For Sale.

MULES, WAGONS AND HARNESS AT

Public Auction.

AS AGENT OF THE PUBLIC TREASURER of North-Carolina, I shall sell at public auction in Rocky Mount, on Thursday the 29th inst., 50 Mules, 10 Wagons and Harness complete—the property of the State of North-Carolina.

This lot of Mules is in good working condition, and the most of them of superior quality. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms, CASH.

W. H. AVERA,
Agent of Public Treasurer.

march 15-td.

FINE HORSE FOR SALE.

I offer my Stallion, DICK, for sale. Dick is nearly thorough bred, kind in harness and easily managed.

Any parties needing such a horse, can buy him for **$1,000** cash, or **$1,200** in six months, with proper security.

P. BABCOCK,.
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 5, 1865. feb5-tf

IMPORTANT SALE.

ON TUESDAY, THE 3D DAY OF APRIL, at the Market House, in the city of Raleigh, we, as administrators of John Kane, deceased, will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, valuable articles of personal property belonging to the estate, consisting, in part, of several setts of Silver Spoons, two dozen Silver Forks, a pair of Silver Castors, with articles of fine Table Furniture, Cutlery, &c., Tables, Chairs, Bed, &c. Also, two Shares of Stock in the **North-Carolina Railroad Company.**

Also, five head of Cattle and Farming Utensils, of which said Kane was joint owner with one of the undersigned.

TERMS—A credit of six months given, and bond with security required.

JOHN WHITELAW,
PATRICK DONNAGHEY,
Administrators.

march 14-td.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT IN Raleigh. Possession given immediately. Apply at the *Standard* office.

march 15-tf.

LAND FOR SALE, LEASE, OR RENT

A VALUABLE FARM CONTAINING FIFteen hundred acres. About one half is in a high state of cultivation, lying in Wilson County, on the waters of Tosnot Swamp, 10 miles south of Wilson and 4 miles north of Stantonsburg. There is inexhaustible quantities of the best kind of marl and muck, a large quantity of both are now thrown up ready for immediate use. There is also on the premises a large new dwelling house with six large rooms, all with good fireplaces, barns, stables, gin-house, cotton-press, and all necessary out-houses, all in good repair.

The most of the land is well adapted to the culture of cotton. For futher particulars apply to

REUBEN BYNUM,
Stantonsburg, N. C.,
or C. J. ROUNTREE,
Wilson, N. C.

12—tf.

CHANCE FOR GOOD Investments.

SEVERAL HOUSES AND LOTS IN THE City of Raleigh, for sale.

Also, **Wake County Bonds.**

Apply to Q. BUSBEE.
March 4—1m. Attorney at Law.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE!

Extra Engine Oil.
Matalick Lubricating Oil.
Kerosene Oil.
Counter and Union Scales.
Extra Weights. by the Sett.

J. BROWN.
With Hart and Lewis.
jan. 10—tf. No. 44 Fayetteville St.

144 Lbs. Satin Gloss Starch, 6 lb. boxes (very superior and low.)
For sale at
E. A. WHITAKER'S.

400 Lbs. Pearl Starch, 40 lb. boxes, (very cheap.)
For sale at
E. A. WHITAKER'S.

Candy, Nuts, Oranges, Apples, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, Dates, Cocoa Nuts, &c.,
For sale at
E. A. WHITAKER'S.

N. CAROLINA FAMILY FLOUR.

150 Barrels North-Carolina Flour, in store and for sale by

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
March 9, 1866.—tf.

CANDY BY THE WHOLESALE,

AT

Manufacturers Price.

February 26, 1866.—2m. FENDT

For Rent.

FOR RENT.

THE BRICK OFFICE OF THE S. SCHOOL and Publication Board, on Fayetteville street, two doors below Kinsey's, opposite the burnt square. Possession given at once. Apply to John G. Williams & Co., or to Rev. N. B. Cobb.

march 13-tf

FOR RENT.

An excellent Barn and Stables, in Raleigh.
Apply at STANDARD OFFICE.
February 28, 1866.—tf

FOR RENT!

A Large Front Room over our store.
KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.
February 15, 1866—tf.

A DWELLING HOUSE FOR RENT.

Apply to B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO
February 27, 1866.—tf.

FOR RENT.

In the Eastern part of this City, a two story House, containing 4 large rooms and a cellar.—Also, a nice Brick Building, with 2 rooms, a Kitchen containing 3 rooms, a Smoke House, Stable, and a Well on the lot, besides a Garden containing ½ acre of ground.

The above buildings are very pleasantly situated. Apply at Ph. THIEM'S Store—the Temple of Fancy. dec21—tf

Rewards.

$80.00 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM MY STABLE ON SUNDAY night, March 11th, 1866, a **bay horse,** 12 years old—at least 15 hands high, blind in right eye, with some white hairs on one side, about the low edge of the saddle skirt. He had on old shoes on one or two of his feet, and is rather low in order. Also, about the 6th of June last, one **dark bay stud mule,** 4 years old, and about common size for a mule of his age. About the 16th of July last, one very **dark bay mare,** 9 years old, with a white face, and left hind foot both hair and hoof white, with a split in the hoof, extending nearly to the hair, with three small black spots in the white, the largest one on the forepart of the foot. At the same time, one other **yellow filly,** 3 years old, in common order, with roached mane, and a sore on her withers.

I will give the above reward of eighty dollars for the above named stock delivered to me, or twenty dollars for either one of them. I live on the Smithfield road, 14 miles southwest of Raleigh, and two miles from Holly Springs. My address is Raleigh, N. C. JAMES ROGERS.

march 14-4tdpd.

$150 REWARD!

STOLEN FROM OUR LOT IN JOHNSTON County, near Harnett county line, on Thursday night the 6th inst. **Two Mules,** one a large bay, nick in left year on the right side of the neck, branded S., had saddle sore on weathers, was shod all round. The other a pale sorrel, blind in right eye, badly scared by Farnes, marks of singletree on hind legs, had three shoes on; shoe off of right hind foot. This mule was also branded S on the neck or shoulder.

There was also two army saddles, and wagon bridles stolen at the same time.

The good of society requires that horse stealing should be stopped; we will, therefore pay a reward of $25 each for securing said mules, that we may again get them, and $100 for the arrest and proof to convict the thieves. They were taken in the direction of Raleigh, and was last seen within 2 miles of that city. We may be seen, or any communication through the mails will reach us at Smithfield, Johnston county, N. C.

AVERA, BECKWITH & CO.
March 12—6t—pd.

Special Notices.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents.—Black or Brown. Instantaneous, beautiful, durable, reliable. The best and cheapest in use. Depot No. 66 John Street, New York. Sold by all Drug, Patent Medicine, Perfumery and Fancy Goods stores everywhere.

March 13, 1866.—1y.

If other Remedies Fail for Bronchial and Liver Diseases, read the following:

Thomas H. Rainey, Esq., Granville County, N. C., says:

"I find your pills to be the best family medicine I have ever used. They have proved very beneficial in my own case. I have been very much afflicted for fifteen years, and have tried every kind of medicine that I could get, but have found more relief from your pills than all others. My disease is bronchial affliction, and complete prostration of the nervous system. I have used them in ten or fifteen cases in my family, and find them to be the very medicine for nearly all family diseases."

☞ For sale by the Druggists. Directions accompanying each box. Sent to any part of the United States for $3 a dozen. Address,

GEO. W. DEEMS,
March 1—1m Baltimore, Md.

S---T--1860---X. **Drake's Plantation Bitters.**—They purify, strengthen and invigorate,

They create a healthy appetite,

They are an antidote to change of water and diet,

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours,

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind,

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers,

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach,

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation,

They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus,

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. Only genuine when Cork is covered by our private U. S. Stamp. Beware of counterfeits and refilled bottles.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
nov 22—6m 21 Park Row, New York.

Agua de Magnolia.—A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon! The "sweetest thing" and largest quantity. Manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia. Used for bathing the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent eruptions, to perfume clothing, &c.

It overcomes the unpleasant odor of perspiration,

It removes redness, tan, blotches, &c.

It cures nervous headache and allays inflamation,

It cools, softens and adds delicacy to the skin,

It yields a subdued and lasting perfume,

It cures musquito bites and stings of insects,

It contains no material injurious to the skin.

Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Try the Magnolia Water once and you will use no other Cologne, Perfumery, or Toilet Water afterwards.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
nov 22—6m Props. Exclusive Agents, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye!—The Original and Best in the World! The only true and perfect Hair Dye. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin.—Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. Also,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs, for Restoring and beautifying the Hair.

CHARLES BATCHELOR,
aug 15—1y New York.

Itch! Itch! Scratch!! Scratch!!—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in forty-eight hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cts. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

P. F. PESCUD, Agent,
sept 21—1y Raleigh, N. C.

NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS, FANCY SOAPS, &c.

3 doz. Superior Hoop Skirts.
14 doz. Cologne.
250 doz. Agate Buttons.
46 doz. Windsor Soap.
50 packages assorted Pins.
10 doz. Horn Combs.
20 doz. Fine Combs.
20 doz. Tuck do.
9 doz. Steel Thimbles.
20 boxes Brass do.
50 lbs. assorted Black Thread, (flax.)
Just received and for sale by
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
march 20—1—tf.

STORAGE, STORAGE, STORAGE.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO STORE IN our large brick Warehouse, Cotton, Tobacco, Hay, Corn, Flour, and all kinds of Merchandize in Packages.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
march 20—1—tf.

MATCHES.

20 gross Best Parlor Matches, at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
march 20—1—tf.

DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO.

In 5, 10 and 20 pound Packages.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
march 20—1—tf.

BELTING.

4, 5 and 6 inch Belting.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
march 20—1—tf.

SIFTERS.

10 doz. assorted sizes, at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
march 20—1—tf.

COTTON CARDS.

20 doz. No. 10 "Whittimore" A Cards.
For sale by the case, at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
March 20—1—tf.

COTTON SEED.

FOR SALE, **1,000** BUSHELS, DELIVERED in this city, or at any point on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

Apply, in my absence, to Maj. W. W. Vass.
J. C. HOWARD.
march 20—1—1wpd.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.

1,000 BUSHELS CORN IN 2 BUSHELS Sacks.
100 bales Eastern Hay.
50 barrels Mess Pork.
100 " Flour.
200 " Lime.
50 " Plaster Paris.
40 tons Baker's Island Guano.
100 New York make, Spirit Casks.
6 tons Hoop Iron.
Bagging, Rope, Rosin Strainers, Bungs, Truss' Hoops, &c.

A. DAY,
Goldsboro', N. C.
march 20—1—1w.

BORAX.

500 lbs. Borax.
In store and sale by
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
march 20—1—tf.

For the Standard.

A TEST FOR THE SENTINEL.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As the *Sentinel* and other papers of its stripe, keep persistently boasting of their *new* loyalty, and as the *Sentinel* has recently *gilded his pill* by the magnanimous declaration that he would not ignore the rights of those who unflinchingly kept faith with the old government throughout, I would submit that—as in the opinion of your correspondent, not a genuine Union man in the State will endorse him or his party—he can put it to the test by giving the names of such Union men to contradict this assertion.

The Union men of North-Carolina—I speak of those who never identified themselves with the rebellion, and the *very few* who in good faith have taken the oath of allegiance—are very much chagrined at having to suffer, not only the privations of going unrepresented in the national government, but also the misrepresentations and calumnies of unprincipled Editors of secesh newspapers.

The *Sentinel* would have the President believe that the men in the South, who, like the President himself, had to submit in passiveness to all the abuses of the times for love of the Union, are now *the* disunionists. Indeed President Johnson must be a very superficial observer if he could for a moment entertain such silly fanfaronade.

Nor need the *Sentinel* presume to deceive the government as to the existence of secret societies. The writer of this has got possession of facts that would go to show, that such a secret organization *does* exist under the very fascinating appellation of "THE CONFEDERACY!" And that a meeting of this confederacy was held not long since, and that a certain notorious outlaw was one of the individuals in attendance!

I do think Messrs. Editors, it is full time that the Union men who have been suffering for the cause of loyalty during the rebellion, should come out manfully and disclose all that they know of the machinations of these machinations of these now would-appear-to-be-Union-men.

But will the *Sentinel* try the test?

WE SHALL SEE.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE STATE DEBT, CONTRACTED BEFORE THE WAR.

WHEREAS, It appears by the estimate of the Public Treasurer, that the debt of the State upon coupons now due on bonds issued under acts passed prior to the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, is about the sum of two and a half million dollars, and the coupons falling due, in the year 1866, will amount to about the sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that the bonds of the State, due and to become due in the year 1866, amount to the sum of three hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars, making an aggregate sum of three millions five hundred and fourteen thousand dollars, of the public debt, which was contracted before the war, to be provided for during the present fiscal year: Therefore in order to provide means to enable the Public Treasurer to pay said debts:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be prepared and to sell bonds of the State, to an amount not exceeding the sum of three million, five hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of paying the said debt, which bonds shall bear date the 1st day of January 1866, and be made payable thirty-four years thereafter, with coupons bearing six per cent. interest, payable at such places as the Public Treasurer may prescribe. The said bonds shall be of the denomination of one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars, and shall not be disposed for less than par, and in all other respects shall be issued agreeably to the provisions of the 19th chapter of the Revised Code; and the said bonds and the interest accruing thereon shall be exempt from taxation.

Be it further enacted, That the Bonds of the State which were issued under acts passed prior to the 20th day of May, 1861, and which have already become due, or may become due before the 1st day of Janury, 1867, shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the time the same shall have or may become due; and,

Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from its ratification.

Ratified 10th day of March, A. D., 1866.

S. F. PHILLIPS,
Speaker House of Commons.
C. S. WINSTEAD,
Speaker of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand the 15th day of Morch, A. D., 1866.

R. W. BEST,
Secretary of State.

A REBEL ELECTION QUIETLY SQUELCHED.—Intelligence was conveyed to the President to-day of the election of John T. Monroe as Mayor of the city of New Orleans. It will be recollected that Monroe was the rebel Mayor of New Orleans when that city was taken by our forces in April, 1862. He refused to submit to the Federal authority, and was confined in a fort. He was afterward released, and has continued outspoken in his disloyalty to the Government. The President this (Wednesday) evening authorized a telegram to be sent to Governor Wells, requesting the latter to withhold the credentials of election from Monroe, and thus prevent his assumption of the office of Mayor.—*Washington Correspondence New York Times.*

CONSISTENCY.—During the war, Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, visited Pennsylvania. A proposition was made to invite him to speak in the State capitol at Harrisburg. Mr. Clymer, Senator from Berks, made a speech in opposition to this motion. He denounced Governor Johnson in bitter terms, as "a dirty demagogue," "a coarse and groveling brute," a "man whose public course in Tennessee is a blot upon American civilization." This Clymer is now the democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Johnson is President. And the advocates of Clymer present him with no other claim to election than that of being an enthusiastic "supporter of the President," in opposition to the party which elected Mr. Johnson, in opposition to the men who defended him against his villifiers in the Pennsylvania Legislature, in opposition to Gen. Geary, who periled his life in the field for those principles of which Andrew Johnson was such a noble advocate, and Mr. Clymer such a conspicuous assailant. Could impudence go further?—*Albany Evening Journal.*

QUARANTINE.—On the recommendation of the Surgeon General, the department commanders of Virginia, North-Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas have been instructed to cause: First. All vessels arriving at ports within their departments from ports infected with the cholera, but having had no case during their passage to be quarantined for fifteen days, and thoroughly fumigated. Second. All such vessels which have had cholera on board during the passage, to be quarantined for fifteen days after the termination of the last case, and thoroughly fumigated. In carrying out this quarantine, department commanders have been instructed to consult and ask assistance from officers of the navy in their vincinity, and correspond direct with the Secretary of the Navy in reference to such assistance and co-operation.—*Washington Chronicle.*

—Fans made of lace are the newest dainty in Paris.

—Mr. Prentice thinks the itch for office is quite as vulgar as any other itch.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

A New York paper contains some interesting reminiscences of the late Archbishop Hughes. He was so careless of money that he never knew how much he had, how much he spent, or what he spent it for. For many years he carried neither a purse nor a pocket book. His income was chiefly in the form of a salary paid by the trustees of the Cathedral. It varied at different periods of his life. When he first came to New York, it was quite small; it was afterwards increased until it became ample to support him in comfort, though it never was extravagant, and was less than is now paid to some Protestant ministers. He saved none of it, and spent but very little upon himself. Almost the only expensive gratification he allowed himself was, in the latter years of his life, a carriage, and a pair of horses, of which he made very little use—though he had been very fond of horses in his youth.

His residence in Mulberry street was a plain brick double house, simply and even sparely furnished. On the first floor was his library, Secretary's office, and parlor. His bedroom was in the second story. The rest of the house was occupied by the Vicar General, the Secretary and one or two priests attached to the Cathedral. He kept for several years a confidential man-servant; he had no other domestics except the women necessary to do the work of the household.

The Archbishop had no domestic taste.—He spent the evening in his study, reading; and when there was anything on his mind, he sometimes paced the floor all night. There was a billiard table in the house, at which he used to play imaginary games without an adversary—an attendant meanwhile carefully keeping count. At one period he conceived deep interest in the study of geography, and used to sit for hours pouring over the globes. If visitors interrupted at this pursuit he was apt to take it for granted that they cared as much for the science as he did, and to discourse to them about it at great length. For awhile he had a similar passion for astronomy.

Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, - - MARCH 22, 1866.

Injustice to Southern Unionists.

Harper's *Weekly* of the 24th March, in an article on Constitutional amendments, says:

"The constitutional amendment apportioning representation to population and excluding from the basis those to whom the franchise is denied has been defeated in the Senate. There were objections to the proposition which we stated at the time; but we should, under all the circumstances, have regretted its defeat as a serious blow to the prospects of speedy organization if we were not very sure that the amendment was to obviate a difficulty in the situation which is sure to be remedied. The emancipation amendment, upon the assumption of four million freedmen and a basis of a hundred thousand persons for a representative, adds sixteen members to the representation of the late slave States. Yet the population which increased the representation, and which upon this basis would give forty members, is excluded from the polls, and is, moreover, the only thoroughly loyal class in the States concerned.

This is an absurdity which must be adjusted; and as the Committee's amendment has failed, Senator Doolittle has introduced a substitute, as follows:

"After the census to be taken in the year 1870 and each succeeding census representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to the number in each State of male electors over twenty-one years of age, qualified by the laws thereof to choose members of the most numerous branch of its Legislature; and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to the value of the real and personal taxable property situated in each State, not belonging to the State or the United States."

This is virtually the amendment which the President has always favored, and which he suggested in the conversation with Senator Dixon.—Its spirit is the same as that of the defeated proposition. It aims to enlarge the suffrage, and it offers a strong inducement for its enlargement.—It appeals to the love of political power, and expects to effect that enfranchisement of the colored population which is the key of the situation.

Senator Wilson, whose political sagacity and fidelity to freedom are proverbial, is of opinion that the rejected amendment would have produced equal suffrage in the late slave States within five years. Doubtless he and all his friends are, as Senator Fesseuden said, in favor of abolishing all caste distinctions immediately. But they are very sure that the result can be better accomplished indirectly and by degrees. The feeling of the Senate is shown by the fate of Senator Henderson's proposed amendment, which forbade any State to discriminate against any person on account of color or race. A radical Senate gave ten yeas for the proposition and thirty-seven nays. Senators Yates, Sumner, and Clark made the same effort with a still worse result. The Senate has plainly pronounced for leaving the regulation of the suffrage to the States."

There are several points in the above that might be noticed, but we have made this extract with the view of protesting, as we do in the most earnest terms, against the statement of Harper that the freedmen are "*the only thoroughly loyal class*" in the insurgent States. This is an unfounded, unjust, illiberal, mischievous statement. It not only ignores hundreds of thousands of white Unionists in the South, but it puts the freedmen above them in respect to loyalty, and would leave the impression that the only solid hope of the restoration of the States on a safe basis is to be found in negro suffrage. If this be true, then the white Union men here, not being "thoroughly loyal," might as well cease to take an interest in public affairs.

But it is *not* true. It is a libel upon the Union men of the South. We declare that, in our opinion, the true Union men of the insurgent States are entitled to more sympathy and consideration than Northern Union men, for the reason that the former had more to endure on account of their principles than the latter. There are at least twenty-five thousand Unionists in North-Carolina who are as true as the same number of Unionists in New York or Massachusetts.

The Unionists of the South have had a double portion of suffering to endure. For long years they were persecuted and distressed by the so-called Confederate government and the State governments; they were plundered and robbed by Confederate troops, and then "bummered" by federal troops; hundreds of them were shot and hanged because they would not fight in the insurgent armies; they were hunted like wild beasts among the caves and mountains; they were denounced as traitors to their native soil, and proscribed socially as well as in politics and business; and they were taught to believe that if the Confederacy succeeded they would be driven out to find a home among their friends, the "Yankees," while their names would be handed down to posterity with infamy. But they believed, and they had a right to believe, that the rule of their enemies would cease with the rebellion, and that the great body of the Northern people would do justice to their integrity and their motives as Union men. What has been the result? They look around at home and find nearly all the offices occupied by men who were their enemies and oppressors during the rebellion, and who have been chosen to those offices on their merits as "good Confederates." They find that the original secessionists, the immediate authors of all our woes, have allied themselves with renegade Union men, and that this combination is surely and rapidly obtaining supreme control in society and government, in the various corporations, and in all the ramifications of business. The fact that they are decided, ultra, unconditional Union men is a badge of disgrace. When they summon sufficient confidence to proclaim themselves Union men "after the straitest sect," and to claim as such the respect of society and popular suffrage, they are called hypocrites and cowards by the confidential organ of Gov. Worth, and are told they must stand back and give place to the "*true* men" who fought it out against the federal flag! And when they look abroad for encouragement and succor, they are met with the false and chilling declaration that all Southern citizens were rebels, and a respectable and highly influential journal like Harper's *Weekly*, tells them that the emancipated slaves of the South are better Unionists than they are!

Now, gentlemen of the North, none of these things move us, except to mingled indignation and sorrow. We tell you if you blot out the Union men of the South you will have none left here, except the colored race to respect or esteem you.—If you ignore the Union men, and govern here without their aid, it will be an iron government on the shoulders of a people who hate you now, and who will educate their children, as they have been educating them, to despise the very sound of the word "Yankee." *You cannot safely trust the original secessionists and the latter-day war men of this country.* Would that we could sound this in your ears like "seven thunders uttering their voices." They do not like you, or your government, or your flag. They submit simply because they could do no otherwise. They express no regret that they revolted and fought you. They do not even admit that they were mistaken. On the contrary, they glory in the fact that they fought it out, and they cover the peace men of the South with reproaches and insults. They are not at all penitent. They say they were right in resisting your authority; and that, because they were true to the Confederacy, they will be true to you! Trust them at your peril. If they could, they would rend the temple of the Union and trample on the flag. Their hearts are not now, and never were in the work of restoration. They do not want it, unless they can have it with their own men in power. They want to get back just now, as they are, because their heel is on the necks of the true Unionists, and they hope to keep it there. God knows we desire the restoration of the Union. But we want no patchwork, no Union with secessionists over Union men, and no defiant, unpardoned rebels to represent us in Congress. President Johnson has exhausted patience, and kindness, and magnanimity with these secessionists and latter-day war men. His Provisional Governors have done the same thing. It was well that they did. We approve it. It was worthy of a great nation. But the wheat has been sifted from the chaff. We see now, clearly and conclusively, who the friends of the government are, and who are its enemies. We see at last that there is no hope but in "unmistakably" loyal men. We see that we must build upon a rock if we expect the edifice to stand, and that that rock is the loyal element of the insurgent States. All else is shifting sand.

We have no suggestions to offer as to the future. We confess that darkness is round about us, and ahead of us. We are under the ban, with other true Unionists, and we feel that silence on our part would be more becoming than any attempt to dictate, or even to suggest. We shall simply defend ourselves as Unionists and await results.—We have full confidence in the President and Congress. We look to them to vindicate the true men of the South—to maintain the Constitution—to reconstruct the Union on a just, solid, and enduring basis, and to give peace to an afflicted, unhappy people. The great body of our Northern fellow-citizens have no conception of the sufferings through which our people have passed, or of their present deprivations and poverty. Gentlemen of the North, what you do do quickly. Your delay in restoring us to the Union is drying up the last precious drops of our prosperity. If it is your will that the States shall return to the Union with your enemies and our enemies in power, say so, and let us know our fate; but if they are to return with the devil of secession cast out of them, and with the true Union men at the head of our affairs, say so, and then take the necessary steps to accomplish the result.

Council of State.

Gov. Worth has summoned the Council of State to meet in this City on Saturday, the 14th day of April next. The following gentlemen constitute the Council:

Hon. Wm. A. Wright, President, New Hanover,
" Jesse J. Yeates, Hertford,
" Wm. Eaton, Jr., Warren,
" Daniel L. Russell, Sr., Brunswick,
" H. A. Lemly, Forsythe,
" Calvin J. Cowles, Wilkes,
" R. F. Simonton, Iredell.

The Union Association of the seventh Assembly District of New York City—represented by Mr. Raymond in Congress—had a meeting on the night of the 16th instant, when a spirited debate occurred on the President's policy. Mr. Raymond's friends carried the amendment endorsing that policy by a majority of four, but the meeting adjourned without taking a vote on the resolution of approval of both President and Congress.

The resolutions introduced in the Senate by Mr. Stuart, of Nevada, providing for the reconstruction of the Union on the basis of universal suffrage and universal amnesty, are exciting some attention. We shall publish these resolutions in our next. The Union men of the South do not need amnesty. We shall see whether the secessionists and latter-day war men, whose persons and property are still in great peril, will accept this proposition.

The civil rights bill, as it is called, is awaiting the President's signature. We shall publish this also in our next.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention on the 16th inst., adopted resolutions denying the right of secession, approving of the reconstruction principles avowed by the President in his annual message, and solemnly condemning the action of the majority in Congress. They cordially endorse the veto, and pledge the President the earnest and disinterested support of the Indiana Democracy in all his conflicts with the fanatical Congress majority.

Disloyal Newspapers.

We have been observing the course of the Richmond *Examiner* recently with some interest, to see if it would redeem its promise to the President to inculcate sound Union sentiments. We are at length satisfied that the *Examiner* is hopelessly disloyal. It chafes and frets within the bounds prescribed for it, and acts as a common sewer for the hates and resentments of "reconstructed" rebels towards the Northern people. We give the following as a specimen from that journal of the 19th instant:

"As far as personal danger is concerned, we believe it would be perfectly safe for the radicals to admit Southern representatives to the floor of Congress. Preston Brooks is dead, L. M. Keitt is dead, and there are none of the old fire-eating set left to frighten Sumner with canes, or Stevens with buck-shot. Indeed the oaths and other defensive armour by which Congress is protected from the entrance of rebellious or fighting characters into that body, would seem to make it a safe place for the most timid radical. No man at the South who ever fought, or had any idea of fighting, can get in, so it would appear that every necessary precaution had been taken that only people of the most harmless and inoffensive disposition should be admitted.

Did the Confederates when in Pennsylvania scare Stevens so that he has never recovered from his terrour? Has not a tour through the continent of Europe and elsewhere restored the shattered nerves of Sumner? Why is that these worthies and their friends shrink from meeting Southern gentlemen in council, when we have demonstrated that their precious carcases are in no manner of danger? Can it be *conscience* which terrifies them, and that remorse would bring up horrible memories at the sight and the presence of Southern members? No; their warmest and most admiring friends never have believed for an instant that either conscience or remorse could be entertained by them. They are not such meek and common men as to be affected by the emotions which are so powerful in their operations upon baser and more ordinary specimens of humanity.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in a recent speech in the Senate, when he inquired of the radicals "*if they were afraid to meet the South intellectually,*" in our opinion came very near the mark. Well may they fear Southern brain and statesmanship, for they have never made any display when under the shadow of its awe. They have appeared as dwarfs and pigmies whenever in the presence of our intellectual giants, and the comparison has been by no means pleasant or flattering to them. But this has been their misfortune, not our fault, and they should in this case make the just and necessary discrimination. They should likewise reflect that the disabilities imposed upon eligibility to Congress, in excluding all of our bravest men, excludes also all of our wisest and ablest; for wisdom and ability went hand in hand with valour during our war; both participated in the combat, and both are shut out from Congress. Thus it appears that the radicals, in the abundance of their caution, have provided for the comfort of their intellect as well as for the safety of their bodies, in a manner that should justify them in feeling easy at every point. But they evidently do *not* feel easy, and plainly believe that some awful calamity will befall them whenever the Southern members take seats. We should not be surprised if such should be the case. We should not be surprised if most of these radicals never got back to Congress after their constituents had seen the contrast between them and Southern members—between partisans and patriots. *They* talk about the loyalty of the South! why there is more loyalty in a couple of Southern hearts, beating in the bosoms of a couple of Southern gentlemen, than has been shown or found among the radicals for the last six months! Loyalty is what they least want in Congress now—that loyalty which will stand by the President and constitution. They know, they feel, they dread, that when Southern members take their seats, they will have it—and they are not mistaken. They recognize that the great "groundswell" will then begin in earnest—that they will then have to call upon the hills and mountains to hide them from the wrath of an outraged people and a ruined country. Loyalty, forsooth; there is more loyalty in our little finger than can be found in the blood, brains or heart of any radical in Congress, and time, which tests men and the truth of their principles, will prove it."

The same arrogance of tone, the same superciliousness, the same talk about "Southern gentlemen" and Northern cowards, which characterized the secession press before and during the rebellion. Such papers as the *Examiner*, instead of promoting concord and good feeling between the North and the South, are sowing broadcast the seeds of disaffection and discord. These seeds will spring up, and may produce another harvest of war and death.

But our neighbors of the *Sentinel*, another *loyal* sheet, is nearly as bitter and insulting towards the North as the *Examiner*. We do not expect these journals to admire or to praise the Northern people, but they might at least be silent. They seem determined to rouse the Northern people to a higher pitch of feeling than ever heretofore against the South, and thus defeat all hope of restoration. Is such a course wise, or humane, or patriotic? The *Sentinel* says:

"The New York *Independent* bewails the decline of the gospel in the State of Connecticut.—That an interest in religion in all the New England States should become slack is not at all surprising, when we consider the lengths to which the pulpits there have been prostituted to base and miserable partisan service.

In this connection, we have been struck with the remark of some cotemporary, to the effect that all the pestilent excitements that have disturbed the country for the last thirty years have originated in the State of Massachusetts. This is pretty near the truth. It was in Boston that the English abolitionist, Thompson, first set in motion the terrible agitation which finally deluged the land in fraternal blood It is mainly from the same hot-bed and centre of mischief that are now being diffused the elements of fanaticism and discord that threaten the subversion of the government and the overthrow of Republican institutions. We presume that no one can doubt that, could such fanatical disturbers of the public peace as Sumner, Wilson and Phillips, have been put aside, after the suspension of hostilities, the country would now be in the enjoyment of peace and quiet. These men are architects of ruin, if we may use the expression. They impersonate the Scriptural swine into which the devils were driven. Heaven grant that they may be "rushing violently down" to their own destruction, instead of that of our common country."

If our neighbors of the *Sentinel* would knock the scales of prejudice from their eyes, and put on the spectacles of truth, they would see as much fanaticism in the pulpit South as North. In this respect "*all* have sinned—*all* have come short of the glory of God."

But the *Examiner* taunts Mr. Sumner with the beating which Preston Brooks inflicted on him in the Senate; and the *Sentinel* regrets that Messrs. Sumner and Wilson, the Senators from the powerful and enlightened State of Massachusetts, were not "put aside"—that is, executed or assassinated at the close of the rebellion. And if we deplore this style of dealing with the public men of the country, and enter our protest against a course which must aggravate our present troubles, we are denounced as a "radical," and held up as a Sumnerite. Whither are we drifting? Who is able to see the end of these animosities? Who can answer for the consequences, if the organs of public opinion in the South should persevere in the cultivation and utterance of these bitter, sectional, resentful, malignant feelings?

The *Examiner* flaunts the ghost of Mr. Keitt in the faces of Northern men. Poor Keitt! he is dead. He is one of those who wanted to "twine his arms around the pillars of the accursed Union, and drag them to the earth." He died like a man, in battle.—Abhorrent as were his principles to all good men, he was not afraid to defend them to the death. Mr. Pollard, we believe, was absent when the fighting was done. "He smelt the battle from *afar*; the thunder of the captains and the shouting." But he makes capital out of Keitt's ghost. Bully for Pollard!

There are 28,760 street lamps in Paris.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: "Ex-Gov. Graham of North-Carolina, who is here as a would be Senator from North-Carolina, is very much disgusted at the condition of political affairs. He says he has been here over two weeks, and complains that no Republican Members have called on him, and he sees no immediate hopes of his admission to his seat in the Senate. He has taken an amnesty oath but has never been pardoned."

The President has appointed ten cadets to West Point from the country at large. We have not seen the names. There were *eight hundred and fifty* applicants, mostly sons of officers who have died or distinguished themselves in the service.

RECONSTRUCTION IN GEORGIA.

Among the despatches furnished to the Senate in a communication from Secretary Seward are the following:

TELEGRAM.

Received 2.50 P. M., November 24.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Nov. 21, 1865.

Andrew Johnson, President of the U. S.:

No members of Congress elected can take the oath. Shall I issue certificates of election? The Legislature will probably be to some extent impracticable and refractory.—I am inclined to think a suspension of pardons might have a salutary effect. I shall be a candidate for the Senate, and of course will be defeated.

J. J. JOHNSON, *Provisional Governor.*

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S TELEGRAM.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26, 1865.

James Johnson, Provisional Governor, Milledgeville, Georgia:

You will continue to act as Provisional Governor of Georgia until relieved and your successor recognized by the Government. At present, as *Provisional Governor*, I would issue no certificates of election to members of Congress elect.

If I understand your despatch, none of the members elect to Congress from Georgia can take the oath of office as it now stands.—Please advise me of their real status as to loyalty and qualification in regard to disability under the law and Constitution. I regret to hear that you have apprehensions as to the action of your Legislature, and hope that all will come out right. You will accept the approbation of the Government for the loyal and efficient manner in which you have discharged your duty as Provisional Governor. ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

Washington News and Rumors.

The number of pardons that have been granted by the President to persons in the States below named, under the thirteenth exception of the amnesty Proclamation, are as follows:—Kentucky, 12; West Virginia, 48; Arkansas, 41; Missouri, 10; Virginia, 2,070; North Carolina, 482; South Carolina, 638; Florida, 38; Louisiana, 142; Georgia, 1,228; Alabama, 1,361; Mississippi, 765; Tennessee, 93; Texas, 269. Total, 7,197.

The Old Capitol prison is to be thrown open to-morrow to the public, when the curious will have an opportunity of inspecting the cells of the many noted prisoners who have been confined there at different periods of the war. The picture of Wirz, pencilled by his own hand, still remains on the wall of the cell occupied by him.

G. S. Lynch, a post