STATE POLITICAL NEWS.

ANTICIPATED FRAUDS IN THE COMING ELECTION.—To prevent the anticipated and almost certain frauds the Radicals are determined to practice at the ballot-box in the coming election, the white men at every precinct must exercise unusual vigilance.

We learn that ample preparations are being made in some of the counties. Especially are the white men of Wayne alive to the importance of watching the ballot-boxes, they having appointed a committee for each precinct, whose duty it is, furnished with a list of the registered voters, to stand by and check off the name of each sovereign as he deposits his ballot. The white men of Rowan are likewise organized for the same purpose.

If we are thus vigilant throughout the State we may prevent the imposition of much fraud, but unless there is kept an unofficial record of the vote cast, the Grandee at Charleston will swindle us out of the election. This is the only hope now left the Holden-negro party, and to us it is a great disadvantage. We must, therefore, poll our whole strength, let that fact be not lost sight of, and we must also know who votes against us, and how "early and often."—Raleigh *Carolinian.*

THE MASS MEETING IN SALISBURY.—The Old North State gives a glowing account of the grand Conservative rally in Salisbury, on Wednesday. It says:

"It was an old time gathering. And on the platform were seen a number of honored and highly respected gentlemen, Gov. Graham the most notable of them all.—There were five ministers of the Gospel, representing nearly as many Evangelical denominations, besides some of our most aged and venerated citizens. National flags displayed above them constituted the decoration for the occasion. Gov. Graham was introduced and proceeded to address the people. Of course we shall not attempt to describe his address. It is sufficient to say he most ably handled the Constitution now before the people for ratification or rejection, proving to a demonstration, that they should unhesitatingly *reject it.* He was listened to throughout with profound attention, and we have no doubt many honest minds were relieved of doubts on this most important subject.

Mr. Graham concluded his speech about 2 o'clock, and was followed in a short address by our candidate for the State Senate, Mr. W. M. Robbins.

Besides reviewing portions of the Constitution not touched upon by Mr. Graham, Mr. Robbins told of what he had seen, heard and *felt* since he had been out canvassing the county. He related some *very rich* incidents—how he found one of the Radical candidates reading Rodman's address, *believing it to be the new Constitution;* and how he surprised the poor fellow when he showed him his mistake.

But neither will we attempt to report Maj. Robbins' speech; it was strong, convincing, rich and racy.

And thus the day passed, a decided success in attendance, speeches, attention, spirit and demonstration of opposition to the new Constitution. Roll on the ball."

"PITY THE SORROWS," &c.—The X. P. G. furnishes the most signal and ludicrous case on record of deep down abasement, with utter failure to accomplish the purpose of his prostration. At the very time that he is making himself sick in the effort to deify the nigger, the nigger-worshippers in Congress are discussing the practicability of withdrawing him from the canvass! San Salvador was nothing to *this! He* looking for a removal of his disabilities—and the Republican Congressional Executive Committee talking about "removing" *him!* Oh! dear! dear! what is the world coming to?

OUR CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—We are really glad to learn that Capt. S. T. Williams, the White Man's candidate for Congressional honors in this District, is making such a fine reputation wherever he appears. He has already spoken at several points and with fine effect. From a private letter written by a gentleman to a friend of ours, we are informed of the thorough lambasting he has administered to the nasaltwanger from Ohio, the illiterate Deweese.—The prospect at present is that the Ohio ignoramus will be beaten, and that our State will be saved the humiliation of sending such a political Jeremy Diddler to Washington. So mote it be.

Warrenton *Indicator.*

THE HENDERSON *Index* learns that Cuffee Mayo, the nigger Radical candidate for the Legislature in Granville, stole a pistol from the store of Hunt & Bro., at Oxford, one day last week. He was detected and the weapon taken from him. This is the effect of the bad company Cuffee kept in the Convention (so-called).

J. P. VEST is the Radical candidate for the "House of Representatives" (so-called) in Forsythe. He seems to be *another* "specimen brick." The Winston Sentinel says that before the war he had a negro hired, and, being short of funds, he sold the negro and had to leave the State to keep from being indicted for *stealing a negro!*

OLD ROWAN FOREVER!—TRUE GIFT!—The white men of Rowan are roused and rousing. They mean to put forth all their strength to defeat the infamous Constitution, and to this end we have heard (says the Old North State) that at one precinct they have laid off to go to the polls on the 21st, with three days rations and otherwise duly equipped, and camp on the ground for a three days' service.

THOS. J. WILSON, Esq., is the Conservative nominee for the Solicitorship in the Eighth Judicial District. It is a capital nomination.

TOURGEE wrote to the X. P. G. that it was necessary to do some work in Guilford. He says: "Our ticket here is a *very weak one,* and the 'rebs' are doing their biggest!"

TOURGEE (candidate for JUDGE—Heaven save the mark!) made a speech in Guilford the other day which was so vulgar as to disgust the negroes.

REGISTRATION in Raleigh for four days: Whites 157, Blacks 107.

REGISTRATION at Morrisville, Wake county, thus far foots up: Whites 31, negroes 7. *All* the whites (save one, it is said), will vote against the infamous Constitution.

REGISTRATION IN ALAMANCE.—The registration thus far, by the Southern board of this county, is 125 whites and 38 blacks.—By the time the registration is completed the white majority in this county will be increased from 500 to 700.

A Good Night Kiss.

Always send your little child to bed happy. Whatever cares may trouble your mind, give the dear child a warm good night kiss as it goes to its pillow. The memory of this, in stormy years which may be in store for the little one, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherd: and swelling up in the heart will rise the thought—"My father, my mother—loved me." Lips parched with fever will become dewy again at this thrill of useful memories. Kiss your little child before it goes to sleep.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Its Politics, Villages, Schools, Soil, Climate, Mines and Inhabitants.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. World.

CHARLOTTE, April 2.

I have taken a somewhat extended trip through the "old North State," stopping at each place of importance to see how the work of reconstruction was getting along, how the country was recovering from the shock of the late war, and also have examined the different mining districts along the route, a work in which I have been assisted by practical miners from Colorado and California. The residence of ex-Governor Vance is at this place, and though declining to head the Conservative State ticket in the approaching election, he is nevertheless devoting much of his time in stumping the State, which is having good effect, as he is a very popular stump speaker. The Conservative element in this State is strong, and the World, I find, is the leading Northern paper taken in this State, and is to be found in almost every village at the news-rooms.

Finding good quarters in this place, we have prolonged our stay, and have also been more minute and careful in the examination of the mines in this locality than at any of the other places we have visited during our sojourn in the State. Before further speaking of the mines here, I would say this is the pleasantest, most enterprising, and thriving place I have seen in the State. It has three fine churches—Presbyterian, Methodist and Episcopal; two large female seminaries, one under the Presbyterian, the other of the Methodist denominations, each having a good number of students. On our way to this place we visited the mines near Jamestown and High Point; the Tuck and Harrison's Mines, near Salisbury, the old and celebrated Gold Hill district lying some fifteen miles southeast of Salisbury, and the Vanderberg, Barnard, Banier, Cabanas, First National, New Hope, Reid, Crosby and Phenix mines east and southeast of Concord. Many of these mines are now being "reconstructed" and systematically opened, and will, ere long, with new and improved machinery, be working with good results. In the vicinity of this place are numerous mines; some having been worked for many years prior to the war, yielding large returns, even with the old drag or Chilian mill, which was the only process in use here until recently. They have now introduced various kinds of machines for the reduction of the ore, both by wet and dry process.

About one mile west of this village is the Radisill mine, successfully worked for many years, but now owned and operated by a Baltimore company. They now have a good steam engine, pump, and hoisting works at their main shaft, which is 200 feet deep, developing to the full satisfaction of the superintendent. At the Jugnot mine they have introduced machines and are nearly ready to operate. This property is owned in New York, as is also that of the Empire Gold Mining Company, lying north of the Jugnot, and some six miles westerly of this village. It is less than six months since the last named property passed into the hands of the present owners, during which time they have sunk some five or six shafts at different points along the vein, erected a fine mill with a full set of machinery, and shipped some $20,000 in gold to the stockholders.

Among the old miners in this section the Empire Gold Mining Company's property is considered one of the best in the State—certainly the developments of the past few months indicate that their opinions were correct. The great trouble in working the mine has been on account of the quantity of water found at the depth of about fifty feet. This prevented us from making as deep and extended an examination of the property as otherwise we would, but as they now have an engine and steam hoisting works at the main shaft, we have no doubt that they will be soon working the vein at the depth of 100 feet, where it is reported they have very rich ore, and as their mill is in good order and works well we have every reason to expect large monthly yields of bullion hereafter.

The Wilson mine, the Cop's Hill mine, and the McLean mine, are all now opened and worked under the new order of things, and will no doubt add materially to the metalic wealth of this section of our country—a section that I am satisfied will soon command the attention of many of the enterprising capitalists of our Northern States.

I have been much pleased with the formation of the country, also the climate for agricultural pursuits, and believe that the same energy and care exercised in the cultivation of the soil here, as is displayed in its cultivation in the Middle or New England States, will prove it *far more* productive than theirs. Peaches, apples, grapes, and blackberries, seem to grow almost spontaneous, the climate being so favorable for them. The people of this section are hospitable and friendly, and free from all that moroseness we expected to find here—in fact we have at all times and in all places been treated in the most friendly manner, and they seem desirous to have Northern men come and settle among them.

From the New York Herald.

The War of Races in the South.

Many months ago we warned the Radicals that they were sowing a fearful harvest in the South. We told them that the measures they were adopting would inevitably result in a conflict between the two races. Heedless of the solemn lessons which history teaches, and utterly regardless of the laws of nature, our Radical rulers forced their policy upon the South, and already are we beginning to see what the consequences will be. From all appearances, a war of races in that unhappy section of the Union is rapidly approaching. The first seeds of distrust were sown by the Freedmen's Bureau, which, although under the patronage of the General Government, was most shamefully used by the Radical party to poison the minds of the ignorant blacks against their former masters. At a later day, the bureau not being as secret a concern as was desirable, Loyal League clubs were formed from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. These organizations were composed almost entirely of negroes; they became so powerful in numbers and political importance that eventually their members assumed to be the rulers and masters of the whites. So long as they were permitted to display their arrogance and assert their usurped power, so long was the danger averted.—But the logical result of two years of despotism lies now before us in the fact of a counter action on the part of the whites.—From one end of the South to the other a new secret society, known as the "Ku Klux Klan," has been organized in opposition to universal negro suffrage and negro rule. The aims and purposes of the association are not concealed from the world. The Southern whites have declared that they will no longer tolerate a policy which sinks them into servitude, and makes a semi-barbarous race their masters. Thus we now have two intensely hostile elements organized and organizing, and facing each other—the Ku Klux Klan, or secret society of white men, on the one hand, and the Loyal League Association, or secret society of negroes, on the other, each struggling for supremacy, and each of a race alien in civilization and ideas to the other. How long will it be before such antagonistic elements pass the bounds of political warfare and engage in a contest of bloodshed and desolation?

We are no alarmist, but we cannot ignore the fact that nothing can be done now to prevent a war of races. And to the action of the Radicals must be ascribed this terrible prospect for the South. They and their emissaries have inflamed the minds of the negroes with ideas which cannot be obliterated except by the stern and bloody experiences of the battle field. They have goaded the Southern whites into desperation; forced them, as a means of preserving their race, to imitate the example of their black antagonists by organizing a powerful secret society, and they have planted the seeds of the most fearful conflict that this continent ever witnessed.—Unfortunately, the races are nearly balanced, numbering as they do, some six millions of whites to over four millions of blacks. A war between them will be much worse than any of the insurrections in St. Domingo or Jamaica. In the South the whites are numerous; they possess superior intellectual powers, and have won a world-wide reputation for valor. But they have to contend against a horde of semi-savages, backed up by the entire power of the Radical party, and half crazed by the pernicious teachings they have received. An army costing three hundred millions per annum will not suffice to keep the peace between the two races. The inflexibility of the whites, and the dogged determination of the blacks never to submit to each other's rule, appear to render in advance any attempt at a reconciliation or restoration of kindly feeling utterly impotent.

The situation in the South is a sad one; the future offers nothing better than internecine war. In the "back belts," as they were called, of the different Southern States, those whites who can get away are already leaving the homes of their nativity and seeking safety elsewhere. They are fortunate in being able to leave; for those who are compelled to remain will have to bear the brunt of the storm; and for this impending conflict—for this certain annihilation of one, and possible destruction of both races—the Radicals are alone responsible. They attempted to overthrow the laws of nature, to strike down the barriers which God had placed between the white man and the negro and to elevate the inferior race into the position of ruler of the superior. That this attempt must eventually fail, we firmly believe; but before its impossibility of success has been demonstrated the wretched people of the South will have to confront another and more terrible struggle, and another and greater hecatomb of graves must be reared from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Such will be the results of a Radical policy of reconstruction; and we claim no remarkable prescience in seeing it. The Radical party, in the effort to perpetuate their power, have "organized hell in the South." When the fruits of their measure have bloomed they must prepare to receive from the entire people that eternal infamy their own acts will have brought upon themselves, and to sink into oblivion amid the execrations of the thousands in the South whose kindred will have been murdered, and whose homes will have been desolated through an insane attempt to compass an impossibility.

WINE-MAKING.

[We clip from the *American Journal of Horticulture* the following description of the mode of making wine at the Longworth House, as of interest to many of our readers who are entering upon the culture of the grape with a view to manufacturing wine.]

For the manufacture of wine, a crop of well-ripened grapes is selected and purchased in the vineyard late in October or early in November, and a man sent to superintend the gathering. All decayed or imperfect berries are first removed from the clusters, which are then cut from the stalk, and taken in covered baskets to the winehouse. A lid, or rather a false head, having innumerable holes, is fitted into the mouth of a capacious cask: the clusters are placed upon it, and the grapes worked through into the cask, leaving the stems on the head. Stemming and mashing completed, the *must* may be allowed to stand for some time on the skins of the grapes before pressing, provided a colored wine is desired; otherwise it is immediately pressed out, and run into large fermenting casks situated in the upper or warmer cellars.—The writer noticed one of these casks, having a capacity of over four thousand five hundred gallons. The weight of *must* is expected to be at least eighty-five to ninety. The fermentation thus begun lasts ten to thirty days, varied by the heat of the weather; the gas evolved being allowed to escape through water by means of a siphon, thus preventing the access of air. The effervescence having ceased, and a sediment deposited, the pure wine is racked off in the following March, and conducted down into numerous casks provided for the storage of still wines in the deep cellars, whose temperature ranges from 40 to 50 deg. Fahrenheit the year round. These casks have generally a capacity of three hundred to five hundred gallons; but a number hold fifteen hundred or two thousand gallons each.

To produce sparkling wines, the still or dry wine thus kept in store is forced up again about the month of June, and run into fresh casks; and to each of these casks there is now added a measure of wine having pure rock candy in solution sufficient to induce a second fermentation. It is now drawn out into bottles; and these are securely corked, and are stacked in the upper cellars till about the month of September, or until the fermentation begins to burst them. The bottles requiring great strength, they are imported from Folembray, a town of Champagne in France: they are as much superior to our best American bottles as the best French plate-glass is superior to common American glass. The French bottle will stand a pressure of twenty-five to thirty atmospheres; while the American will rarely bear more than sixteen to eighteen, as shown by the manometer used here in testing them. The neck of the French bottle is likewise more uniform. No old or second-hand bottles are used. The corks are also imported from Epernay.

This second fermentation having now progressed as stated, it is arrested in great measure by lowering the bottles into the vaults built for storage of sparkling wine, where they are stacked by scores of thousands, in long rows resembling cord-wood; each bottle being laid on its side, along which now collects the sediment generated by the fermentation. The development of gas may not, however, wholly cease, as the occasional bursting of bottles will show.—In one hot August, some years ago, the gas evolved by a slight excess of the rock-candy caused the destruction of fifty thousand bottles. The wine thus spilled is, however, conducted by a contrivance of stone gutters to a reservoir, and is distilled into brandy; seven measures of wine making one of brandy.

The bottled wine thus stacked in store may remain undisturbed for years. When wanted for market, the bottles, without disturbance of their sediment, are carefully placed in racks, their necks inclining downwards, and are gradually raised day by day, towards a perpendicular and inverted position, each bottle being every day twirled about one-third round and back again by hand several times; which agitation causes the sediment to collect gradually in the neck, leaving the wine above perfectly clear. This operation requires two to three weeks.

The bottles are now carefully elevated from the cellar; and, as a very skilful workman removes each cork, the puff of gas expels all sediment,—a process known as "disgorging,"—and the bottle passes to the hand of another, who quickly adjusts its mouth to a tube, through which it receives by guage a small quantity of the wine-solution of pure rock-candy,—just enough to make good the loss in disgorging; and the bottle is received by a third workman, and furnished, at a single blow of a mallet, with a new cork, which a fourth workman as quickly secures in its place by the use of an admirable machine. The wine is made.

The bottles are now removed to the packing-room, and there properly labelled, and packed in boxes of twelve quart bottles or twenty-four pint bottles each; and every box is secured against fraudulent opening by means of Bartlett's patent,—a red tape tied round the centre of the box, fitting in a groove, and sealed with the seal of the wine-house; which patent has been adopted as the "trade-mark" for pure wines by the American Wine-Growers' Association of Ohio.

In the preparation of still wines, the proprietor avails himself of a valuable precaution which is of practical interest to the makers of wine.

The discovery made by L. Pasteur (to which was awarded a gold medal by the Emperor of France at the Paris Exposition), that wine heated to the temperature of sixty degrees centigrade will not turn, become diseased, nor deposit sediment, was immediately put into practice at this wine-house.

The Major constructed a heating chamber with capacity for two thousand bottles of wine; and the result exceeded anticipation. Wine heated in accordance with Pasteur's method, and afterwards exposed to the sun for four weeks, only gained a more perfect clearness; while wine so exposed, without such preparation, showed that trace of sediment which the most careful wine-makers have not hitherto been able to prevent. Dry wine in casks can be heated in the same manner. The history of this discovery in France thus far gives assurance that it will be of incalculable use in the preservation and even the restoration of wine.

Of still wines, there are seven kinds made at this house, namely, Catawba, Isabella, Concord, Virginia Seedling, Ives' Seedling, Rentz Seedling, and Taylor's Bullit. Of sparkling wines, only Catawba and Isabella have hitherto been manufactured; but the list is increased the present season by adding the Delaware, Ives' Seedling, Virginia Seedling, Concord, and Rentz Seedling. They promise great excellence, and are now, for the first time, presented to the American public as sparkling wines.

Miscegenation!—Intermarriage of Negroes and Whites Sanctioned by Gen. Canby!—The Legitimate Results of Radical Teaching!!

The following article which we take from the Greensboro' Patriot, needs no comment to point its horrible moral. We have foreseen, from the beginning, that miscegenation would follow Radical teaching and legislation, as surely as that night follows day. And here we have the first fruits!

It will be observed that Gen. Canby acts under his construction of the Civil Rights Bill. He has no right to question its constitutionality, as a military man. If the Supreme Court could be brought up to the nerve of a decision, it would be compelled to pronounce it unconstitutional, as an interference with the reserved rights of the States. And Radicals in Congress would now deny that the Civil Rights Bill allowed miscegenation. But let that go. The infamous Constitution proposed for North Carolina, by the Radical Convention, is based upon Gen. Canby's construction of the Civil Rights Bill and licenses miscegenation. The Convention itself legalized these intermarriages *by express enactment.* They refused to incorporate in their iniquitous Constitution a PROHIBITION of such intermarriages in the future. Here are the unnatural results. Read, ye *real* white men and women of North Carolina!

The Clerk of the County Court informs us that some time last fall application was made by a colored man for a license to marry a white woman. The man was told that such proceeding would be contrary to the law of the State; whereupon he went to the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, who called upon the Clerk, and was told that such license could not be granted without a military order to that effect. The Superintendent here then wrote to the State Superintendent at Raleigh, stating the case, and that there were three such cases before him, and asking that a "special order" might be granted in a specified case, where the woman already had children by the man, if a "general order" could not be given for all. He wrote a second time before receiving an answer, which had been delayed on account of waiting a return from Headquarters at Charleston. The following was finally received as Gen. Canby's response:

HEAD'QRS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 10, 1867.

Brevet Maj. Gen. N. A. Miles, U. S. A., Assistant Commissioner Bureau U. S., F. & A. L. Raleigh, N. C.:

SIR:—Referring to communication of Capt. Hilderbrandt, representing that cases arise where freedmen marry whites, and the Clerk of the Court refuses to issue licenses,—forwarded by you on the 23d ult., is received.

I am directed by the Commanding General to state in reply,—that the laws of the United States invest all classes of citizens with equal rights, and that whenever these rights are denied, the same laws furnish ample remedy. The Commanding General does not deem it necessary to order civil officers to obey the laws of the United States in such cases.

You will please inform Captain Hilderbrandt of this determination.

I am sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
L. V. CAZIARC,
A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

The clerk, still reluctant to perform so disagreeable a duty, requested a copy of General Canby's letter and a little time to consult his legal friends. Capt. Hildebrandt politely complied, and furnished him a copy of the correspondence.

At the request of the clerk six gentlemen of the legal profession in Greensboro' met and considered the case. It is unnecessary to state what was said about the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the laws of the United States (Civil Rights Bill) referred to by Gen. Canby. They were unanimous in the opinion that the Federal law is paramount until it shall be repealed or pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States—consequently, that *the clerk had no option but to be governed in his official conduct by this paramount law, and the interpretation given by the Military Commander.*

Such is a plain, dispassionate statement of this matter. Three or four instances have since occurred of marriages between negroes and whites in this county. Of the character of *such* whites we have nothing to say. The consequences to flow from this *Radical* change in our social laws we leave to the imagination of our readers. The subject is loathsome—we will let it rest for the present.

From the New York Times (Radical).

Military Justice in the South.

In Georgia the whites, under organization of the *Kuklux Klan,* have committed such outrages as to call forth special orders for their suppression from the headquarters of the army and of the Department.—In Alabama the blacks seem to be taking much the same course, although as yet without any apparent organization. The single murder of Mr. Ashburn in Georgia has called out the prompt and stern application of military force. In the vicinity of Selma, Ala., five white men, once of the rebel army, have been murdered and no arrests made. Has impartial justice anything to do with the pacification of a disturbed land, or is impartial suffrage supposed to be all-sufficient?

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15—Noon.

The House went in a body to the impeachment court to-day.

The Speaker reserved the right, should the session of the court be brief, to make a regular call.

The Senate resumed the consideration of unlimited speeches, but postponed the matter indefinitely.

A motion that the court hereafter meet at 11 o'clock was defeated by a vote of 24 to 26.

In the absence of Mr. Stanbery the defence proceeded with the documentary evidence without asking an adjournment.

An influential meeting, in the interest of General Hancock for President and Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice President, occurs in Philadelphia next week. It is understood that Pennsylvania will present this ticket to the Convention.

Chief Justice Hiram Warner, of Georgia, is here.

Mr. Stanbery has the pleurisy. His physicians forbid exposure.

The weather is inclement.

Election in Albany, New York.

ALBANY, April 15—Noon.

The Democrats have carried the city by 2,000 majority.

OUR CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, April 15.

Marquis Salesbury is dead.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are in Ireland.

Des 'Deoats ridicules the war apprehensions.

The Czar declines to mediate between Prussia and Denmark.

From Washington—Impeachment, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15—P. M.

The impeachment court was continued.

Chief Justice Chase ruled out the President's message of the 24th February.

The managers objected to it on general grounds, but Judge Chase objected to it on the ground that the Senate resolutions did not require it, therefore it was not a part of the proceedings.

The President's message nominating Mr. Ewing as Secretary of War was admitted.

An immense mass of documentary evidence was admitted under continued objections from Mr. Butler.

The documentary evidence having been concluded, the court adjourned.

The Senate ordered certain reports of the session, and proceeded to the consideration of the impeachment and deficiency appropriations.

Pending this discussion it was made apparent that the deficiency in John W. Forney's account was $40,000.

Mr. Cameron intimated that Mr. Forney's clerk was wrongly charged.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, made a statement to the effect that the Senate had determined not to hear the impeachers fully, and gave notice that he would move for a night session in the House, so as to allow the managers and others to make their speeches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The President's counsel had it pretty much their own way this afternoon.

The impeachers begin to show palpable signs of discouragement.

President Johnson unveiled the statue on the late President Lincoln's monument to-day.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., April 15—P. M.

The Republican nominating meeting in Hanover county, adopted a resolution affirming that under the present circumstances more stringent measures than are contained in the Reconstruction acts are neither asked nor desired.

General Schofield to-day appointed city officers and councilmen for Petersburg.

Railroad Disaster.

NEW YORK, April 15—P. M.

Sixteen miles west of Port Jervis, a broken rail threw the cars down a twenty feet embankment, thirteen were killed and fifty-two wounded. Seven of the burned are beyond recognition.

The partial lists of the killed and wounded of the Port Jervis accident, show no Southerners.

Markets.

NEW YORK, April 16—Noon.

Stocks active. Money active at 7 per cent. premium. Sterling Exchange 109¾. Gold 138¼.—Bonds—110⅞ for old; 107¾ for new; Tennessee's 65⅞@66.

Flour 5 cents better. Wheat firmer and quiet. Corn ½ cent lower. Rye 1@2 cents better. Oats dull and drooping. Pork lower—new mess $26 80. Lard dull. Cotton quiet at 31 cents for uplands. Freights dull. Spirits Turpentine a shade easier at 64@64½ cents. Rosin firm at $3 50 for strained common.

Curtis and Butler.

In reading Curtis's magnificent speech for the defense one cannot help contrasting it with Butler's opening for the prosecution. The two men, and their speeches, are types of the two sides of the case. Butler is impudent, fierce, exultant over an easy (anticipated) victory. Curtis is polite, calm, confident in the impregnable strength of his position, and in the justice of the Senate. Butler argues, where he has foundation for argument, ably and effectively; beyond that he squibbles and asserts. Curtis keeps to the bounds of strict dialectics; his reasoning is like a chain, in which there are no weak links, leading from certain premises to certain conclusions. Butler talks like a feed lawyer, at his favorite pursuit of making the worse appear the better cause. Curtis talks like a judge who has examined the whole question judicially, and believes upon his soul in what he says. Butler treats the Senate as if it were a Cooper Institute audience, whom he was trying to bully, cajole, and flatter to his way of thinking. He appeals to the prejudices, the partisan feelings, the seeming interests of his hearers; never to their wisdom, their equity, their magnanimity. Curtis addresses the Senate in their high and true character of court. He trusts to their intelligence, their justice, their generosity, even. He cannot bring himself to think that a body of men, representing as they are supposed to do, so much of all that is wisest and best in the land, can fail to follow his lofty line of argument, and to be influenced by considerations directed solely to their minds and consciences. He speaks to them as if they were his peers intellectually—which is a compliment to the Senate. Butler harangues them as if they were no better than himself—which is an insult to the Senate. Curtis reasons at the Senate from his level; and Butler makes a stump speech at them from *his* level; and there is just the difference between the two men and their speeches.

As the Senators decide upon the question of impeachment, so will they take their place in history upon the low plain with Butler or upon the high table land with Curtis.—New York *Jour. Commerce.*

Mr. Johnson's Chances.

A very intelligent Radical, who is on terms of great intimacy with many Radical Senators, remarked: "Curtis is delivering a great speech, but it might as well be addressed to the Pawnee Indians—the case is judged now." And such seems to be the opinion entertained in well-informed circles here of both parties, despite all the attempts made to create a different impression. Under that terrible influence of party pressure, the backbones of those Senators which needed "stiffening" are being gradually braced up, and no fears are entertained that they will be able to toe the mark when the day of pronouncing the verdict rolls round.—*Q., in Sun.*

Impeachment Notes.

Lieutenant-General Sherman, who occupied a seat by Senator Doolittle, never once took his eyes off Mr. Curtis. When the language of Senator Sherman, in the tenure-of-office bill, that the bill had no reference to the Cabinet officers of Mr. Johnson, was quoted, General Sherman looked hard at his brother, and the latter cast down his eyes. The venerable Thomas Ewing, whose nomination to succeed Mr. Stanton is yet unacted on in the Senate, sat on the other side of Senator Doolittle, and seemed particularly interested in the allusion to the debate of last winter.—*Sun,*

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	33 @ 35	LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	10 00 @15 00	From store	0 00 @ 1 90
BRICKS, ₱ M.	10 00 @15 00	MOLASSES, ₱ gallon, Cuba, hhds.	45 @ 47½
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each, 2nd hand	2 40 @ 3 00	do bbls.	00 @ 50
New	3 00 @ 3 75	Sugar house	42½@ 45
CANDLES, ₱ lb., Tallow	18 @ 20	do bbls.	00 @ 47½
Adamantine	22 @ 23	Syrup, bbls.	60 @ 1 00
Sperm	50 @ 55	NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.	
COFFEE, ₱ lb., Java	38 @ 40	New Virgin	0 00 @ 5 52
Laguayra	28 @ 30	Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 80
Rio	21 @ 25	Hard	0 00 @ 2 20
St. Domingo	28 @ 30	Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @ 2 15
COTTON, ₱ lb., Ord. to Mid'g	26 @ 30	Tar, in ordr'd	30 @ 2 35
Strict Mid'g	@ 30	Pitch, City	2 75 @ 3 00
COTTON BAGGING, Gunny, ₱ yd	22 @ 24	Rosin, pale	5 00 @ 6 00
Dundee	26 @ 28	do No. 1	3 00 @ 4 50
Rope, ₱ lb	8 @ 14	do No. 2	2 60 @ 2 65
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	1 45 @ 1 50	do No. 3	2 50 @ 2 55
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ₱ yard	15 @ 18	Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal	00 @ 59
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	00 @ 1 90	NAILS, ₱ lb., Cut	6 00 @ 7 00
FEATHERS, ₱ lb	65 @ 75	OILS, ₱ gallon, Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
FISH, ₱ bbl., Mackerel, No. 1	20 00 @21 00	Linseed	1 40 @ 1 50
No. 2	16 00 @18 00	Machinery	1 75 @ 2 00
No. 3	15 00 @16 00	Kerosene	55 @ 60
Mullets	8 00 @ 9 00	PEA NUTS	2 50 @ 2 70
Herring, East	0 00 @ 0 00	POTATOES, Sweet, bush	1 10 @ 1 25
N.C. roe	00 00 @ 0 00	Irish, ₱ bbl	5 00 @ 6 00
do cut	0 00 @ 0 00	PROVISIONS, ₱ lb., N. C. Bacon.	
do gross	0 00 @ 0 00	Hams	20 @ 21
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @ 10	Middlings	00 @ 19
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern Family	12 50 @17 00	Shoulders	17 @ 18
Superfine	10 00 @11 00	Hog round	19 @ 20
Fine	9 00 @ 9 50	Western Bacon.	
NORTH CAROLINA, Family	13 50 @14 00	Hams	20 @ 22½
Superfine	12 50 @13 00	Middlings	17 @ 18
GLUE, ₱ lb.	20 @ 25	Shoulders	15½@ 16
GUNNY BAGS	30 @ 32	Lard, N. C.	19 @ 20
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	85 00 @ 90 00	do North'rn	16 @ 20
GRAIN, ₱ bushel, Corn	1 25 @ 1 35	Butter, N. C.	30 @ 35
Oats	95 @ 1 00	do North'rn	50 @ 60
Peas, Cow	1 75 @ 2 00	Cheese	15 @ 18
Rice, rough	2 50 @ 3 00	PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.	
Carolina	10½@ 11½	City Mess	27 00 @28 00
HIDES, ₱ lb., Green	9 @ 9½	Thin "	26 00 @27 00
Dry	12½@ 15	Prime	25 00 @26 00
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs., Eastern	1 30 @ 1 35	Rump	00 00 @00 00
Northern	1 00 @ 1 20	SALT, Alum, bush.	0 50 @ 60
IRON, ₱ lb., English, ass'd	8 @ 10	Liverpool, sack, ground, cargo	0 00 @ 0 00
American, ref.	0 @ 10	from store	2 20 @ 2 25
American, sheer	9 @ 10	American	2 10 @ 2 20
Swede	10 @ 12	SUGAR, ₱ lb., Cuba	15 @ 16
Hoop, ₱ ton	140 00@145 00	Porto Rico	13 @ 15
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.) Whiskey	1 40 @ 2 25	C.	15½@ 16½
Bourbon	2 00 @ 4 00	B.	16½@ 17
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00	A.	00 @ 17½
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	Crushed	00 @ 18½
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00	SOAP, ₱ lb., Northern,	7 @ 11
LUMBER, (River, Flr Bds	15 00 @17 00	Wilmington, Ext. Family	10½@ 11
Wide do	10 00 @12 00	Family	10 @ 10
Scantling	8 00 @10 00	Chemical	9½@ 10
		Pale	7½@ 8
		SHINGLES, ₱ M., Contract	3 50 @ 4 50
		Common	3 00 @ 3 50
		STAVES, ₱ M., W. O. bbl	00 00 @00 00
		R. O. hhd	00 00 @00 00
		TIMBER, ₱ M., Shipping	10 50 @12 50
		Mill, prme	8 50 @ 9 00
		Mill Fair	7 50 @ 8 00
		Mill, inferior to ord.	5 00 @ 6 00
		TALLOW, ℔	10 @ 11

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
April 16, 1868.

TURPENTINE.—The market has fluctuated somewhat in prices since the close of our last review, having declined 25@40 cents on Saturday, but on Monday advanced a shade on yellow dip and hard and since that day has ruled firm at $5 25 for new virgin, $3 80 for yellow dip, and $2 20 for hard, ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs. The receipts continue light—though rather better than those of the previous week—and are barely sufficient for distilling purposes. We quote sales of 2,692 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	New Virgin.	Yellow dip.	Hard
Friday	729	5 50	$4 00	$2 15
Saturday	241	5 25	3 60	2 15
Monday	1,205	5 25	3 80	2 20
Tuesday	394	5 25	3 80	2 20
Wednesday	123	5 25	3 80	2 20

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Since the close of our last review the market for this article has been rather unsettled, and prices have fluctuated from 58 to 59 cents ₱ gallon—closing on Wednesday at highest figure. To-day (Thursday) sales have been effected at 58½@59 cents, but under the advices from abroad the market rules rather quiet, and buyers are not disposed to operate to any extent unless at a lower price. The arrivals both by river and rail are exceedingly light, and there is little or no stock remaining in first hands, and factors are generally holding at 59 cents. The transactions for the week are —— bbls., as follows:

Friday	25 bbls. at	59	cents ₱ gallon.
do.	51 " "	58	" " "
Saturday	279 " "	58	" " "
Monday	101 " "	58@58½	" " "
Tuesday	85 " "	58½	" " "
Wednesday	21 " "	58½	" " "
do.	152 " "	59	" " "
Thursday	6 " "	58½	" " "
do.	65 " "	59	" " "

ROSIN—The market ruled quiet but steady for all qualites during the early part of the week, and up to the close of Saturday's business prices remained without change. On Monday, however, there was a better enquiry for the lower grades, which caused more firmness on the part of holders, and at the close the price had improved 5@10 cents; and on Tuesday there was considerable activity in the market, buyers operating freely and taking all that could be reached, closing at $2 50 for strained. For No. 1 and Pale the market rules quiet, with a limited demand at present. The stock of all grades is very small, and receipts unusually light. The week's transactions are 5,133 bbls., as follows: Friday, 92 bbls. at $2 50 for strained, and $5 50@$6 for pale; Saturday, 1,522 bbls. at $2 30 for strained, $2 35 for No. 2, and