MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY.....MARCH 24, 1866.

JOHNSON CLUB MEETING TO-NIGHT.—We are requested to state that there will be a meeting of all the Ward Clubs tonight, at the Court Room in the Greenlaw Block, at 7 o'clock.

MEDICAL LITERATURE

We believe it is not too much to assume that the medical profession form a Brotherhood of Science throughout the world, each member of which owes it as a duty to contribute what in him lies to the common stock of knowledge. If we are correct in this, it is incumbent upon the physicians of the South to embody and perpetuate, in a shape accessible to the rest of the country, such observations, discoveries and experiences as may have engaged their attention during the four years of war during which they were isolated from their brethren, both of this and transatlantic countries. To discharge this duty and render this service, we doubt not formed, in part at least, the motive of the editors of the "Medical and Surgical Monthly," the issuance of the first number of which we noticed the other day. They are men of professional ability and personal energy, and will, we doubt not, make the "Monthly" a most valuable medium for the interchange of ideas between medical men, not of the South only, but of our entire country.

Memphis is the proper point for such a publication. It is a growing city which, within a few years, will count its inhabitants by the hundred thousand. It is, naturally, a great medical centre, as well as a commercial centre; and we hail the appearance of the "Monthly" as an augury that our medical friends have the enterprize and the energy to keep pace in their department with the growth of the city.

We gave the table of contents of the first number the other day; but the merit of several articles claims at least a passing notice. The article by Dr. SAUNDERS on "Excisions and Resection of the Bones and Joints of the Upper Extremity," evinces a thorough practical knowledge of the subject—giving, as it does, the result of cases coming under his personal observation—and will prove a valuable contribution to the surgical world, the subject of resection possessing great interest for surgeons. Dr. WILLEY's case of removal of a child from the mother by the "Cesarean section," is rare and interesting, requiring care and skill in the management, and reflects credit upon him for its successful termination. Dr. WHITE's treatment for ulcerations of the ear, by strong solutions of caustic, will contribute no little to the advancement of the profession in the management of those troublesome cases. An interesting article is an account by Dr. B. A. POPE of a new operation on the lids of the eye. The articles, too, from Drs. HENRY SMITH, of the University of Pennsylvania, and A. R. GARDNER, of the New York Medical College, possess great interest for medical men.

A new and popular feature in the "Monthly" is a very able article on the "legal responsibilities and rights of physicians and surgeons," by C. W. HEDGES, Esq., of Memphis, equally interesting to the professional and non-professional reader.

The editorial articles from the pen of Dr. BARSKEY, are characterized by purity of style, force and fullness of information. Under his continued management, with the able assistance already enlisted, we doubt not the "Medical and Surgical Monthly" will be eminently worthy not only of the fostering support of Memphis as a credible local enterprise, but of the medical profession throughout the United States. It may be found, we believe, at all the bookstores.

THE NORTHWEST—HER POSITION IN THE WAR—HER RELATIONS SOUTH.

Whatever political prejudices may have heretofore existed between the Southern States and the States of the Northwest, growing out of the dissimilarity of their respective systems of labor, they have been swept out of being, as it were, by the determinations of the great civil war.

No line of demarcation, real or imaginary, longer divides a homogeneous people—no social diversities form barriers to their free and fraternal association—and the States named—having similar resources, similar interests, similar necessities—owe it to themselves and the country, to cultivate an elevated spirit of amity and forbearance, one toward another, *living down* the stormy past, and by unity of effort, laboring in all legitimate ways to strengthen the bonds of their reunion, promote the common welfare, and secure in the end such recognition at the hands of the National Legislature as the claims of the great producing sections equitably demanded merit.

And in this connection, it is but just to say of the Northwest that she entered into the "War for the Union" with an animus very different from that exhibited by many of her sister States nearer the Atlantic seaboard, which has even outlasted the war, and in State and National Legislatures seeks to perpetuate itself in a line of policy inimitous to itself and utterly ruinous to the prostrate South.

The patriotism of the Northwest possessed much of that traditional purity with which we are accustomed to credit our earlier heroes and sages. Her zeal for the old flag was genuine and earnest, concentrated upon the one grand object of the National Honor, and not intentified or envenomed by long cherished hatreds, which bleed and body alone could satiate.

The vigorous common sense which stamps the mind and energies of the Northwest, has been relatively proved an unprolific soil for the growth of phi lanthropic abstractions and their nurture into vindictive passions; and outside of, and superior to the political madness of the hour, she has ever kept steadily in view the paramount practical necessity of an unbroken Union.

True it is that the Northwest has her radical leaders, and he had her series of radical triumphs; but they may justly be interpreted as rather the triumphs of a popular and fervent sympathy with the cause of our nationality, than of a reckless, fanatical and revengeful Jacobinism.

In the rapid progress of Republicanism to power, it is no source of wonder that the politician should discern the avenue to swift advancement, and swing himself out upon the tide of the popular antipathy to slavery, sure that its swell would bear him on to fortune and favor. But when the dreaded issue was finally made up, and the politician found himself inadequate to its pacific adjustment, and the accumulated arguments of thirty years of agitation were submitted to an arbitrament more summary and conclusive than the ballot box, we feel well assured that the conviction forced itself irresistibly upon North western judgment, that something more important and momentous than a seat at the hustings, or the fate of party leaders, was involved in the impending contest.

Off of the froth and ferment of political strife was evoked the underlying principle, never wholly smothered by party animosities, that the Union of States, upon a basis just alike to all, must at all hazards be sustained. It was a love of country, far more pure, and logical, and honest, than the politician's love of place, that swelled the ranks of the Federal army of the Northwest, and nerved her sturdy legions to the wager of battle. The honest masses, irrespective of prejudice or predilection, cherished but one idea—were energized by a single thought—and that, the support of the National cause as vital to their every interest. To the Northwest it was an instinct of self-preservation, in view of an emergency which, in case of Southern success, would leave her upon the back seat of a Northern oligarchy and at the mercy of Eastern capital and Eastern legislation—of which, we may add, she has already had no inconsiderable foretaste.

Nor would we thus depreciate the unselfishness of her patriotism. The common welfare is the essence of all patriotism. It is the peril of that community of interest, which gives to patriotism its motive energy.

The conservative citizen of the Northwest, while deprecating the extremities into which the rashness and folly of political incendiaries had precipitated the country, comprehended the situation at once, and gave himself and his means to an ordeal which for many years he had struggled with a religious fervor to avert.

His Republican neighbor, on the other hand, to whom an alliance with New England might not in a political sense be at all unacceptable, admitted the gravity of the issue, and shouldered the musket to prevent a consummation which his party policy and practice had long tended to promote.

The necessity of the South to the Union was thoroughly realized by the Northwest, in the blockade of her commercial facilities, and she saw at once, that in the event of Southern independence, she must inevitably become a more helpless dependency upon the monied, and manufacturing and railway monopolies of the East, than the seceding States, with all their causes of complaint, had ever apprehended as their possible destiny; and her valorous hosts swept down upon our fair domain, with the settled determination to save both herself and the Union from the mutual calamity of disruption.

We have proceeded thus far upon the theory, believing it to be mainly correct, that the share which the Northwest had in disarming the attempted revolution was executed in the spirit of patriotism, and with an honest and single desire to maintain the Union—the Union as in itself the grandest possibility in the world's history, considering its mighty and varied capacities—the Union as, over and above all things else, essential to the independence and prosperity of its vast interior and Southern seaboard.

In a word, we believe that with the West, it was a community of interest with the South, rather than a diversity, which animated her active and potent forces in the late civil contest.

But whether we approach the truth nearly or remotely in this, there can be no question with any candid mind as to the truth of the proposition with which we introduced this subject to our readers, that all seeming or real, social or political diversities, which have heretofore made distinct people of the South and the West, have been swept out of being by the conclusions of the war, and a magnificent destiny awaits them if these conclusions are accepted in a rational and patriotic spirit. Upon this theme we propose to enlarge hereafter.

☞ Hon. R. T. Carter, of this State, has been appointed Secretary of Arizona.

☞ Gen. A. P. Stewart is on a visit to his family in Wilson county.

☞ A Washington special says: It is currently reported that the President has signified his determination to veto the Civil Rights bill.

☞ Gen. Spinner publishes a letter in the Washington *Chronicle*, in which he maintains the correctness of Comptroller Clarke's statements regarding the amount of Government funds on hand.

☞ We learn that Dr. Cook, of Chicago, who was sued by the auditor of the post office for a balance due the department from him as postmaster at that city in 1862, has paid up the amount of $5,244, and the case has been dismissed.

☞ Maximilian has issued a decree granting bounties to all vessels sailing under the Mexican flag—$8 per ton to those built in Mexico, $4 per ton to those nationalized by Mexican law, making voyages beyond America, and $2 per ton to those making voyages to the United States, West Indies, South America and Central America.

☞ It is said that the counterfeiting of Government coupons has been carried to such an extent that the Treasury Department has decided to engrave a vignette of the proper size, to be printed upon all future issues, and therefore render engraving as necessary to a counterfeit copy as in the note head. Portraits of Secretary McCulloch, Gen. Sherman and others are executed for this purpose.

☞ Gen. Frank Blair and his son-in-law, Mr. Alexander, have rented a 300 acre plantation at Milliken's Bend, about fifteen miles from Vicksburg, and the General is down there preparing for a summer campaign in cotton. Several old army officers and privates have gone down to act as superintendents. Some two hundred negroes are employed on the plantation.

☞ In a case in the New York Court of Common Pleas, on the liability of telegraph companies for mistakes in the transmission of dispatches, a verdict was found for the plaintiff, affirming the decision of a lower court, from which the case had been appealed. The plaintiff had sent through the New York, Albany and Buffalo Telegraphic Company, a dispatch to an agent in San Francisco to buy a cargo of wheat at not over twenty-two francs. The dispatch read twenty-five, and for his expenses in consequence of this error, the plaintiff recovered $3064 51.

Death of an Old Editor.

From the Louisville Courier.

We were grieved to hear of the death of Mr. Thomas Smith, one of the oldest and best citizens of Louisville. The sad event occurred on Monday, at his residence on Third street, near Breckinridge.

Mr. Smith was born in Henrico county Virginia, near the city of Richmond, in the year 1760. He came to Kentucky when quite a youth, and located at Lexington. Here he became the publisher and editor of the Kentucky *Gazette*, one of the first papers issued in Kentucky, and was also at that time, now more than fifty years ago, engaged quite extensively in the publication of books. After he had severed his connection with the Gazette, Mr. Smith joined his brother-in-law, W. W. Worsly, in the publication of the Lexington *Observer*, which he conducted most successfully a number of years.

In 1812 his aspirations prompted him to try agricultural pursuits, but a desire for more active business induced him to come to Louisville about the year 1826, where he carried on a very heavy business for many years, under the firm of Kennedy, Smith & Co. Ever since that period he has been almost constantly, and more or less actively, engaged in the prosecution of commercial pursuits in this city. No merchant of Louisville ever sustained a higher character for lofty integrity and high honor than Mr. Smith.

In 1812 he served under Gen. Paine in the campaign when the battle of River Raisin was fought. He proved a faithful and efficient soldier, as he always was a good citizen.

The New Atlantic Cable.

Active preparations for laying the new Atlantic cable next summer are making in England. As at present arranged, the Great Eastern will carry the new cable, will lay it in the same track as the old one, and return to the mid-Atlantic, whereabs will, with her consorts, grapple for the lost end, the locality of which can be ascertained within a quarter of a mile, the point where it was taken last summer by Capt. Anderson and Capt. Moriarty. It is not intended that the part of the old cable which now lies on the Great Eastern's tank shall be stowed in her hold on the outward trip. It will be carried in another vessel until it is needed.

When the end is recovered and a message sent through to Valentia as a test of the electrical condition, the splice will be made with the cable now lying in the Great Eastern, and then all will be plain sailing, except in case of another accident similar to that of last year, when all would have to be done over again; but this would be the worst damage.

If one grappling is successful, there is no reason why a second should not be, and even a third and fourth, if it should come to that. The laying of the old cable may therefore be considered a certainty, so far as anything about cable laying can be considered certain. But hope deferred will probably not make sick the hearts of shareholders beyond next July.

The new cable which is to be laid first, is very different in appearance from that of 1865. That was black, but not at all sotisfy. This is fair to see, in point of color, but reads without and flimsy—to coin a word for the occasion. But, save that there is no dark composition soaked in the manilla hemp which forms the covering of the outer wires, this cable is identical with the last. So far, however, as strength goes, the new rope will bear a strain of from 15 cwt. to a ton more than that of the last. About 100 miles of the new cable have been already made, and when all the machinery is set to work, as it soon will be, the manufacture will proceed at the rate of 100 miles per week.

NEGRO MASS MEETING IN VIRGINIA.

Remarkable Issue of the Movement.

There is a profound moral in the following report. We have not space at present for fitting remark; but the disinterested friends of the colored race will read this with reflective interest:

FORTRESS MONROE, March 14.

A large meeting of negroes, having for its object the furtherance of the Florida emigration movement, took place in Hampton yesterday evening. The meeting was regularly organized, and after the usual preliminaries Mr. Wm. Thornton (colored) was appointed chairman, and Mr. Cathoun (white) secretary. Mr. J. W. Dungy, a runaway slave from Hampton some years ago, arose and addressed the audience, and in a few sensible remarks demonstrated to the colored audience that they were living too thickly on the Peninsula between Hampton and Yorktown, and as the inevitable result of which they were being subjected to all the evil influences of idleness and vice, and that instances of theft, depredations, and other crimes against each other and the white residents of the country were becoming daily more numerous. He entreated the colored people present to lose no time in reflecting upon the subject, which was destined to be eventually one of the greatest importance to themselves and their families. He read extracts of letters from residents of Florida, showing that land could be had there for three dollars an acre, which they were paying for rent alone on the land which they now cultivate, and concluded by remarking that the homestead bill of 1862 guaranteed them 160 acres of Government lands.

He was followed by Maj.-Gen. Miles, commanding the post; Brig.-Gen. Armstrong, formerly Colonel of the Eighth United States colored troops, lately appointed the Superintendent of the ninth district of the Freedmen's Bureau; Col. James Curry, post commissary, and Dr. Dogge, of Illinois. The burden of their speeches were essentially the same. The immense benefits to be reaped by the population of the Peninsula emigrating to Florida, where thousands of acres of Government lands were watered, fertile, highly productive, and abounding in all kinds of tropical fruits, and where even the most indolent could obtain an existence, were repeatedly alluded upon by the several speakers.

The colored audience, under the influence of the glowing speeches just made, in which happy homes were promised, every comfort and blessing were graphically pictured to their fevered imaginations, began to exhibit the utmost enthusiasm, and the most perfect harmony would have prevailed had not a disturbing element made its appearance in the person of a Mr. Calvin Pepper, a lawyer of Norfolk, who, in opposition to the purpose and objects of the Florida emigration movement, has been working hard to counteract, in connection with a few other dissenting adherents, the progress already made in enlisting the sympathies of the overcrowded population of the Peninsula in its behalf. He took the platform erected for the occasion, and, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the organizers of the meeting, proceeded at some length to refute the arguments and assertions made by the previous speakers, and succeeded, toward the end of his discourse, in enlisting the entire sympathy of the colored people present. He advocated the expediency of their remaining where they were, as in a little while the country would be their's through Congressional action. He ridiculed the idea of emigrating to Florida as impracticable, and said it was fraught with evil consequences. They were not sure of protection and assistance after they reached there. He was followed by Col. De Bane, of Norfolk, whose speech was even more bitter and vituperative than his predecessor's. He denounced in strong terms the officers engaged in the project, and not only seconded the assertions of Mr. Pepper, but descanted at length upon the evils of the Freedmen's Bureau, declaring its action injurious to the interests of the black man, and he called upon the audience to treat with the utmost contempt and disgust the idea of emigrating to Florida to be taken by the Bureau. At this point the meeting assumed a turbulent appearance. Loud cheers were given for Bane and Pepper, and long and continuous hisses for Florida, the meeting seemed to remain any longer, and as all efforts to quiet the two colored orators of the day were of no avail, Maj.-Gen. Miles suggested to the delegation accompanying him the propriety of departing, which they did, headed by Mr. Dungy, the first speaker of the meeting. Thus terminated the efforts of the military authorities and others interested in the movement to induce the immense population scattered all over the Peninsula to seek some other more favorable and less thickly settled clime.

It is estimated that between Old Point and Yorktown there are 25,000 negroes, to whom are distributed monthly 60,000 rations from the Commissary Department. They are principally in charge of Freedmen's Bureau agents, some of them have small lots of land, on which they raise vegetables for themselves and their families. Many of them, however, remain at will over the country, without employment, and subsistence on Government rations. The alarming phase which their condition has of late assumed has been the principal reason for starting this emigration scheme. But, so far, all efforts have proved useless to induce the negroes to emigrate from the lands they now occupy. The sad results of an emigration to Hayti several years ago prejudiced the blacks against the very idea of going to a country of which they are ignorant.

When the delegation with Gen. Miles left, the two colored orators organized a meeting of their own, and gave their hearers the details of their own peculiar views, in regard to establishing colonies on the lands near Norfolk, over the peninsula, and throughout the State. Their remarks were warmly applauded. Before the meeting adjourned, a collection of fifty cents per head was levied and taken up to support the idea of colonization. Another meeting in furtherance of the object is to be held next Saturday.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Alleged Kidnapping South.

From the Washington Chronicle March 21.

A message was yesterday received from the President, in answer to a resolution of the Senate requesting him to communicate to the Senate any information in the possession of the Executive in regard to the alleged kidnapping of colored persons in the Southern States, for the purpose of selling them as slaves in Cuba or elsewhere.

It appears from documents transmitted, that three colored children were abducted from New Orleans and carried to Havana or some other port in Cuba, where it is reported they now are. Secretary Seward instructs Mr. Savage, our consul at Havana, to make inquiries, in order that if the children can be identified, proper measures may be adopted with a view to their return to New Orleans.

Gen. Canby, in a letter to the Secretary of War, states that the status of these children at the time of abduction was that of slaves, and their introduction into Cuba was in violation of the laws of Spain. A long correspondence followed, including a letter from Mr. Tassara, dated February 4, 1866, enclosing a communication from the Captain General of the Island of Cuba, replied by the alleged kidnapping and carrying to that island of free negroes from the Southern States, to which he says Senator Sumner lashed himself in the session of the Senate of the 8th of January. The Captain General says, alluding to Mr. Sumner's statement that a traffic in negroes had been inaugurated on the shores of the South, that so far as the return refers to the Island of Cuba, it is not true, and that a case of the kind cannot be made out against a solitary individual.

Mr. Hall, consul at Matanzas, date of February 17, 1866, informs the department "that after diligent investigation, and having heard the opinions of persons likely to be informed, I have not been able to learn that there is any truth in the unofficial information, as given to the department, in regard to the kidnapping of negroes who have left the Southern coast of the United States and arrived at this port in vessels laden with cotton and other produce." He says, however, he shall continue his investigations, and communicate promptly to the department whatever he may learn. He states that, in 1864, Mr. Whitemore arrived at Havana from New Orleans, bringing a colored girl about twelve years of age, held as a slave when she left the latter place. Mrs. W. representing that she proposed remaining on the island a few weeks only, when she would take her North. Subsequently the girl was brought to Matanzas and sold. A statement was made to the authorities, from which it is seen that the girl had been declared free "in fact and by right," and placed at the disposition of the consulate. The Governor of Matanzas permits this girl (*Delle*) to remain in the care of a private family until an opportunity offers for her return to her native land.

William T. Minor, United States Consul-General at Havana, writes that upon receipt of the first dispatch he instituted inquiries, and up to that time, (Feb. 19, 1866), he has not been able to find anything to warrant the belief that colored persons have been brought to Havana from the Southern coast of the United States, as stowaids, large or small, laden with cotton or other products, and left on the island upon the departure of the vessel. He says he has no doubt that the refugees from New Orleans brought there some of their slaves during the past year. Seven of these have been reclaimed through the Consulate, four of whom have been sent to the United States, and the other three await an opportunity to be sent to New Orleans.

☞ A mean fiddler is always getting into bad scrapes.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1866.

HOUSE.

Mr. Price, of Iowa, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported back a bill to secure the speedy construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Telegraph line, which was recommitted and ordered printed.

Mr. Julian introduced a bill to equalize bounties of soldiers and sailors who were in the service of the United States during the late rebellion, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Anderson presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Oregon in reference to the Oregon war claim.

Mr. Ward, of New York, made a statement to the House that he had received many letters from friends and relatives of deceased soldiers buried in the cemetery of Arlington Hights as to the title the Government had to the property in which they were interred, fearing the heirs of the soldiers there might revert to the heirs of the arch traitor. He had addressed a communication to the Secretary of War on the subject, and had received an answer, which he deemed of sufficient public importance to have read. The letter from the Secretary of War was read, stating that at a sale of lands for unpaid taxes on the 11th of January, 1864, the Arlington estate, including grounds referred, had been bidden for the United States for $26,000, and afterwards turned over to the military authorities. The certificates of sale were in the hands of the United States Tax Commissioner at Alexandria, but would be soon placed on file in the Treasury Department.

Mr. Hubbard, of Iowa, introduced a bill granting lands to the State of Iowa, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of the Iowa Central railroad, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Trumbull, of Iowa, presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Iowa, in reference to a Bureau of National Education, which was referred to a select committee.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported yesterday from the Committee on the Whole.

The vote on the amendment authorizing the appointment of a Solicitor to the State Department, with a salary of $3000, was taken up and resulted as follows: yeas 72, nays 59. The other amendments were also agreed to, and the bill passed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the act to facilitate commercial, postal and military communication among the several States.

Recommitted to the Judiciary Committee for such amendment as would prevent land granted railroads, such as the Illinois Central, from recovering pay from the government. The bill was passed. Yeas 69, nays 46.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND GEN. BUTLER.

The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Crescent* communicates to it the following account of an interview between the President and Gen. B. F. Butler:

"The interview was very lengthy, extending over one hour and a half, during which time the notorious Benjamin employed all the arts of which he is capable to impress the Executive mind. I do not pretend to report the conversation verbatim, but present the substance of it, and in some parts the exact words employed. I have also good reason to know that the *Crescent* is the only journal which has received accounts of this important interview. I may premise that Butler has been for some time frequenting the radical haunts, and although holding no official position, is recognized as an efficient wire-puller. The President was not astonished, therefore, when a card was brought in, requesting the favor of a five minutes' tête-a-tête, but having been wearied by repeated interviews on this same subject—the signing of the Freedmen's Bureau bill—Mr. Johnson had become exhausted and said, in the most emphatic and expressive manner, 'When did he come? Well, let him come in.' After being seated face to face with the President, the 'hero of New Orleans' laid his case in full, urging the approval of the bill, and suggesting its adoption as the basis of a compromise between the Capitol and the White House.

"The President, with his usual imperturbable manner, listened to the entire rigmarole of the politician, and then answered him with the words of the statesman; words that were doubtless immediately reported to his national friends in waiting: 'Gen. Butler, you are very well versed in all the astute theories now urged in the Capitol, but let us leave this dim fiam and come down to plain, practical terms. We fought this battle for the Union; our entire course during the war was an endeavor to restore the States to their constitutional relations with the Union; Georgia, and I ask you would you not have received Georgia during the war as a State of this Union had she sent a representative to Congress? Wherever I find a sworn oath of loyalty to Washington, I feel bound to sustain it, and endeavored to obtain a representation for it. If they were States then, why are they not States now? You have appointed judges over them, you collect taxes in them, and you refuse them representation. Why, they have not even a delegate like the territories. Their voice—the vote of eleven million of people—cannot be heard in the National Capitol. This is hard and unjust. Are you afraid of a few Southern members? Why not admit those who can take the oath and send the rest home to have their places filled by people who can take the oath? Suppose you admitting the Tennessee delegation because I happen to belong to that State, but the rights of every State of this Union is equally dear to me. Our party talks very much of supporting my policy, but when it comes to voting you follow a different course. You talk of my kingly conduct, of "losing my head," but I am ignorant of having intended to assassinate me. If you proceed in this manner, a revolution will not be far distant. In the name of God, when is this to stop? This bill secures them—the negroes—all they ought to have and a little more too. I do not say whether I will sign the bill or not. After Andy has once expressed his opinion, he has a peculiar manner of shutting himself off from the judicial interpretation of the speaker, and this manner he adopted on the present occasion. During the interview he had continually used the word 'general' with a slightly sarcastic tone.

The Fenian Conspiracy.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Within the past few days the exertions of a gang of the police, though apparently directed to the search for arms, were in reality aimed at getting a clue to the whereabouts of the new famous "Head Center," of whose presence in Dublin there is not the remotest doubt. It is stated that two of the prisoners who were recently arrested are well aware of the place in which Stephens has secreted himself, and of the means he has adopted for evading the vigilance of the police. It is hinted that the promise of liberty and of a liberal reward for peaching on "the boss" has not been without the desired effect, and that the capture of the Irish leader of "the movement" is all but certain, unless his strange good fortune will again stand to him, as it did at Richmond Bridewell. That some of his most immediate friends are not arrested is owing to the fact that their movements, however cautious, are known to the police, who use them for their purposes, and so sure are the authorities that Stephens must be soon secured, and that he will make for the seashore, that the strictest watch is being kept up at all the seaports and on the coast wherever the feeling sought for "Center" may embark.

Persons in all kinds of male and female disguise are on the look-out, and if Stephens escapes it will be indeed a wonder. The police are acting on authentic information, and so close have they been on the heels of him on several occasions that constant shiftings from place to place had to be adopted as absolutely necessary for the safety of the head and front of the Fenian conspiracy in this country. Up to a late hour on Thursday night the police were on the alert, and that danger was apprehended by the friends of "the movement" for the safety of "the chief" was evidenced by the conversation and anxiety for information of many of them who were most desirous of ascertaining the position and doings of Stephens. The distance between Stephens and his pursuers, it is stated, is every hour diminishing, and up to the present it has received no information that has been given by the readiness to the police has turned out to be correct, and the chances of Stephens being able to evade those in search of him are becoming less, so those who are anxious for the possession of the offered reward, and, more to be coveted, the repossession of their liberty, become day after day more numerous.

Express Companies.

The recently established National Express Express has been absorbed in a general consolidation of all the leading express companies, with the National to call up 50 per cent. only of their $10,000,000 of stock, and to take the rank of one fifth interest in the consolidation of interests. The other companies will stand in the following relation:

Adams Express	10,000,000
American Express	6,000,000
United States Express	5,000,000
Merchants Express	5,000,000
Total consolidation of capital	$26,000,000

The new arrangement will give the shareholders in the Adams company 2½ shares of new for each share of their old stock, and leave a large surplus of property and cash to be divided hereafter by way of extra dividends. The shareholders in the National Bankers' will receive one share of full paid new stock on the payment of 40 per cent. on each original share. We hear it intimated on the street that the surplus to be divided to the Adams shareholders, over and above the 250 per cent. of new stock, will amount to a very large sum, perhaps to a further premium of 150 per cent. on their original interest.—*New York Times.*

WENTWORTH AND STEVENS.

The best joke of the season is undoubtedly that of Mr. Stevens and Mr. Wentworth indorsing each other's honesty.

Let us, implored Wentworth, be honest *while we are together.* [Immense laughter.]

Mr. Wentworth. The gentleman and I are acting together now.

Mr. Stevens. Not a bit of it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wentworth. I think he is honest. [Laughter.] I mean to be.

Mr. Stevens. I will indorse you as well as myself. [Merriment.]

Mr. Wentworth. The question is how far we can travel together. Let us *agree to be honest with one another while we are together.* When we can no longer act together honestly we will part. What I want my friend from Pennsylvania to state is this ——. [Here Mr. Stevens looks at his watch with the air of a patient martyr.] He wants to close me off. [Laughter.]

The Speaker. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has only five minutes of his time left.

Mr. Wentworth, [addressing Mr. Stevens.] You know more than all of us put together. [Laughter.] Just state to this House fairly and candidly whether, if we follow you, you can lead us to specie payments—[shouts of laughter]—and whether you would if you could? Now, play fair.

Mr. Stevens. My friend need not appeal to me as a Republican. I know no party on this question.

Mr. Wentworth. I followed you because I supposed you were a Republican. [Continued merriment.]

Mr. Stevens, [seriously]. All I can say is, that if I believed we could resume specie payment in a month without crushing the country, injuring labor, crushing down manufactures, and oppressing the people, I would, if I had the power, order that every bank in the country, and the Government itself, should resume specie payment.

Mr. Wentworth. But suppose Secretary McCulloch can do it?

Mr. Stevens. If he can, I will give him great credit.

Mr. Wentworth. I believe he can, and therefore I shall vote for the bill.

Mr. Stevens. My friend from Illinois is honest, and has faith like two grains of mustard seed. [Laughter].

Mr. Wentworth. I have followed you on the negro question. [Shouts of laughter.]

Mr. Stevens. And I shall be very glad to follow my friend from Illinois.

Mr. Wentworth. I do not want you to follow me. I want dollar for dollar. Will you give us specie payment?

Mr. Stevens. I have said that I would if I could.

Mr. Wentworth. Well, McCulloch will do it.

Mr. Stevens. I will not go for giving to any man the power contained in this bill. I would hardly entrust it to my friend (Mr. Wentworth) himself.

Mr. Wentworth. Well, I trusted you on the negro question. I want you to trust me on finances. Play fair. [Laughter].

The colloquy between Messrs. Stevens and Wentworth was greatly enjoyed by the House. Few members were in their seats, but were standing in the area and aisles in the vicinity of the two principal actors, applauding and encouraging them.

There is, says the *National Intelligencer*, a serious aspect to the above. Attributing to Mr. Stevens the possession of more knowledge than all the rest of the Republicans is the secret of the overseer power he has in the House. When, too, the imputation of honesty to the leader provokes general derisive laughter, the proceedings will not reflect much credit upon our legislators.

Another Element of Louisville.

From the Courier, 21st.

A young lady of our city, beautiful and accomplished, as nearly all our young ladies are, was for a length of time the loving and beloved of a young man who was clerk on one of the river boats, and they engaged themselves to each other. A few months back a lovers' quarrel occurred between them, and an estrangement resulted. After this occurrence, the young lady became acquainted with a gentleman from Illinois, who was visiting the city, and their acquaintance being continued, ripened into love. After remaining in the city for a length of time, the young man returned to his home in Illinois, maintaining a correspondence with his "fair lady." Here, at last, a short time ago, came a proposition of matrimony, which was accepted, and the day set for yesterday.

The young man came to the city a few days ago, and all preparations were at once made for the consummation of their nuptials. Bridal dresses were made, invitations sent out and all necessary arrangements set on foot. But, alas for human hopes!—the prospective bridegroom was doomed to disappointment. On Monday evening the old lover arrived in port on his boat, and learning what was to take place the next day, at once proceeded to the young lady's house and sought an interview with her, which was granted him. He laid down journal of the young lady's action since the time of their estrangement. He at once avowed his love and begged her forgiveness for his former fault. Her old love burst forth in all its pristine force, all was forgiven and forgotten, and the old pledges revived. But what was to be done? In the front parlor sat the would-be bridegroom of the morrow, anxiously awaiting her return. No time was to be lost. A carriage was at once sent for and driven around to the back yard. In the meantime the young lady, assisted by her intended No. 1, was busily packing some of her bridal garments in her trunks, and when the carriage arrived they got in and were whirled over to Jeffersonville. It is believed that they were married there and proceeded thence to Cincinnati. Any how, they are in Cincinnati at present, and married.

We can better imagine the feelings of the disappointed lover than describe them. We feel sorry for the deeply affected by the occurrence, and has returned to Illinois.

The young married couple will return to this city in a day or two—so says a rumor.

Affairs in Jamaica—The Trial of Gov. Eyre.

The London *Times*, referring to its Jamaica correspondence and the trial of Gov. Eyre, says:

No less than 150 witnesses had been examined, including Gov. Eyre himself, and the evidence, of which our correspondent furnishes a summary, ranges over the whole period comprising the origin and suppression of the outbreak. The general impression it conveys is almost exactly such as we had been led to anticipate. It leaves no reasonable doubt that not only wide spread discontent, partly connected with agrarian grievances, but a nefarious spirit ripe for rebellion, had prevailed for some time in the district surrounding Morant Bay. Illegal drilling, especially, and the administration of illegal oaths, seem to have been practiced, and there are abundant proofs that an "organization" of some kind existed among the disaffected blacks.

It is clear, moreover, that the massacre at Morant Bay cannot be regarded as, in any sense, an unpremeditated *emeute*. The mob came down upon the town, "armed with cutlasses, pikes and bayonets fastened on the ends of sticks;" they began by plundering the police station of the few muskets, happily useless for want of powder, that it contained, and advanced toward the courthouse "with drums and fife playing." There is still a conflict of testimony upon the material question whether they first pelted the volunteers with stones before the order to fire. The description of the scene which followed differs little from the accounts already published in this country.

It is, however, right to mention that while many of the barbarities attributed to the rioters are confirmed, the alleged mutilation of Messrs. Price and Herschell's bodies has not been corroborated. On the other hand, the supposition that some of the worst atrocities were committed by released criminals is negatived by the discovery that the jail was not broken open until later in the evening. It has been shown that after the massacre, marauding bands scoured the country, pillaging and burning, actually reaching a point twenty miles distant from Morant Bay in one direction, and a point forty miles distant from Morant Bay in another direction. The alarm, the formidable spread of the disturbance is amply established, but it has not been proved that it was the result of a conspiracy extending beyond the parish of St. Thomas, or that it had been concerted by Gordon.

FRUIT DESTROYED IN NORTHERN OHIO.—The Sandusky *Register* says: "The warm weather, immediately preceding the cold snap, caused the peach buds to swell to such a degree that when the cold spell came they were killed. It is thought by competent judges that the peach crop will be an entire failure throughout this section of the country. Cherries have also been greatly damaged, and with the exception of a few varieties, the buds are destroyed." The Toledo *Blade* says: "We conversed a day or two ago with a gentleman of extensive fruit growing who has made extensive observations. He informs us that he has no doubt the peach crop in this vicinity is entirely destroyed."

COTTON AGENCY AGAIN.—The Natchitoches *Times* of the 10th says that a few weeks ago a certain public officer made his appearance at Grand Ecore, and gave positive orders that no cotton should be shipped from that point without his special license. Shippers were to take the test oath and undergo other formalities. The planters interested immediately appealed to headquarters in the Crescent City, and was forthwith removed from all restrictions in their shipments.

☞ Dr. Charles Beck, formerly a professor in Harvard College, died at his residence in Cambridge Tuesday of apoplexy. He was aged seventy years.

☞ Let your hair turn gray—it will but never say dye.

THE NECESSITY OF UNITY IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

From the New York Herald.

There is a good deal of philosophy in the trite old adage, "In unity there is strength;" and not less so in the opposite of this, that in division there is weakness. We see this in a striking manner when applied to the administration of the Government. No government ever stood long the assaults of opposition or faction without being ruined or plunging the country into trouble when its executive members are not united. A hundred instances might be adduced from history in proof of this assertion, and common sense tells us it is true. If even there be a man of strong mind and firm will at the head, the subordinates can do much mischief when acting in opposition to him. The President of the United States, for example, may be both able and determined, but if his Cabinet and other officials under him be opposed to his measures, they can and will embarrass him and bring disasters upon the country. He cannot see or do everything. They, in fact, should be his eyes and hands to perceive and execute what he wills. In no other way can the executive machinery of the Government work harmoniously and successfully.

Now, what is the situation of President Johnson in this respect? He has members of the Cabinet and numerous subordinates holding different views to his own and his policy. Secretary Seward, not only work against him secretly, but show their hostility to his policy. This has the double effect of embarrassing him in the execution of his measures and of bringing the Administration into contempt. The people have confidence in Mr. Johnson—they appreciate his great ability, firm character, and patriotic devotion to the Union and the interests of all sections, but his Administration would become demoralized and feeble in their eyes if its members continue to pull one against the other or against him. The organ in this city of the faction opposing the President said, not long ago, that a caucus of the radicals, held in Washington, had resolved that the members of the Cabinet representing their views should not resign; that is, they resolved to embarrass the President by keeping in those members who are hostile to his policy, or to force the responsibility upon him of dismissing them. If he keep these Cabinet official in, they can serve the faction opposed to him, and if he dismiss them he is threatened with more intense opposition. Never before did a faction crack the whip so impudently over a President. This does not disturb Mr. Johnson, it is true; he keeps on the even tenor of his way as coolly as ever. "His convictions are too strong, and his head too clear, to change his policy to suit such factionists. They are only dangerous while they are near him and associated in his Government. These threats can do no harm. In every point of view, then—for the strength of his Administration, for the success of his measures, for the destruction of a cabal of revolutionists, and for the parity and respect of his Government—he ought to change his Cabinet, to remove those opposed to him, to make it a unit.

Let President Johnson, who is an abler, purer and firmer man than these two of his predecessors, not temporize with opposition. Let him put his foot down like Jackson, and take the responsibility. He has the sagacity and nerve to do it. The people will admire his courage and patriotism, and will stand by him. In his Cabinet and subordinate officials he must have unity of sentiment and co-operation. In this lie strength and success; in any other course, weakness.

Your Bull and My Ox

Last week, in the cases of the Rev. Mr. Cummings and Alex. J. G. Garesche, before the Supreme Court at Washington, involving the constitutionality of the test oath, Senator Henderson and Geo. P. Strong, Esq., submitted a brief in behalf of the State, in which we find the following paragraph:

"The separate States were originally possessed of all the attributes of sovereignty and these attributes remain with them, except so far as the people may have parted with them in forming the Federal Constitution and those not thus reserved to the States which may be considered as established upon the principle,