THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1870.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

In various portions of the country, North and South, celebrations are being held in honor of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. We opposed the passage of that amendment and the issues in this State that led to it, honestly and sincerely; —not because of a hostility to the colored people, which we have, by the way, never felt, but because the negroes, as a race, were not qualified for its benefits; because it was a measure of the Radical administration for perpetuating its power, and because, lastly, it was not only an interference with the rights of the States to regulate suffrage for themselves but was in direct conflict with the very charter of our liberties,—a charter for which white men fought and suffered, and whose benefits were the inalienable right of their posterity. As this amendment, however, is a settled fact, made so by the Congress of the United States, and as it is to inure—or expected to inure—to the benefit of the colored people, we accept the result as we did that of the late war—faithfully, but under protest.

It is natural for the newly franchised people to celebrate the ratification of this amendment, and in their own way, and we are sure there are but few of the white race who would raise any objection to their doing so, so long as the said celebration is conducted in accordance with the requirements of peace. But in nine out of ten instances the object is less of a national, than it is of a party, affair. And this is especially true here in the South. Adventurers from the North, allied with a few of the recreant sons of the soil, are the prime movers in the affair, and the "Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment" is surely and truly a mass meeting of the Republican party. The amendment itself was made for party purposes; its ratification and celebration are for party purposes, and its results will be made to ensure party success.

THE following extract from an editorial in our Democratic ally, the Philadelphia *Age* of the 25th instant, contains many things that are very pertinent to the present condition of affairs, and which suggest a complication in the governmental machinery that certainly needs explanation. Speaking of the proposed ratification celebration in that city, appointed for the 26th instant, the *Age* says:

"We think it will fail as an attempt to make political capital for the party who have forced negro suffrage on the North in violation of their own platform, and pledges as well as the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitutions of most of the States, among them Pennsylvania. The Radical Ring of the Republican party have tried to establish a condition of things in this country, which must pass away rapidly, and it cannot be bolstered up by the demonstrations which negro-worshippers make in its favor. By the bayonet, in several Southern States, the white race have been placed in a degrading inferiority to the negro, and this, too, in defiance of the existing laws. Georgia has just been trampled down again under the iron heel of military despotism, for determining that twenty-eight negroes were not eligible to the State Legislature in the year 1868. Yet there could not be the slightest pretence that they were eligible till the ratification of this Fifteenth Amendment, which is now only three weeks old. So, before the ratification of it, the negro Revels was put into the Senate of the United States by Brigadier-General Adelbert Ames. If these were not then unlawful outrages, there is no cause now to rejoice over the Fifteenth Amendment, since the highest functions of government were open to negroes before it was ratified. But they were outrages, which have roused deep feeling throughout the ranks of both political parties. Both revolt at the idea of accepting as the political arbiter between them—the negro. When those who rejoice in it tried to get up a public ovation in this city to the negro Revels—a spurious Senator, as we have just shown—the affair was an ignominious failure, in which the Radical press expressed its discomfiture in impotent abuse of the Directors of the Academy of Music, who were fully sustained by the great mass of the community. So a few weeks ago a Court of Judges, elected by the Republican party, refused to naturalize alien Africans on a form of application to that effect. The Radicals of this city, and on Friday last in the Senate Mr. Sumner began his new movement to facilitate the introduction of negroes from Africa, in whose interest the naturalization laws are now to be modified. All these pretensions that the Constitution and the laws must give place whenever negroes are concerned have convinced many not inimical to our colored population that their true interest as involved in the interest of the whole community will not be advanced by the extravagance, well described as "negro worship," which the leading Radicals have now pushed to an extent that is alike unnatural and disgusting.

The Richmond Tragedy.

The recent terrible affair at Richmond has cast a gloom over the entire South, and it will be long before the people of our unfortunate sister city recover from its effects. It was one of those sad accidents which perhaps every care could not have guarded against and which came suddenly, sweeping away so many strong and vigorous lives. The total amount of casualties, as reported in the Richmond papers of Thursday, amounted to fifty-six persons killed outright and a large number wounded.

The city, on Tuesday, was one entire scene of mourning. All business was suspended; flags at all public places and on the shipping in the harbor were at half-mast; bells tolled throughout the day; trains running into the city were draped in the emblems of sorrow, and even the vehicles on the streets were hung with black. Sorrow sat everywhere, and truly Rachel mourns for her children and will not be comforted, because they are not.

Poor Richmond! She has indeed suffered much during the past decade. The centre of many of the greatest horrors of the war; beleaguered and environed so often by the forces of a merciless foe, (while daily receiving to her care the wounded and mangled sons of the South) and awaking from the dreams of the war with her business marts in ashes, we would think that her cup had been filled. Yet this was not all. Less than a year ago she was called upon to mourn a calamity in her midst, and now another terrible tragedy has opened anew her sorrow. God grant to the afflicted ones His own consolation in this the dark hour of their anguish.

Signs of the Times—Our Duty.

We have more than once declared our belief that in all things since the surrender of the Confederate armies it has been the [illegible] purpose of the leaders of the Radical party to accomplish and [illegible] the complete political subjugation [illegible] South, to effect this purpose in [illegible] long time unblushingly used, and when the admission of the State to representation in Congress under the reconstruction acts had taken away every pretext for the open use of military force, resort was had to a system of intimidation and threats of punishment through the forms of the civil law.

The law which makes the act of going masked a crime, and which, as at first framed, practically allowed men to be shot down on the road with impunity; the law authorizing the Governor to appoint and pay an unlimited number of spies in every community; the attempt to pass a law making slander, so-called, an indictable offense; the war bill, by which it was unlawfully attempted to clothe the Governor with most extraordinary and dangerous powers; the Governor's various proclamations and threatenings; the threats of the *Standard*, the acknowledged organ of the party—all go to show to what desperate measures the Radical leaders have resorted, when open force could no longer be used, in order to coerce our people into silence. They knew that their purpose and their conduct would not bear investigation, and that if allowed to speak an outraged people would with indignant voice declare them unfit to remain in power.

Our people have shown plainly that, in spite of all these desperate measures, they intend to assert their rights as freemen.—This stubbornness on our part necessitated new measures on the part of our enemies, the Radicals. They have not been slow to inaugurate them.

It is well known that President Grant intended to issue a general amnesty proclamation; the effect of this would have been to restore to our Legislative councils a large amount of the best talent of the South. To prevent this insurrections are proclaimed, calls made for troops, and Ku-Klux outrages without number and without foundation are reported. The indications now are that there is a deliberate design to return to the use of actual force. Gen. YOUNG, of Georgia, publicly declares, through the telegraphic columns of the press of the whole country, that in his opinion the delay in passing the bill for the admission of Georgia is an advertisement for more Ku-Klux outrages. Governor Holden, of North Carolina, has called for troops, has asked for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. A demand for troops for Tennessee has also been made. Alamance county has been declared to be in a state of insurrection, and others have been threatened in certain contingencies. Judge Tourgee refuses to hold court there, and "files away" all papers sent to him from that county. The *Standard*, the organ of the party, demands that a military commission be appointed to try offenders, so-called, in that county, without civil Judge or jury. The Georgia bill, which, though an infamous outrage upon a sovereign State, is yet not stringent enough to meet the approval of the leading ultra Radicals, practically attempts to make President Grant a *dictator* under the guise of empowering him to suppress domestic violence. A XVIth Amendment, making it constitutional to commit this act of iniquity, has been gravely proposed. Our Senators, Messrs POOL and ABBOT, are endeavoring to establish a National Police, so-called, in order to have a willing and convenient force to execute their partizan purposes. The proposed successor to the Freedmen's Bureau, under the pretence of its being a Bureau of Education is also part of the machinery.

For some time past United States troops have been used in North Carolina, but they have not proved eager or efficient partizan tools. They have simply performed their whole duty as soldiers, and have left partizans to do their own dirty partizan work. The troops sent to Chapel Hill to overawe a "rebellious people," publicly, through their commanding officer, declared upon their departure that they had passed a most agreeable time there, and that they all regretted the necessity that compelled them to leave. It is understood that the company recently sent to Graham, in Alamance county, to suppress insurrection, have had an equally quiet time. They have been in the last few days suddenly recalled, because it is said they are needed in the north-west to fight Indians. We sincerely trust that this is no pretext to get the Federal soldiers out of the State, so as to give Gov. Holden an excuse for sending Capt. Bosher and his vagabond militia to Alamance. We very much suspect, however, that the desire to afford Gov. Holden this excuse has more to do with the sudden recall of these troops than any necessity for them to be carried from so distant a point to confront the Indians. We shall see what we shall see.

Meanwhile we conjure our people to submit to every thing, to yield to no provocation that may be given to them in the hope that hot blood will bring about a state of things to give a pretext for a resort to military force, especially when Capt. Bosher's vagabonds constitute that force. The election in August is so near, the certainty of hurling from power the men who so grievously oppress us is so great, that it is the duty of every good citizen to keep perfectly cool and bide his time. The darkest hour is just before day. Our deliverance is at hand. No true man will now put at imminent hazard the welfare of North Carolina in order to right his own wrongs, no matter how grievous they may be.

The Georgia Bill.

The following article, which we take from the Baltimore *Sun*, gives such a clear understanding of the Georgia Bill, that we think no apology is due for the surrender to it of our editorial space:

THE GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION MUDDLE.

Nothing could more clearly show the absurdities and inconsistencies of the reconstruction legislation of Congress than the vexed question of Georgia. That matter would appear, however, as far as the Senate is concerned, to be approaching a solution. Mr. Pomeroy's substitute, noticed yesterday, for the latest bill concerning Georgia as it came from the House, and which was adopted in the Senate by sixteen majority, is as follows:

Whereas great irregularities have been practiced in the organization of the Legislature in the State of Georgia, both in its first organization and in the expulsion of certain members, as well also as in its reorganization since the act of December last; therefore

Be it Resolved, &c., That the existing government in the State of Georgia is hereby declared to be provisional, and the same shall continue subject to the provisions of the acts of Congress of March 2, 1867, March 23, 1867, and July 19, 1867, until the admission of said State by law to representation in Congress; and for this purpose the State of Georgia shall constitute the third military district.

Sec. 2 *And be it further enacted*, That in accordance with the provisions of and under the powers and legislation provided in said acts, an election shall be held in said State on the first Tuesday in September, 1870, for all the members of the General Assembly of said State, provided for in the constitution of said State, adopted by its convention March 11, 1868, and said General Assembly so elected shall assemble at the capitol of said State on November 23, 1870, and organize preparatory to the admission of the State to representation in Congress, and the powers and functions of the members of the existing General Assembly shall cease and determine on the said November 23, 1870.

After the adoption of the substitute bill it was amended by the addition of a section authorizing the President to suppress domestic violence in any State that cannot be suppressed by the local authorities, by employing the military force of the United States, or the militia of any State, and authorizing the President to exercise the same powers as in case of invasion. This was adopted—yeas, 32, nays 26. Another amendment repealing certain laws, so as to permit the organization and calling into service of the militia of the State of Georgia, was agreed to by a party vote.

The irregularities referred to in the preamble as practiced in the organization of the new patent Georgia Legislature refers probably to the fact, as stated in Mr. Trumbull's speech, that nine members were not elected at all to their places, but got in by having the next highest number of votes to candidates who were afterwards declared ineligible, but whose ineligibility was not known or thought of at the time of voting. One member elect was entrapped into signing a petition to be released from his political disabilities, by being made to believe that he was laboring under disabilities when he really was not, and then, on his petition, was ousted from his seat. Gen. Bullock and his confederates in office have desired Congress not only to "admit" the State to the Union once more, with a Legislature thus constituted, but to seat them in their offices for two years beyond the time for which they were elected. This modest proposition it was the object of what was called the Bingham amendment, which was adopted in the House, to prevent—that amendment providing that nothing in the bill should be construed to prevent the election of State officers or of United States Senators under an election to be ordered by the present Legislature. If the purpose of Bullock could have been accomplished, there was nothing to prevent Congress keeping him and his associates in office for an unlimited time. The question opened a wide field of debate in both the House and Senate, the friends of Bullock in both houses conjuring up a prodigious number of outrages to frighten loyal men from their propriety, and thereby facilitate the passage of the bill in the shape which they desired.

Absurd as has been the whole matter of assuming to bring a State into the Union and then put her out again, or at least, treat her as if she were out, it is creditable to the independence and manliness of such leading republican Senators as Messrs. Trumbull, Schurz, Edmunds, and others, that they vigorously resisted this transparent political swindle in the interest of Bullock and his adherents, and exposed the hollowness of the pretenses under which it was urged. Mr. Schurz was forcible and happy in his reply to Senators Drake and Morton, and showed a clearer insight into the true principles of constitutional government than some of the "to the manner born." He said with great truth: "They" (the "loyal people" of the South) "have become too much accustomed to look to Congress for protection; they cannot always remain our wards." Mr. Schurz read from a letter from Georgia to the effect that, although it was true that colored people were sometimes maltreated, it was untrue that any disloyalty toward the government existed, and that if Governor Bullock's party was continued in office the whole business prosperity of the State would be prostrated, and that the people of Georgia were not regarding the Bingham amendment in any partisan light, but as affecting their business interests.

The effect of the substitute of Mr. Pomeroy, if adopted by the House, will be to remand Georgia to military government, as directed by the three reconstruction acts referred to in the first resolution, until her admission to representation in Congress, and, in accordance with the legislation of those acts, an election to be held for members of the State Legislature on the first Tuesday in September next, the Legislature to assemble on November 23 and organize, preparatory to the admission, and the powers and functions of the present Legislature to end on that day.

Although the Bingham amendment is not formally carried, yet the substitute equally defeats the object of the Bullock party, which was to continue the present Georgia office holders in office two years beyond the time for which they were elected. It is not surprising, therefore, that the announcement of the result was received, as is stated, by the friends of Bullock in silence, and that the Washington Chronicle, which, for the first time, fails to appreciate military government, deplores the action of the Senate as unwise and unfortunate. The country will no doubt regret that reconstruction so continually requires to be reconstructed, and as it is desirable to see Georgia enter in the Union, if she is out; though perhaps if she is to be brought in subject to such conditions as Gov. Bullock dictates her condition would be more tolerable under military rule, which is substantially her state at present. The substitute seems to have received the vote of the conservative republicans and democrats of the Senate, though what will be its fate in the House remains to be seen. From the success of the Bingham amendment in that body, it is to be hoped a majority will still be found opposed to the rapacious and ruinous projects which it was the object of that amendment to defeat.

Southern Press Association.

This body reassembled at 10 o'clock, a. m., when the committee to revise the Constitution asked for further time to complete their labors.

As this was the chief remaining business on motion the Association adjourned till 8 o'clock, p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

EIGHT P. M.

The Association met, when Mr. Mann from the committee to revise the Constitution made a report, embracing many changes and additions looking to a strengthening of the Association and uniformity of business management among the members composing it. The report was taken up by sections, and, after much discussion, adopted.

The Association then adjourned till 9½ o'clock Wednesday morning.

Savannah *Republican*.

A Yankee one day asked his lawyer how an heiress could be carried off. "You can not do it with safety," said the counsellor, "but I'll tell you what you may do. Let her mount a horse and hold a bridle and whip; do you then mount behind her and you are safe, for she runs away with you." The next day the lawyer found that it was his own daughter who had run away with his client.

CAPITAL CASE—TRIAL OF BACCHUS QUINCE FOR THE KILLING OF SANDY SYKES.—According to appointment, the case of Bacchus Quince for the killing of Sandy Sykes at the place of Mr. W. F. Potter, on Point Peter, on the 23rd of November last, was placed on trial at the Superior Court yesterday, Mr. Solicitor Richardson appearing for the State, and Col. Strange for the prisoner. Some time was spent in the selection of a jury, but the case excited comparatively but little interest, the opinion that it was a murder never having once seized the public mind. The prisoner was arraigned according to the usual form, the presentment being read by Mr. London; after which the testimony was opened by the State.

W. F. Potter sworn and stated that Sandy Sykes and Bacchus Quince had been employed by him on Point Peter, and roomed together by special request. On the 23rd of November last and for some purpose [stated] witness had ridden up to the house occupied by deceased and prisoner jointly, and on entering gave his horse in charge of Sandy Sykes. While there witness heard the voices of Bacchus Quince and Sandy Sykes in angry contention about Sandy Sykes' wife. He went out and found both parties "locked together" and fighting each other. Witness endeavored to part them, but being physically unable, called upon Elijah Hawkins and George Malloy, who were near at hand and soon appeared and respectively took off Bacchus and Sandy. When seperated, witness noticed that Bacchus Quince's lip was bleeding, having been bitten by Sandy. After the seperation was effected, Sandy went upon the piazza and Bacchus into the house, both still in angry contention. Witness returned into the house after giving orders that there should be no more fighting, but the strife was soon again begun and he rushed forth to find they had renewed the fight on the piazza. During the scuffling both parties got into the house, Sandy entering first. They then parted, apparently by mutual agreement, and Sandy picked up a stick of wood from one corner of the room and advanced with it in hand towards Bacchus, who picked up a similar stick of wood about the same time, and while Sandy had his stick in an attitude to strike, raised over his head, Bacchus struck him with the piece of wood which he (Bacchus) then held in hand. The blow knocked Sandy down and took effect upon the temple. Both parties had good sized sticks. After Bacchus struck Sandy witness knocked Bacchus down with a stick. When he got up he asked witness if he meant to strike him: witness said he did, because he was afraid he had hurt Sandy. Bacchus said no, Sandy was only stunned like he was and would get up directly. Some one standing near remarked no they thought he would never get up again. Bacchus then said he didn't mean to hurt Sandy, but only wanted to keep Sandy from hurting him. He asked that whisky be sent for, a physician summoned and that everything which could be done should be done for Sandy. He then remained upon the place inquiring about Sandy until towards night when witness asked him whether the Sheriff should be sent for or would he go and surrender himself. He at once started and voluntarily came to the city and placed himself in custody. Sandy Sykes died that night about 9 o'clock. Witness saw a small wound on the temple. The deceased and prisoner had been on most excellent terms up to that time.

Dr. E. A. Anderson sworn.—Witness stated that he had been called upon to see Sandy Sykes on the 23rd of November last and found him lying with a contusion on the right side of his head—insensible, could no speak, walk, or swallow; pulse very feeble; lived about twelve hours and died from fracture of inner table of the skull, fragments of this inner table being driven into the brain. The deceased might have died from the injury discribed by Mr. Potter and from a blow inflicted by such a stick as was described.

George Malloy sworn and stated that he saw Mr. Potter on the day mentioned, give Sandy Sykes his horse to hold. He afterwards heard Sandy and Bacchus Quince in dispute. Sandy told Bacchus to go away from him, that he wanted nothing to do with him, when Bacchus hit Sandy, and that Sandy afterwards went into the house, Bacchus following. They then "hung together." Witness took Sandy and put him out of doors and Bacchus again followed Sandy out there and kicked at him and gave him another blow with his fist. Sandy turned and went into the house again, Bacchus still following. Sandy took up a stick and Bacchus did the same. Sandy then went over to the opposite side of the house and Bacchus followed, and gave him a blow with a piece of maple, striking with both hands. Sandy fell and afterwards died. This was last year, what month witness couldn't say. Bacchus did not put down the piece of wood 'till Mr. Potter knocked him down. He afterwards cried like a child when he saw what he had done, and offered his year's wages to any body who would do Sandy some good.

The State here rested its case. The defense introduced no testimony. The court then adjourned until afternoon for argument of counsel.

On the reassembling of the Court in the afternoon the Solicitor opened for the prosecution in a good speech. Col. Strange then delivered an able argument for the defense, at the close of which his Honor charged the jury, who after an absence of some little time returned and rendered a verdict of "NOT GUILTY."

Free Masonry.

The Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite of Free Masons will assemble at Baltimore on the 2d of May. Representatives will be present from all the Southern and Western States and Territories, including Albert Pike, John C. Breckinridge, Albert G. Mackey, B. B. French, Henry Buist, and other distinguished craftsmen, who have not met fraternally since 1859.

The infant daughter of the Queen of Naples is dead.

There are only seventy-four Bonapartes in France, says a French statistician.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. ROBERT E. LEE—HIS RECEPTION.—Telegrams were received in this city yesterday announcing the fact that General LEE would arrive here from Charleston in the Southern train last night. A special train was arranged, through the courtesy of Col. Fremont, the Superintendent, to start from the depot of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad for the accommodation of those who wished to greet the great ex-chieftain upon his arrival.—According to arrangement, this train started at 8 o'clock, and proceded to Mears' Bluff, there to await General LEE's arrival, having on board a large number of friends and the Cadets of the Cape Fear Academy, under charge of General Colston.

After some time spent in waiting the train from the South arrived, and General LEE, by invitation, came into the special train. A suppressed whisper of admiration, respectfully restrained, first greeted his approach. There were only a few in the car at the time, but soon the curious crowd who had rushed outside to catch a first glimpse of the noble form hurried and thronged around his seat. The corps of Cadets were on the platform and received him with arms presented, while the band played an air. We think that General LEE was affected by the sight of the grey worn by the Cadets, which no doubt called forcibly to mind many recollections of the days when "old Marse Robert" was held in such veneration and confidence by thousands of noble and manly hearts which beat beneath many a ragged grey jacket. But the demonstration seemed not altogether pleasing to him. The gratifying news soon spread through the car that General LEE had determined to stop here, but would probably leave to-night. On the arrival at the depot the Cadets formed in line and proceeded to escort him to the residence of Hon. George Davis whose guest General General LEE is. From respect to the feelings of the old warrior, no further demonstration which anattached people might otherwise desire to make was insisted on, but the Cadets headed the crowd in a march down town and General LEE was left in peace.—*Daily Journal 29th.*

GENERAL LEE.—Hundreds of friends and admirers of the man who possesses the devoted affection of his own people and the admiration and respect of his former enemies, availed themselves of the privilege of visiting the sterling old patriot at the residence of Hon. George Davis yesterday. It was a reception which truly did the heart good. No formal demonstration, no sycophantic prostrations, but purely and simply the homage of hearts overflowing with veneration and true affection, with humble and unselfish reverence to the noble representative of a past made glorious by deeds of romance and heroic sacrifices—a people forgetting the present and memory reverting to the past now enshrined and embodied in this ever faithful leader of its armies. However strongly the hearts of our people may have previously inclined and clung to General LEE this feeling could but be increased and a most favorable personal impression created by his manner of receiving those who called yesterday. There was a tender warmth and cordiality in the grasp of the hand, a gentle dignity in the form of greeting, and a due regard for feelings and appreciation for attentions which won upon all and will ever be remembered. None could fail to be charmed with delight, and the popular heart here swells with increased emotion at the name of General LEE.

The General will take leave of our city to-day. He leaves on a special train this morning, accompanied by his daughter, on his return to his home, but will probably stop in Richmond. We regret that he could not have been here longer, but are pleased that we have at least seen this much of him and seen him so favorably.

Daily Journal 30th.

From the Tarboro' Southerner.

On Dits—E. W. Jones at Pitt Court.

Most of our readers probably know that Pitt Superior Court has been in session for the past two weeks, and that E. W. Jones has been presiding in the capacity of "Judge." But all have not heard the various reports that have reached us of his antics during that space of time.

On Dit, That on a certain day of last week, while an important larceny case was in progress, and one of the counsel was making a speech, "His Honor" was observed to be in a very remarkable position for a Judge.

With feet raised at an angle of considerably more than 45 degrees, eyes closed, and mouth wide open, the impression was unavoidably forced upon the bar, jury and people, that "His Honor" had become entirely oblivious of their presence and was indulging in a comfortable, Judge like snooze. Imagination is left to conjecture what could have possibly been the cause of this suporific condition at such a time. The warm and sultry weather, *no doubt!!*

On Dit, That on a certain night of the same week a serenading party perambulated the silent streets of Greenville, and, among others, "His Honor" became the recipient of their favors, which was duly acknowledged by *an appearance*.

The following day, his ears no doubt ringing with the music, "His Honor" resumed his *judicial position* and summoned the Grand Jury to his august presence—telling them it was their sworn duty to inquire into and apply all the rigors of the law to such musical murderers, and announcing his intention to go before their body and testify himself as to the authors.

He did so, and it is reported that the Grand Jury heard the evidence and pronounced it "worth nothing."

On Dit—Many other things, but surely these two incidents are sufficient to stamp E. W. Jones as a most remarkable "Judge." God save the mark!!

The Precious Metals.

The United States Commissioner of mining statistics estimates the gold and silver products of the mines of the United States and territories for the year 1869, at 63,500,000, which raises a shout, but as large as the sum is, the cotton crop was worth five times as much; and of this gold and silver product it is doubtful whether more than nine-tenths of its value was not exhausted in cost of production. Mining, says a Radical paper, is the hope of the country.

Paper petticoats, at fifteen cents retail, are the latest sensation in Boston.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1870.

Dear Journal:—This city is remarkably dull considering that Congress is in session.

Since the debates on the Georgia bill the Senate is not the seat of much attraction.

The House is busy with the tariff, though of the greatest public importance furnishes nothing sensational, and if the American people are not sensational they are nothing. The tariff men have been defeated in their protection dodges so many times during the consideration of the bill that they are ready to give up in disgust. It is claimed by the anti-high tariff members that the bill will be defeated finally.

The Howard investigation still continues and it is being thoroughly done by Mr. Wood. The latest phase in it is the charge made by Howard's friends that there is a conspiracy on the part of the Rev. Dr. Boynton and his friends to injure Gen. Howard. Some months since Gen. Howard and the pastor of the First Congregational Church, Rev. Dr. Boynton, disagreed as to the standing of the negro at the Communion table. Howard insisting that they should mix with the whites, and Boynton and his friends seceded, hence this cry of conspiracy to cover up things generally. The charge was not proven.—It appears that Dr. Boynton had no hand in making the charges, either directly or indirectly. What does General Howard and his friends fear? The investigation is carried on by a committee, composed in great part by his friends, and certainly he knows that he will get more than the benefit of any doubts. The only question is, will the prosecution i. e. the United States, get even and exact justice? That's all.

Letters and telegrams have been received here from Georgia in which it is stated that the people prefer the Senate bill and Military rule till next December than another year under Bullock. How the people of Georgia do love his Bovine Highness and how sorry they will be to part with him. The Radical press, in their anger at the defeat of Bullock and his schemes, have been charging that the Democratic Senators have voted to *remand* Georgia back to military rule. By the Pomeroy amendment, which they accepted and voted for rather than something worse, the State of Georgia is under the same military rule that she has been all along, and there has been no *remanding* of anybody or anything back to military rule. The result of this substitute of Mr. Pomeroy's will be that Bullock and his allies will pass from off the political boards in Georgia forever, and as he makes last appearance and the curtain is rung down on his Gubernatorial career, the whole State of Georgia and every sympathizing heart will sigh with relief and utter a fervent thank God. The President has expressed himself dissatisfied with the Senate bill, inasmuch as he desires reconstruction complete in all the States at once. The defeat of Morton, Sumner and Drake on the Georgia question was a defeat of the President, as it is well known that they agree on the necessity of having Georgia Radical in 1872 at all hazards.—There will be some kind of a compromise patched up in the House, if possible, and Georgia will be admitted, that is, if the more Conservative Radicals in the Senate can be brought to terms. The breech in the Radical party begins to scare those who are looking for the Radical nomination in 1872, and it will be rather a circus feat, and one that none but a skilled horseman can accomplish, to ride the Radical horse trained under Sumner, Morton and Drake, and the Radical Conservative colt curried, fed and trained under Conkling, Edmunds, Carpenter and Trumbull. They don't train so very different just yet, but in a little time they will, and I do not know the man who can ride both horses at the same time.

The Committee of Ways and Means, and the Committee on Banking and Currency met yesterday, and contrary to the general expectation, very little was done by them. The Ways and Means Committee, no doubt, have been influenced by the appeals made by the Banks, and will materially change that section of the Funding Bill, compelling the Banks to take bonds at 4½ in place of 6 per cent. The Committee on Banking and Currency will report, as ordered by the House, at least fifty millions additional circulation, in what kind is not known outside the Committee room. The opinion is general that it will be in National Bank Notes. Both the Funding and Currency bills will be reported to the House this week.

In a short time we will be engaged in an Indian war, at a cost of millions of money to the Government, and a loss of life not only to the army, but to the settlers on the frontier. What cares the Indian ring and Indian agents? To cheat and rob the Indians, seems to be the policy of those the Government appoints, and most faithfully do they carry it out. Our treaties with the Indians are invariably violated by those appointed to carry them out. All that is necessary is an observance of our treaties with the Indians, and there would be no massacres of the settlers and their families on the frontier, and there would be no occasion for the Indians to give our Government two weeks to fulfill the terms of our treaty with them, or they would declare war, as has been done by the Sioux Indians, a brave and warlike tribe, who will fight desperately, and will bring no despicable force into the field. Who can count the loss to the country by the interruption to our progress in opening up and settling the far West.

There was a great flourish of trumpets over the appointment of Col. Eli Parker, an Indian, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and I believe he is the friend of the Indian and tried to have justice done him, and wished to break up the Indian ring, but I now learn that the "ring" has so encircled him that he is powerless against their machinations. The robbery of the Indians has gone on until we have an Indian war on our hands. Another one of the many of Grant's failures, and we have war instead of what we were promised—peace

I copy the following from the Baltimore Gazette:

"I forgot to mention that the 'Metropolitan' is adorned with a steeple as high as the gallows of Haman; but it wants a chime of bells. I have the word of an honest man, who if necessary will 'toe the mark,' that the Rev. Dr. Newman has applied to the President for a sufficient number of blood-bespattered canon with which to mould the instruments designed to call his flock together. He wishes, too, that they shall be *captured guns*, stained with the blood of *Secessionists—none other will be received for so sacred a purpose.*—This is the church in which our gifted President and the smiling Vice, and a great portion of the Cabinet worship on Sundays, and listen to the words of the fanatical bigot who could for a moment entertain so unchristian a thought with regard to his church bells. That oft spoken of place which is said to be paved with good intentions will be promenaded by just such men as the sensational fanatic who spouts at the Metropolitan Church, Washington, D. C., if there is not a change of heart ere they cross the river. Such is the eagerness of Attorney General Hoar to signalize himself, or for some reason not quite apparent, by arguing the legal-tender case which was dismissed by the Supreme Court that he looks favorably upon, it is said, the attempt of the Counsel for certain railroads to have the Denning case reinstated in the Supreme Court. It is said that the corporations are willing to pay Denning his claim which is only a few thousands and also pay the lawyers in the case a bonus to have the case reinstated. These rich corporations and monopolies die hard, as die they will in this case, as it is not probable that the Supreme Court will hear an argument for its reinstatement and the railroads will have to pay that good old-fashioned money, gold, upon their bonds issued prior to 1862. No one can get an approximate estimate of Attorney General Hoar's ability as a lawyer until he is seen and heard in a legal controversy with *lawyers* before the Supreme Court. He is fourth rate and were it not for the ability of his assistant, Mr. Field, the interests of the Government would suffer fearfully. It is bad as it is.

Commodore Meade.

Commodore Richard W. Meade, who was stricken with an apoplectic fit on Saturday and died shortly afterward, was born in Madrid, Spain, where his father was serving as United States Minister. He was brother to Major General Meade, who was also born in Spain. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1826, and in 1862 was commissioned a Captain in the navy. At the beginning of the late war he was in command of the receiving-ship North Carolina, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In 1864 he received command of the steam sloop-of-war San Jacinto, which was wrecked and totally lost while under his charge. For this he was court-martialled, and after this only unimportant duty was given him. He was discontented and eccentric. In 1867 his daughter married Chas. K. Landis, of Vineland, much against his wishes. He was wealthy and exacting. His long service in the navy caused him to be dictatorial in his disposition. The marriage resulted in a family quarrel, and after many hard words and threats from the Commodore, Mr. Landis and his wife took out a capias for his arrest, and he was finally secured and sent to the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum. He obtained a release by judicial process, and was declared sane. He was a fine-looking man, and a favorite with the seamen. He claimed to have improved the grounds of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and he always spoke of it with much pride. He leaves a wife, and three sons in the navy.

How Revels Escaped Hanging.

Revels, who has been the subject of such highwrought eulogy from Gov. Morton and Henry Ward Beecher, is said, on the authority of a prominent citizen formerly of Fayetteville, N. C., to have been an old resident of that town, and the son of a barber, in which art he is also a proficient. This gentleman stated, of his own personal knowledge, that Revels, while living there, was charged with the crime of burglary, which, by the law of North Carolina, was punishable with death. This being viewed as too severe a penalty, his escape was winked at so as to get rid of him without a resort to the gallows. Such is the account given of the Senator's antecedents by one who was a leading citizen of Fayetteville for many years.

Corres. N. Y. *World.*

Georgia Green Corn in England.

In England they are making an attempt to introduce green corn among the table vegetables. The effort is looked on with so much favor that a letter advocating it has been admitted into the city article of the London Times, from J. C. Brehaut, who was the reporter of class 86, in the Paris Exposition. He says that, having tried twenty different varieties of maize, he thinks "that after two dissimilar seasons, it is fairly shown that they are well adapted to continue the season in the autumnal months, reproducing the flavors of the pea and asparagus." Mr. Brehaut speaks strongly of the value of the white varieties from Georgia, "which were not known, and but for the Exhibition of 1867, would scarcely have been appreciated."

A Political Prayer.

We have been furnished by a friend who heard it, the following extract from a political prayer offered by a deacon in a colored Baptist Church in this city on Sunday last:

"Oh, Almighty God, bless us poor people and sinners! O God, we ask Thee to defeat our inimies. [Um-a-um!] The yether day when our side turn out in de procession to celebrate de day of freedom dat man Walker took'n kep'en out'n de Captol Squar. [Ah, ooh ah! Trufe Lord, trufe!] And O Lord, brake up dat burgus Legislater, which is now trying to brake up dat glorious Constitushun which was made by de Convenshun; and now dey is all on de road to *Hell* for their misdeeds. [Ah, oo-ah. Turn sinner, turn!] Have mercy on dis Confrence which is now sittin in dis town, and which is now on our side; and furthermore, put Thy curse on our inimies that they may open thar eyes in *Hell.*"

Prayers of this character are frequently offered; and the colored people are taught to combine their politics with their religion.—Richmond *Dispatch.*

Amputation of a Head.

The following extraordinary narrative comes to Chili from San Juan, Argentine Republic:

There existed in San Juan an individual eighteen years of age, who had two heads, both of them provided with a countenance at once expressive and of regular routine, each looking towards the sides of the owner, and being united by the posterior part of the cranium. One of the scientific European commissioners, at present traveling through the Argentine Republic, proposed to operate upon the individual, taking away one of the heads. The proposal was accepted, and the operation successfully performed on the 13th ult., without causing the least pain to the patient, nothwithstanding that chloroform was not administered, and the operation lasted six minutes. The operation, and the subsequent cure of the parts, is presented as being marvelous. The head has been preserved in spirits, and will shortly be exhibited in this country.

Substitute for Manure.

The following receipt for raising potatoes is worth the price of any paper for one year to a farmer who is short of manure. It is as good as the superphosphate of lime, and will not cost half as much. It has been tried two years, and is good on dry land:

"Take one cask of lime and shake it with water, and then stir in one bushel fine salt, and then mix in loam or ashes enough that it will not become mortar; it will make about five barrels. Put half a pint in a hill at planting. All manures containing potash are particularly suitable for the potato. Ashes contain more than any other natural fertilizer, and should be freely used and carefully saved. Any farmer seeing the analysis of the ashes of potatoes can readily imagine what fertilizers produce the greatest effect, and what the plant most needs.