Special Notices.

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.

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.

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.

J. J. LITCHFORD,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
South Side East Hargett St.,
THREE DOORS FROM FAYETTEVILLE ST.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING RESUMED BUSINESS AT THE above named Store, I will be pleased to receive consignments of any description of Merchandise and Country Produce, promising my best efforts to promote the interest of my patrons.

Reference is made to the entire resident business community of this city and to the many correspondents of the old firm of Creech & Litchford.

J. J. LITCHFORD.
march 27—4—3t.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned for furnishing the INSANE ASYLUM, 700 (seven hundred) light-wood Posts, seven (7) feet long, 5 inches thick. Also 7,000 (seven thousand) feet of good heart plank, 16 ft. long and 6 inches wide, and one inch thick, all to be delivered at the Asylum.

E. C. FISHER, Supt.
March 22, 1866.—2—2w.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

SEVERAL MORE BOARDERS CAN OBTAIN good accommodations at my private residence, about one hundred yards east of the N. C. Depot. Price moderate.

Transient custom also solicited.

J. T. HIGH.
march 15—tf.

ALL HOLDERS OF THE BONDS of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company, North-Carolina, are respectfully requested to make themselves known as soon as possible, to the undersigned, or M. K. Jessup & Co, Agents for the Company, New York, giving Class and Numbers of Bonds held by them respectively, that the Company may confer with them on matters relating to their interest.

HENRY DRANE,
President W. & M. Railroad Co.,
Feb. 21, 1866—eod1m Wilmington, N. C.

GAS CONSUMERS

ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT UNLESS they pay their gas bills within ten days from presentation, their **gas will be shut off,** as we are not receiving money enough to pay running expenses.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES.
J. C. KING, Sup't. Lessees.
March 7—10t.

PARTNER WANTED!

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE IN THE Lumber business desires a **Partner,** owning a No. 1 Circular Saw Mill, or with a capital of from $3,000 to $5,000, to engage in saw milling. Fine localities offered, convenient to river and railroad. Can furnish sufficient teams.

Apply to W. E. PEIRCE, Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.
march 14—w2td3tpd.

WM. H. THOMPSON,
JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER,

At Mrs. Thompson's store, opposite the Express Office, Fayetteville Street, is prepared to repair Watches, Jewelry, &c., and execute in a neat, satisfactory manner in short time, all kinds of work in his line.

He has on hand a select assortment of the best Jewelry.

His former friends are respectfully solicited to renew their patronage. nov 22—186 1f 19.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The history of government teach that, upon whatever theory founded, the people's interests are effected for good or evil, results through its administrative workings. This being apparent, it is not unwise to conclude that its functional and legislative bodies are the sources from which springs that influence which most directly operates to advance or retard the well-being of its entire body politic. This impression seem to have marked, in no small degree, the deliberations of our fathers when consummating the great work of forming a more perfect Union of the American States, as may be seen in the words "*Eternal vigilence is the price of liberty.*" We learn from the honest statesman that the true policy of republican government, is never to institute a policy of discriminate legislation, but that the interests of all as well as conditions of its constituency should be deliberately and wisely consulted, and that a sameness of interest and feeling should pervade every act of its legislation—that the contrary course creates distrust and leads to a clamor for reform. The late revolution was provoked under an assumption of principle, based as I conceive, upon the position above taken, and was waged with the avowed purpose of securing what its friends conceived was agrieved rights, *not actual but prospective.* The doctrine of states-rights as solved by the Calhoun school, constituted the grounds of dispute.

This solution of the subject had, however, remained as a mere theme in contradistinction to the views of all the great statesmen of the country something over a quarter of a century. The shape it finally took to dissolve the Union of States had no precedent or constitutional grounds in this or any other country, although Mr. Calhoun found, as he in his enthusiasm conceived, precedents under the tribunition and Israelitish governments. Both of which were dissimilar to the grounds assumed in this country, and could not at any period of our country's history afford any cause of justification to those who broke asunder the ties of our glorious union of confederated States. So far from it, Mr. Madison had in the early days of the republic set his seal upon such a doctrine, and was followed in confirmation by all of his compatriots, and since by Webster, Everett, Clay, Jackson, Wright and others equally as illustrious for their statesmenship in their interpretation of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions.

Sufficient was such an array of testimony to satisfy the minds of all lovers of the Union, that no individual State had any rights founded in the Constitution to withdraw or secede from the general compact at will.

The late struggle has, however, settled that form of the question to the full satisfaction it might seem to the friends of Mr. Calhoun's doctrine and put a quietus to it for all time to come on the American continet. But yet there seems to be restless spirits, and while it is not be supposed that a perfect calm could be so soon made, it is well that the government should be vigilant and hold them in a state of abeyance on probation, at least until the country is fully restored, and all the terms they accepted are fully acquiesced in. The government should continue its restorative operations only through the truly and known to be loyal men of the several lately insurgent States. While this is an imperative necessity, it does not argue that the States have no rights. This none will deny, nor that such rights are guaranteed to them by the Constitution, nor that they will not receive those rights just so soon as they show an unmistakable character for loyalty. Andrew Johnson stands up before the country as the advocate of such rights as guaranteed by the Constitution, and is laboring with all the powers of his great mind to convince his opposers of this simple American democratic truth, so that the insurgent States may, when they shall present a sound loyalty towards the government, they may take their places again as of old and become co-workers in the ground scheme of cementing and strengthening the bonds of American Union. The losses sustained then by the people of those States must be considered as contingent abatements, under the comprehensive idea that in war constitutions become flexible as well as principles and bend as expediency demands, but in peace both become inflexible, and that law and right take the place of expediency.

Taking this view of the great questions of change, necessarily growing out of the results of our altered condition, the people, and especially those who helped most to effect this state of things, should become satisfied with the condition as having been accepted, and as they gradually merge into fraternal relations with alacrity meet those they opposed. The opposers to the President's plan of restoring harmony should lay down the weapons of warfare upon the Constitution as it is—abandon the policy of consolidation—and let an influence spread from this functional and legislative branches of a purely national democratic kind, for the healing of the people—for the covering of scars and wounds, and of effacing the mutilated and waste places of the whole continent. With such a wholsome balm of equal rights, equal burdens, equal legislation by the loyal, leaving the States to dispose of the elective franchise, the results would, perhaps, tend to beget a better feeling with such as invariably hate the government, but outwardly practice it. But too many are bolstering up with the spirit of defiance. These restless spirits, who cant through the Southern press—who swell to the dimensions of rhodomontade, and boast that they have only been overpowered and live in hopes of a rapture sooner or later between the United States and some other power. All such is well calculated to excite suspicion in the government that all is not loyal who declare it even through many of the Southern journals.—The government ought to have been restored, and would long since, but for such restless spirits.

Let the loyal put their mark upon them in and out of position; hurl them from position, and a perfect Union of the States will very soon take place. The truly loyal must complete the work of restoration, or else fears will be constantly felt. It is for the masses of loyal men in North-Carolina to dispose of these restless spirits, in order to this speedy return to this national relation, and the earlier the work begins the earlier will it be completed.

HIGH POINT.

AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.—Hon. Mr. Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, in a recent letter to the Rev. J. C. Fletcher, replied to a question concerning the territorial extent of this country, in order to afford the latter certain data for comparing the area of Brazil with that of the United States. The following is the result first in acres:

	Acres.
Total area of the public lands of the States and Territories,	1,400,549,033
Total area of those States where there are no public lands,	476,546,560
Area of Indian Territory,	44,154,240
Area of District of Columbia,	38,400
Grand total of the area of the United States in acres,	1,921,288,233

Or, *three millions two thousand and thirteen square miles.*

This does not include the area of the great lakes just within and forming a portion of our Northern boundary; neither does it include the marine league on the coast.

Brazil, in 1845, had an area of 3,004,450 square miles; but it is estimated that since the settlement of her boundary lines with several of the adjacent countries, her area has increased to 3,100,000 square miles. Europ n Russia has an area of 2,142 554 square miles, and all the other countries of Europe have a total of 1,687,626 square miles.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—My attention has been called to an editorial in the *Daily Sentinel,* of the 14th inst., in which I have been most grossly misrepresented, and I ask a place in your excellent paper for this communication.

It is charged that I have "*been writing letters to the damage and inconvenience of my District.*" * * * "*It is affirmed that this same Mr. Jones has recently addressed letters to the Attorney General of the United States,*" "*representing that the mail contractors are too disloyal to be trusted—that the whole State is disloyal, and that the best thing that can be done is to break up the civil government of the State, and throw us back under a Provisional Governor—declare void the elections, and of course the oaths of every man, and begin afresh to reconstruct the State.*"

Every one of these charges are base falsehoods, and the affirmant, who ever he may be, (and I think I have a very good idea of the *gentleman*) has willfully and knowingly misrepresented me. I have never in all my life written or addressed a letter directly or indirectly to the Attorney General of the United States. I have never written or uttered a single sentence or sentiment in favor of placing the State under a Provisional Governor, or against the progress of civil government in the State. All my acts, writings, words, and deeds stamp with infamy the base and false charge, that I represented the whole State as disloyal.

I addressed a letter to the Postmaster General, through another gentleman at Washington city, which was carefully sealed and stamped in the presence of witnesses, and was sent to Asheville to be mailed, but was broken open without my consent or that of the person to whom it was addressed. What think you of such acts as this? I deem it proper to state that the gentleman who has charge of the Post-office at Asheville, is not by any means implicated in this letter-breaking. It was heralded all over this section of country that I had written in this same letter, to the authorities at Washington to remove Governor Worth, and appoint a Provisional Governor—a thing that I had never thought of—indeed, I have never uttered a word derogatory of Governor Worth in any form, shape or manner whatever.

I now appeal to the parties who are making themselves so busy in regard to this violated letter to produce the same with my signature, and let it be published, verbatim, so that the community may judge for themselves whether I have been writing letters to their damage or inconvenience or not. When the real contents of this letter become known, as it will be, I will submit to the judgment of the people.

Whilst in Washington city I used my best endeavors to get the "test oath" so modified as to admit the loyal people of this State to the revenue and post offices, and so as to become mail contractors, &c., but my honest efforts met with opposition from quarters where I least expected it. I am still in favor of modifying the oath. There are thousands of men in the State who have always been loyal, and cannot take the oath from the fact that they were compelled from circumstances to do acts that bar them as it now stands, but I am not willing to do without mails simply because we cannot get the "test oath" removed, especially when the regulations can be complied with. I am doing all that I can to promote the interests of my constituents, and as to my ability, it is for the people of this District to judge, a large majority of whom are loyal and will judge and act for themselves. "*No portion of the State is really more loyal than the Mountain District.*" The people of this Mountain District proved the fact of their loyalty by electing A. H. Jones to Congress, who has been loyal all the time, before the war, during the war, and since the war, and will work for the best interests of the people with the same devotion and firmness that he has shown for the interest and maintainance of the Union. Talk about ability; the people of the Mountain District have not yet forgotten that the leaders who brought them to ruin claimed to be men of great ability, and they will not forget soon, that common sense, honesty of purpose, and fidelity to the Union of their fathers is the best ability with which their public servants can be supplied. They don't want such as violate the law of the land by pillaging sealed letters. They don't want such as copy them, knowing such to be the fact. They don't want such as will misrepresent the writers of such violated letters, nor they will not have them.

We will close by admonishing all such that they should remember that they are not now living in the days of the so-called Confederacy, when such things could be done by certain parties with impunity.

We believe that breaking a sealed and stamped letter is a penitentiary crime in the United States.

The public shall have more at the proper time. ALEXANDER H. JONES.

March 23d, 1866.

The condition of the secession leaders and politicians of the South is pitable to behold. The saddest feature of their condition is, that they are self-condemned. They have watered the country with its own best blood, and that priceless blood rests heavily upon their consciences. They have sapped the vital resources of their country, and while suffering the poverty wrought by their own hands, they have slunk away into the privacy of their homes, ashamed and afraid to encounter the inaudible but crushing reproaches of neighbors whom they have ruined. They are inextricably transfixed in this excruciating dilemma: Either the South was overcome by physical superiority, or else by the imbecility and folly of its leaders. In either case, they equally deserve the fierce reprobation and undying unforgiveness of their countrymen. For, if the South was too weak to maintain its own construction of the Constitution, the war for the establishment of a theory was a foolish and selfish scheme of gambling, political adventurers, ending with the identical concession by which it might have been avoided. And if the South—which was the fact—was overcome by the puerile and melancholy imbecility of its own leaders, then these miscreant leaders are responsible for the discomfiture, and humiliation, and losses, in life and property, suffered by a people who might have achieved success but for them. The curse of the South was, that all statesmanship and statesmen were banished from the direction of affairs by charlatan politicians. From Davis, who had not sense enough to get out of the country with a hundred thousand dollars of specie in hand, and both friend and foe wishing him safely off, down to the humblest little country quartermaster, who was fool enough to continue "impressing" farmers' mules *after* Lee's surrender, the whole Confederate retinue of bomb-proof officials were the most miserable set of charlatan imbeciles that ever undertook to manage the affairs of a people. And they have found their destiny. They have reached the lowest deep of political perdition from which no power can ever lift them again; in which, nor the long arm of resurrection, nor the all penetrating sound of Gabriel's last trumpet, will reach them.—A moral rinderpest has thoroughly searched the land, and swept these secession cattle from the face of God's earth.—*Richmond Republic.*

—The work on the Union Pacific railroad is pushed with vigour. Sixty miles are now completed west from Omaha, the eastern terminus.

—At a late picture sale in New York, Church's "Twilight in the Wilderness" brought $4,300; "The Duel," by Tussot, $1,275: and a water color by Gustave Dore, "The Angels Watching," $300.

—Magnetic iron ore has been discovered in Hampshire county, Va. The ore yields 72 per cent. of pure metal.

—A hogshead of tobacco, raised in Rockingham county, North-Carolina was sold in Richmond, Thursday, for $90 per cwt.

Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, - - MARCH 29, 1866.

Important from the President.

The Nashville *Press* of the 20th March says:

"A citizen of this State has spent some time in Washington, and conversed at length with President Johnson. The President is not at all pleased with the conduct of the Southern politicians, newspapers, conventions, and Legislatures. On the contrary, he is highly displeased with them. He went to the utmost verge of generosity in order to encourage the rebel leaders to repent and act as national men. He says the Southern States have not done their duty. He had laid down his requirements to the Virginia delegation, and requested them to elect loyal men to Congress who could take the test oath and would support the laws. This they had stubbornly refused to do; and if the rebels persisted in this foolish and wicked course, they would have to take the consequences, and he would not interfere in their behalf again. A reaction on the part of the President is close at hand, and he will, if trifled with much longer by the rebels, deal them a terrible blow."

We have felt sure all along that this was the position of the President. We knew that in no event would he desert the Union men of the insurgent States. He *has* been "trifled with," and in this respect there is no improvement, or prospect of improvement with the secession leaders. They will go on from bad to worse. In this State, for example, three candidates for Congress were defeated because they could take the oath; and some of those who were elected declared they could not take the oath if they would, and would not if they could. This declaration materially increased their vote. Gov. Worth, during the last session of the Legislature, having been requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to designate persons for the offices of Assessor and Collector of the internal revenue who could take the oath, instead of shouldering the responsibility himself, referred the matter to the members of the Legislature, secessionists included; and the secessionists of the first Congressional district *refused to recommend any one who could take the oath.* D. D. Ferebee, Esq., since appointed by Gov. Worth to an important State office, was conspicuous, as we learn, in refusing to recommend any one who could take the oath. We learn also that the Legislature removed at least one-half of the loyal Justices of the Peace appointed by the Provisional Governor, and filled their places with rampant secessionists. The Provisional Governor appointed Mayors and Commissioners, loyal men, for some twenty or thirty towns; and as fast as elections for these offices have taken place, under the administration of Gov. Worth, these loyal men are being ousted and secessionists and latter-day war men put in their places. *Thus it is that the entire work of the President in reorganizing this State, is being rapidly swept away.*

We rejoice at the above declaration of the President. We trust he will act, and act promptly. Let the "blow" fall. It cannot come too soon.

The secession leaders very readily yielded slavery, and agreed to declare the acts of secession null and void. They knew that slavery was hopelessly gone, and that nothing which they could do would save it; and so far as secession was concerned, they had told the people up to the last moment, in 1860, that they were opposed to it, and so, after it had failed, and when it became popular to repudiate it, they did so very promptly. Many of them now deny that they ever were secessionists, but charge that the real secessionists are the old *Union* Democrats like President Johnson and the Senior Editor of this journal. No, every thing went on smoothly until the President's plan of re-organization touched their pockets by the requirement that the rebel debt should be ignored, and stimulated their ambition by the necessity which arose for filling the offices. This debt, which had been wrung from the tears and blood of a suffering people, was for the most part in the hands of these leaders, and they wanted to tax the people for many generations to pay it. The President said no. They could not wreak their vengeance directly on him, because they feared him; but they turned on his representatives and peculiar friends, and struck at him through them. He told them he wanted his friends—the peculiar friends of the Union, to perform the work of re-organization.—They could abolish slavery and repudiate secession, but this was too much for them. They would as soon be dead as to be out of office. The result is before the country. The cause of restoration has been suddenly arrested—the State has been set back to the point it occupied when the work was commenced, and no one can foresee when the work will be completed. The generosity of the President has been trifled with, and the good he desired to do this people has been neutralized by these leaders, *who have been actuated solely by the love of money and office.* How long will it be before they are rebuked, as they should be, and made to know their places?

The *Sentinel,* with its usual utter disregard of truth, states that only "one affidavit has been required to close the case against North-Carolina and shut the doors of representation against a million of people, and that the affidavit of a sojourner from one of the Eastern States." Now the truth is, four members of the reconstruction committee, besides Mr. Fessenden, have declared in their places, that every witness tendered by Gov. Graham and other claimants has been examined; and Mr. Fessenden has stated that the testimony as to this State has not been closed.

The *Sentinel* knows this to be so, yet conceals the fact, and makes a statement directly to the contrary. The object of this is apparent. It is to inflame the people against the Congress, and to have them ready for any convulsion that may follow.

If the door is closed against North-Carolina, it has been done by the *Sentinel* and its faction. Congress is more radical than the President, and how can the *Sentinel* expect the State to be admitted when it has not even complied with the President's plan?

It is to be regretted that Gov. Graham selected as his spokesman in the Senate, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, who is the author of the proposition *to established a new Senate,* composed of the Democratic and the Southern Senators. This, of itself would have been sufficient to have prejudiced Gov. Graham's claim to such an extent as to exclude him from his seat. It was a violent, revolutionary proposition, which, strictly speaking, subjected Mr. Davis to arrest. It is also to be regretted that Gov. Graham has put forwarded the testimony of Maj. Lawrence, as a part of his case. Maj. Lawrence says that, on a certain occasion, "I felt ashamed for myself as an American, and for my government." This strikes us as strong and strange language to be used by an official. But there are a few federal officers in the South who have mixed themselves up with secessionists, and who defer to them as the oligarchic, governing power of the country. They do not like Union men, because, to use the elegant language of the *Tribune's* correspondent, some of them are said to be "poor white trash." Many of them are poor, we admit, but they have been made so by secession, and they have honest and patriotic hearts beating under their rough apparel. It may be that Maj. Lawrence belongs to this small squad of officers. At any rate, Gov. Graham has not strengthened his case by the testimony of an official who says he is "ashamed for" his "government."

Advices from North-Carolina.

Major General Howard yesterday received advices from North-Carolina, affecting the bureau. It appears from the report that the situation, condition, and deportment of both planter and freedmen remains unchanged. But few cases of violent outrages are reported, but instances of petty annoyance and interference with the industry and energy of the freed people are numerous. The chivalry, so the report represents, take great delight in stealing the horses and mules of the colored people, and in tearing their fences down and killing their stock. The perpetrators of these mean acts can rarely be detected, and, when apprehended, it is next to an impossibility to bring them to justice. The assistant commissioner expresses the opinion that could the freedmen be sure of full protection everywhere, they would exert themselves more earnestly to acquire property and improve their condition.—*Washington Chronicle.*

We fear that with the best intentions, the Bureau at Washington does not receive entirely correct information in relation to the colored people. There are so many of them, scattered over so large an area, that it is next to impossible to gather the facts concerning them, or to learn correctly and truly what their real condition is. The colored people of the South, suddenly set free, are nearly all emphatically "children of a larger growth." The practical test of going forth into the world and taking care of themselves, is altogether new to them. While in a state of slavery they were provided for by the white race, and it was a rare thing in this State for any of them to want for food or clothing.—Their masters and mistresses had to think and provide for them. They were a useful, docile, faithful, thoughtless race, without forecaste, and seldom providing against future want. Suddenly emancipated, with these traits of character, without education, with a life-long dependance on the white race to think and provide for them, how is it to be expected that these people will at once commence a career of prosperity? The idea is preposterous. They must stand alone before they can walk, and they must walk before they can run.

We deeply regret the allusion in the above to the "chivalry," coupled with the charge that the white people are stealing the horses and mules of the colored people. There is no foundation for this charge, so far as we know. Horses and mules are stolen, but more are stolen by colored than by white people. There are rogues of both colors, and they do not stop to ascertain either the color of the horse or of the owner. There are associations of thieves of both colors, but this is the result of demoralization caused by the war, and cannot be traced to any disposition on the part of the so-called "chivalry" to steal the property of colored people. There was but little thieving in the State before the war, and there will be as little a year or so hence, if the civil Courts should continue, as they have begun, to ferret out and punish the guilty.

We are gratified to hear from various parts of the State, that the colored people as a general rule are going to work, and are much more faithful and industrious as laborers than many supposed they would be. In some localities they are as industrious as they were formerly. But the road before them is steep and rugged. Human nature is selfish, and those, whether from the North or the South, who have capital and education, of which the great mass of the colored people are destitute, will take advantage of them, and will keep them down for a long time to come. They have as much to apprehend in this respect from the shrewd, calculating Northern man who may settle among us, as from the so-called "chivalry." Indeed, we believe that the great body of their former masters are as much disposed as others are to give them fair bargains, and to settle with them promptly for their labor. There are mean, grasping, selfish, unfeeling men in all countries. We have such here, but they are exceptions to the rule. Our people, whether of the North or of the South, are not generally of this character.

Let the colored people resolve to improve their condition by industry and economy.—Let them estimate industry or labor as one of the chief virtues, for without that they can do nothing. With it they can acquire property, and gradually educate their children. Let them bear in mind that the help now extended to them by the government, will be withdrawn after a while, and that much depends on the use they make of that help. Let them also cultivate the good will of the white people, and do nothing to offend or injure those among whom their lot has been cast. And let them especially set their faces against those of their own color who are lazy, dissipated, and thievish; and if they cannot reform and save them, let them disown them and cut them off from their company.

The *Sentinel* says, "though we were opposed on principle to the repudiation of the State war debt, because of our anxiety to preserve the fair fame of the State's integrity, and her pledge to parties, widows and orphans and others, not at all involved in the revolution, we readily yielded the question when we ascertained the President demanded it." The *Sentinel* then impliedly asserts that the President violated principle, cast reproach on the fair fame of the State, and inflicted a wrong on widows and orphans.—The *Sentinel* did not want to do this, but when the President made the demand it yielded. If the *Sentinel* feels and believes all this, how is it possible for that paper to be a friend of the President?

—The Charleston South Carolina papers record active industry and enterprise in the State.

The *Sentinel,* in its notice of the correspondence between the President and Provisional Governor of this State, says: "The dispatch from the Governor, which contained the rebuke contained in the President's letter of November 27th, is not given." The correspondence was published by order of the President, under his own eye. If any part of it has been suppressed, he suppressed it. He is charged with having suppressed a part of it by the *Sentinel.* The charge is untrue.—There was no dispatch from the Provisional Governor which called forth the "rebuke" referred to. The "rebuke" was voluntary on the part of the President.

The Hon. Joshua Hill publishes in the journals of Georgia an elaborate answer to the charge of having faltered, during the war, in his devotion to the Union. It is addressed to the sixty-nine special legislative friends of the Hon. A. H. Stephens. We copy a few passages which are of general interest:

"Some of you are aware that I am a member of the still existing late Convention. I committed a grave error in that body in consenting to abandon my announced intention to insist on a reconsideration of the vote adopting the ordinance of secession, for the purpose of declaring said ordinance 'absolutely null and void.' I gave at the time my reasons, abating nothing of my principles and and of opinions, but reluctantly yielding to the solicitations of friends of the Union, and being anxious to avoid discussion calculated to produce discord and bitterness.

"Had I reflected properly on the sustaining effect of the word 'repeal' upon the doctrine of secession—the right of a State to secede from the Union—and as a consequence the legality of all indebtedness incurred by such State for the prosecution of a war in defence of the right of secession, I could not have been induced to forego my purposes. I could not have obtained a majority for the support of my views. It was manifest that a majority were opposed to repudiating the war debt, and that it was only carried by some yielding to the requirements of the President, and a greater number remaining silent.

"I first saw and heard read celebrated Crittenden compromise resolutions in December, 1860. I was invited to a room in Brown's Hotel, Washington, and there met soon half dozen moderate, but prominent members of the Republican party, I being the only Southern man present. Our host, a distinguished statesman and accomplished lawyer of Indiana, then in attendance on the Supreme Court, produced the famous 'peace offering,' in his own elegant hand, and submitted it to the gentlemen present for their consideration and criticism. This noble man still lives, pledged never to accept a political office. Should this chance to meet his eye he will not fail to recall the scene. I mention this to show the esteem in which I was held by these national men, and the interest I felt for the preservation of the Union.

"I recall, with melancholy interest, my last interview with my Indiana friend. It was by his own fireside in Washington.—Georgia had seceded, and I, against the advice of true and sagacious friends, was preparing to return to my home. Both of us were mourning the folly and madness that menaced the peace of the country. He drew a vivid picture of the inevitable conflict he saw approaching, and feelingly suggested that his son and mine might meet in deadly strife, strangers to each other, and one of them might fall by the other's hand. It may have been prophetic. Few can ever known what I have lost, and fewer still will care. Many think I was but too fortunate in preserving my own far spent life. I appeal not to man for sympathy, and yet I have met it when it fell upon my crushed heart as the gentle dew on withering flowers. It came not from the hearts of unfeeling politicians. Oh, secession; secession! 'Thy bruise is incurable, and thy wound is grievious,' and yet thou livest unrebuked in Georgia.

"You are all satisfied that I am powerless in Georgia, but you are not so well assured that your condemnation of me is destructive of my influence at Washington. It becomes necessary, now, to insure that. You may succeed in convincing those who control the Government that the organization of a stupendous rebellion to overthrow the constitutional Government of your country, the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of valuable lives lost in trying to maintain the supreme authority, together with the slaughtered thousands cruelly seduced or driven to take arms as insurgents, is a light affair.—You may, by ingenious argumentation, prove that the men most to be trusted by the Government are those most prominently and conspicuously identified with the rebel Government; the men whose names must live in history, more on account of the high places they occupied in the rebel Government than for anything they ever did in the service of their lawful Government. But when you succeed in all this, then cover over with a thick veil the niches in your capitol that may contain the statues of Washington, Jackson, Webster, and Clay, and forbid your countrymen to look upon them again. Then will the revolution prove a triumph, and the Union become a phantom."

In these few sentences are facts and truths which may be pondered with profit by lovers of their country everewhere.

A recent London letter relates the following gossip concerning the Zoological gardens and their occupants, showing the danger to which the least carelessness may expose:

"Not long ago a young man too tipsey to be cautious was poking up with a stick the *cobra di capelo* in one of the cages in the serpent room at the Zoological gardens; the serpent darted and touched the man, who died in exactly ten minutes. The wound was on the nose, and was such as might have been with the touch of a needle. The snake was killed—why I know not—and Mr. Frank Buckland, the naturalist, who had charge of the gardens, was dissecting its body. While doing so he felt a strange sensation coming over him and he went out of doors and talked to a workman near by, asking him to drag him to a chemist shop, and beat him to death rather than let him fall to sleep. They did pummel him most mercilessly, and dragged him to an apothecary shop, where he gasped out "Ammonia!" They plied him with ammonia and water and he recovered. He does not know how the poison was communicated, but thinks he might have cleaned a finger nail with a knife he had used in dissection. It is a curious problem for optimists to consider why such a magazine of destruction as the cobra exists. Is it a sewer to drain off the poison of a whole tribe of other animals, who are thereby rendered harmless? It is the favorite snake with the eastern snakecharmers.

—In the Missouri Legislature, the bill prohibiting returned rebels from wearing arms was defeated for want of a constitutional majority. One more vote was needed.

—The Gainsville (Florida) *Era* makes mention of the fast filling up of that State with emigrants from all parts of the world. It bids them welcome, and assures them of the kind reception they will receive from the people.

—The Charleston *Courier* chronicles the arrival there of one hundred and sixty-five German emigrants, men, women, and children. They will form a settlement on the plantation in Christ Church parish, and raise cotton and vegetables.

Washington News and Rumors.

—It is pretty generally conceded that the President has or would veto the Civil Right's Bill. We glean what the Northern correspondents say on the subject:

—The indications are that the anticipated veto will be succeeded by violent outbursts in Congress. Many of the extreme Radicals feel that they are cornered here, and they want to get home to influence the people by stump speeches. They will probably procure a reconsideration of the vote upon Mr. Stockton's case, (which would give them two-thirds of the Senate.) Mr. Fessenden has been quite active since Friday.—*Alpha in Baltimore Sun.*

—We feel warranted, by what has come under our observation, in promising our readers an early relief from their suspense—though we may add that where a bill has been laid before the President on a Friday, he may, if he object to it, retain it until the second Wednesday following.—*National Intelligencer (official.)*

—The veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill was sustained by a vote of thirty to eighteen—two members, Messrs. Wright and Foot, absent. One of the eighteen will be absent, Mr. Dixon. But if the seventeen stand firm, the second veto will be sustained. It is supposed that the President will treat the constitutional question of the power of Congress over the civil and penal codes of States in his message. Mr. Garret Davis, of Kentucky, when the bill was on its passage as amended, protested against it as unconstitutional.

—Treasurer Spinner, on Saturday, received $20 from the assistant treasurer at Philadelphia, which had been received at the latter's office a day or two ago, accompanied by a note, stating that it was "supposed the money was due the United States Treasury." Five dollars was also received from the Rev. G. A. Watson, through the pastor of the St. Aloysius' Church, and $1 75 received through the mail from an unknown person, who says that it is "due to the United States."

—The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that the claims against the government of persons domiciled in the Southern States before and during the war, now presented for payment, are not lawfully entitled to liquidation. He thinks that the laws of nations, and of Congress and the decisions of the Supreme Court justify this opinion.

—NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—The President's message to Governor Hamilton, of Texas, in which he reiterates the hope that the loyal representatives from the South will be permitted to take their seats in Congress, is published. It bears date February 13.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has on file very strong testimony as to the title of the 550 bales of cotton captured in Geeensboro, Ga., of which we made mention last week. This testimony establishes the fact that the cotton really belonged to the late Southern Confederacy.

—The Department of State has received authentic information that the three colored children of Rose Elyrea, of New Orleans, who were taken to Havana without the consent of their parents, have been sent back to her by the United States Consul at the latter city. Gen. Canby gave the information concerning the abduction or removal of the children, when the State Department instituted the measure which led to their recovery.

—It is reported that the Navy Department is about to send a monitor and a fast side-wheel steamer to the Newfoundland fishing banks, to look out for the interests of our citizens in that locality, and prevent any breach of the peace between them and the subjects of Great Britain.

—WASHINGTON, March 25.—The great double-turreted monitor Miantonomah is ordered North from this station. She carries fifteen-inch guns, and is the best war vessel in our navy, or probably afloat.

—But very few pardons are being granted at the present time, and nearly, if not all of them under the twenty-thousand dollar class.

—Senator Howard having returned to Washington, it is expected that the report of the Committee on Reconstruction embracing the testimony of General Lee will be made early this week.

—A dispatch from Washington reports that the Ways and Means Committee have agreed to continue the exemption of tax on income at six hundred dollars, adding fifty dollars to the exemption for every child in a family, up to fifteen in number.

—The President yesterday expressed his disapproval of Mr. Stewart's proposition for a universal amnesty on condition of the establishment of free suffrage.

—A very startling double-leaded editorial appears in the *Reconstructionist* of this week, which is edited by Mrs. Swisshelm, directly charging President Johnson with complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. The ravings of this strong-minded disciple of radicalism will not hurt the President very much, it is thought.

Congressional Summary.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—SENATE.—Mr. Sumner rose to a question of privilege, and moved to amend the journal by striking out the vote of Mr. Stockton on the question of his seat. As the motion was of some importance, he said, he had reduced it to writing.

Mr. Salisbury made a point of order that the resolution cannot be entertained, as the journal was correct.

The Chair.—The resolution must first be read before the point or order can be decided.

The Secretary then read the motion of Mr. Sumner, as follows:

"*Resolved,* That the journal of Friday be amended by striking out the vote of Mr. Stockton on the question of his seat in the Senate."

The chair decided that the resolution was in order, whereupon Mr. Sumner made a speech in advocacy of the proposition, and quoted from ancient and modern authorities to sustain his position that Mr. Stockton could not act as judge and party in his own case.

Mr. Johnson replied, contending that Mr. Stockton, in voting, represented the State of New Jersey and not himself, and that being a member of the Senate there was nothing to prevent him from voting.

Mr. Trumbull, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said that in the consideration of a right to a seat of the Senator from New Jersey he had regarded it, and the committee to which it was referred, had regarded it as a judicial juestion. It was a question of law whether the Senator from New Jersey was entitled to his seat or not. In the opinion of the Committee he was entitled to it: and that he was and still is, in his opinion.

The Senate refused by a vote of 18 to 22 to refer the matter again to the Judiciary Committee. The question is still pending.

HOUSE.—The House took up the resol