody:

"WINDSOR CASTLE, March 28, 1866.

"The Queen hears that Mr. Peabody intends shortly to return to America, and she would be sorry that he should leave England without being assured by herself how deeply she appreciates the noble act of more than princely munificence by which he has sought to relieve the wants of the poorer classes of her subjects residing in London. It is an act, as the Queen believes, wholly without parallel, and which will carry its best reward in the consciousness of having contributed so largely to the assistance of those who can little help themselves. The Queen would not, however, have been satisfied without giving Mr. Peabody some public mark of her sense of his munificence, and she would gladly have conferred upon him either a baronetcy, or the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, but that she understands Mr. Peabody to feel himself debarred from accepting such distinctions. It only remains, therefore, for the Queen to give Mr. Peabody this assurance of her personal feelings, which she would further wish to mark by asking him to accept a miniature portrait of herself, which she will desire to have painted for him, and which when finished, can either be sent to him in America, or given to him on the return which, she rejoices to hear, he meditates to the country that owes him so much."

The *London Times* says: It is to an American that we are indebted for the greatest boon ever given to the poor of London, and it is to a citizen of the United States that the Queen has thought it right to address this personal expression of gratitude. We cannot but believe that such an occurrence will have no little influence in augmenting the good feeling which should prevail between the two countries. Mr. Peabody has done more to foster among us a kindly feeling for his countrymen than could have been effected by a generation of statesmen, and the Queen's letter will, we hope, be received by the Americans as a conspicuous evidence of the friendly regard toward them which such acts have called forth on our part. Between no two countries are friendly relations more natural than between England and America, and we trust that this story of munificence and of gratitude may long be remembered in both nations as a pledge of peace and friendship.

THE WHEAT CROP.—From all parts of this county we learn that the farmers are united in saying that the prospects for a good crop of wheat never were better. This, we believe, appears to be the prospect also throughout the other counties in the State, where wheat is raised.—*Hagerstown Torch Light.*

—The revival at Williamsport, Pa., has resulted in additions to the several churches of over seven-hundred converts; about one-half of that number have united with the three Methodist churches.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Testimony of Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Governor Sharkey, Governor Johnson, &c.

Further testimony taken before the Reconstruction Committee of Congress, was presented to the House yesterday. It is voluminous, and we abstract it as follows:

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHEN'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Stephens stated that at the time of Gen. Lee's surrender, and until the 11th of May, (when he was arrested and brought North,) he was at his home in Crawfordsville, Ga. Afterwards, on his return home, his intercourse, by visiting, by letters, and through interviews with prominent and influential people of the State, as well as with the masses, it was his decided opinion that an overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of Georgia were exceedingly anxious for the restoration of the Government and for the State to take her former position in the Union; to have her Senators and Representatives admitted into Congress, and to enjoy all her rights as a State under the Constitution of the United States as it stands amended. Concerning their views of the rebellion he said that the exercise by them of the right of secession was resorted to from a desire to render their liberties and institutions more secure, and a belief that this was necessary thereto. Whatever opinion they may now cherish as to the right of secession, he gave it as his settled conviction that there is not now any idea at all in the public mind of Georgia of ever again resorting to secession, or of exercising this right by force, but rather to appeal to the forums of reason and justice, and to the halls of legislation and the courts for the preservation of the principles of constitutional liberty.

He could not answer as to the existence of an opinion generally that the idea of secession as a right, still remained among the people, though he did say that it would be difficult, as well as unusual, for a whole people to change their convictions upon abstract truths and principles. The war by its practical operation among themselves, in its result from their own authorities on their individual rights of person and property, and the breaking down of constitutional barriers, had influenced a change of opinion as to the policy of secession, notwithstanding the almost unanimous support which the Southern cause had received upon the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, in 1861, calling for volunteers.

Had the ordinance of secession been submitted within a reasonable time, or immediately after its adoption, a majority of the people would have adopted it, but if South Carolina and the other States had not acted, perhaps a very decided majority would have been against it in Georgia. The majority of members of the convention in favor of secession, elected by the people, was perhaps 59 out of about 300. In the mountain districts the Union sentiment was prevalent at first, though the cities and towns were generally for secession, but there never was anything like a sectional division in the State. The belief of the people that their constitutional liberties were assailed, reposed mainly in their social polity and the apprehension from the general consolidating tendencies of the doctrines and principles of that political party which had recently succeeded in the choice of a President. He thought that the subversion of the system of the Constitution and its essential guarantees of public liberty by this successful party was the sincere, honest conviction in the minds of the people of Georgia, which led them to act as they did.

At present Mr. Stephens thought that the emancipation of the slaves was generally acquiesced in and accepted in good faith, with the conviction that the best that can be done under the new order of things, the relations subsisting between the white and black people being quite as good as that existing anywhere else in the world between those classes of employer and employed. Since Christmas, the freedmen, having gotten rid of their ideas of obtaining land from the Government, were rapidly settling themselves down to work and readily entering into contracts, though previous to having their minds disabused of this error they were not disposed to make engagements for labor. There are still some idlers, but the number is comparatively few, and the behaviour of all, he said, was much better than the most hopeful had looked for. They appear principally to desire protection of person and property, and to be dealt by fairly and justly, and the State laws which had been enacted secured these rights to them. Though nothing had been done by the State authorities for educating the negroes, schools were being established under other auspices, and all seem desirous to educate their children. The laws recognize their freedom in the relations of man and wife, as legally such, and there is no difference between the whites and blacks as regards the issue of licenses to marry.

The voting population of Georgia in 1860 was stated by Mr. Stephens to have been 100,000, and at present he approximated it at 80,000. The amended State constitution had never been submitted to the people, though Mr. Stephens supposed it would have been ratified by nine-tenths. The general opinion of the State is very much averse to any extension of the right of suffrage. He did not think the people would ratify a proposition of representation as a precedent condition to the restoration of the State to political power in the Government. They feel now that they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States to representation, without further conditions. They would not object to exchange and discuss views in the common councils of the country with the other States, upon any proposition to amend the Constitution, or change any of its features, and they would abide by such change, if made as the Constitution provides. They are willing, he thought, to leave the basis of representation where the Constitution leaves it, and while they are disposed to deal generously with the freedmen, they would not be willing to make any change in the Constitution that would give Congress jurisdiction over the question of suffrage, and especially would they be averse to the exercise of such jurisdiction, unrepresented in Congress and with no voice in the councils. He did not believe the people would accept as a condition precedent, either to extend suffrage to the negro, or to exclude him from the basis of representation, because they hold that Congress has no right under the Constitution to prescribe anything of the sort. If Georgia is a State in the Union, she is entitled to representation, if she is not an equal, then she could not be admitted as an equal, and at the same time be trammelled with conditions not applied to all the rest of the States of the Union alike. General universal suffrage now the negroes, as they now are, would be regarded as about as great a political evil as could befall the people of Georgia.

Question—Would they extend suffrage to those who could read, and to those who had served the Union as soldiers?

He thought the people would be unwilling to do more than they had done for restoration. Restricted or limited suffrage would not be so objectionable; but it is a matter for the State alone to regulate—a question exclusively of State policy, as they believe.—The only view, in their opinion, that could justify the war which was carried on by the Federal Government against them was the idea of the individuality of the Union; that those who held the administration for the time were bound to execute the laws and preserve the integrity of the country under the Constitution. This having been accomplished, and those advocating secession and reserved sovereignty of the States having abandoned their cause, and the Administration triumphant in maintaining its idea upon which war was proclaimed and waged, and on which alone it could be justified at all, the people of Georgia supposed their State was immediately entitled to all her rights under the Constitution. That was his opinion, and he thought they would be unwilling to do more precedent to being permitted to enjoy the full measure of their constitutional rights. The people expected immediately on the abandonment of the confederate cause, to be brought back into their practical relations with the government as previously constituted. This they looked for, with representation, as loyal men, loyal to law, order, and the constitution. They did what they did, believing it was best for the protection of constitutional liberty, for the great mass of the people were always as loyal to the Constitution of the United States, as they construed it, as any people ever were towards any cause.

When they found they were not successful in their object, in perfect good faith, looking to the future developments of their country in its material resources, as well as its moral and intellectual progress, their earnest desire and expectation was to allow the past struggle, lamentable as it was in its results, to pass by, and to co-operate with the true friends of the constitution, with those of all sections who earnestly desire the preservation of constitutional liberty and the perpetuity of the Government in its purity. They have done what they intended in this, and are so now, but they wait patiently, believing that when the passions of the hour have passed away the delay in restoration will cease.

Mr. Stephens, in answer to questions, then went on to state that his own individual opinion was decidedly that the question of suffrage was for the States respectively, and exclusively, and that it was best for the peace and harmony of the whole country that restoration should be immediate, when the Representatives from the South might be heard and all could judge much better of the condition and temper of the people than in any other way. As it is he thought the people of the South felt keenly that they are denied the right to be heard. He then further alluded to his individual views as expressed in a late speech before the Georgia Legislature, as his present opinion.

Question by Mr. Boutwell.—Suppose the States that are represented in Congress and Congress itself should be of the opinion that Georgia should not be permitted to take its place in the Government of the country, except upon its consent to one or the other of the two propositions suggested, is it then your opinion that under such circumstances the State ought to decline?

Witness.—You mean the States now represented, and those only? Questioner.—Yes.

Witness.—You mean by Congress, Congress as it is now constituted, with the other eleven States excluded? Questioner—I do.

Witness.—And you mean the same alternative propositions to be applied to all the eleven States as conditions precedent to their restoration? Questioner.—I do.

Answer—Then I think she ought to decline under the circumstances, and for the reasons stated, and so ought the whole eleven. Should such an offer be made and declined, and these States should thus continue to be excluded and kept out, a singular spectacle would be presented. A complete reverse of positions would be presented. In 1861 these States thought they could remain safely in the Union without now or when they agree to renew their former practical relations in the Union under the Constitution as it is, the other States turn upon them and say they cannot permit them to do so safely to their interest without new guarantees on their part. The Southern States would thus present themselves as willing for immediate union under the Constitution, while it would be the Northern States opposed to it. The former disunionists would thereby become Unionists, and the former Unionists the practical disunionists.

Mr. Stephens said he believed the States had abolished slavery in good faith, and the ratification of the constitutional amendment followed as a consequence of the war, though he did not think there was any constitutional power of the government to have exacted it as a condition precedent to restoration under the constitution, or to the resumption of their places as members of the Union by the States.

The validity of the laws, he said, passed by Congress in the absence of the Senators and Representatives of the eleven States, depended upon their constitutionality, which was to be tested by the courts. As the Congress did not consent to the withdrawal of the seceding States, they have had the continuous right to representation, to be exercised as soon as their proper authorities should wish to resume their rights under the Constitution as States.

He said further, that he doubted whether the laws passed by Congress, in the absence of Senators and Representatives from the eleven States, levying taxes upon all the people of the United States, would be constitutional. It would certainly be unjust and against all ideas of American representative government, but its constitutionality would be a question for the judiciary, by whose decision he would abide, whatever it would be.

In conclusion, Mr. Stephens stated that the influencing considerations and opinions leading him to identify himself with the rebellion, so far as to accept the office of Vice President of the Confederate States, were thorough belief in the reserved sovereignty of the States. He opposed secession as a question of policy, but believed his ultimate allegiance was due to his State, and he therefore chose rather to cast his lot with her than to take any other course, even though it might lead to his sacrifice and to her ruin.

Gov. Sharkey, of Miss., testifies that when he went to Mississippi as Provisional Governor, a very large majority of the people of that State he did not know, but fifty to one were perfectly reconciled to the condition of things, and very anxious to be restored to their former position in the Union. That was the current sentiment, beyond a doubt, at that time. Even the secession party admitted that they had made a miserable failure. Many of them felt very sore over it, to think that they had involved their country in terrible calamities, and they were as anxious to get back into the Union as any portion of the community. Being Provisional, he says, he had opportunities to know exceptional cases, and the latter were confined to those who had taken no part in the war. The military men were perfectly satisfied, and as a general rule they were the most loyal. They gave up honorably, and were disposed to accept things as they found them. There were but few men—men who had done nothing during the war—who were dissatisfied. But a large majority of our people (say Gov. S.) were as loyal, to use the term in its proper sense, as any people of the United States—that is to say, they were willing to obey the laws of the United States and support and sustain them—I think they are so yet. I should make this remark, however—the people came up freely and voluntarily, and did all that they supposed was required. They met with great cheerfulness all the demands of the President. What changes may have occurred since I left, I cannot tell—but I do not think any material changes have taken place. Still, you know when men do all that is required of them, and all that they think is right, pressure does not in any degree contribute to their loyalty, and I have been very much afraid that the condition of things here, would shake their confidence in the Government. Their condition was a good one when I was in charge of the Government there. A large majority of our people were opposed to secession, and I believe that if the question had been submitted to the people, they never would have adopted it.

But the politicians got us in hand and forced us out of the Union, and as a general thing, those who were opposed to going out first were in favor of coming back again, and to them is to be added to the number who became satisfied of the folly of their course. Gov. Sharkey then gave a history of the change made last summer in the Constitution of Mississippi. The amended Constitution was not submitted to the people. I did not think it necessary, as I was so well satisfied with the temper and disposition of the people. The members of the convention were fairly and freely elected.

The freedmen have gone to work with a great deal of zeal, and the people are hopeful and expect a return of prosperity. I have a letter from one section that there was not a discontented man, that they had buried secession out of sight. The freedmen, as I learn from all parts of the State, are doing remarkably well. I have heard from one of the counties of the State in which there is not one idle freedmen. However, there is no disguising the fact that the Freedmen's Bureau and the colored troops there have done more mischief than anything else.—There are men in the Bureau there who are disposed to speculate on white and black. They encourage the black men and discourage the white men, and wherever there is a negro garrison freedmen gather around it, and of course crimes and depredations are committed. I verily believe if when I was there all of the troops could have been withdrawn I could have had order throughout the State. The mortality among the freedmen continues as great as ever. They have contracted diseases and habits which take a great many of them off. We are all kindly disposed towards the negro. I think after the experiment which has been made, the people prefer the Union to the Confederacy. I never countenanced or aided secession, and I think the larger portion of the people shared my own sentiments. I think the people would rather remain in the Union than take the chances in the Confederacy, even were it possible to establish it now. The people do not expect pay for their slaves, and we have repudiated most of our debt, and I may say with confidence that none of our people expect a dollar of the debt of the Confederate States. There has been no emigration from the State. There is no organization of home guards that I know of. I organized two companies of militia for each county, for individual protection, to enforce order and protect the people. The general feeling of the people towards the freedmen is that we ought to elevate them.

Question—If you have no objection, please state what you know about persons elected to Congress from Mississippi?

Answer—I know Mr. Alcorp, my colleague in the U. S. Senate, was an old Whig, and was very much opposed to the rebellion, and to the party that brought it about. The representatives elect to the House, were, without exception opposed to secession. They all belonged to the anti-secession party. Several of these gentlemen engaged in the rebellion, after it was brought about. Colonel Reynolds, of Texas, had commanded regiments in the Confederate service, when the State went out. I suppose they felt that they must go with their State.

In regard to Governor Humphrey there was no man more opposed to secession. He did not ever believe that the Confederates could establish and maintain a Government. He said so. He ultimately went into the rebellion by accident, you right say. He went with a company as captain, and was promoted to be general. Being popular in the army he was elected Governor. He is a good man. I regret to say that the rest of the State Government is in the hands of the conservatives. I had no convention with a Colonel Hamilton, stating, in June, '65, that the state was made out; that the South was to have its own way, the object of which was to give the President all political power of the South.

Ex-Governor James Johnson, of Georgia, testified that affairs are improving there now. The people are becoming better satisfied as time elapses and the passions subside. We have a few bad men among us. Hostility to the freedmen is the source. It would be good policy to withdraw the black troops; their presence is irritating. A majority of our people are willing to submit. It is natural that they should prefer for office men who have co-operated with them. Mr. J. then states that all of the Senators and members elect have been in the civil or military service of the Confederate Government.

He adds, the people are opposed to negro suffrage in any form. The Freedmen's Bureau should be continued at present. If the power of the Federal Government and its influence were withdrawn from Georgia, I think a majority of the people would express a preference for a Confederacy. Sufficient time has not elapsed for the eradication of those ideas. But this is a mere matter of speculation and opinion from me. When the Civil Rights bill is a law, there will be no need of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The evidence in regard to Arkansas is voluminous, but all of the same tenor. General Blunt, Gen. Andrews, and several civilians testify. They all agree that the State is thoroughly reconstructed. The order is better than it has been for forty years. More cotton will be raised this season in that State than in any other.

Dr. Jos. P. Hambleton, of Georgia, testifies that he thinks the people hope some time to be paid for their slaves, and thinks they believe they will be relieved from Federal taxation. He says he was in the rebel army, and regrets that he could not do more than he did.

Major General Swayne, of the Freedmen's Bureau, testifies as to Alabama, and believes the people more disloyal now than when the war closed. The troops, he believes, should be retained.

Generals Chettain and Tarbell, and Messrs. W. F. Downs, (revenue agent,) J. B. Tebetts and J. H. Mathews, civilians, testify with regard to Alabama and Mississippi, but their evidence is substantially of the same tenor as that already given.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, under date of the 13th, says:

"There is much discussion here concerning the trial of Jefferson Davis. It will be recollected that Chief Justice Chase, when applied to last fall on the subject by the President, replied that he so much doubted the propriety of holding Circuit Courts of the United States in States which have been decided by the executive and legislative departments of the national government to be in rebellion, and therefore subject to martial law, before the complete restoration of their broken relations with the nation and the supersedure of the military by the civil administration, that he was unwilling to hold such courts in any such States within his circuit, which should include Virginia, until Congress shall have had an opportunity to consider and act on the whole subject.

"It is now held by some that as the rebellion has, by the recent peace proclamation, been declared at an end, no reason exists for refusing to hold a court in Virginia, and it is asserted by Judge John C. Underwood that arrangements are making to hold the regular term at Richmond next month. This assertion is supported in part by the fact that Gen. Terry is known to be engaged in trying to find the record of the last term held there before the war. It is also known that the Attorney General is engaged in making preparations for the trial, or, to speak more exactly, has resumed the preparations begun long ago and suspended during the winter. It is stated at his office that the trial may take place within two months, and that it will be for high treason. The counsel mentioned for Mr. Davis are Charles O'Conner and James T. Brady, of New York, Wm. B. Reed, of Philadelphia, and a prominent Southern lawyer, while Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, is given as one of the gentlemen who will appear for the Government with the Attorney General.

"While on the one hand it would appear that, as Congress has taken no action on the subject, the original objection of the Chief Justice is still valid, it is suggested, on the other hand, that he was not decided and positive in his reasons at that time, and may now