

MR. HILLIER'S RESOLUTION.

Hon. C. J. Hillier has made a movement in the Assembly looking to an amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing the right of suffrage to all citizens of the State, irrespective of color or sex. This is a most important step and one which we are glad to know has been taken by so able a champion as Mr. Hillier.

"The woman suffrage question" is just as strongly fortified by sound radical principles as the other. Women are citizens, often (almost as often as men, we reckon, in the newer States), are property holders and tax-payers; and while we doubt the existence of a desire to vote upon the part of a majority of Nevada women, it is a perfectly clear conviction in our mind that there ought not to exist any constitutional barriers to the exercise of the right of suffrage by such of them as would choose to employ it.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S SAVING GRACE.

The following remarkable statement comes among recent dispatches:

WASHINGTON, January 6. The Grand Jury dismissed the Surratt case on the ground that the President's amnesty proclamation operated as a full pardon.

District of Columbia Grand Juries have, certainly, a most marvellous reverence for the extent and power of A. Johnson's saving grace. Surratt is accused of having been an accessory in the conspiracy which resulted in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and upon what hypothesis he can be considered as exempted from liability to prosecution for the commission of that crime by the operation of an amnesty which is extended to the participants in the rebellion, we are at a loss to guess—unless, indeed, it be assumed by the said Grand Jury that Lincoln's murder was "a war measure" which was justified by the confederate authorities—and the rebels, as a people, have strenuously denied that such was the case.

ROBBERING THE DEAD.—The Yreka Journal, 18th instant, says: The Indians recently buried Old John, an Indian, with all the solemnity of the Indian funeral rites, which comprised among other things the burial of his gun, money, etc., with him. Accordingly a couple of old guns, two or three pieces of Indian money, and \$25 of American coin were interred with his body, the latter being placed in his mouth. After the ceremony was all over, and the earth well loose over his grave, some persons having no respect or dread of the silent portals of the tomb proceeded to exhume the body, and extract therefrom the \$25. In order to get the money they split his head open, and left the remains uninterred.

ARKANSAS.

General Grant's investigations into the condition of affairs in Arkansas, have proved productive of some very important facts. Says a late dispatch: An official report was received at Grant's headquarters from Colonel Porter relative to affairs in Arkansas. Colonel Porter relates the condition of things in Arkansas prior to the organization of the militia and the declaration of martial law.

This is a partial revelation of facts which there has been much reason for suspecting to exist. The loyal authorities of Arkansas found themselves assailed with murderous violence by the Ku-klux Klan, and other organizations made up from the body of the disbanded rebel armies, and, after undergoing a long series of outrages, by the operation of which was to render powerless civil government, they rallied in self-defense, and, in strict accordance with constitutional rights, organized these militia forces. It would be remarkable if there were not a certain proportion of lawlessness enacted by troops thus called into service; but loyalists will be glad to know from this report of General Grant's aid, that, in the main, they have conducted themselves with moderation, and imposed no unnecessary conditions upon the inhabitants with whom they have had to deal.

WHITE PINE COUNTY.

The citizens of the new mining district are evidently in earnest in their movement in favor of a new county. In the White Pine News of the 2d inst we find the following synopsis of some proceedings recently had with regard to the matter:

Meetings have been held by the citizens of Treasure City, Hamilton and Silver Springs, to take action in relation to the formation of a new county. The proceedings of the meetings held in the latter places appear elsewhere in this issue. The expression in favor of the organization of a new county was unanimous. As to the name to be given to the new county, there was some difference of opinion. The name of White Pine seemed to be the most appropriate, as being already well known abroad, while that of Ruby, preferred by some on account of its being the name of the oldest settled valley in the proposed new county, would be more appropriate for a county embracing that valley, at some subsequent subdivision rendered necessary by an increase of population. The settlement of that portion of the proposed new county, lying along the route of the Pacific Railroad, will be very rapid during the next two years, rendering it almost certain that a new county will be demanded of the next Legislature, to be composed of the northern half of that region now proposed to be erected into a new county. In such case the name of White Pine would be peculiarly appropriate for the remaining southern half, while that of Ruby would be the opposite, with Ruby Valley left out, or tucked off in one corner.

The citizens of Silver Springs selected T. M. Luther as their choice for County Commissioner. He is an old resident, a popular and worthy citizen, and an excellent man for that position. The citizens of Hamilton have selected Mr. Frank Wheeler as their representative in the Board of County Commissioners. This is also a good selection. It is already known that Frank Drake is the choice of the citizens of Treasure City. It is presumed that the Legislature will be governed by this expression of the wishes of the citizens of the three principal towns in the proposed new county, and constitute these gentlemen a Board of Commissioners. And it is believed the Legislature will confer on them the power of appointing the county officers, to serve until the election is held, as asked for by petition. It cannot be doubted that this Board can make appointments from among the present residents here more satisfactory to the inhabitants generally than a Legislature composed principally of strangers to them.

SALE OF THE COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.—The San Francisco Times, December 2d, says: "This beautiful hotel, together with the corner 50-vara lot on which it stands, fronting 137½ feet on the west side of Sansome street, by 137½ feet on the south side of Bush street, was sold last Thursday, by Messrs. Maurice Dore & Co., auctioneers. The property was owned by Messrs. Reis Bros., and was purchased by William Sharon, Esq., for the sum of \$375,000. It is rumored that the 50-vara lot, known as the Dudley property, on the northeast corner of Sansome and Sutter streets, and adjoining the Cosmopolitan Hotel, has been purchased for \$122,000."

HOT CREEK.—At Rattlesnake Canyon, Hot Creek District, Messrs. Jewel & Zottman are erecting a three stamp mill for the purpose of working their own ore. They will have it ready to start up in a short time. Mr. Massey, at the same place, has been taking out some very rich ore—estimated to be worth \$400 per ton—which he has contracted to be shipped to this place for reduction at the Belmont mill.—Mountain Champion.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

[From the Enterprise of yesterday.]

NEW YORK, January 7.

The Commercial says the clause in Wilson's bill prohibiting the payment of interest on deposits and certification checks has produced a strong feeling among the National banks. Should Congress sanction the clause prohibiting the payment of interest on deposits, there is little doubt that many National banks will convert themselves into State institutions.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted a memorial declaring Congress to be the only power having jurisdiction to grant franchises to the Atlantic Cable Company.

Cyrus W. Field fell down a steep declivity near his residence yesterday and sustained severe injuries.

The Sun says General Butler has been employed to prosecute Sam Bowles in the first libel suit by Fisk.

The Times, in speaking of the proposed meeting to express sympathy with the Cretan insurgents, trusts the Government will not be urged to any interference with the politics or religious controversies of Europe, with which we have no more concern than the internal economy of Japan.

Dewitt C. Littlejohn has entered the field for the United States Senatorship, in place of Noah Davis, retired.

At the Republican Legislative caucus to-night 149 votes were cast for United States Senator. Hannibal Hamlin received 75; Lot M Morrill received 74. The Chairman stated that the gentleman who threw a blank had stated that he intended to vote for Morrill. After much discussion a motion to adjourn without delay was carried, the chair stating that if the caucus adjourned it would be without a declaration that any nomination had been made.

DETROIT, January 7.

Governor Croso submitted his retiring message to the Legislature to-day. Never, says he, was the financial condition of the State better. The total bonded debt is \$690,000.

Governor Baldwin delivered his inaugural address this afternoon.

NOBOLK, Va., January 7.

In serving a writ of ejectment, the Sheriff of Princess Anne County was forcibly resisted by armed negroes. At his request a detachment of 20 United States soldiers was sent to his assistance, when an encounter between the negroes and soldiers ensued. A sergeant was mortally wounded and three negroes killed. The officer commanding the detachment applied for reinforcements. He says the negroes in the surrounding counties are arming and threatening an attack.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 7.

The Ogeechee troubles are about ended. The Deputy Sheriff, with a guard of United States soldiers, brought in sixty prisoners to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7.

General Rousseau is ill, almost beyond recovery, with inflammation of the bowels.

A FEROCIOUS DUEL BETWEEN A CREOLE AND A FRENCHMAN.

The famous duelling ground on the Metairie ridge known as "The Oaks" was the scene yesterday morning of a sanguinary duel between two young men of this city, which has rarely had its parallel in the annals of the code in this country or in Europe. The antagonists were, the one, a native of New Orleans, the other a Frenchman by birth; the provocation a blow in the face at the hand of the creole; the weapons were broad-swords, the hour daybreak. Arrived on the field, accompanied by their seconds, the combatants stripped to the waist, and sword in hand, in the freezing air of the morning sprang at one another like tigers. There was no hesitation or playing to try each other's skill. A few lunges and cuts were successfully parried, when suddenly an upset from the Frenchman's sword wounded his opponent in the right arm. The riposte from the creole laid open the Frenchman's left cheek, the inside of his eye and exposing the teeth. Nothing daunted, the wounded man stepped back, had a handkerchief bound round his face and again put himself in attitude of offense. His first lunge penetrated the breast of his antagonist between the rib and the skin, but it was made with such relentless force that it passed through the off arm. An attempt was made at this moment by the seconds to stop the matter at that point, but the man with the handkerchief around his face rushed at the second who was most anxious to settle the matter, sword in hand, asserting that he ought to fight his antagonist except a cut across his throat. The battle was renewed and lasted until the creole had received eight wounds and the other six, all severe and painful, but none, it is hoped, dangerous. Both men displayed extraordinary courage, animosity and endurance, and during the course of the bloody encounter neither was willing to give up the contest until both had let their hands fall helpless to their sides from loss of blood and the pain of their wounds. The parties were carried home after having their wounds dressed, and though the creole had two more wounds his situation was more comfortable and less critical than that of his antagonist.—N. O. Crescent.

MR. BRIGHT'S ORATORICAL BEGINNINGS.

—One constantly hears talk of Mr. Bright's oratorical genius, but few expressions seem to us to be so little fitting or adequate, unless we adopt the illegitimate account of genius as no more than a supreme capacity for taking pains. A visitor to the parish church of Rochdale not long ago, asked the vergor or sexton whether John Bright ever came there. "Nay," said the sexton, "he never comes now, but I can recollect the time when he wor but a lad, and he used to come then and make ' speeches agin' church rates. I've seen him speaking from one of the grave stones; he couldn't speak much, and he used to read his speeches from paper." Whether this be a calumny, bred of the sexton's professional zeal, we cannot tell, but there is nothing in Mr. Bright's most masterly orations which would make us unprepared for this humble initiation. They all betoken an orator who has been made and was not born. This is no disparagement to the result.—Pall Mall Gazette

We reproduce this for the encouragement that it contains to young and aspiring Legislators.

GENERAL JURAL EARLY, whom Sheridan once sent "whirling" up the Shenandoah Valley, has written a letter denying the truth of E. A. Pollard's statement that Stonewall Jackson at the battle of Fredericksburg recommended a night attack on the Union lines with his men stripped to the waist and armed with bowie knives.

PRIMOGENITURE IN DANGER.—It has always been understood on this side of the Atlantic, that the success of English Liberalism would inaugurate sooner or later, an attack upon the law of primogeniture. The system which makes landed estates inalienable in certain families, and transmits them as titles are transmitted, to the eldest son, is the stronghold of class rule and prescription. The overthrow of such a system is naturally incident to any plan for broadening the privileges and opportunities of the masses, and already this seems to be announced as one of the objects of the Liberals, for we find in the London Times denouncing the abolition of primogeniture, and declaring that England is essentially aristocratic and conservative. The venerable abuse must be more seriously threatened than was generally supposed, when a journal of the standing of the Times is so prompt to its defense. The tendency of the English system of entail has been more and more to the accumulation of landed property in a few hands. Fifteen or twenty great families now own most of the valuable land in England, and the great bulk of the people are tenants at will. Much of the pauperism that disgraces the island is traceable to this cause, which greatly limits the opportunities of the poor, and drives away thousands of people annually to seek for land and homes in countries where the soil is free. English writers, from Goldsmith to Wordsworth, have lamented the decay of the independent yeomanry class, and Liberalism at last takes up the complaint, with a purpose to find a political remedy. That this will be immediate or radical is not to be expected. Probably the first attempt will only be for a modification of the system beyond a certain limit. If this is not readily conceded, the demand for a mere sweeping reform will become imperative and finally irresistible.—S. F. Bulletin.

A FRENCH journal reports the discovery of a book of theological discussions written by some of the early monks, upon such questions as these: "What was the shape of the wings of the Archangel, Gabriel?" "Did Pilate use soap when he washed his hands?" "How much wine did they drink at the marriage in Cana?" "Are there any angels with baritone voices?" "Could Christ have changed into a devil or into a pumpkin?" "If a priest should be interrupted during the baptism at a moment when about to pronounce the name of the child, and should pronounce 'Sapristi,' should the child bear through life the name of Sapristi, and is the baptism valid?" It is said that the discussion of these different questions fills three volumes of 500 pages each. We record the discovery as an evidence that the tone of theological discussion has not been much changed in these latter ages. Most of the topics now agitating sectarian churches are of little more value to the cause of true religion than the whimsical propositions of the old monks.—N. Y. Tribune.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT BELMONT.—The Mountain Champion of the 2d instant says: Last evening, between three and four o'clock, a difficulty occurred between L. D. Smith and Mr. Farley, in which Mr. Smith received a wound in the right side, the ball passing into the abdomen. Dr. Deal was called upon to attend the wounded man and pronounced the wound very dangerous and probably fatal. Mr. Farley surrendered himself at once and now awaits his examination. Of the origin of the difficulty we can obtain no definite particulars.

UNITED STATES MAIL. NEVADA.

Post Office Department. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1868. Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 5 o'clock P. M. of January 28, 1869, to be opened by March 10, for carrying the mail of the United States from July 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870, on the following routes in the State of Nevada: And the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified: 12438—From Austin to White Pine, (no office), 170 miles and back, once a week. Leave Austin Monday at 7 A. M. Arrive at White Pine Wednesday at 1 P. M. Leave White Pine Thursday at 5 A. M. Arrive at Austin Saturday at 1 P. M. 12439—From White Pine to Wells (no office), 40 miles and back, once a week. Leave White Pine Thursday at 5 A. M. Arrive at Wells Saturday at 1 P. M. Bids to state distance and propose a schedule of departures and arrivals. 12440—From Wells to Mason's Ranch (no office), and Fort Churchill (no office) to lower crossing of Truckee River, in Washoe County, 120 miles and back, once a week. Bids to state distance and propose a schedule of departures and arrivals. 12441—From Ruby Valley to Camp Halleck, 80 miles and back, once a week. Leave Ruby Valley Monday at 8 A. M. Arrive at Camp Halleck Wednesday at 6 P. M. Leave Camp Halleck Thursday at 8 A. M. Arrive at Ruby Valley Saturday at 6 P. M. 12442—From Stillwater to Wadsworth, 48 miles and back, once a week. Leave Stillwater Friday at 6 A. M. Arrive at Wadsworth Saturday at 8 P. M. Leave Wadsworth Saturday at 6 A. M. Arrive at Stillwater by 8 P. M. 12443—From Virginia City to Carson City, 15 miles and back, six times a week. Leave Virginia City daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M. Arrive at Carson City by 12 M. Leave Carson City daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M. Arrive at Virginia City by 5 P. M.

Notes. Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a Court of Record. No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such unexecuted trips the applicant shall be liable to the full amount of the contract. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with stopping mail, and not sufficiently excused, one fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from its office for sorting it to be injured, destroyed, robbed or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for disobeying the post office laws, or the instructions of the department. He may alter the schedule of departures or arrivals, and also order an increase of services by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may also suspend or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General," superscribed "Proposals of Nevada," and sent by mail.

For forms of proposals, &c., and other information, see advertisement of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices. ALEX. W. RANDALL, Postmaster General.

NEW ARRIVAL -OF- FALL GOODS

J. ROSENSTOCK HAS JUST RECEIVED AN IMMENSE STOCK -OF- Mens' Boys and Childrens' Suits, OF THE LATEST STYLES; ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Mens' and Boys' Hats, BOOTS, AND SHOES, FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES, Pulu Mattresses, Pillows, ETC., ETC., ETC. J. ROSENSTOCK. Carson, December 1, 1868.

NEW STOCK! ADOLPH JACOBS.

PROPRIETOR OF THE CIGAR STORE -AT THE- ORMSBY HOUSE CORNER, -IS- CARSON CITY, NEVADA. Have this day received a large and well selected Stock of the finest Brands of

HAVANA CIGARS,

-CONSISTING OF- EL TORDO, EL TALLITO, PALMA LAS AFICIONADOS, FLOR DE MATA, LE RIO SELLA, FLOR DE MURIAS, PUMARIEGOS, ISKANDRO, HENRY CLAY, LA INMEJORABLE, PUNCH, FLOR DE MATA CARCIA, EXCEPTIONAL, and other Brands.

DOMESTIC CIGARS, FINE CUTLERY, Smoking and CHEWING TOBACCO.

GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES, Which he will sell at the lowest rates possible. Mr. JACOBS will endeavor to merit the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon his establishment. Carson, December 1, 1868.

NEW YORK RESTAURANT.

WM. P. JOY, Proprietor. Carson City, Nevada.

THIS RESTAURANT HAVING BEEN NEWLY refitted, repaired and re-furnished, throughout, is kept open from 6 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night, and is well supplied with

GAME,

And all the Luxuries the Market Affords. Mr. JOY has now superior facilities for the accommodation of

Breakfast and Dinner Parties, With the Choicest Products of the Field and the Market. He has recently added to his establishment a room for

Ladies and Private Parties, Who will receive all the attention and as good fare as can be obtained at the best Hotels.

LOCATION: Next door to Mackintosh & Warner's Drug Store. No more book accounts will be kept. A continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore accorded this establishment is respectfully solicited. WM. P. JOY, Carson, December 1, 1868.

REMOVAL! ALEXANDER LEPORT

Family Grocery Store To the Brick Building owned by G. A. Sears, and lately occupied by Louis Mandelbaum, on King Street, Carson City. Where he is prepared to furnish Families, Hotels and Restaurants with the Finest brands of

French and California Wines, BRANDIES and WHISKIES, FLOUR,

HAM AND BACON, Eggs, Lard, Teas, Coffee, SUGARS, SYRUPS,

TOBACCO, Green, Can and Dried Fruits, And in fact EVERYTHING pertaining to the

Grocery and Provision Line. NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES HAVING BILLS AGAINST Alex. Leport will please present the same for payment, and all those indebted will please call and settle immediately. A. LEPORT. Carson City, January 1, 1869. jal10