SENATOR WILSON'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

His Opening Speech at Orange Court House, Virginia.

The Audience Composed Entirely of Negroes.

&c. &c. &c.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

RICHMOND, VA., April 21, 1867.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, started yesterday on his political missionary tour through the South. Leaving Washington at six o'clock in the morning, by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad line, and passing through the battle region of Virginia, past Burke's Station, with its half-demolished block house; Union Mills, with their blackened ruins, standing by the stream across which the Union army marched to Bull Run, Manassas Junction, Warrenton, &c.; Rappahannock, with its terrible reminiscences; Culpeper, where is a neat national cemetery the bodies of the Union soldiers who fell in the vicinity are collected; crossing the Rapidan, so long the dividing line of the two armies, he arrived shortly before noon at Orange Court House, where his first speech was to be made.

There are but few white people in this ancient, stunted town, and those few have no love for politicians of the republican party. Therefore there was no gathering of citizens at the railway station to bid the Senator welcome. There were a score or two of colored men there, and one of them tried to get up a cheer for the mild looking, portly gentleman who, carpet bag in hand, got out of the cars, on the chance of his being Senator Wilson, but he did not succeed. The Senator, however, was taken in charge by Mr. Barnes, a New York gentleman, who has recently purchased a fine plantation near the village, and by a New York army officer, Captain McNulty, who controls the freedmen in this region.

About three o'clock Mr. Wilson came to the Court House, in front of which were assembled some four or five hundred colored people—men women and children. Their black faces beamed with satisfaction at sight of one whom they esteemed as a friend of their race, but they were not noisily demonstrative. The introduction was to have been made by Dr. Terrel, a much respected citizen, of Union sentiments; but the duty was taken out of his hands by Major Lee, who is said to have boasted as the war was about to open that he could drive the Yankees out of Washington with cornstalks, but who, nevertheless, kept out of the rebel army, and who now represents the district in the State Senate.

The introduction speech of Major Lee was rather wordy, but it came to an end. He informed his hearers, rather unnecessarily, that they were no longer slaves, but free citizens of the United States, and he asked them to give Senator Wilson as respectful a hearing as he would get in Faneuil Hall.

No cheers greeted Mr. Wilson as he prepared to speak. The colored people seemed to have too much reverence for him to manifest their feelings in that way. They gathered upon and around the stairs leading to the porch from which he spoke, and looked up to him as to a superior being. A muscular female, with a military jacket on her back and a white handkerchief worn turbanwise on her head, squatted herself at his feet. Some few white men were on the portico, and a few others stood on the street to listen to the speech, seeming to regard it, however, as a matter in which they had no concern. Over the scene the sun shone bright and warm.

Senator Wilson's speech was addressed almost exclusively to the colored people. Having briefly sketched the anti-slavery agitation from 1832 to 1861, and the events which led immediately to the war, he declared that he was among those who believed that the war was inevitable; that in the struggle between freedom and slavery neither would quietly give way to the other, and that the war was one of God Almighty's great contests. They knew the result. Four millions of bondmen had been raised to citizenship; every man and woman before him was as free and had the same rights as himself, and those rights they would have so long as the nation lived. Addressing himself to the white Virginians, he declared that notwithstanding the great sacrifices made in order to support the government and preserve the nation, the people of the loyal States had no feeling of hatred or revenge towards any portion of their countrymen. They rejoiced at the close of the contest. They wanted the whole controversy settled on the eternal basis of justice. They believed that it should be so settled that all persons, black and white, should have equal rights before the law. They wanted to elevate the lowly, but not to pull down anybody or to forge chains or fetters for any. He declared his belief that if within a few months after the close of the war the terms now proposed had been submitted to the South they would have been joyfully accepted, and the government would have been regarded as liberal to a fault. Mr. Lincoln had during the war laid down eight conditions. To these Mr. Johnson had after the war added six conditions. He (Mr. Wilson) would rather have taken off six than added them on. He had thought the twenty thousand dollar exception objectionable, and had so told Mr. Johnson at the time. What was wanted then and what was wanted now was for all classes to go resolutely to work to repair the losses sustained during the war, and if the wealthy men could give employment to the freedmen and pay them good wages, that would help to settle many difficult questions. He had therefore thought that provision an unwise one, and detrimental to the interests of the whole country. No man had ever since asked him to sign a recommendation for pardon that he had not cheerfully done so. He would have excepted from pardon a few of those Southern Senators and members of the House of Representatives who, while sitting in the national councils, had plotted the rebellion, and then he would have issued a general proclamation of pardon, and would at the same time have required the people of the Southern States to amend their constitutions and laws and make every person, white and black, equal before the laws. General Sherman had said to him at that time that he would as soon trust the then Legislatures of Georgia and the Carolinas as any new men whom the people might elect, because they were then ready to agree to anything that the government might require of them. But the misfortune was that no sooner had Mr. Lincoln fallen than a class of men gathered around his successor and whispered into his ear the delusive hope of his being the great chief of a great conservative party. They might always notice one thing—that when a man meant to do a mean thing he always spoke of his being conservative. (Laughter.) Conservatism was a negative word, and had no virtue in it. These men had whispered to Mr. Johnson that it was time to organize a great conservative party, a sort of revivified war democracy, from which the radicals of both ends of the country were to be sloughed off—although if the radicals were sloughed off from the republican party there would be mighty little left of it. (Laughter.) The President, without calling Congress together, adopted a policy of his own, contrary to the opinion of ninety-nine of every hundred of those who had elected him. He governed the Southern States just as he chose, and those States endorsed his policy. That policy assumed all that Congress now assumed. If the Southern States endorsed the President's policy they had no right to complain of the policy of Congress. But the policy of the President had perished. It had gone down under the stern condemnation of the American people, and would come back no more to curse the country. Congress had, after months of investigation, consideration and comparison of notes, settled the policy elaborated in the Military Reconstruction bill. That bill had no father; it was made up of contributions from several quarters. It seemed to him sometimes that they had builded wiser than they knew. It seemed to him that the great hand of God, which had been visible during the last seven years of struggling, had moulded and shaped and framed that great measure. Since its passage the mightiest change had taken place in the acts and conduct of the people of the South. No murder of a colored man had been reported to the Bureau for weeks, and some thought that this was owing to the military power embodied in that bill. He did not impute the change to that, but to the fact that it put into the hands of the black man the ballot for the protection of his life, liberty and property. Addressing himself then to the colored people, he said that this whole community from the Potomac to the Rio Grande was to be divided into two great political organizations—on the one side those who still believed in human slavery, and on the other those who believed in the freedom of all men. He saw before him to-day a great throng of emancipated bondmen. He might not say to which political party he expected them to go; there was but one party to which they could go. Their principles would lead them to co-operate with those men who had fought the battle for a united country. (Some cheers and one of "Yes" from the colored people.) He wanted them to understand then that he was opposed to a black man's party or to a white man's party, but that he was in favor of every man going just where his principles led him. If black men were in favor of their own emancipation, their own suffrage, their own citizenship, they would stand by and with those men who had carried the flag and kept step to the music of human elevation. (Cheers.) But, above all things, they were to entertain no feeling of hatred or revenge towards any portion of the people among whom they lived. (A Colored Man—"We all understand that.") The prejudices and passions growing out of the great conflict through which this country had passed ought to be forgotten and buried deep; and he wanted them and everybody else to understand another thing, and that was that no power on earth could ever take from them their freedom, their citizenship or the ballot. (Cheers.) Addressing himself again to the white Virginians, he said he wanted every man who had been compromised by the rebellion, but who now was ready to accept the new doctrines and to stand by the country in the future, to join the party to which he properly belonged and to act politically with those men who adhered to the ideas, the measures and the policy which he had been discussing. If there were any present who adopted the heresy of secession—the most contemptible dogma, intellectually, that ever disgraced humanity—but who, in the smoke of battle, had seen that illusion disappear, and who now believed in the old flag and in the policy of the freedom and elevation of all classes, he invited them to plant themselves right square on that platform of principles. If there were any disfranchised by the constitutional amendment they could still lend their voice and influence in favor of compliance with the conditions imposed, and they would demonstrate by such patriotic and unselfish conduct that their disabilities ought to be removed, and they would be speedily removed. If the men who believed what he stated here to-day would stand right up and take their places they could carry the Commonwealth of Virginia by a large majority and control its policy for years.

Major Lee, who had introduced Senator Wilson, came forward again and discoursed for an hour or more with the darkies, reminding them that he and they had grown up together, played together, fished together, occasionally fought each other, and were good friends generally. ("Oh, yes," said a black man, with a familiar gesture; "but you shut the school door in our faces.") Major Lee protested that he had done nothing of the kind; but the laugh and the decision were against him. He reminded them that Hunnicutt, in whom they had such confidence, had before the war opposed the building of a church for colored people in Fredericksburg, and that the people of that city, against whom this same Hunnicutt was now stirring up the negroes to hostility, had deeded a church on credit. He also informed them that Massachusetts was the first State to engage in the slave trade and the last to give it up; that Fred Douglass could not get a seat in the New York Constitutional Convention, and that the people of Rochester would not allow Fred Douglass' son-in-law, John Sprague, to keep a hack for hire.

A smart, bright looking mulatto named William Lucas, who teaches a colored school in Gordonsville, came forward and made a short, sensible speech, advising the men of his race to vote for those whom they knew to be their friends, and not for those who would put the handcuffs on them again if they had the power.

Senator Wilson again came forward to answer some points made by Major Lee. He declared his belief that nineteen-twentieths of the colored voters would vote for the men who had secured to them their liberties. A white man in the crowd asked Mr. Wilson in reference to confiscation. Mr. Wilson replied that if the Southern States refused to settle the question on the basis of equal rights and justice confiscation might come. He would not say that it would come; but he would say that if they accepted the constitutional amendment, reconstructed their State governments and elected men to Congress who could honestly take the oath they had heard the last of this matter of confiscation.

At the close of the speaking Dr. Terrill proposed three cheers for Senator Wilson, to which the colored people responded heartily. Senator Wilson is to speak in this city to-morrow in compliance with a written request to that effect by Governor Pierpont and many members of the State Legislature, which is now in session. His object appears to be to encourage the formation of a new party in this State, to be composed chiefly of members of the old whig party and to be sustained by the colored vote, which is expected to be cast as a unit. The absence of John Minor Botts from the meeting at Orange yesterday occasioned some remarks.

NEW MEXICO.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Indian Hostilities in Arizona—The Indians in New Mexico—Highwaymen on the Rampage—Arizona Military Affairs—Mining Matters—Political News—Corrections, &c.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 18, 1867.

Within the past two days your correspondent has received further advices of the doings of the hostile Apaches in Arizona. Recently a party of four civilians started on a trip from Skull Valley by the trail leading through Weaver's Gap. When near the summit of the mountain they were attacked by about thirty Wallapai Indians, and Messrs. L. St. James, E. A. Bently and Henry Colquette wounded by their arrows. Two of the animals belonging to the party were wounded also, but all hands retreated to the valley without capture. Mr. Colquette had his skull fractured, and was badly shot in the stomach, but he is reported as likely to recover. Mr. A. Wertheimer was the only one of the quartet that escaped unscathed. The Indians have run off the entire stock of horses and other animals herded at Burnt Ranch, Arizona, by Lorenz Nichol & Co., of Prescott.

In a recent communication to the HERALD I mentioned the killing of a mail carrier by the Apaches, on the road between La Mesilla, New Mexico and Fort Bowie, Apache Pass, Arizona. The name of the unfortunate man was Charles Fisher. He was attacked by the Indians some twenty miles east of Fort Bowie, and though making a gallant running fight for several miles, was finally overtaken, killed and scalped, and his body horribly mutilated. The mail and two mules were taken by the Indians; and the body of the carrier, when discovered, was conveyed to Fort Bowie and interred. Mr. John Jones, the contractor for carrying the mail over the route where Fisher was killed, states that Cer Cherse, the chief of the tribe that roams in that neighborhood, is on the war path with his braves, and it is feared that some one of the several feebly garrisoned military posts in that region may be attacked by him and captured.

Save the Mescalero Apaches, all of the Indians in New Mexico are comparatively quiet just now, though minor outrages are being committed almost daily by them in different localities. An expedition against the Indians roaming over the country north and west of Fort Bayard, New Mexico, started on the 6th instant from the post named, under Lieutenant Colonel Duncan, of the 125th United States colored troops. This expedition was accompanied into the Gila country by a large party of miners, who will prospect the route taken by the troops for minerals.

Since the attempt to rob Colonel Watts, Paymaster United States army, at San Juan, of some $300,000 in his possession, to be used for paying troops at the posts to which he was travelling, another daring effort was made near Hatche's Ranch by the same gang. The gang at the time of the attack near the ranch numbered eleven persons, out it was driven off by Colonel Watts, Captain Crandall and five enlisted men. The same gang subsequently began a series of depredations on the ranchmen near Calhoun's, between Fort Union and Maxwell's. They were driven off by the rancheros, and two of their number (Americans) killed. The highwaymen captured near Fort Craig are confined in the jail at Albuquerque, awaiting trials. One of their number has made a confession of the operations of the gang during their long and, for a time, successful career.

General Halleck, Division Commander of the Pacific, has sent two companies of the Eighth United States cavalry and two of the Fourteenth United States infantry to Arizona. One will probably be stationed at Camp Lincoln, for scouting east of the Rio Verde, and the other will operate on the Mohave mail road against the Mohaves and Pah Utes. Two companies of the Fourteenth United States infantry will operate about Prescott and Wickenburg and on the Tucson and La Paz roads. All the available men at Fort Whipple are ordered on the Mohave road for the protection of trains and mails, and all those at Skull Valley available on the La Paz road.

General T. L. Crittenden, Colonel Thirty-second United States infantry, will make his headquarters at Tucson, with a battalion of his regiment. Colonel Lovell is to command at Fort Yuma, and the abandoned post of Fort Grant will be regarrisoned for the protection of the settlers on the San Pedro. The headquarters of General Gregg, Colonel Eighth United States cavalry, will be at Prescott. The troops expected from California will probably reach their destination the last of this month or early in the one succeeding it.

The most encouraging accounts continue to arrive from all parts of the Territory regarding discoveries of gold, silver and copper. Arrangements are making to increase the force of miners in several localities, and at the placer mines, about thirty miles from Santa Fé, additional stamps are to be put up at once.

The Anti-Chaves Territorial Convention will meet at this place on the 20th instant, to nominate a candidate for delegate to the Fortieth Congress. The other Convention, which meets in April, will probably nominate the gentleman whose term has just expired, Hon. J. Francisco Chaves.

The regiment of which General G. W. Getty is colonel is not the Thirty-eighth United States infantry, as I stated in my last, but the Thirty-seventh, which is expected here by the 1st of June.

Nominations for Delegates to Congress—Death of Dr. Bentley—A Mail Carriers' Fight with Indians—Military Personal—Surveys—Mineral Prospects.

SANTA FE, N. M., April 5, 1867.

The two conventions have met, and the "constitutional Union" party have nominated Charles P. Clever as candidate for delegate to Congress, and the "national Union" party Mr. J. Francis Chaves the delegate to the Thirty-ninth Congress. Both parties are marshalling their clans and preparing for a spirited contest between this and September. Mr. Clever is at present Adjutant General of the Territory, Attorney General, Attorney at Law, &c., &c. Mr. Chaves has made a very good delegate, and is the most popular of the candidates. He will undoubtedly distance his opponent, and win by a large majority. The Clever convention was in session two days, the Chaves' two hours.

My last advices from Prescott announce the death of Mr. E. J. Bently, ex-editor of the Prescott *Miner*. He was one of the three persons wounded at Skull Valley by Apaches but a short time before, and died from lockjaw, occasioned by his wound. The others wounded are convalescent. I wrote you fully regarding the rencontre in a previous letter.

Later news regarding the killing of the expressman and mail carrier on the route from Fort Bowie to Mesilla show that the poor fellow made a splendid fight. He left the fort with his own horse (saddle) and one pack mule. Reaching the mouth of Apache Pass, five miles distant from Bowie, he was attacked by four mounted and two dismounted Indians. He made a running fight with the savages, killing two Indians and one horse and wounding the remainder; falling from his animal by reason of loss of blood, two and one-half miles from the fort, to which he was retreating. The name of the unfortunate man was C. A. B. Fisher, and he intended this unlucky journey to have been his last. After reaching Mesilla he purposed to proceed to his home in Chatauqua county, New York.

Major Whiting, Third United States cavalry, not having been confirmed by the Senate, has proceeded to the States. His non-confirmation is a great disappointment to his friends.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Lane has been confirmed as Major of the Third United States cavalry.

The surveyors who have lately arrived from the southern and western portions of this Territory, bring glowing accounts of the prospects for gold quartz mining. There can be no question regarding the mineral resources of the Territory.

KANSAS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Letter from Fort Larnard—Arrival of General Hancock's Expedition—A Talk with the Indian Chiefs—What the Indians Say, &c.

FORT LARNARD, KANSAS, April 13, 1867.

The troops under General Hancock have been camped at this place for nearly a week, troops and animals needing rest before continuing their march up the Arkansas. Although no invitation was extended to the Indians, numbers of the minor chiefs have come to the camp to say "Ugh," and get some of the white man's sugar and coffee. The Indians have a decided penchant for the little luxuries of the camp, and seem averse to dog when they can get beef; or it may be, as they say, that the winter has been very severe, that dogs are scarce as well as out of season. Just at nightfall yesterday a number of chiefs of the Cheyennes came to headquarters to have a talk. General Hancock was quite ready to have the confab at once. Not so the Indians. They would not say a word until they could have time to eat, smoke and decorate. A Sibley tent was pitched, in which a fire was built, and food was sent to the Indians, who immediately proceeded to one of those astonishing gastronomical efforts for which they are celebrated, *i. e.*, eat a sufficient quantity in an hour to last a week, if they indulge in no more than their ordinary exercise.

While this performance was going on a huge camp fire was built of cottonwood logs. About this fire officers assembled in a semicircle, seating themselves on logs arranged for the purpose. Groups of officers, standing apart from the others, were discussing the probability of being ordered east, or to the Smoky, or to the new possessions. Others were determined to have a feast of buffalo meat just as soon as they were arrived in a country where the herds were feeding.

Some of the officers were gotten up in uniforms sufficiently gaudy to make it doubtful if the Indians would not find it necessary to retire to their tent for a second attempt at paint. As a general thing the officers were habited in their best garments, wearing also their sabres and revolvers. Two hours passed in waiting, when Colonel Wynkoop arrived. The Colonel is an Indian agent *par excellence*, of whom a slight description will not suffice to convey any just idea. He is a Plains man, and the best handler of Indians that has ever been on the Arkansas. The Indians have every confidence in his integrity, and respect him for the "heap fight" that he is known to be capable of making.

Entering the Sibley the Colonel found the Indians enjoying a little preliminary smoke. He remarked that the big sword was full of talk. This seems a doubtful compliment to General Hancock, who, though sociable, is not a great conversationist. A grunt and numerous ughs followed the announcement. The pipe took another circuit and was finished. The Indian seems averse to the waste of tobacco in any other way than a puff. Leaving the tent they formed in a single line, walking not in the customary Indian file, but abreast. A few steps in advance walked Colonel Wynkoop, with the two chiefs of the "Dog Soldiers," White Horse and Tall Bull, on either side of him.

As they advanced toward the fire General Hancock suggested to the officers seated at his right hand that they vacate their seats on the legs to the Indians. The leading chiefs were introduced to General Hancock, General A. J. Smith, Generals Custer, Davidson and Gibbs. "Ughs" and shakes of the hand followed, and the Indians seated themselves, wrapped their robes or blankets about them, and proceeded to study the fire with as intentness that would have done credit to the "daughter of the bird of prey," in whom "our mutual friend is interested."

General Hancock rose from his seat, stepped toward the fire, which lit up his figure, now rather more portly than we campaigners with the Army of the Potomac remember him. The General stated to the Indians, by means of an interpreter—Edmund Guerier—that he had come to their country to see them, not to fight, unless they did wrong, when he should be obliged to punish them. He had heard that they had proposed to stop travel on the roads. If they did this they would do wrong, and the Great Father in Washington would be very angry and hit them hard. If they attacked the trains on the Pacific Railroad they would do great injury to themselves. The buffalo were going away very fast; they would all go away eventually, when the Indian must depend on the white man for food. If the white man was angry with the Indian, he would not give him food. If a white man did wrong, he should be punished by the laws of the white man; the Indians must not punish him. If the Indian did wrong, the Indian should be tried in the same way. The General remarked that he had expected to see other Chiefs, but they had not come. "He would start to-morrow morning and go to the villages, where he would have a big talk."

While this "talk" was being made the Indians had been passing the pipe, which had been several times emptied, Colonel Wynkoop taking his whiff with great regularity and evident satisfaction. The generals did not indulge in the luxury of the calumet, but confined themselves to cigars. A silence of some minutes' duration followed the General's talk, when Tall Bear, a splendid specimen of an Indian chief of the Cheyenne kind, rose, strode up to General Hancock and shook hands; stepping back a pace or two, he wrapped his blanket about his body in such a manner as to permit the folds to be gracful, when he spoke for a moment, slowly and distinctly, though not loud. The gestures were simple and extremely graceful. Ceasing to speak, he gazed steadily into the general's eyes, while the interpreter told the sense of what he said. I say sense, for it was but a skeleton of the words spoken.

He had made his treaties and had kept them. The buffalo were becoming scarce; they had never been so scarce as during the past winter. The white man had made them scarce. When they were hungry he had gone to the fort for food. The officer in command had told him that he would shoot him if he came to the fort. Why was this? They would be glad to see the General. They desired peace. It was evident that the punishment of offences the Indian regarded as a sort of an all buzzard and no turkey arrangement, of which more anon.

The command is moving this morning, and will reach Fort Dodge in two or three days.

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

Newark.

A MAN KILLED.—On Saturday night a man named James Fitzpatrick, for many years a policeman in Newark, was instantly killed by being run over by the horse cars of the Belleville line, the accident happening near the terminus at that point. Nothing was seen of the man until a jolting of the car rendered it evident that the wheels had passed over some object, and upon an examination his body was found upon the track, life entirely extinct, the wheels having passed over and crushed his abdomen. The county physician, Dr. Lehlbach, was notified and ordered an inquest, the verdict being accidental death. How the man came on the track is a mystery which cannot be solved. Deceased was about fifty years of age, and resided in Jones' court, near Bruen street.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Saturday night, as a boy named Julius Heerwagen, employed in the printing office of the *Frei Zeitung*, was walking down Market street on an errand, a package of money which he held in his hand was snatched from him by a man named Edward Lilly. Upon the boy's remonstrating against the act, he was dealt a severe blow in the face, which felled him to the earth. The man was afterwards arrested and taken to the station house, where affidavits of highway robbery and assault and battery were made against him. He stated that he was a blacksmith from New York. He was yesterday morning committed to jail to await trial.

DESCENT BY THE POLICE.—On Saturday night the police made a descent upon the alleged disorderly house No. 138 Commerce street, kept by James Mahoney. The proprietor and the following occupants were arrested, the former being committed for trial:—Jane Randolph, a girl from Elizabeth; James Kenedy, residing in Jackson street; Henry Thompson, Baldwin street; James Johnson, South street; Charles Wheeler, Clifford street; John R. Adams, Commerce street; J. Clark, Bloomfield; William Clark, alias Thompson, Abel street; Enos Clark, river street; Ephraim Huse, Centre street, and Augustus Tunison. Only a few days ago a descent was made by the police upon a house of ill-fame adjoining the one in which the above named individuals were found.

ARRESTS OF THE MONTH.—The arrests of the present month in Newark promise to exceed in number those of any preceding month during the last year. Drunkenness seems to be the prevailing vice, but no steps have yet been taken to enforce the Liquor law, notwithstanding the expressions of popular sentiment in its favor.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Massachusetts Liquor Question Again—Does the Taxing of the Liquor by the Government Authorize the Traffic in Violation of State Legislation?—Sumptuary Laws.

William C. Pervear, Plaintiff in Error, vs. the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—This is another Massachusetts liquor case, coming here on a new point. The facts are of no interest. Two questions of law are presented:—

First—Whether the payment of a tax to the United States upon the spirituous liquors kept and sold by the plaintiff in error authorized him to keep and sell them in violation of the statutes of the State of Massachusetts.

Second—Whether the statutes of Massachusetts in this respect are unconstitutional. The appellant contends that such taxation of the article authorizes the traffic. Congress, it is said, has power to levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, in order to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. Congress, in the exercise of its power, has constantly taxed imported articles, and imported articles so taxed have been protected from State interference by this court, because they were taxed by Congress to raise revenue. Congress in its internal revenue acts has now taxed domestic spirits and beer by measure for the same purpose. If payment of the impost protects imported brandy from the State laws, the payment of the tax certainly should protect the plaintiff's domestic liquor and beer. Chief Justice Marshall is cited as saying, in Brown vs. Maryland (12 Wheat.), that "by the payment of the duty to the United States the importer purchases the right to sell his merchandise, a State law to the contrary notwithstanding." The objection that the State governments would be destroyed by this theory cannot be maintained. The utmost that could befall them from the fullest enforcement of this constitutional power of Congress would be that they must mind their own business. Inspection will show that these laws of the State are sumptuary laws. The authorities show, that they are enacted for a moral end—that is to say, to enforce temperance and morality by direct legislative enactment. Such an object is not a legitimate object of civil government, and enactments to such an end are not within its constitutional power. The end of government is the protection of the persons and property of men, and not to enforce morality or teach religion, or to carry on farming, or the lumber trade, or to monopolize the traffic in liquor. Laws passed by government which it has no right to pass, are not laws, and punishments inflicted in pursuance of all such laws are illegally inflicted. If governments have power, say counsel, to choose our drinks for us, why not our food? Why not select our wives for us, as they did in Sparta? The State of Massachusetts monopolizes the liquor traffic and the liquor. Why not, on the same principle, monopolize the female sex, and allow no one to marry but the State commissioner and two or three agents duly appointed? These and other remarks in the same strain concerning the State and her laws caused considerable merriment in court. The points made by the State are similar to those made in the former cases, and have been many times published.

George Sennott for plaintiff in error; Chester J. Reed, Attorney General of Massachusetts, for State.

THE REGISTRY OF VOTERS.

The subjoined table gives the number of names added to and substracted from the registration totals of 1866, as compiled by the Boards of Registry, throughout the city, and the total number of voters registered up to date in all the wards:—

Wards.	Number of Additions.	Number of Substractions.
First	30	3
Second	5	3
Third	16	9
Fourth	40	10
Fifth	34	27
Sixth	42	30
Seventh	40	14
Eighth	53	19
Ninth	55	18
Tenth	45	18
Eleventh	103	46
Twelfth	19	18
Thirteenth	35	13
Fourteenth	41	25
Fifteenth	47	31
Sixteenth	58	21
Seventeenth	100	30
Eighteenth	85	15
Nineteenth	65	32
Twentieth	102	14
Twenty-first	50	13
Twenty-second	76	16
Totals	1,141	434

Net increase .....707 names.
Total number of voters registered to date.....126,531

COLORED CROMOS BY SOUTHERN ARTISTS.

A Remarkable Discovery in the South—Black Voters Can Spot a Demagogue.

A Pensacola correspondent of a Georgia paper, writing an account of the first election in that section in which the freedmen have voted, says the manner in which they have used their franchise entitles them to great credit and argues well for the future. The fact has been fully demonstrated that they are not more easily led by the corrupt, designing demagogues than their white fellow citizens. It further proves that they have intelligence enough to perceive that their own best interests are identified with those of the white race, and that anything tending to their detriment will be equally injurious to themselves.

Claims the Right to Travel in the Colored Car at Colored Rates.

On his return from Petersburg to Richmond after making his incendiary speech, Hunnicutt took a seat in the car assigned to colored people. When the conductor demanded his fare he offered him a dollar and a quarter, the amount charged colored passengers. The conductor informed him that the fare for white persons was a dollar and fifty cents. He remonstrated, saying that as he rode in the colored car he ought only to pay colored fare. A colored man who heard the controversy put a stop to the matter by paying the quarter in dispute.

Searing the Colored People.

The Lynchburg *Virginian*, April 12, talks very candidly to its colored fellow citizens, and holds up several hob-goblins to terrify them. It declares that "a prudent course on the part of the colored people will enable them to retain the friendship of the white race in the South, but if they band with parties and oppose themselves to the whites, they will engender bitter hatred, will lose their employment, and the time will come when *not a black face will be seen in all this land.*" A course of transition from black to white has been going on in Virginia for a number of years, until at this time it will be difficult for the *Virginian* to prove that a majority of the newly enfranchised class in Virginia are *very black.*

Tickling the "Gentlemen's Gentlemen."

The Richmond *Examiner*, April 12, holds it to be undeniably true that the conservative people of Virginia may lose power, now and forever in Virginia, by resisting the inevitable, by sullen inaction, or by a haughty and ungenerous course towards the enfranchised. But it is equally true, it avers, "that with an honest execution of the late acts of Congress, however cunningly devised to destroy us, with a frank and fair treatment of the colored people, *such as a Virginia gentleman was proud to accord them when they were slaves*, and with friendly explanation and advice such as it becomes us to extend them, any respectable white and colored man in Virginia can be satisfied that as an American citizen he should labor for the destruction of the radical party."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 19, 1867.

The British steamer Peruvian, Capt. Glover, which recently arrived at Norfolk, to load for Liverpool, has completed taking in her cargo and sails to-morrow morning for her destination. She loaded a cargo consisting of 1,600 bales of cotton, 10,000 bushels of corn and 60 hogsheads of tobacco. The Peruvian sails, on her return, for Philadelphia and Norfolk.

The steamship Melita, belonging to the same line, sailed from Liverpool on the 13th instant for Philadelphia and Norfolk.

The United States double ender gunboat Mackinaw arrived here at a late hour last night from the West Indies via Hilton Head, S. C. She left Port au Prince on the 8th inst., and remained at Hilton Head but one day. The flagship Susquehanna, Rear Admiral Palmer commanding, was at Port au Prince when she sailed. The Mackinaw sailed from Boston some fifteen months ago, and has been cruising in the West India waters during this time. She waits in Hampton Roads for instructions from the Navy Department.

Measures have been taken for the rebuilding of the Atlantic Hotel in Norfolk.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. George Peabody is now in this city *en route* to Washington, where he is to be presented by the British Minister, in the name of the Queen and the English people, with a portrait of her Majesty, valued at $70,000. Mr. Peabody will leave this country for England on the 1st of May, by the steamship Scotia.

J. N. McCullough, Spingler Hasbrough, Dr. F. Irish, G. W. Case, J. L. Dawson, of Pittsburg; Kent Jarvis, of Ohio; J. B. Paye and T. W. Park, of Vermont, and Colonel Dennison, of the United States Army, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major J. M. De Camp, of the United States Army; J. E. Fenwald, of Maine, and H. Mackey, of Rio Janeiro, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

W. H. Benyon and P. R. Sabin, of Montreal, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

J. Mariscal, Mexican Consul at Washington; Major Gettings, of West Point; Commander G. C. Witter, and Acting Lieutenant E. E. Preble, of the United States Navy, are stopping at the St. Denis Hotel.

W. McDowall, of Havana, and Sam McHenry, of London, England, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Coit, of New Hampshire; Senator Morrill, of Vermont, and W. B. Rochester, of Washington, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Congressman Roscoe Conkling, of Utica, and B. H. Silsbee, of Salem, are stopping at the Hoffman House.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

A question is mooted in certain Washington circles that if Sanisbury be expelled for habitual intemperance, what should be done with Sumner for the habitual use of intemperate language?

On Monday, April 1, Mrs. Edgar, wife of A. F. Edgar, of Sedalia, Mo., presented her husband with a bouncing boy weighing fifteen pounds and three ounces. That may well be considered a pretty extensive fleet of April trick.

John G. Barlow, law student, who shot General Murray some weeks ago in Louisville, and of whose sanity grave doubts have been entertained, fired two shots at Rev. Mr. Smith, who was preaching at the Walnut street Baptist church, during service last Sunday morning.

Commissioner John A. Wagener, of the South Carolina Bureau of Immigration, appeals to all public spirited men in the State to assist in promoting European immigration to South Carolina.

In Andover, Mass., 3d inst., Terrence Carroll, a man over fifty years of age, quarreled with his wife, who had remonstrated with him for striking a grandchild, and seizing a hot flatiron from the stove he smashed in her skull. The murderer is supposed to be partially insane. He was committed for trial. A young woman of desperate and disreputable character shot herself, in the same town, on Monday. She lies dangerously wounded at the "poor farm."

It is estimated that there have been 50,000,000 logs cut on the Kennebec river this winter—30,000,000 spruce and 20,000,000 pine.

Mr. Amasa S. Westcott has been elected Judge of the Municipal Court of Providence, R. I., vice Judge Greene, resigned.

Hon. Seth Ames, of Boston, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Superior Court, vice Charles Allen, resigned.

The publication of the Monday morning editions of the New Orleans daily papers has been suspended by mutual agreement among the proprietors.

WASHINGTON.

The Unfinished Business of the Senate.

Numerous Appointments Unconfirmed and Offices Left Vacant.

Denial of the Rumor that the Trial of Jeff Davis was Ordered for June.

&c. &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1867.

The Senate Adjournment—Numerous Offices Unfilled—The Mediation Resolutions.

It has been a quiet, uneventful day in the national capital. The Senate having adjourned, the office hunters fixed or unfixed, the lobbyists gone home, the lull about the capitol, hotels and public places is very marked and very refreshing.

The Senate on Saturday had dwindled down to less than a quorum, and adjourned *sine die* without filling all the vacancies, which, with two exceptions, are in the West, thus leaving nine offices without Postmasters in Illinois, and one in Pennsylvania—the latter believed to be Milton—and four or five vacancies in the offices of Internal Revenue in Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. No Consul General at Havana was confirmed under the Tenure of Office act. The vacancies cannot be filled, as they could be previous to the passage of that law, by the President during the recess of Congress. It is said that Charles S. Abell was confirmed as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district of Pennsylvania, after having once been rejected for the same office. Alexander Cummings having been confirmed as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth district of that State, leaves the Governorship of Colorado vacant.

The last hours of the Senate, it will be noticed, were devoted to the humane work of attempting mediation in Mexican and European affairs. Sumner, Henderson and Johnson each had a resolution proposing friendly interference, or rather advice, to unhappy Mexico; but each met the same fate, namely, to lie on the table.

The resolution of Senator Johnson, advising and requesting the President to offer to the contending parties in Mexico the friendly mediation of the United States, which was offered in open Senate yesterday, is precisely the same as the one submitted in Executive session on the 16th inst., and which had been confidentially printed.

Senator Coles broached a new topic when he offered a resolution for mediation between France and Prussia. The idea is not regarded favorably here among people in general. There is a feeling that the United States can very well let Europe severely alone, but that it would be proper and well timed to adopt some plan of mediation in the affairs of the much shaken and perpetually disturbed Mexican republic.

Probability of No Quorum in July.

The *Chronicle* of to-day says:—When the Senate adjourned last night the impression seemed to be almost universal that there would be no quorum in either House on the 3d of July next. The feeling between the Senators and the Executive was so comparatively cordial, and the intelligence from the South promising submission to the terms of reconstruction so auspicious, that very few doubted that the great measures of Congress had anticipated and foreclosed all chance of difficulty and discussion.

The Case of Jeff Davis—A Rumor Contradicted.

The statement which obtained general publication a few days ago that Attorney General Stanbery had said to District Attorney L. S. Chandler that the case of Jeff Davis must be disposed of at the coming May term is authoritatively denied. The Attorney General has given no such instructions to Mr. Chandler, and it is probable that Mr. Davis will be permitted to continue his lessons in painting unmolested for some time longer.

The Bankruptcy Commission.

The commission to settle the practice and forms in the newly constituted Bankruptcy Court, aided by their secretary and his aids, are indefatigably but carefully pursuing their labors, and hope before the adjournment of the present session of the Supreme Court to perfect all the initiatory machinery for the administration of the law. It is predicted that from this source there will be developed one of the most complete systems of legal practice ever known in our judicial history. It is thought that while it will have a tendency to decrease the ordinary collection business and dispense with mercantile agencies, a new plan of legal practice will spring up, which will not only dignify but enhance the prospects of the better class of the legal profession.

A Financial and Political Job in New Orleans.

The recent election in New Orleans for directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad is likely to be the subject of a stern contest. There were two tickets presented at the election—one composed of the old directors, all of them more or less participants in the rebellion, and the other of straight out Union men. This latter ticket was supported by the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city, who proposed to cast the large State and city vote in their favor, they having the right to do so under the law; but the Commissioners of Election, who were in the interest of the old directors, refused to receive the State and city vote, and thereby insured the election of the old directors. This proceeding has attracted very much attention, and it is understood that an effort will be made to induce General Sheridan to set aside the election, and in order to ins