THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1867.

Loyal Reminiscences.

We hear much of the former politica history of certain would-be leaders of the Radical party in North Carolina. The press has frequently extolled the gallant military exploits of *Colonel* Carter and *Captain* Settle, two of the earliest volunteers to respond to the call of Governor ELLIS in the Spring of 1861, the latter holding a commission in the *third volunteer* regiment formed, and the former rising from the rank of Captain to Lieutenant Colonel in the *fourth war* regiment which left the State. His active military career being checked by a severe wound in the Spring of 1862, he patriotically sought and did the Confederate States much valuable service as a member, and finally as the President of, one of the most important and responsible Military Courts, in sentencing to death deserters and cowards and meting out proper punishment to malefactors of less degree.

We learn, too, by reference to our old files, that the Hon. John Pool was the elector in the first congressional district on the DAVIS AND STEPHENS ticket, and being elected, cast his vote at the meeting of the Electoral College for those gentlemen. We have heard from reliable sources that the same distinguished gentleman aspired to and sought the position of Brigadier General in the "rebel" army, but possibly the same *honorable* purposes influenced him then as did afterward, when, according to his own confession, he took an oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States, as a State Senator, in order to embarrass the Confederate Government.

The same *honorable* and *manly* objects influenced the Hon. G. W. Logan to take the oath as a member of the Confederate Congress, according to his confession in the House of Commons last winter, when pressed home on the subject by the talented member from Guilford, Colonel MOREHEAD.

These are a few of the "shining lights" of the "party of progress and moral ideas" in North Carolina.

The recent opinion of the Attorney General upon the Reconstruction Acts of Congress in referring to certain Conventions held in the Southern States in 1861, brings back very forcibly to the minds of some of us the position and opinions then held by some of the most eminent and zealous North Carolina Republicans of the present day. Says Mr. STANBERY, "But as to "those legislative bodies which passed what "are called ordinances of secession, by "whatever name they may have been call-"ed, I am of the opinion that their mem-"bers are properly comprehended within "this disqualifying clause, *for I can ima-"gine no official legislative position in which "the duty of allegiance was more distinctly "violated.*"

In glancing our eyes over the list of delegates assembled in Raleigh on the "ever memorable twentieth day of May," eager to record their names in favor of the "Ordinance of Separation," we find some which latterly have been before the public in a different *role*. The Ordinance of Separation was passed the first day, and, we quote from the journal of that body for the next day, 21st May, 7 o'clock, P. M.:

"On motion by Mr. Venable, the order "of the Convention this morning was so "changed that the *counties* should appear "on the parchment in alphabetical order."

"At 8 o'clock, as agreed upon, in open "Convention, the members proceeded to "affix their names and places of residence "to the Ordinance of Separation; and *one "hundred and twenty—the whole number pro-"vided for by the act of the General Assem-"bly—came forward and signed the instru-"ment.*" Among these names we find CHARLES R. THOMAS, of Carteret, ROBERT P. DICK, of Guilford, and W. W. HOLDEN, of Wake. Among many other ordinances adopted by this Convention, were several raising troops and appropriating money to carry on the war.

This Convention held four different sessions, and did not adjourn finally until the 13th of May, 1862. Among the very last things done, after the usual vote of thanks to the President, was the unanimous adoption of the following resolution, introduced by that gallant gentleman and *patriotic* Confederate, the delegate from Wake, Mr. HOLDEN:

"*Resolved, unanimously, by this Convention,* That the thanks of the people of North Carolina are due and are hereby tendered to the ladies of the State for the contributions which they have made to the Confederate cause, and for the patriotic ardor which they have exhibited in behalf of the country in the prosecution of the war."

We must candidly confess, though somewhat of a youth at that time, and entirely unused to the politician's wiles, that we thought that these gentlemen were in earnest; that if they were able to deceive their constituents and the people of the State, they would shrink from attempting to prove false to the oath by which they called upon their Maker to witness the honesty of their conduct, if for no more noble reason than the divine warning in the doom of Ananias and Sapphira. We believe yet that they were in earnest; we believe the Ordinance of Secession was voted for honestly and with the intention to abide by it faithfully; we believe that when these gentlemen called for troops, voted supplies, "co-operated with the Governor in offer-"ing testimonials of honor and grateful "acknowledgment to that gallant com-"mander" (General D. H. HILL) "and the "officers and men under his command" for their achievements at BETHEL, and illuminated the Capitol and grounds in honor of that brilliant victory, they acted in good faith. Surely these gentlemen could not have been so false to their constituents and to their oaths, acting under the grave responsibilities of that important and terrible crisis, as to have "fretted and strutted" their parts in the opening scenes of this solemn tragedy, merely as a blind to further some hidden and ulterior movement in aid of their noble affection for "the flag." We do not believe that the pledge of the "last man and the last dollar" was merely for stage effect, like the famous offer of RICHARD for the horse. It is charity to suppose that though honest then, that a modern RICHARD, having a kingdom to dispose of, has proposed to "swap horses," and from the "high mountain" to which these gentlemen have been led, the temptation has proven too great, and they have concluded to take the contract and supply the Congresssional stables with all the horses they may think necessary to conduct successfully their approaching campaign. The titles, however, to these promised kingdoms may be as valueless as that offered by the English monarch—a battle is to be fought and a victory won before the property passes under the contract, and a RICHMOND may yet wrest the coveted prizes from their grasp.

Such are a few of the Loyal Reminiscences which occur to us in view of the announcement of the Attorney General that the duty of allegiance was more distinctly violated by members of Secession Conventions than in any other official legislative position. There are others which may be referred to hereafter. Indeed, the angler in the political waters of North Carolina, even with a short line, will draw up many "queer fish."

Party Reconstruction—Financial Obstruction.

We have frequently referred to the fact that the Radicals were making a desperate attempt to continue their control of the Government at the expense of reconstruction and the prosperity of the South, and by consequence, of the entire Union. We have recently seen a striking illustration of this fact. Not long since a well-known commercial gentleman of the city of New York went to England as the agent of leading planters in Mississippi to negotiate loans upon the pledge of their lands, and he met with the most flattering success. A million pounds sterling were promised to enable the planters to make this year's crop. But recent events have induced those who were ready to advance the money to withdraw their promise. The agent writes that "the talk of calling out the militia in "TENNESSEE, and of establishing military "despotism in the South, has paralyzed "everything. Capitalists will not place "their money under martial law, however "great the seeming inducements."

Thus it has been and will continue. The legislation which has characterized the attempts of Congress to continue the success of the dominant party is not only grossly unjust and illegal, but the most expensive "job" yet undertaken. The South, which previous to the war paid much more than half of the national expenses, manufacturing none of the articles produced or consumed by her citizens, is left to the desolation and poverty entailed by the war, while the North begins to feel the loss of the "shoddy" contracts for the army and navy, by which so many of her citizens waxed fat. Our people are asked to unite themselves with a party, which merely to secure success keeps them impoverished and prevents the aid which foreigners desire to extend. And the poor blacks are deceived into the belief that those who thus deny to them the opportunity of profitable labor, are really their best friends—asking employment, they receive politics—asking bread, they receive a stone.

From the Wilson Carolinian.

Who are the Supporters of the Loyal Newspapers in the South?

Incidental to the speech of Major Tatten at this place on Saturday last, we publish the following statement of facts, furnished us by a gentleman resident at Weldon, whose past position in the service of the United States alone, guarantees the truth of his statement, but knowing him as we do to be a gentleman of the first respectability, we do not hesitate to endorse, on our personal knowledge of the party, every word contained in the following letter.

Maj. Tatten said in the course of his harangue, that he was employed and sent out as an instructor of the negroes; an advocate to present the claims of Wm. W. Holden, to the office of Governor of the State, and special agent to solicit subscriptions to the Raleigh "Standard." Our estimate of the character of the "Standard" and its editors, has never been very high, neither as a reliable journal, respectable journalists, or men of personal truth or integrity; but we confess that we were not prepared to find an ex-Governor of North Carolina, associating and co-operating with a common felon. But, after all, it is a matter of little surprise. Disappointed and baffled ambition has done its work effectually. A once honored son of North Carolina, and great wheel-horse of the Democratic party, has debased himself, until he is a fit associate and bosom crony of men of this high standard of loyalty. What must be the fate of a country, when a party having for leaders and supporters men of this stripe? We shudder at the bare contemplation of the probable result. The letter says:

"Sometime in January last, (I forget the exact date,) *Major* (as he styles himself) J. E. Tatten, proposed to Mr. Jas. Allen, the watchman employed by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, to go into "cahoot" and make "a raise," out of the company's warehouse. Allen pretended to be perfectly willing, but immediately informed Mr. Lynch, the agent, of the circumstances. Tatten wished Allen to leave the door of the warehouse open; but this A., declined doing, as he was afraid the company might suspect him. He told Tatten, however, that he would see everything clear for him, and then he, Tatten, must break in at the window. To this Tatten consented. The affair was postponed for several nights, because Tatten could not make the necessary arrangements. Finally, however, he informed Allen that he was ready, and would be down from Gaston in the evening. Allen informed Lynch, and the latter procured a party of gentlemen and secreted them in the warehouse. Tatten was unable to secure the assistance of an accomplice whom he expected, but persuaded Pomp Long, (colored,) a well known fiddler of this vicinity, to assist him. Pomp had hitherto born a good character. At the appointed hour Allen informed them that the coast was clear, and told them to go ahead. Pomp and Tatten immediately broke in at the window, and were at once "nabbed" by Lynch and his party. Tatten begged most piteously, and offered to take thirty-nine lashes and leave the country. Unfortunately, his offer was declined. He was presented to the grand jury for burglary, and as he did not move anything before he was arrested, the jury failed to find a true bill.

Arrival of Immigrants.

The Bremen ship Johanna Wilhelmina, Captain Theiman, with 396 German immigrants, and the Bremen bark Canella, Captain Chistoffers, with 382 passengers, both from Bremen, arrived in Baltimore on Monday. The passengers were in good health, and the greater portion of the 778 design leaving for the West as soon as possible. Some few have signified their intention of settling in Maryland.

The News from Mexico—The Fall of Maximilian.

The news from Mexico is most startling. Maximilian with his army has surrendered unconditionally and the Imperial Government is at an end. We quote at length from the New York *Times* the following interesting summary of facts connected with the downfall of the Archduke:

Maximilian has at last fallen into the hands of his enemies. The news is official, and undoubtedly authentic. Though we have heretofore been justified in the doubts we have frequently expressed about the accuracy and authenticity of a large portion of our Mexican news, there is no reason whatever to dispute the truth of the dispatch from President Juarez, announcing the fall of Queretaro and the capture of the Emperor and his principal Generals on the 15th instant. The source of the dispatch, as well as its form and character, place it above suspicion. If confirmation were needed, we have it in the latter dispatch from the Commander of the Liberal army to the Mexican Minister of War. Escobedo reiterates, in detail, the statement of President Juarez, and gives the additional information that Maximilian, his Generals and his army "surrendered unconditionally."

The statement that Juarez had ordered "Maximilian and his Generals" to be shot comes less directly and with less show of authenticity. It is attributed to Escobedo, but does not come over his signature, and is not incorporated in the dispatch which emanated from him some days after the Imperial capture. At all events, we shall discredit this part of the news until we have further light thrown upon it by official or trustworthy dispatches.

The assertion that the Imperial surrender was *unconditional* is of the highest importance in many respects. In itself it is calculated to give credibility to the report of Maximilian's execution. As we showed recently, Maximilian has been fighting for three months past, not with the hope of establishing his imperial dynasty in Mexico, but with the view merely of securing better terms than had been held out to him by his adversaries. All that was offered to him and his officers was *death*, whether they made a voluntary surrender or were captured in the straits of war. He entered into negotiations again with the object of altering this, and we have it on good authority that he has been ready to capitulate at any time since the French left, on the simple condition that his officers and himself should receive "honorable terms" from President Juarez. It was impossible, however, for Maximilian to obtain a favorable reply to any of these propositions. As regards the imperalist Generals, Miramon, Mejia and others, who are reported to have met the fate which their fellow-imperialist prisoners recently met a Puebla, the Mexican President positively refused to concede them honorable terms, or any other terms than such as are due to traitors. And as regards Maximilian himself, we understand that Juarez was not willing to give his word even to our Government that he would be treated as a simple prisoner of war. The rage of the Liberals against the whole of the imperalist leaders was uncontrollable, and the only prospect held out to them was that they should be dealt with as assassins and pirates, and should, in turn, furnish illustrations of the bloody policy which the French army recently enforced against the Republicans. The feeling against the Emperor personally ran high, principally because he continued what was believed to be a fruitless war after the French left. These facts and circumstances, taken by themselves, undoubtedly give plausibility to the report that Maximilian himself met the same doom at Queretaro which, we have no doubt, was dealt out to those of his officers who fell into the hands of Escobedo. Our only reason for indulging in a doubt as to his reported fate—aside from the circumstance that this particular incident comes to us indirectly and unofficially—arises from our belief that, though Juarez would not give a positive pledge to save the Emperor's life, he was yet anxious to demonstate his regard for the desire and request of our Government in the matter. If the news of the execution turns out to be true, the tragic fate of the unhappy adventurer will furnish a striking commentary on the remark he made three months ago, when deserted by the French and driven mad by the insults of Bazaine, "They are placing me," exclaimed he, "between dishonor and death—my selection is made." He chose death rather than what he considered the dishonor of abandoning his cause and his friends. Probably he had very little idea at that moment how quickly the realization of his choice might be reached.

Maximilian has undoubtedly held out to the last hour possible. He has not only seen his army dwindle, but he has seen it become greatly demoralized. He has not only been without money or means for months, but he has latterly seen his troops on the point of starvation, with limited rations of horseflesh or dogmeat. He has not only endured a long siege at Queretaro, but he has remained there until the only other two places where his flag waved—the Capital and Vera Cruz—were in like manner besieged by forces four times greater than those which defended them.—When he succumbed, there was not a glimmer of hope left for him; and though we have no doubt the "Church" party, or reactionary party, will quickly turn up again under some other leader, it will be disconnected from the associations which have made Imperialism obnoxious to all Mexicans.

It will be three years next month since Maximilian and Carlotta entered the Mexican capital as Emperor and Empress, with a degree of pomp and circumstance never before witnessed in Mexico. They have been three years of struggle and storm for him, as terrible as ever fell to the fortune of any ruler. His destruction will be a memorable warning to European Powers never again to attempt domination on any part of the American continent.

Napoleon III at Waterloo.

A Paris letter contains the following curious paragraph:

"They say that the present Emperor's experience of Solferino would prevent his taking a personal share in any warlike expedition. They still show the mill where he stood during that memorable conflict, his person amply protected from all danger, but his mind delivered up to all the horror and remorse suggested by the terrible sight of the dead and dying at which he gazed from the long narrow window of farmer Langioll's red mill (Mollna Rossa), on that eventful day. Folks wonder to this hour how the the peace of Villafranca came to be signed after Solferino. It had become an indispensable measure to quiet the Emperors conscience, and would not certainly have taken place before the horrors of war had been thus exhibited in their all gastliness before his eyes. Farmer Langioll still shows with great pride the little pitcher from which his majesty drank eagerly of the cool, fresh water from the fountain, and which the honest man never fails to declare actually saved his Majesty from fainting, so greatly was he overcome by the horrible scene enacting in the plain below.

Senator Wilson is to have a public reception at Boston on his return from the South.

A woman in Detroit has been arrested for smuggling tea in her *stockings*.

August Belmont, of New York, this year returns an income of $106,091.

END OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

Capture of the City of Queretaro—Official Announcement from President Juarez—Maximilian, Mejia, Castello and Miramon Prisoners—Maximilian and all his Generals to be Shot—The American Minister Endeavors to Save Maximilian—President Juarez Declines to Make Promises.

FALL OF QUERETARO AND CAPTURE OF MAXIMILIAN AND HIS GENERALS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 27.

The following has been received at the State Department:

Telegram from New Orleans, May 26, 1867, received at the Department of State, May 27, 1867, at 9:55 A. M.

To Hon. Wm. H. Seward:

I have this moment received the following dispatch by telegraph *via* Galveston, dated at Matamoras, May 21.

I have the honor to transmit you the following official letter:

SAN LUIS POTOSI, May 15, 1867.

Gen. Berrisabal, my esteemed friend:

Viva la Patria! Queretaro has fallen by force of arms this morning at 8 o'clock.

Maximilian, Mejia, Castello and Miramon are prisoners.

Signed, BENITO JUAREZ.

Yours truly,

Signed, M. B. MARSHALL, E. L. PLUMB.

THE CAPTURE OF QUERETARO BY THE LIBERALS—THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN AND ALL HIS GENERALS TO BE SHOT.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, May 27.

A dispatch *via* Brazos, May 21, to Gen. Griffin, at Galveston, contains the following:

Have just received official information from Berrisabal and the United States Consul at Matamoras that Queretaro was captured by the Liberals on the 15th inst.

Maximilian, Mejia and Castello are prisoners.

Signed, J. J. REYNOLDS, Major General.

NEWS FROM MATAMORAS—REPORT THAT JUAREZ ORDERS MAXIMILIAN TO BE SHOT.

MATAMORAS, Thursday, May 26. }
via NEW ORLEANS, Monday, May 27. }

The folowing was received from General Escobeda to-day.

Citizen Minister of War:

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 15th La Cruz was taken by our forces, who surprised the enemy. Shortly after the garrison were made prisoners and our troops occupied the place.

Meanwhile the enemy retreated toward the Cerro de la Campana, where our artillery caused him to surrender at 8 o'clock A. M.

Maximilian and his Generals, Mejia and Castello, surrendered unconditionally.

You will please give the President my congratulations on this triumph of the National Army.

(Signed) ESCOBEDO.

Gen. Escobedo reports from the interior that President Juarez has ordered the Arch Duke Maximilian and all his Generals to be shot.

THE LIBERAL FORCES ON THE WAY TO THE CAHITON—EXPEDITON AGAINST VERA CRUZ—SEIZURE OF A STEAMER.

MATAMORAS, Saturday, May 26.

The Liberal force which took possession of Queretaro has started for the capital.

Comodore J. D. Patan, of the Mexican navy, has been ordered by Gen. Berriosabal to command an expedition against Vera Cruz.

The Liberals have taken possession of the steamer Gen. Sherridan for naval purposes.

So ends the struggle in Mexico.

NEWS BY WAY OF GALVESTON—THE AMERICAN MINISTER TRIES TO SAVE MAXIMILAN—JUAREZ WILL MAKE NO PROMISE.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, May 27.

A dispatch from Brazos, *via* Galveston, says: A letter from the American Consul at Monterey confirms the report of the capture of Maximilian.

The reply of President Juarez to Minister Campell recounts the grievances of his party in consequence of the conduct of Maximilian. He justifies the previous executions, and declines to promise the safety of Maximilian in the event of his capture.

English Views of the Radical Policy in Congress—How the South is Governed.

From the London Herald (Derby organ) May 14.

The present state of affairs in that vast part of the continent of North America, which has its centre at Washington, must be an interesting subject of contemplation to every thoughtful man. To the student of history, to the political theorist, to the partisans of democratic or aristocratic forms of government, to the practical philanthropist, to optimists and pessimists in such questions as the future of America and the development of our race, to philosophers, in fact, of every shade and hue, this crisis offers a spectacle as strange as it is novel—disappointing, if not unexpected; paradoxical, if not altogether unnatural. The fathers of the republic when they cast off their connection with Great Britain and her monarchical traditions, established their commonwealth on the broadest basis of individual liberty that had ever yet been asserted or claimed by man. All men, they said were free and equal. The several communities in which this country was already divided were to govern themselves freely and absolutely by the independent vote of all their citizens. The Federal Congress and the Federal Government at Washington represented the union of the States in its foreign relations; but at home was as much restrained in its authority as the executive of the most limited monarchy known in Europe. * * *

The Rump Congress which now governs the American people has brought matters to something very much like a *reducto ad absurdum*. Either the ten Southern States are a part of the Union, or they are not.—*If they are not, Congress has no power to make laws for them* any more than it has for Canada or Mexico. If they are, they have a right to representation in both Houses, granted by the original Constitution of the Union, *which has never yet been abrogated, and cannot, indeed, be set aside without their consent.* The Northern Congress, however, has its army, which the South has no longer, and the power to make just what terms it pleases. The use which it makes of its power is to deny to the Southern States all share in the Government, to question even their right to consider themselves as States. It deprives the six millions of Southern men of all political and civil rights, treating them like red Indians, except, in this, that the latter have the advantage in not being taxed. All this has been strenuously opposed by the President, but to no purpose, as the Radicals in both Houses have passed the bills over his veto by majorities of more than two-thirds. The last act and climax of this injurious system of oppression has been what is called the reconstruction act, which places the South under martial law, and assigns to it five military governors, with special departments.

The South is now under a military despotism, and all civil law whatever is in abeyance. The soldiers in command are men of character, gentlemen and Christians, and we believe them incapable of the ferocious unfairness displayed towards the notorious Radicals, Sumner, Butler, and Stevens, who seem to carry all before them in the Washington Parliament. Acts of petty oppression have been committed which illustrate the danger of confiding in irresponsible authority. General Sickles insists that the firemen of Charleston shall defile before a Federal flag, and make solemn obeisance to it. General Pope admonishes and reprimands the civil Governor of Georgia for having ventured to express an opinion on the reconstruction act. General Schofield threatens to suspend the Richmond *Times* for having alluded with some pride to the prowess of the defenders of Virginia. All this is mild in comparison with the attitude taken up by the *triumphant politicians of New England.* The avowed intention of the "reconstruction act" was that as soon as the people of the South had made up their minds to grant the suffrage to the negroes, to repudiate their debts, and disown their late leaders, they might organize State conventions, re-establish State governments, and return representatives to Congress. The Radicals, however, finding that they have it all their own way, begin to think of insisting on still harder terms. Senator Wilson, haranguing whites and blacks at Hampton, in Virginia, tells the people that they will be readmitted to State rights if they will only promise to "return Union men." Even this is too much for the old demagogue, Stevens of Philadelphia. He writes a letter, in which he solemnly denounces Mr. Wilson for having promised so much.—What right has he to promise it when there is no such State as Virginia, and no one has authority to say when or how it will be recognized? There must first be punishment for the guilty and confiscation of the property of disloyal men. By this man, and such as he, the restoration of the Union is indefinitely postponed. It is by his fault and that of his fellows that the prosperity of the Union is at a stand still, that the southern fields are relapsing into primitive wilderness, and the southern people are starving or emigrating from their homes. America has been fitted by nature to be a Paradise on earth—why will her sons do their best to make her a hell?

The Release of Jefferson Davis—Opinions of the British Press.

From the London Times, May 16.

The Americans, when they interceded with our government for the lives of the Fenians convicted in Canada, did certainly not preach what they were unprepared to practice. See the conclusion of the war in the North, though severe on the Southern community, has given way to no animosities against individuals. No one has been put to death in America for what the North has declared to be treason; very few have been molested if they chose to acquiesce in the restored rule and to take no part in politics. The leniency of the government has, however, been carried to its furthest point by the release on bail of Mr. Jefferson Davis after a captivity of two years.—Whether he will ever be brought to trial seems to be still uncertain, but we may almost predict that in any case the punishment inflicted on him will not be extreme. We can see that in the case of America this is the wisest policy, and that it is best not to give renewed rancor to the animosities of the South by any act of severity. A similar forbearance would have its good effects in Ireland also.

From the London Telegraph, May 15.

At last the ex-President of the late Confederate States of America has been released from his captivity. Jefferson Davis is no longer a prisoner in Fortress Monroe. The telegram which conveys this announcement explains that the release is on bail, and that Mr. Davis is under bonds to appear before the court in November next; but it is evident that the intention to bring him to trial has been abandoned. Indeed his imprisonment has been for more than a year past considered a reproach to public justice, and the most eminent of the Republican leaders have not scrupled to denounce the prolonged confinement without trial as a disgrace to the country. The case, however, was one with which no government would have found it easy to deal. At the time when the assassination of Mr. Lincoln had thrown the whole country into a frenzy of passionate desire for vengeance, and when Mr. Davis was supposed to have instigated the crime, the government might easily have obtained a verdict against him at the close of the war. Fortunate was it for the good name of the American people that difficulties hindered such a proceeding till the passions of the country had time to cool.

From the London Star, May 14.

No more remarkable proof could be afforded of the clemency of the Americans towards political offenders. At one time public feeling was strong against Davis; now it has cooled down into indifference, if not contempt.

How to Judge a Newspaper.

There is a world of good sense in the following extract of an article in the Oakland (California) News. That is exactly correct when it says that a paper can only be judged by its "general tone:"

All people are prone to express their opinions before they have properly considered the subject concerning which they so readily give their judgment. We will generally find that the less profound and thoughtful men are the readiest to give opinions.—But men of good attainments sometimes err in judgment, because they do not extend their observations over a period of time sufficiently long, or because they do not examine enough facts. Among those things peculiarly liable to be prejudged upon insufficient examination, is the prevailing sentiment of a newspaper.

People will, sometimes, after a hasty perusal, condemn or approve of one, and will, upon the appearance of the next issue, reverse their opinion. There are few newspapers in which articles of bad taste, errors of fact, and occasional recklessness in assertion, may not be found—but a paper should be judged by its general conduct and reputation, rather than by any particular paragraph or article. There is no editor who can possibly, day after day, and week after week, see and know of every line which is to or does appear in a daily issue, and he should only be held responsible by the reader for the general tone of the journal he conducts. The too common impression that an editor writes (or at least sees before publication) all that appears, leads to very false impressions, and often induces people to consider him anything but consistent.

Novel Causes for Divorce.

It is said that in Indiana "cold feet" are regarded as a good cause for divorce. If the petition of a dissatisfied wife for divorce, in one of the St. Louis courts, is allowed, we shall believe the Indiana story. This distressed complainant reports that the first chill her affections received was on the wedding tour, when she caught cold and was not allowed to have a fire at the hotel, on account of the expense. Her next shock was from a tough beefsteak seasoned with lard. The deadly stab was the husband's refusal to furnish her with a feather bed. A killing blow was his unkindness to her sister, but the "unkindest cut" of all was his reticence at the dinner table; he did not help her to the mutton chops; failed to pass the potatoes; neglected to furnish her plate with vegetables, and left her to help herself. These insufferable indigesties pryed upon her health and wrecked her peace of mind, and she now appeals to the courts for redress.

Movements of Jefferson Davis.

MONTREAL, May 27.—Jefferson Davis, wife, children and a dozen friends, attended St. George's church last night. Quite a rush was made and a crowd collected at the door to see him. Mr. D., since arriving in this city, has kept himself out of public view, and refuses all interview, except to a few personal friends.

The Attorney General's Opinion—The Chronicle Urges the Military Commanders to Disregard it.

The following is the leading editorial in a late issue of that dirty Stevens Radical sheet, the Washington Chronicle:

This document, evidently written under the influence of those political predilections so frankly avowed by the Attorney General in the Georgia injunction speech, is another evidence that the right of interpreting the law is as important as the right of making the law. It was the demonstration of this fact, and the advantages gained by the ruling class in ancient Rome from the skillful interpretation of the law in their interest, that caused advocates to be held in such high esteem among them. The Attorney General, as a member of an Administration politically opposed to the objects sought to be accomplished by the reconstruction acts, has a purpose to subserve; and if the Generals in the South shall act in accordance with his opinion, his purpose will be subserved. It is true this is but an *opinion* of one lawyer, and he an avowed enemy of the law, with party predilections, personal interests, and Administration prospects all involved in nullifying the same to the greatest possible extent. Under such circumstances, the ingenious sophistries whereby he arrives at conclusions which palpably negative the positive requirements of the law should be set down for what they are worth; the letter of the law itself compared with the letter of his opinion—the bane and antidote set side by side—and the plainly expressed meaning of the law should be acted upon by those who have to administer it, and who, having taken an oath to do so, must be answerable to their own consciences and to the country for its proper fulfilment.—We cannot accredit to either of the commanding Generals less sagacity or less knowledge of the meaning of plain Anglo-Saxon terms than is possessed by the Attorney General.

Instead of endeavoring to make plain any obscure provisions of the law, the Attorney General has, by unnecessary verbiage, rendered obscure that which is plain enough when unexplained by him. His argument is like that of an atheist upon the doctrine of a great First Cause—it admits nothing, but assumes the most positive features of the congressional enactment to be meaningless, and by a wholesale negative endeavors to throw the burden of proof upon the side which willed the law into existence.

This opinion is, of course, hailed by the cohorts of rebellion with shouts of delight. The men who saw in the law when passed nothing but usurpation and outrage congratulate each other as they did when Attorney-General Black told the President that there was no power to coerce a seceding State. We do not wonder at their rejoicing, for the barrier which is interposed against the disfranchised classes is reduced by the Attorney-General's opinion down to the very fine spun cobweb of a traitor's oath. "*It is impossible to resist the conclusion,*" says this learned Theban, "*that the oath is the sole and only test of the qualification of the applicant.*" This is seized upon as the gold button at the bottom of the alchymist's crucible; all the rest are sweepings. This is the point in favor of which all the administrative philosophy was brought to bear, for experience in Maryland and elsewhere had already taught them that the disfranchised would swear to anything to recover their forfeited power. The moral of this conclusion is thus set forth by our antediluvian neighbor, who, discarding the higher law of the conscience, looks with a practical eye only to the impossible punishment for perjury by a Southern jury: "It is, therefore, a matter of the gravest concern to each citizen to ascertain whether he can *lawfully* take the oath, and thus *avoid the penalties of perjury.*" If they be all that stop the way, our neighbor need not fear. We will willingly guarantee the whole population of the ten States against any "penalties of perjury" under this bill for the amount of honey in a bee's bag.

The Crops in South Carolina.

BARNWELL.

For some days we have had delightful weather—neither too warm nor too cold.—The crops of corn (very little planted), look well, so also does the cotton, considering the very cool weather. The people have planted largely, hoping to reap a rich reward next fall.—*Sentinel, 25th.*

SPARTANBURG.

Having passed through various parts of our District lately, we were pleased to see the crops looking so finely. Wheat rye and oats are unusually promising. There is quite a good stand of corn, and more cotton than we anticipated has been planted. The fruit crop will be an averagh one.

Express, 25th.

ABBEVILLE.

We have been favored during the past week with refreshing showers, which have been very beneficial to the growing crops. The crops of grain, generally, are very promising, and presage abundant harvests. Owing to the succession of cool nights, the Cotton is backward and less promising.

Press, 24th.

THE CROPS.—Under the influence of the successive showers, which visited us the first of the week, the crops, generally speaking, begin to look quite promising, and our planters, although laboring under many difficulties, such as deficiency of force, want of means, &c., are inspired to renewed exertions, and evidently feel cheered by the prospect ahead.

We are pleased to observe these indications, and hope in a few years to see our planters moving in the sphere which they once occupied in the commercial world, and free from the embarrassments which now press so heavily upon them.

Eastern Journal.

THE LATE FRESHET.—Pee Dee River has again been visited by a heavy freshet, the water spreading over the low grounds for many miles around. The crops near the river were injured to some extent, but we learn that the injury sustained is not so materially important as to destroy it entirely. The river is now below high water mark, and is still falling. We think that this will be the last freshet in Pee Dee River for this season, unless we should be visited by an unusual amount of rain.—The growth of corn and cotton on the river plantations was only temporarily paralyzed, as it has taken a fresh start, and bids fair to make good crops.

Eastern Journal.

The Gorilla.

As many persons have expressed doubt as to the existence of this strange animal, as described by M. Chaillu, it may be of interest to state that there now lives on the plantation of the Hon. Charles Macbeth, in St. John's Berkeley, a venerable man, a native of Africa, who was an adult and the joyous husband of three wives previous to his removal to this country. His recollections of his native land are very distinct, and among other things he describes the Gorilla very correctly, and in perfect accord with M. Chaillu's account—so that if the latter gentleman should lose his specimens of the *genus*, and still encounter nonbelievers in his reports of the same, he need not despair, for he can find a competent and credible witness in this part of the Second Military District.

Charleston *Courier.*

Female pickpockets are again very troublesome in Boston.

Forrest has begun an engagement of five nights in Milwaukie.

From the Tarboro' Southerner.

The Episcopal Church in North Carolina.

The Convention of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina has resolved to hold its next Annual meeting in Tarboro', on the first Wednesday in May, 1868. At that Convention an Assistant Bishop is to be elected for this Diocese.—These facts recall some interesting reminiscences of "the olden time" in connection with the Church in this State, which may not be uninteresting to your readers. The Convention which elected the first Bishop of North Carolina was held in this place on the 28th day of May, 1794. The Church in this State organized itself into a Diocese in 1792, and sent deputies to the General Convention held in New York in September of that year.

Previous to the General Convention of 1795, an effort was made to obtain the Episcopal succession for this Diocese, and a Convention was held for that purpose in Tarboro', to elect a suitable person for the office of Bishop, as will appear by the following copy of a document recorded in the history of the Church.

"We, the subscribers, having met in Convention, at Tarborough, North Carolina, on the 28th day of May, 1794, for the purpose of considering the declining situation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State, and having chosen the Rev. Charles Pettigrew as a person fit to be our Bishop, and worthy to be recommended for consecration to that holy office—but being sensible that the great distance at which the laity as well as the clergy of this State live from each other, deprives us of sufficient personal acquaintance with one another to subscribe a testimonial in the words prescribed by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, have thought it necessary and proper to make some deviation therefrom, which we presume to hope will be no obstacle to our laudable pursuit. We therefore do hereby recommend to be consecrated to the office of Bishop the said Rev. Charles Pettigrew, whom, for his morality, religious principles, piety of life, from his general reputation in a clerical character, from the personal knowledge we have of him, and from his sufficiency in good learning and soundness in the faith, we are induced to believe, worthy of being consecrated to that important office. We hereby promise and engage to receive him as such when canonically consecrated and invested therewith; and to render that canonical obedience which we believe to be necessary to the due and proper discharge of so important a truth in the Church of Christ. And we address the Right Reverend, the Bishops in the several United States, praying their united assistance in consecrating this our said brother, and canonically investing him with the apostolic office and powers.

In testimony whereof, we hereunto subscribe our names, the day and year above written.

Clergy—N. Blount, J. S. Wilson, J. Gurley, S. Halling, R. J. Miller.

Laity.—J. Leigh, M. D., J. Guin, M. D., R. White, Lawyer, B. Woods, Lawyer, W. Clements, L. Desseaux, W. Grimes, R. Godly."

The Rev. Charles Pettigrew, thus elected to the office of a Bishop, set off to attend the General Convention of 1795, which was to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in the month of September, with a view to his consecration, but was prevented from prosecuting his journey by the prevalence of an epidemic fever in Norfolk, which had suspended the accommodations for travelling. Before another opportunity for his consecration occurred the Bishop elect died. After the long interval of 74 years, "the Church of our forefathers" proposes again to assemble her representatives, clerical and lay, in this place, and to elect on the spot where she elected her first Bishop, an assistant to her present venerated Diocesan, to carry on that work of the Lord, which is growing too great for one to do.

We anticipate for that meeting of Convention such a gathering of the Church and such a social and spiritual blessing for our community, by the interchange of hospitality and religious acts and influences, as will make it long to be remembered in the history of our flourishing town.

Serious Troubles Brewing in Tennessee—The Brownlow Reign of Terror.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Among the matters that Gen. Thomas was called here to advise upon, is the condition of affairs in Tennessee. It appears that some weeks ago Governor Brownlow inquired of Gen. Thomas whether the State authorities could rely upon him (General Thomas) for protection in case of difficulty during the coming political contest, and whether there would be a sufficient number of federal troops under his command to quell disturbances, etc. Gen. Thomas replied that the federal troops could be relied upon for that purpose, that the requisite force would be on hand, &c.

In the meantime, however, Governor Brownlow has proceeded to call into active service a State military force. Petitions have been sent to the government here asking for federal protection from the alleged threatening of tyranny and usurpation of the State government.

The petitioners say, already the threats of Gov. Brownlow have filled with terror and alarm the people and law abiding citizens. No freedom of opinion is to be tolerated but at risk of life and limb. They say the consistent and unfaltering Union men desire that Gen. Grant shall send a sufficient federal force to protect the people from the threatened assaults.

Upon consideration of those petitions the administration determined to send for Gen. Thomas and consult with him as to the actual condition of affairs in Tennessee. The matter was considered in cabinet and it was determined to have in readiness such forces as might be necessary. Gen. Thomas to have full power to act in the premises as in his judgment may seem best for the public peace and welfare of the citizens of Tennessee.

Presents for the Pope.

To-day Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, will sail from New York for Rome, with $60,323 13, the gold value of which is nearly $45,000, which sum has been contributed to the Pope. The Philadelphia Age says that he will bear with him to the Pope a very large number of unique and beautiful presents, as an indication of the feelings and affections of the Catholics of his diocese towards the Holy See. The blind have presented their offering in the shape of useful and ornamental articles, evidencing the most artistic workmanship. The pupils of the Sacred Heart Convent, at Torresdale, send a beautiful miniature model, in silver of the yacht Henrietta, laden with golden dollars. The pupils of the Convent of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Frankford, a silver fish, with the inscription, *Aperto ore ejus, et inventes staterem.* The mouth of the fish works on screws, and when opened displays a number of gold dollars. The Convent of Notre Dame presents a miniature coal mine, typical of the great staple product of Pennsylvania, with coal cars and everything complete. Gold dollars to the amount of one hundred are interspersed over the black diamonds.

Capt. John G. Ryan, who was arrested and confined in 1865 as the supposed John H. Surratt, is now on his way to Washington to prosecute the government for false imprisonment. The circumstances connected with this case were peculiarly trying and aggravating. He was arrested in Memphis in July and taken in chains to Washington. Afterwards, for some unaccountable cause, he was removed to Vicksburg, and confined there until the following November, when he was released.