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Agent for the County of Surry. GEO. H. HAMILTON, Esq., of Jefferson, is our Agent for the County of Ashe. has Mr. W. H. RODWELL is our authorized

equal. Indeed, he is the only direct representative on earth of the people of the sovereign States. To them, and to them alone, is he responsible whilst acting with-

in the sphere of his constitutional duty ; And what is the nature of the investiand not in any manner to the House of gation which his resolution proposes to institute? It is as vague and general as the English language affords words in which to make it. The committee is to in-Representatives. The people have thought proper to invest him with the most hon-orable, responsible, and dignified office in the world; and the individual, however unworthy, now holding this exalted posiquire, not into ang specific charge or char-ges, but whether the President has, by "money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence," not the ac-tion of any individual member of Congress tion, will take care, so far as in him lies, that their rights and prerogatives shall never be violated in his person ; but shall pass to his successor unimpaired by the but "the action" of the entire body "of Congress" itself, "or any committee there of." The President might have had some adoption of a dangerous precedent. He will detend them to the last extremity against any unconstitutional attempt, come-

glimmering of the nature of the offence to be investigated had his accuser pointed to the act or acts of Congress which he sought to pass or to defeat by the employment of "money, patronage, or other improper means." But the accusation is bounded means." by no such limits. It extends to the whole circle of legislation; to interference "for or against the passage of any law apper-taining to the rights of some State or Territory !" And what law does not appertain to the rights of some State or Territory? And what law or 'aws has the President failed to execute? These might easily have been pointed out had any such existed.

Had Mr. Lawless asked an inquiry to be made by the House whether Judge Peck, in general terms, had not violated his judicial duties, without the specification of any particular act, I do not believe there would have been a single vote in that body in favor of the inquiry.

Since the time of the Star Chamber and Book, and recommend it to the attentive of general warrants there has been no such

I do, therefore, for reasons stated, and in the name of the people of the several conversation between the President and themselves, incapable, from their nature of being disproved; thus furnishing material for harassing him, degrading him in ing him subservient to improper influences, in order to avoid such persecutions and annoyances; because they tend to destroy that harmonions action for the common good which ought to be maintained and which I sincerely desire to cherish, between co-ordinate branches of the government; and finally, because if unresisted they would establish a precethey might be attached.

JAMES BUCHANAN. WASHINGTON, 28th March, 1860.

A Compliment to Virginia.

We clip the following from an Editorial correspondence of the New York Day perusal of every American who loves his The difference between Gen. Dockery, the

Greensborough Batriot, that Gov. Ellis has "proved recreant to the best interests of the West," the Standard says:

because they are in violation of the rights of the co-ordinate Executive branch of the government and subversive of its constitu-tional independence; because they are calculated to foster a band of interested parasites and informers, ever ready, for their own advantage, to swear before ex-paret, committees to pretended private conversation between the President and give the lie to the charge. He was the sorry. I lookel about for Mrs. Smith tast friend of the N. C. Railroad which and Joe, but they had gone as soon as goes by the door of the Patriot, and which they heard the noise in initiating, me. I nas contributed so much to improve Guil- asked one of the men if Mr. Curtis was the eyes of the country, and eventually, should he be a weak or timid man, render-Pool was doing all he could to thwart and Said I should like to see him a minute. cripple it. Largely through his efforts, The man went into the lodge-room, and and efforts of the great State party, whose | presently out came my beautiful husband, candidate he is, the mountain or the tunnel division of the Western Extension has been placed under contract; that tunnel which Gen. Dockery, the Patriot's candidate for Governer in 1856 promised to bore, and which he refused to bore in 1856-'7, John Pool, as a member of the dent dangerous and embarrassing to all Senate, standing by and saying, well done my successors, to whatever political party Dockery ! We have the proofs of this in the Journal, and will produce them in due that women are as capable as men. But time. The truth is that John W. Ellis, if he were capable of such bad faith as Gen. Dockery exhibited in the Senate in 1856, could "prove recreant" to one-half the great interests of Western Carolina, and then show more real evidences of devotion to that portion of the State than John Pool has ever shown or ever will show.—

-then down and up in the same way, un-til I thought all my brains were flying out "But when or how has Gov. Ellis "prov- swam round and round until I did not

1\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

all muffied up. I just whispered a word or two in his ear, and maybe he did'ut pull off his gown and hood in short order and walk home with me. He left me that night in anger and mortification, and I have not seen him since. But then he had no need to be angry, because he has always known that I have been in favor of "woman's rights," and have always held when it comes to the Sons of Malta, I think "woman's rights" is a failure ; they cannot do it."

Impeachment of the President.

The message of the President, remonstrating against the assumption of the House of Representatives, clearly demon strates the unconstitutional exercise of power on the part of that branch of the government, and the danger of an acquiescence in the positions assumed by it relative to the Executive. The candor and justice of the country cannot fail to sustain . Mr. Buchanan in his resistance to the arbitrary action initiated by the Black Republicans, by approving of his patriotic effort to stay that spirit of partisan hostility which defies every principle of equity and constitutional law in seeking the gratification of its malignity. Those unscrupulous men at Washington who are abusing their temporary privileges to overbuked by the honest citizens of the whole country, and the representative of the people in the Presidential chair firmly supgance of his enemies. The Opposition have outraged truth and deceucy in their desperate attempts to obtain the control of the country. If the confederacy is to be preserved, and the just and defined anthority of the administration maintained, a limit must be placed upon the aggressive insolence of such agitators as now direct the proceedings in the lower House of Congress. The three departments of government should, each, be sanctioned in the defence of all rights, but the moment one branch oversteps the bounds prescribed for it by fundamental law of the nation, the whole fabric is endangered and an alarming stride made toward that point where anarchy will commence. This point the opposition appear anxious to attain-they are like wreckers on the coast; they desire to see the Ship of State stranded, if their own pilot be not at the helm, that they may plunder the cargo. But the political storm they invoke will invole only themselves in ruin, while the staunch old bark will secure a safe anchorage under the guidance of a resolute Democratic crew.-Boston Post.

Agent for Yadkin county

MISSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

We publish below the Message of President Buc anan, sent to the house of Representatives in reply to the factious, bitter unscrupulous, and unjust charges preferred against him by the Black Republicans of that body. Comment on such a document is unnecessary. It speaks for itseif. It is worthy of the patriotic and gallant old man who has given nearly all his days to his country, and who stands now the great balwark against the onward prog- can people who elected him. Herea the ress of treason and fanaticism. The peopie sustained Jackson, and the people will sustain BUCHANAN :

To the House of Representatives :

After a delay which has afforded me ample time for reflection, and after much and careful deliberation, I find myself constrained by an imperious sense of duty as a co-ordinate branch of the Federal Government, to protect against the first resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, on the 5th instant, and pub lished in the Congressional Globe on the succeeding day. These clauses are the following words :---

"Resolved that a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, for the purpose (first) of investigating whether the President of the United States or any other officer of the Government has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory: (and 2nd,) "Also, to inquire into and investigate whether any officer or officers of the Jovernment have, by combination or otherwise, prevented or defeated, or attempted to prevent or defeat the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute book, and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof."

I confine myself exclusively to these two branches of the resolution; because the portions of it which follow relate to alleged abuses in post offices, navy-yards public buildings, and other public works of the United States. In such cases inquiries are highly proper in themselves, and belong equally to the Senate and House, as incident to their legislative duties, and being necessary to enable them to discover and provide the appropriate legislative remedies for any abuses which may be ascertained. Although the terms of the latter portion of the resolution are extremely vague and general, yet my sole purpose in adverting to them at present is to mark the broad line of distinction between the accusatory and the remedial Constitution and the principles of eternal

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approving or vetoing any bill.

The trial (.n. impeachment of the the House of Representatines, would be an imposing spectacle for the world. In the result, not only his removal from the Presidential office would be involved, but, what is of infinitely greater importance to himself, his character, both in the eyes of the present and future generations, might possibly be tarnished. The disgrace cast upon him, would, in some degree, be reflected upon the character of the Ameriprecautions adopted by the Constitution to secure a fair trial. On such a trial it declares that "the Chief Justice shall preside." This was doubtless because the

from what quarter it may, to abridge the constitutional rights of the Executive, and render him subservient to any human

The people have not confined the Pres-

ident to the exercise of Executive duties

representing the people of the United

States, unless it shall pass after his veto

by a majority of two thirds of both houses.

In his legislative capacity, he might, in

common with the Senate and the House

institute an inquiry to ascertain any facts

which ought to in fluence his judgment in

This participation in the performance of

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power except themselves.

framers of the Constitution believed it to be possible that the Vice President might be biased by the fact that, "in case of the removal of the President from office," "the same shall devolve on the Vice President."

The preliminary proceedings in the House, in the case of charges which may involve impeachment, have been well and wisely settled by long practice upon principles of equal justice both to the accused and to the people. The precedent established in the case of Judge Peck, of Missouri, in 1831, after a careful review of all former precedents, will, I venture to predict, stand the test of time. In that case Luke Edward Lawless, the accuser presented a petition to the House, in which he set forth minutely and specifically his causes of complaint. He prayed "that the conduct and proceedings in this behalf of said Judge Peck may be inquired into by your honorable body, and such decision made thereon as to your wisdom and justice shall seem proper." This petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Such has ever been deemed the appropriate committee to make similar investigations. It is a standing committee supposed to be appointed without reference to any special case, and at all times is presumed to be composed of the most eminent lawyers in the House from different portions of the Union, whose acquaintance with judicial proceedings and whose habits of investigation qualify them peculiarly for the task. No tribunal, from their position and character, could, in the nature of things, be more impartial. In the case of Judge Peck the witnesses were selected by the committee itself, with a view to ascertain the truth of the charge. They were cross-examined by him, and everything was conducted in such a manner as to afford him no reasonable cause of com-

plaint. In view of this precedent, and, what is of far greater importance, in view of the

complaint is, that ights and immunities of proceeding in England.

e been violated in the - The House of Representatives, the high impreaching power of the country, without consenting to hear a word of explana-President before the Senate, on charges | tion, have endorsed this accusation against preferred and prosecuted against him by the President, and made it their own act. They even refused to permit a member to inquire of the President's accuser what were the specific charges againt him.-Thus in this preliminary accusation of "nigh crimes and misdemeanors" against a co-ordinate branch of the Government under the impeaching power, the House refused to hear a single suggestion even in | spirations of filial affection for their counregard to the correct mode of proceeding; | try and her glorious institutions. I would

In the institution of prosecution for any

offence against the most humble citizenand I claim for myself no greater rights than he enjoys-the Constitution of the United States and of the several States require that he shall be informed in the very beginning, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, in order to enable him to prepare for his defence. There are other principles which I might enumerate not less sacred, presenting an impenetrable shield to protect every citizen falsely charged with a criminal offence. These have been violated in the prosecution instituted by the House of Representatives against the Executive branch of the Government. Shall the President alone be deprived of the protection of these great principles which prevail in every land where a ray of liberty penetrates the gloom of despotism? Shall the Executive alone be deprived of rights which all his fellow citizens enjoy? The whole proceeding against hum justifies the fears of those wise and great men who, before the Constitution was adopted by the States, apprehended that the tendency of the government was to the aggrandizement of the Legislative at the expense of the Executive and Judicial Departments.

I again Geclare, emphatically, that I make this protest for no reason personal to myself; and I do it with perfect respect for the House of Representatives, in which I had the honor of serving as a member for five successive terms. I have lived long in this goodly land, and have enjoyed all the offices and honors which my country could bestow. Amid all the political storms through which I have passassail my personal or official integrity; of my country. I feel proudly conscious that there is no public act of my life which will not bear the strictest scrutiny. I defy all investigation. Nothing but the basest perjury can sully my good name. I

country, and cherishes the institutions bequeathed to as by our Revolutionary

"There cannot be any true American who will not feel some degree of pride that Washington's tomb and residence are rescued from destruction and decay-that all can visit them without objection from any quarter, and that they will remain hereafter for all time as one spot in this country where patriotism shall love to linger, and where all may turn to gather inbut, without a moment's delay, passed the accusatory recolutions index the process of a na-of the previous question. tion. It enfeebles patriousm rather than

developes it; but a proper respect for one's ancestors is not man-worship, and, above all, it is not personal adulation which prompts it, as long as the great principles of which they were the representatives, are kept in view.

We can only appreciate Washington as we contemplate the causes which impelled his action, and as 1 was recurring in thought to the past as I trod the soil of that grand old State, Virginie, I could not help remembering what a mighty part she has played in our history as a nation. Henry, by his electric eloquence, first aroused the slumbering patriotism of the people-Jefferson embodied these thoughts in his immortal Declaration-Washington, by his matchless skill, prudence and sagacity, fought out the grand result while Madison combined the discordant elements in Constitutional formulæ. Was there ever a single State in ancient or modern times, that ever achieved so much for the cause of liberty and humanity as Virginia? I have always been pronder of the fact that I was an American citizen than of any other thing in this world, but I never before felt so proud of it as I did when I trod the soil of Mount Vernon, and remembered these things. There was but one regret mingled with it-and that was, that I was not also a Virginian.

CHARLES F. FISHER, Esq.-The last Greensborough Patriot, smarting under old sores, spits forth, another column of venom at Mr. Fisher. That paper charges that the N. C. Road is "rented out" to Mr. Fisher, and that under this contract, ed, the present is the first attempt which | Mr. Fisher is taansporting iron for the has ever been made, to my knowledge, to Western Extension to the neglect of freight, &c. Now, no one will believe and this as the time is approaching when this charge. The Editor of the Patriot I shall voluntarily retire from the service | himself does not believe it. It is but a continuation of the unjust warfare waged on Mr. Fisher, simply because he is a Democrat, and because the Road prospers in his hands.

Mr. Fisher can well afford to disregard

Patriot's caudidate in 1856, and Mr. Pool, the Patriot's candidate in 1860, is about this : Gen. Dockery promised and did not perform; Mr. Pool has never even promised, as far as Western interests are concerned. All Mr. Pool's votes in the Legislature, as far as we have been able to examine them, prove that he acted in that body as if there were no Western interests. He voted against the tunnel, which

the Democratic party, with the aid of Gov. Ellis, are now engaged in boring ; he also voted against the Fayetteville Coalfields Road; and then dodged the vote on the revenue bill to raise money to pay for imwhich the State would have been driven | find their factious proceedings sharply re2 to repudiation! He did this, too, without hesitation and most ungratefully. Yes. most ungratefully; for in 1856-'7, though he voted to defeat the Western Extension, ported in his resistance to the illegal arroyet Thomas and Coleman, of the West, afterwards voted for the appropriation for the Albermarie and Chesapeake Canal, a measure to benefit his own constituents; and though in 1858-'9 he opposed every effort to obtain an appropriation for the Fayetteville Coalfields Road, yet Maj. Gilmore, the Senator from Cumberland and Harnett, voted as Messrs. Thomas and Coleman had done at the previous session. for the Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal He also voted in 1856-'7 against the bill to establish the new County of Alleghany and not content with voting, so indifferent was he to the Western interests, that he moved on one occasion to postpone the bill indeficitely. And this is the champion of Western interests! Gov. Ellis has "proved recreant" to the West ; but John Pool, who has never treated the Western people with common justice, much less generosity, is all at once their friend and champion !

A WOMAN JOINING THE SONS OF MALTA.

The disappearance of a man named Curtis Irom Zanesville Ohio, supposed to have been spirited away and disposed of by the Sons of Malta, for exposing their secrets, is explained. His wife publishes a statement in which she says that her husband left town because he was angry and mortified at her having imposed herself upon the sons of Malta, dressed in man's clothes and been partially initiated. Mrs. Curtis gives an amusing account of her experience among the Sons. She and a neighbor, Mrs. Smith, having a womanly husbands would not tell them, bribed one of the Sons to introduce them as men, for do not fear even this; because I cherish these attacks. His labors, his anxieties, initiation. They put on their husbands' an humble confidence that the gracious his sacrifices of time and health for the clothes and went to the lodge-room. They Seward were the great statesman that his clauses of this resolution. The House of Representatives possesses no power under of the United States been treated by the Representatives possesses no power under of the United States been treated by the Representatives possesses no power under of the United States been treated by the Representatives possesses no power under of the United States been treated by the Representatives possesses no power under of the United States been treated by the Representatives possesses no power under of the United States been treated by the Representatives possesses no power under of the United States been treated by the Representatives possesses no power under of the United States been treated by the Representatives possesses no power under of the United States been treated by the Representatives possesses no power under of the United States been treated by the Representatives possesses no power under of the United States been treated by the Representatives possesses no power under of the United States been treated by the Representatives possesses no power under of the United States been treated by the Representatives possesses no power under of the United States been treated by the Representatives possesses no power under of the United States been treated by the Representatives possesses no power under of the United States been treated by the Representatives possesses no power under of the United States been treated by the Representatives possesses no power under of the United States been treated by the Representatives possesses no power under of the United States been treated by the Representatives possesses no power under of the United States been treated by the Representatives possesses no power under of the United States been treated by the Representatives possesses no power under of the United States been treated by the Representatives possesses no power under of the United States been treated by the Representatives possesses no power under of the United States been treated by the Representatives possesses no power un in a blanket. She describes the conclusion of her adventure as follows : services of men better qualified, or who swim, sir?' I said Yes!" "Can you would perform their duties more judi- swim in fourteen feet water?" I said the deeper the better !" "Well, take off purpose, for reasons you will see your-self. However, I thought a moment and then said, "No sir; never heed the coat-I may now however, exclaim, in the lan- full operation, while the fifth (the Western I can swim as well with as without it !"guage of complaint employed by my first | Extension) is already in use for some fifty "Very, well," said the conductor. "your peril wil be upop your own head. Now, Stewart's insanity is unfounded,

The supreme Court of the United States and the Sewardites.

The comprehensive philosophical statesman easily sees that the Supreme Court is an institution of the greatest value and importance; and none the less so from the fact that the judges, being men, may sometimes make mistakes. Never is it more important to sustain an important department of the Government than when by the firm discharge of duty it has become unpopular for the time. A judiciary is of comparatively little value if it cannot breast and stem the current of popular curiosity to explore the secrets which their prejudice; and never should the wise and strong men of the land rally to the support of the judiciary so stoutly as when it has made itself unpopular by the faithful performance of constitutional duty. If Mr. the coarse attacks of his subalterns, instead of lending himself, in his subtle and insidiods way, to their aid. There is no "When the conductor said, 'Can you better proof of people's capacity for selfgovernment than their readiness to sub mit to a temporary inconvenience or disappointment for the sake of a vital principle. Despotism, says Montesquieu, cuts down the tree in order to gather the fruit; radicalism sets fire to the house in order to cure a smoky chimney .- Boston Courier.

the Constitution over the first or accusatory portion of the resolution, except as an vode, a representative from Pennsylvania impeaching body; whilst over the last, in ty as a legislative body is fully and cheer. times, and especially that in the case of fully admitted.

It is solely in reference to the first or impeaching power that I propose to make a few observations. Except in this judges. single case, the Constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power, no jurisdiction, no supremacy whatever over the president. In all oth-

House of Representatives? Mr. John Cois the accuser of the President. Instead

House have made my accuser one of my

To make the accuser the Judge is a vitice, and is condemned by the practice of all civilized nations. Every free man er respects he is quite as independent of must revolt at such a spectacle. I am to them as they are of him. As a co-ordi- appear before Mr. Covode, either personnate branch of the Government, he is their ally or by a substitute, to cross-examine and greatest predecessor, that I have been or sixty miles.-Raleigh Standard.

and malice will not desert me now, when We have paid some attention to the I have become "old and grey-headed." I management of the Railroads in this State, can declare before God and my country and we can conscientiously say that an efcommon with the Senate, their authori- of following the wise precedents of former that no human being (with an exception fort would be made in vain to obtain the scarcely worthy of notice) has at any pe-Judge Peck, and referring the accusation | riod of my life dared to approach with a to the Committee on the Judiciary, the corrupt or dishonorable proposition; and ciously and satisfactorily than Messrs. until recent developments, it had never entered into my imagination that any per-son, even in the storm of exasperated po-the Presidents of new lines are doing and me, because I had put on a loose sack on olation of the principles of universal jus- litical excitement, would charge me, in will do as well as these gentlemen .-the most remote degree, with having made | We refer to the latter only because four such a proposition to any human being .- of the Roads have been for some time in

NEW YORK, March 26 .- The report of