

The Weekly Standard.



LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.—Daniel Webster.

W. W. HOLDEN & SON,

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

And authorized publishers of the Laws of the United States, and of Government advertisements.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Standard is conducted strictly upon the cash system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified four weeks before their time is out, by a cross mark on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.

Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office from, as well as the name to which they desire the change to be made.

Bankrupt Notices.

Notice is hereby given that Deputy Marshals and others, that all "Notices in Bankruptcy" must be paid for in advance. No such Notice will be published hereafter unless accompanied by the cash.

Mr. C. W. HORNELL, as Business Clerk and Agent, is authorized to make contracts and give receipts, &c., &c.

Gen. Hinks to Treasurer Battle.

We publish below a copy of a letter addressed by Gen. E. W. Hinks to Mr. Treasurer Battle, in relation to the Convention tax.

It is as clear as any thing can be that Gen. Hinks has taken a correct view of this matter. The list-takers had no authority to make a separate valuation of personal property in order to impose the Convention tax, but their duty was to add the necessary per cent. to the valuation already made. If Mr. Treasurer Battle has given contrary instructions with the view to effect partizan ends, and sustain the Rebel power in this State, of which he is one of the recognized exponents, he deserves instantly to be removed from office.

We invite attention to the lucid and sensible letter of Gen. Hinks, which we give below:

HEADQUARTERS POST OF GOLDSBORO, N. C., May 1st, 1868.

HON. KEMP P. BATTLE, Public Treasurer of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated the 28th inst., stating that you have learned that certain list-takers and others have been reported to these Headquarters "as in bad faith in carrying out the ordinance of the Convention, levying taxes for the expenses of the same," and suggesting "in behalf of the list-takers, who have interpreted this ordinance to mean all personal property, that such a construction is at least the usual meaning of the words used;" and further expressing your conviction that "the law admits of no exceptions or exemptions," &c.

In reply, you are informed that numerous complaints and representations have been made to these Headquarters against list-takers, who, it is alleged, with a purpose to improperly influence the action of voters in the late election, under the pretence of rating personal property to assess the tax on the Convention thereon, have been imperceptibly scrupulous in listing, among the personal property, articles of the most insignificant value, which are exempted from taxation by the laws of the State. No action has yet been taken in these cases, but in examining the subject, I am unable to reach the conclusions that have suggested themselves to your mind, and regret the necessity of dissenting from your construction of the ordinance referred to, the more because of the partisan consideration involved in the complaints presented.

The ordinance of the Convention provides that "a tax of one-twentieth of one percent. shall be levied on the land in North Carolina, according to its valuation in the year 1860, subject to such changes therein as have since been made by law, and on the personal property within said State according to the valuation thereof to be made in the year 1868. This tax shall be collected, paid and accounted for to the Treasury of the State at the times when and in the same manner as other State taxes are required to be."

It will be observed that the manner in which the tax is to be assessed is not prescribed in the Ordinance, and General Order No. 20, Current Series, 2d Military District, supplying the omission, directs that "the assessors of taxes in the State of North Carolina shall add to the assessments already made or about to be made for the year 1868, the tax levied under the Ordinance," and that "the collectors of taxes will proceed to collect the same at the time and in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State for State taxes."

It is clear that there is no provision for authorizing or endorsing any personal property for the purpose of levying the tax of the Convention, and that the assessments are to be added to the assessments already made or about to be made under the authority of the laws of the State, for the year 1868.

The Revenue law of North Carolina, ratified the 20th of February, 1867, provides that certain personal property shall be annually listed at the value thereof in National Currency on the 1st of April preceding, and in assessing State taxes thereon certain exceptions are made and exemptions provided for.

Convention tax, amounting to three quarters of one cent, be assessed thereon and collected? The proposition is too absurd for serious consideration, and the plain terms of the law, as presented to my mind, admit of no construction authorizing an assessment of the Convention tax upon such exempted property.

I am Sir, with respect,
Sincerely yours,
EDWARD W. HINKS,
Brevet Brig. General U. S. A.,
Commanding Post.

A Proclamation of War by the Rebel Leaders against Republicans!

The Raleigh Sentinel, the organ of the Rebel leaders and of Rebels who are engaged in business, makes the following proclamation:

"We must taboo and ignore all apostates to their color and kindred. We must give the preference, in all our business transactions, to merchants, traders, mechanics, and laborers, who stood by their race and friends in the late struggle."

An appeal like the above strikes at the very root of business and destroys all confidence between men of opposite parties. It is a proclamation of social and business war without regard to race.

No one deprecates the condition of the country more than we do. But the responsibility for existing distresses and for this spirit of proscription is not with us.—The Republicans have simply carried out their political principles. They have done this at the call of the nation, as the only means of restoring permanent civil government for the good of all, and they have been actuated by "charity to all, and by malice towards none." Many of the people of the State are in deep distress. Thousands are penniless and breadless, without employment, and with no prospect of employment. Hundreds are in a starving condition. Every good citizen should exert himself under such circumstances to allay strife, to banish resentment, to heal the wounds of war, and to encourage the people of all classes and colors to improve their condition. Confidence between man and man, instead of being still further impaired, should be strengthened in every practicable way. The starving should be cared for, no matter what may have been their political views or course, and labor should be encouraged without regard to the political status of those who may ask for labor. The writer of this has been in public life twenty-five years. He has been, for most of this time, a decided partizan, and has given employment to scores of voters; yet he has never even asked one of his employees how he was going to vote, and he has never proscribed or punished an employee for voting his honest sentiments. But this should not prevent him from protecting his friends, nor from retaliating in a just and manly way on those who would force labor to a man, or starve the poor on account of their political opinions.

The Rebels have the advantage just now in the ownership of the lands and in the means of business that enable them to give employment to labor. It seems they are determined to avail themselves of this advantage without regard to consequences, by a system of proscription towards their opponents the most exacting and merciless in its character. Their minds are clearly and finally made up to this course. We regret it, but it is so. If we could alter it, we would. If we thought any appeal from us would move them we would make it, but we feel sure it would not.

What then? All political power in this State will soon pass into Republican hands. We shall soon have all the prestige, all the patronage, and all the power of the national and State governments on our side. We must protect ourselves. A savage war, which would scourge honest labor from fields and workshops, and from domestic and public employment, on account of political opinions honestly entertained and honestly voted, must be met in a spirit of just, energetic, persistent retaliation. If Republicans, whether humble or exalted, are "taunted and ignored," they must do the same in return. If the savage makes war upon you with the tomahawk and scalping-knife, you must fight him with the same weapons, or expect to be destroyed. Republicans must also give the preference in trade and business to their own friends. Every office and every employment, from the lowest to the highest, must be in Republican hands. No man who is not an open and avowed Republican must be permitted to eat a crust of bread from Town, County, or State Treasury. Every social, every pecuniary, every industrial, every political interest must be wielded to augment and exalt the Republican party, and to depress and destroy the Rebel party. The militia must be organized and placed solely in loyal hands. The Justices of the Peace, soon to be appointed by the Governor, must all be fire-branded Republicans. Taxes must be levied to support those who are starving. It is true, they will fall equally on the Republicans and the Rebels, but the former will have all the offices, will handle the taxes, will hold the reins of government; and they will not feel this pressure as the Rebel enemies will. Public works must be undertaken, which will give employment to surplus loyal labor. The national government will step in to aid the State, in this work of protecting and upholding the laboring, worthy poor of both races. And in these ways, and in every conceivable way that is just and honorable, Republicans will be protected and sustained in this savage war which is waged upon them by the Rebel leaders; and these latter, instead of profiting or prospering by the unchristian course they have adopted, will find in the end that their only reward has been the bitter ashes of revenge. We know there are some high-minded, honorable men, identified with this very wicked Rebel party, who do not sanction this course, but whose feelings revolt against it. We say to these gentlemen, come out from this modern Babylon, "that ye be not partakers of her sins."

To the afflicted poor—to the destitute and the starving—to the poor widows and orphans of the dead Confederate soldiers—to the poor widows and orphans of the dead Union soldiers, and of those who were shot or hanged because they loved the flag—to white and colored, who know not this hour

how, to-morrow, they may get a crust of bread—to the stricken and sorrowing—to all loyal hearts we say, be of good cheer, for the hour of your redemption draweth nigh. The times are gloomy, we know—they are very gloomy, but we look for better. They will be better, and that right soon. Bear this savage war which is waged upon you by the Rebel leaders—bear it with an unbroken spirit, though the body be weak from much fasting, and though the children still cry for bread, for we tell you that the hand of the man who traces these lines is stronger to-day—thanks be to God and the people!—than all the Rebel hands in this State; and he is pledged to you by a solemn vow to succor and protect you to the last jot of every power that may be placed in his hands. There is no honor that could tempt him to desert this people; and he ardently hopes the day is not distant when he will have it in his power, sustained as he will be by the Legislature, and by a loyal magistracy, and by every department of the State government from the lowest to the highest, to devise measures, and to promote a condition of general prosperity, from which relief in some form or other will flow to all. Yet a little while, and we shall be as well as in the Union. Yet a little while, and bread at least can be had from the gathered crops, now nearly ready for the harvest. Yet a little while, and capital or money will begin to come out—immigrants will come in—confidence in business will revive—labor will begin to receive some living reward, and we shall have better times. But, let every one work, no matter at what price.—Let every one work somewhere, with some body, at some price. Let those who are so fortunate as to obtain work, so labor as to render themselves indispensable to their employers, and thus command a living. This is the secret, after all, of success in life; and thus it is that labor can command capital as capital does labor.

Let no one say that we have advised proscription either socially or in business matters, save in self-defence. But we do advise it in self-defence. We have been driven to it. We deplore it, but we accept it as the soldier does the musket on the field of battle. We say to our friends, acquit yourselves like men in this conflict. Stand by each other, and stand by each other alone, in everything. The Rebel leaders are striving to outlaw you socially, to outlaw you in business, to outlaw you as laborers and workmen, and thus to starve you on account of your political opinions. Remember this when you give, or lend, or sell, or buy, or contract, or endorse. Remember it, and act accordingly, and we shall soon see who gets the mastery, the Rebel leaders, who are shorn of power and destined to future ignominy and poverty, or the Republicans, who are soon to be clothed upon with the whole power and patronage of the State, and who are sustained and protected by the greatest and most beneficent government in the world.

The Rebel Spirit.

From all sections of the State is told the same tale of persecution, intimidation, bribery, threats and frauds, resorted to by the rebels for the purpose of carrying the late election. Social ostracism was carried to the last extremity. Rebel physicians were not to attend the sick bed of a Republican. No good "Southern man" was to buy a cent's worth of anything from a "scallawag." Colored men were to be humiliated into the streets if they voted the Republican ticket, and were to be paid extra if they kept away from the polls. The Ku Klux Klan exhausted all their resources. Thousands and thousands of colored people have been terrified from the polls, and they have intimidated white voters, in neighborhoods where there were few Republicans, by placing coffins before their doors, and threatening them with death if they should dare to vote their sentiments. This terrorism will recoil most fearfully upon the heads of these mid-night cowards and prowlers. They must be brought to justice. The voice of mercy and forgiveness has been heard long enough. It is high time for justice to speak. Should the election come off to-morrow, from ten to fifteen thousand more votes would be polled for the Constitution. One good thing has resulted from all the rebel bitterness and violence in the late campaign. There are now no Conservative Republicans. Feeble knees have been made strong, and weak back-bones have become iron. The fierce fire through which the Republicans have passed during the last few months have burnt out the generosity and magnanimity which characterized their action in the late Convention. The mildest men amongst us no longer counsel liberal measures, but are now standing on the highest ground of Radicalism. We are all Radicals now. Conciliating rebels belongs to the past.

Attention.

Arrangements have been made for the delegates from North Carolina to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, on the 20th day of May to pass to and from Chicago for one fare via Chattanooga, Nashville and the Ohio Railroad line. All persons desirous of availing themselves of this chance to visit Chicago and see the loyal men of the nation in council, will please address John T. Deweece, Raleigh, N. C., who will furnish all the necessary information. This route offers greater inducements than any other route. Less changes, finer cars than any other route; and, besides passengers will get a finer view of the Mississippi river and a glimpse of Western life.

Change of Troops.

We learn that companies G. H. and K. 6th Infantry, have been ordered from Charleston to Raleigh, and that Col. Bomford, with the companies of the 8th, now at this post, have been ordered to Charleston.

Col. Clitz, it is supposed will succeed Col. Bomford, but we learn he has leave of absence for some months. During his absence the command of the Post will devolve on Col. Moore, of the 6th, who reached here a few days since from Charleston, and is at present at Camp Sweet. Col. Moore is an able and accomplished officer, and will make an excellent commandant of the Post. Our people are sure will be pleased with him.

Col. Frank has also been relieved of his command at Wilmington.

THE REPUBLICAN JUBILEE.

Grand Torchlight Procession!

On Friday evening last, May 1st, the Republicans of the City of Raleigh joined in one of the grandest triumphal processions ever witnessed in this State. The recent victory achieved over the rebels filled each heart with emotions of pleasure and gratitude, and cheer after cheer went up to the moonlit welkin, laden with voice of a people's rejoicing.

At early dusk, several bombs were exploded, to announce the hour of assembling, when the band at the foot of Fayetteville Street, in front of the Executive Mansion, began to play patriotic airs. Thither the people flocked, bearing flags and banners, transparencies, Chinese and oval lanterns of red, white and blue, and here the procession was formed under the direction of Marshals Jones and Hunter. In the van of the procession, Roman candles were kept burning, while the band discoursed its sweetest music. The line of march was up Fayetteville St., and thence East along Martin St., to Moore Square, north along Blount to Hargett, west to Fayetteville, thence to Hillsboro' St., and thence by Edenton to Newbern, and thence by Bloodworth, Hargett, Martin, Salisbury and McDowell streets to Nash Square, which was brilliantly illuminated.

Those Republicans, who resided upon the line of march, were greeted with applause as the procession passed their houses.

The fire works at Nash Square were under the direction of Mr. C. H. Drumm.—Rockets, fire-wheels, cannon crackers, burning barrels of turpentine, and other means of illumination, were successfully employed, and when the procession appeared with its numerous lanterns, the spectacle was grand as it was beautiful.

Among the inscriptions upon the transparencies we quote the following: Free thought, free walk, free talk. Our trust is in the American Congress. Loyal men must rule. Rebels and traitors must take back seats. Gov. W. W. Holden—veni, vidi, vici. Those who wish to leave the State because Holden's elected, can get a free pass to H—I or New Jersey. Nieder mit Andy, (down with Andy.) Es selbe die Freiheit, (long live liberty.) Fur Gott und Vaterland. The graves of those Irish patriots, who died for American liberty, are consecrated in our memories. Liberty for all, protection for labor. Humpty dumpty on the wall, humpty dumpty got a fall. Aslie and Pell and Zeb and Hall. We are going home. The new Constitution—the bulwark of liberty and freedom rights.

The lanterns were constructed under the supervision of Rufus H. Harrison.

Under one of the oaks on Nash square, a stand was erected for the speakers, where the audience having assembled it was addressed by Gov. Holden, Gen. Latif, Jas. H. Harris, Hon. D. H. Hinton, Gen. C. H. Brodeur, W. M. Coleman, Jos. W. Holden, T. F. Lee and C. L. Harris, Esq. We shall attempt no sketch of these speeches. They were greeted with every mark of approval and delight. During the intervals between the speeches, the band played lovely airs, and at the close of the speaking, songs were sung, then a portion of the procession took up the line of march and serenaded the principal candidates elect.

This passed off one of the most pleasant evenings known in the political history of any party ever organized in this State. We only wish that instead of twenty-five hundred of our own citizens, that twelve or fifteen thousand of our friends from other sections could have been with us to enjoy themselves and add their strength to the demonstration. As it is, however, we have nothing to regret, but look back upon the evening of May 1st with unalloyed pleasure, happy that all our Republican friends were delighted, and pleased that so many of our opponents gazed with eager eyes at the magnificent display which passed before their dwellings like some oriental pageant.

Starting Out.

The bitterness and vindictiveness of the defeated rebels is beyond all parallel. In their last agony of desperation, many are taking the advice of their leading organs, and have begun the systematic attempt of starving to death all the colored voters who voted the Republican ticket. This is a part of the oath of the Ku Klux Klan, which does not stop short of assassination and arson. For what crime are these loyal colored citizens to be starved to death? A more docile, peaceable, orderly and law-abiding people have never lived in any country. Although they have had grievous wrongs to complain of, not in a single instance have they thought of taking redress into their own hands. We defy a single case to be pointed out during all the intense excitement of the late campaign, when they have unlawfully resorted to violence. Verily, it seems to be true that whom "the Gods would destroy, they first make mad." Do these men, transported with passion, know what they are doing? Do they know the laws that are already written on the Statute Books of the United States, which are only waiting a faithful chief Executive to be carried into execution? Do they know what these laws are? Do they know that in all human probability Ben Wade will be President of the United States before a fortnight, with a corps of loyal officers to execute the laws of the nation? Do they know further, that the State government has passed into loyal hands? We would advise men to be cautious how they conspire to starve men out for voting to carry into effect the will of the nation, and restore the State to the Union. Loyal men must govern.

GRANT AND WADE ENDORSED BY THE REPUBLICANS OF NEBRASKA.

A telegram to the Hon. John M. Thayer, Senator in Congress from Nebraska, dated Omaha, yesterday, and received by him yesterday afternoon, states that "the Republican State Convention has this day unanimously endorsed Grant and Wade for President and Vice President of the United States, and elected their delegates to Chicago."

Martin Van Buren is the only man who held the office of President, Vice President, Minister to England, Governor of his own State, and member of both Houses of Congress.

The Election in North-Carolina.

CONSTITUTION.	AGAINST CON.
Alamance, 367	15
Alexander, 304	186
Alleghany, 312	823
Anson, 630	614
Ashe, 1,334	1,056
Beaufort, 1,270	971
Bladen, 1,320	618
Brunswick, 784	785
Burke, 175	175
Camden, 779	625
Carteret, 896	916
Catawba, 409	1,060
Caldwell, 384	623
Calhoun, 235	235
Caswell, 1,416	1,438
Chatham, 701	457
Chowan, 1,270	1,129
Cumberland, 3,401	1,460
Craven, 439	816
Columbus, 693	915
Cleveland, 884	250
Davidson, 962	1,489
Davie, 2,410	1,138
Duplin, 215	334
Durham, 1,201	650
Forsyth, 448	1,865
Gates, 803	603
Granville, 500	594
Gaston, 801	45
Guilford, 801	45
Harnett, 3,046	1,817
Haywood, 404	497
Henderson, 250	592
Hertford, 805	125
Hyde, 187	150
Iredell, 350	451
Jackson, 1,193	845
Johnston, 647	598
Jones, 515	285
Lenoir, 937	920
Lincoln, 1,705	1,925
Macon, 343	120
Madison, 393	409
Martin, 722	253
McKenney, 741	1,048
Mitchell, 3,571	2,285
Moore, 1,904	805
Montgomery, 923	560
Nash, 870	513
New Hanover, 188	535
Northampton, 1,797	1,238
Orange, 409	93
Pasquotank, 1,000	1,141
Person, 1,413	1,639
Pitt, 1,162	1,252
Polk, 1,594	457
Randolph, 1,026	1,180
Rockingham, 761	150
Rowan, 200	449
Rutherford, 29	150
Sampson, 3,336	2,280
Stanly, 806	332
Stokes, 2,321	944
Surry, 320	307
Swain, 1,485	1,323
Taylorsville, 923	891
Tyrrell, 1,465	587
Union, 103 maj.	
Wake, 283	454
Washington, 72,521	52,277
Wayne, 52,377	
Wilkes, 20,244 majority.	
Yancey, 283	454

Cherokee, Currituck, Clay, Camden and Onslow to be heard from.

RALEIGH PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WM. C. UPCHURCH, GROCER, RALEIGH.

CORN—per bushel (scarce),	\$1.50
MEAL—per bushel,	1.50
RICE—per bushel,	2.00
WHEAT—per bushel,	1.25
BARLEY—per bushel,	1.25
BEANS—per bushel,	1.25
PEAS—per bushel,	1.25
SUGAR—crushed,	25
do. white,	30
do. brown,	25
TEA—per pound,	2.00
COFFEE—per pound,	1.00
PEPPER—per pound,	1.00
SPICES—per pound,	1.00
SOAP—per pound,	1.00
CANDLES—admirable, per lb.,	30
SOAP—per pound,	1.00
PEACHES—dried, per bushel,	2.50
APPLES—dried, per bushel,	1.25
CHICKENS—per dozen,	2.50
EGGS—per dozen,	1.00
HEBBERGS—per barrel,	10.00
MOLASSES—per gallon (new crop),	75
SODA—per pound,	15
BLUE STONE—per pound,	25
COTTON—(yarn),	2.00
SHRETTING—4,	20
BEEHIVES—per dozen,	20
REPRESENTING—per dozen,	20
RICE—per pound,	15
STARCH—	20
PEPPER—black, per lb.,	50
SPICES—	40
GINGER—	40
SALES—	10
TALLOW—	10

RALEIGH MONEY MARKETS.

John G. Williams & Co., Brokers, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH-CAROLINA BANK NOTES.	
Gold	138
Silver	139
Old Copper	50
Old Sixes	57
Bank of North-Carolina	56
Cape Fear	28 1/2
Charlotte	30
Lexington	15
Graham (new)	10
Rockingham	61
Wadesboro	24
Thomasville	20
Wilmington	20
Commerce	16
Washington	3
Cape Fear	11
Clarendon	3
Yanceyville	3
Miners and Planters Bank	40
Farmers Bank, Greensboro	25
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	25
Mechanics Bank, Newbern	60
Bucksborough Mutual	6
New York Exchange	X

WM. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission and Shipping Merchant, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Timber, Lumber, Bacon, Flour, Grain, &c.

My warehouse being convenient to the W. & W. R. Depot enables me to make changeable.

Oct. 9, 1867.

LAND DEEDS,

OF THE BEST FORM, AND CHEAPEST, IN THE CITY, for sale at the STANDARD OFFICE.

Raleigh, January, 1868.

APPLE BETTER!

500 LBS. CHOICE N. C. APPLE BUTTER, in Kits, received this day.

W. H. JONES & CO.

TELEGRAPHIC!

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—For stenographers the Reconstruction Committee, to-day, that he was sick, and no meeting was held. In the Court, Mr. Stanbery proceeded with his argument.

WASHINGTON, May 2, p. m.—The Star says that heavy bets were made on yesterday, and adds that they were three to one in favor of conviction. Grant is visiting Philadelphia. Judge Stanbery concluded as follows: Now, listen for a moment to one, who understands Andrew Johnson better than most of you, for the opportunities have been greater. When, nearly two years ago, he called me from the pursuits of my professional life to take a seat in his Cabinet, I answered the call under a sense of public duty. I came here almost a stranger to him and to every member of the Cabinet, except Mr. Stanton. We had been friends for many years.

Senators, need I tell you, that all my tendencies are conservative. You, Mr. Chief Justice, who have known me for a third of a century, can bear me witness. As law, not arms, is my profession, from the moment that I was honored with a seat in the Cabinet of Mr. Johnson, not a step have I taken that did not come under my observation. Not a word was said that escaped my attention. I regarded him closely in the Cabinet, and still more in private and confidential conversation. I saw him often tempted with bad advice. I knew that evil counselors were more than once around him. I observed him with the most intense anxiety, but never, in word, or thought, or action, did I discover in that man any thing but loyalty to the Constitution and the laws. He stood as firm as a rock against all temptation to abuse his own powers, or to excise those which were not conferred upon him. Scandalous, self-silent in the midst of all difficulties, when dangers threatened, when temptations were strong, he looked only to the Constitution of his country and to the people.

Yes, Senators, I have seen that man tried, as few have been tried. I have seen his confidence abused. I have seen him endure, day after day, privations such as few men have ever been called upon to meet. No man could have met them with more sublime patience. Sooner or later, however, I knew the explosion must come, and when it did come, my only wonder was that it had been so long delayed. Yes, Senators, with all his faults, the President has been more faithful than sinning. Fear not, then, to recall him. The Constitution of the country is as safe in his hands from violence, as it was in the hands of Washington.

But if, Senators, you condemn him; if you strip him of the robes of office; if you degrade him to the utmost stretch of your power, mark the prophesy: The strong arm of the people will be about him. They will find a way to raise him from any depths to which you may consign him, and we shall live to see him redeemed, and to hear the majestic voice of the people: "Well done thou faithful servant; you shall have your reward." But if, Senators, as I cannot believe, but as has been boldly said, with almost official sanction, your votes have been canvassed, and the doom of the President is sealed, then let that judgment not be pronounced in this Senate Chamber, just here where our Camillus in the hour of our greatest peril, single-handed met and baffled the enemies of the Republic. Not, here, where he stood faithful among the faithless! Not here where he fought the good fight for the Union and the Constitution! Not in this Chamber, whose walls echo with that clarion voice, that, in the days of our greatest danger, carried hope and comfort to many a despondent heart, strong as an arm with banners! No, not here! Seek out rather, the darkest and gloomiest chamber in the wilderness recesses of the Capitol, where the cheerful light of day never enters. There erect the altar and immolate the victim!

In the House, Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota, made a personal explanation, to the effect that Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, had written a letter to Mr. Donnelly's constituents denouncing him. He said the letter contained twenty-four false statements. He proceeded an hour and a half in the most bitter invective. The Speaker called him to order a half dozen times, but Mr. Washburne, said let the party go on, and the House not objecting, he went on. Mr. Washburne replied, refuting the truth and accuracy of what he said, and said that he had written a letter to his constituents, his party, his country, his religion and his God. Pending a motion to censure Mr. Washburne, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 4th.—In the House Mr. Windom presented his resolution censuring Mr. Washburne. Mr. Washburne also presented a resolution the purport of which has not transpired. The Speaker requested them to withhold until a later time. The House then went to impeachment. In the Senate nothing preliminary. Mr. Bingham is speaking