

THE SENTINEL. WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

CONSERVATIVE TICKET FOR THE CONVENTION IN WAKE.

HON. DANIEL G. FOWLE. REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, PRIESTLY H. MANGUM, JESSE A. NORRIS.

The toregoing is the submirable tick-t presented to the people of Wake, for their suffrages, by the Conservative County Convention, which assembled in this city, on vesterday. None better could possibly have been selected. It carries with it the weight of intelligence, int-grity, and a consistent devotion to Constitutional liberty. It rep resents, as nearly as could have been effected, every section of the county, and conbines, with excellence in itself, all the elements of popularity. Nearly the unanimous choice of the convention on the first talloting, it was subsequently made as by acctamation. Such being the case, we hope that none of the gentlemen chosen will feel themselves at liberty to permit personal considerations to disappoint the unanimous wishes of the Conservative people of Wake, expressed "through their representatives. -Judge Fowle's previous letter of decleasion was known to all, but the conviction was universal that his services in the present exigency could not be dispensed with.

It may be proper to state, in this conner tion, that none of the gentlemen sciected either desired or sought the nomination The Convention was one of the largest

ever held in the County. Sixteen districts out of twenty one were taily represented, by gentlemen of all shades of former political opinion. The proceedings throughout were harmonious, and the spirit of the occasion everything that it should have been among men contending for a common patilofic atject, with a common determined purpose H. O. Parker, Esq., presided, with Borry Bagwell, Jepths Horton and Renten Film ing, Esqrs., as Vice Prostients, and Win, Simpson and John G. Bagwell, as Secreta-

time. Exceedingly stirring, appropriate and off crive speeches were under hit. Mr. Russ, Mr. Bledwie, Co., Pertolat and Mi-Badger, which ' brought down the house ' repeatedly. Botter speeches for the error non could not have been male.

If the Conservative men, throughout the County, during the short time intervising before the electron, will go to work enmest ty and vigorously, we consider this ticket It has belows upon the confidence of the people of Wake, which will be in stiniog contrast with any that can be hatched up by the pie-bald elements of Radicalism in Up, they, and it thum, the County

CARD FROM THE SHERIFF OF here of the power in suppress manufactures and colonies or states heatle to the United of Representatives. They may also deny W IFF An cultorial in the last Standard, tefl cting upon the Sherift of this County, has

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1867.

THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY. (UN A MARYLANDER.)

1 - No reflecting citizen can be insensible to the dangerous condition of the country. It affects inpuriously every interest, private It pulsies industry in all its and public branches, and shakes the financial credit of the Government; and whilst it lessens the means of meeting its demands, it renders more oppressive the burthen of taxation .-It paralyzes commerce, without whose healded condition the nation cannot prosper. Our fathers thought, and experience inscreatly proved it to be true, that withdut a real Union of all the States, and they and their people processing equal rights, the nation could not prosper. With that view they adopted the Constitution of the General Governmens. They clothed it with all the powers necessary to its preservation, and designed it to be perpetual. In the language of its preamble their object was to 's cure the blessings of liberty to themscires and their pesterity." One of the car dual principles of the Government thus formed is the equality of the States. Its v ry existence depends upon the continuequal in the Senate as to representation out regard to population, and in the House of Representatives, according to pop-They and their people are alike secured in the ten fits of the judicial despartment, and in every State and personal merantic forgoard against the possifally, of any interference with this principle of equality through the assumption or powers not granted, which might be wieldd to is monification, or destruction, they solvery waity ad piel on an induced of the tone interior, which declares fout "the nor pielabited to the States are reserved to her production to the source of the prople "--the States respectively, or to the prople "--Ten of the That could be row at an end. Ten of the States and their people are not only not ads mined to equal rights with the jest, but, as far as the degratative department is cone mod are denied them, and subjected to more naturary rule. The consequence is that the whole potential weath of those States is, and will be as long as the present state of things continues, lost to the nation, Its great stappes of sugar, tice and cotton, which, in the past, so in sterially control used to the general welfare, are not, and cannot be produced. This increase the sear of the dustry in additional the other States, as neith as, if not more than, in the South They enrached commence-supplied the needs of the manufacturing industry of the East, turnished the best marks to the sta products.

builts employed, and increased the revenue of the country by increasing its hap ats As long as the political disorganization remany, he may destructive with the other interests of a Weathas brought the country to this pre-frequent? The above resolutions |I| is the courts which the lags islative department has parsued. Without naming to impute unpatrastic motives to i must and a ways undignified, but assuming that a has acted from an honest error, it and the author believes, he doubted that that course has been the cause of the pr - et reache The war terminated more it to two years and a half size, with complete military success. It grew out of the insurrectionally attempts of the people of to suppress such attempts Congress by the Constitution is vested with the power to supprise insurrections by mil-

the butchering of prisoners. If our Gove ernment had executed those captured by its forces, the Confederate authorities would have retaliated. Such a result would have answered no good purpose towards suppressing the rebellion, an i would, not only have lacerated the facings of our own people, but shocked the public sentiment of the world, Congress, therefore, and the President, wisely and with the last motives, recognized be ligerent rights in the insurrectionary Government. And such concession at the same time gave to Co-greatine authority to exclude neutral nations from a linteropurwith the South. As far as such mations wire concerned Congress properly claimed the rights of war, and upon that claim declared the blockade of the Southern parts, and provided for the capture of cessels and their cargoes attempting to violate i Such coptures were made and a judged to be lawful ay our prize court - This greate and of the Government in bringing the insurrection to a close. In the first of these, called the prize cases, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States the opinion contains one or two passages which have been relied upon as justifying Congress in considering the States in question as co-querel provinces. This ground has been i am with confidence in both Hensel. The rest of the opinion, the author the des. -he wa very plainly that the could did not design to announce any such doutfine. No case has since been before the tributal calling for any correction of the in supprehension. In one, however, before M: Justice Nelson, ta number of that Courts occurring since the termination of the recellion, involving powers not delegated to the Laited States the personal rights of a citizen of South Carolina, he miled that "the constitutional laws of the Union were thereby enjoyed and obeyed, and were as authoritative and binding over the people of the State as in other portion of the country." This view is plainly inconsistent with the pretence that the South is now a conquered territory. The Judge places Sorth Carolina upon the same tooting, as far as her rights and the rights of her people are concerned, as New York or any other of what were the loyal States. Since that rolling one has been made by Chief Lostice Chase, in June, 1867, in which that Judge sters to the opinion in the prize case, and evidently treats the protence that the Court intended to decide that the South rules are were unnow equal States in the Union. to the unit warrantable. The case was this A citizen of North Carolina was independent on a promis-

give employment and remunerative wages sory note to a citizen of one of the States. insurrection, by force of a law passed by the Government de fasta of North Carolina confiscating such deles, the aightor base conpelled to pay it to the agent of that State and he relied upon that payment as his defense. In his opinion the United Justice says, "Formaintain these propositions, the counsel for the detendant wiy upon the dit, or usdatiging in viruperation, generally i chaons of the Supreme court of the United States to the effect that the late rebellion was a civil war, in the prosocution of which belligerent rights were exercised by the National Government and accorded to the armed forces of the Rebei Confederacy, an i upon the decision of the State Courts, during and after the close of the American war for independence, which affirmed the valid ity of confiscations, and sequestrations dicreed against the property of non-resident at the matrix and use the army and navy. Colonies or United States - But these de- them the benefit of the judicial departments

suppression, belligerent rights were conceded occurred since the termination of the war to the insurrectionists. Humanity demand-ed that this should be done, in order to save States now. The ordinances and other sets States now. The ordinances and other acts of North Carolina, in the words of the Chief Justice, merely "suspendent" "the practical relations" of that State to the uion. Those ordinances and acts being now themselves annulled by the result of the war and the acts of her citizens, suspension caused by them necessarily terminates, and the prior relations of the State are restored. and she and her citizens entitled to all the rights, and bound by all the duties, as at first. But the doctrine itself which Congress seems to have adopted toward the Southern States, that by the result of the war they are not States, but Territories subcannot be supported upon any constitutional or other theory. The idea of conquest, by a government, of its own territory, is ridie ului- The idea that any department of the tiovernment of the Union has any other 10 arrs than those conferred by the Constitut on isoqually ridiculous. That Government had no existence before the Constituthen was adopted ; it came into being solely un ter and by virtue of that instrument; ail its powers are granted by it. This being ease, how can it be, that under any cir 110 cumstates s, as long as the Constitution remains usedianged by the authority creating D. the Government can exercise powers not d denated ? This can only be done by its tasking a compact of the Constitution it self, which, if possible, is more abourd than inquired of its own territory. If that could be done, it would become but a Goy croment de ficto without any other restraint than its own will, which would be tyranus, for whether unimited power is in many men, or in one man, is immaterial, -Typony is unlimited power, and its characfor is not changed by the number of persons. who may exercise it. And yet the chaim which Congress makes to legislate for the Southern States is without any limitation They have subjected them to the unlitary power, which they assume is, for such a surpress, within their unrestricted control. They not only disregard the Constitution as the charter of their powers, but the consti-tations of the Southern States. They are not only not acting under any authority derited from the people of the United States, but in direct contravention of the known will of the people of the South. It is true that some of the members of the dominant portation and out of Congress, justify leg-islation upon constitutional grounds, but Mr. S'evens, of Pennsylvania, who has in the public, ind ment become the master of quarty in the House of Representatives, is guill as of such a folly. In a letter of his, recently published, with the frankness and is blices which belong to him, he rejerts the absurbity and places the authority ground outside of tonger -s tiplat with the Constitution, and admits that it has no war ant whatever, order any of its delega

ted powers. It to is right, then it follows that as for as regards the South there is no other restriction upon the legislation of Congress than its own discretion. It may sequently treat all the Southern States as having no existence whatever, as States, and govern them, through all time, as territories or constitute the whole in one or as many States as they may think proper, and with such powers and rights s they may choose to confer. They may, of course, if they make States at all of them, deny them equity of representation in the Senate, or any representation there, and British subjects and the minabitants of deny them also representation in the House

the delegated powers does Congress posses, the authority which it has exercised or claims / That of war has already been con-

ble, the noise manifest, from the last that, from the organization of the Goverson at to 1 fore or color. He monitories therefore inter, even they

own. State Government is the replicant, for she has never author zoll and such as limited right. But we are not lott the relation of such a sloctrice to general reasoning. The meaning of the characteristic stated to Mr. Mactison in the 11th counter of the Federalist for aveilable of the representation of the second statement of th a pre-existing Government of the first which is to be guarance by No-Listona tion was given by him or for any one it these days, or since third her contant of the Summer era, that the visit - was doubleed to give to Congress the poort to incr fore with suffrage in the Station of that the States then about to create the I more, had not Governments of Republic and term. It was indeed to these very Governments to it the clause was to apply -1 was to secure to the people of such scales a continuing right to their enjoyment. If it had to cu suggested by and member of the Contention, that the Governments on Massesetts and Virginia were not Republican to cause there was in each but a restricted. suffrage, it would have been pronounced a libel by Adams and Mellson, and rejected as insulting to the paracet, by whom all the then State Governments had been estim lished Indeed, at that true the stanger to republican liberty was thought to be in an excess of the Denostratic principle, and that this danger would be the more on less imminent as suffrage a rather more or herestricted. It is blueyed that in all the States, besides age, residence and sex, a property qualification was required, and that, in all, a property quanteration, and tea considerable amount, was required of the persons to be elected to their Legislatures. and executives. Certainly, no one then even imagined that tais made them autorepublican. The fact is that the republican form mentioned in the clause, was used to distinguish it from the monarchies, or aristocratic form. What Congress 1- to guarantee is not a repuidean Government according to its pleas as to what such a that in the judgment of the Convention and of the people in '80, the then Govern-ments of the States were Governments of that form. There may be republies more or less democratic. The purpose of the clause was simply to provide that me moste of constructing the State Governments should be republican, and not to prescribe the extent to which the democratic principle must be carried. Any other interpretation would empower Corgress to constitute Govern ents for the States without the sanction of their people--a power never before claimed, and totally inconvistent with every in practice as it is unwarranted by the Constitution. That it is so unwarranted is too clear for cavil. The only clause of the Connumerous branch of the State Legislature " to be left to regulate the tranchise for them. selves without the interference of Congression spins is was used and the very caure It was a matter in which they were child, of the querzation - in its number - wold it concerned. Then houses of delegates were that $i \in p$, the character in one brack to legislate for these peculiar domestic in $z = t_0 + x_0 + z_0 = t$ the last few years have terests, and, upon very principle, the peterests, and, upon every principle, one provides the sale power set C ingress, and especially the model of prescribing the model and the provides C is the four chained almost every exception of prescribing the model and the provides C is the four chained almost every exception and the provides th with that power to to mainly on such project osition was made at that period or has seen regard to bin, the army and navy, to deny mode anywhers and winds these latter control right to remay, officers a right

this rule for our guidance, under which of , will be practically with Congress. Again, at a total stand, their fields uncultivated,

tions and engage directly in every business sort to arms to preserve the Union from the a tarate ism and hum mitarianism, believe from destruction the Constitution by our fathers? And yet, logically consid-tred, if Congress has the power under the Radicalism has never any settled, whole gentrance chance to regulate suffrage in the States, in or let to make their Governments Berothinan, it has the right to legislate to the evtent stated Indeed, if the power as outerched that the Constitution does not doubtless is true, that many of the

would be fitd to freedom. To guard against this danger they expressly reserved ADDRESS OF THE RADICAL CONto the States and to their people, by the 10th amendment, every power not delegated to the general Government. If such consolidation was then hazardous, because

leading to despotism, over a country and when a stress of them. they

the Summer meaning of the clause would and the promise held out to them in the left quite of Congress to interfere with the ginning of the insurrection, that on its fer Governments of the States upon any grounds mination they would be received as citizenchains t That of war has already been real sidered. The only other one is that the form the publican correct on the states which the super whether a republican better the state shall guarantee to every state a republican correct on the states where in this authority or duty it is said that that the states which the super in insurrection, but in all the other state is the description of intemperation to the states where in insurrection, but in all the other states of interpretation of intemperations to the government of the States which the government of the States where in the correct of the restrict of intemperations to the state state in the correct of interpretation is the state of the government of the States where the interpretation is the state of the government of the States where the the correct of interpretation is the state of the government of the State in the correct of interpretation is the state of the government of the State in the correct of interpretation is the state of the government of the State in the correct of interpretation is the state of the government of the State interpretation is the state of the government of the State interpretation is the state of the government of the State interpretation is the state of the correct in the state of the government of the State interpretation is the state of the correct in the state of the government of the State interpretation is the state of the correct in the state of the government of the State interpretation is the state of the government of the state of the state of the state of the state of the government of the state of the state of the state of the government of the state of the st cannot exist without universit sufficiency and stars as to contractions were inconsistent elective franchise and the right to hold therefore assers the power to a abze such with R publican Gaverancent. It has, inst office, not only used tideral, but in all State suffrage. Against this pretence his fact is do do a work, wen stated in the Senate by elections, and, finally, continuing and per conclusive flat no such extension of franchise a manuar of dolary, that Congress has a severing off arts to deprive the President of existent in the States by whose parameters the tight to provide for a system of education. every power conferred by the Constitution present Government was formed. To super on article cause in question, because, in his upon that department, for the double pur present Government was formed. To superior cause in question, occanse, in os-pose that this clause of guarantee was do-signed to give such a power in former or a construction. Government cannot to suppose that the cause construction of the construction of the suppose of checking the unconstructional legis-to suppose that the cause construction of the construction of the lower and turbon, sent to the Construction of the construction of the table and the construction of the lower and threats made by some of the lower and the construction of the lower and threats made by some of the lower and the turion, sent to the Constant. The interview of the interview of the anneal exists where the reast made by some of it's readers, under eral states, intended to softmat that it er the prople are not victuous, and upon that the power of important, and ground to agrees with be bound to take care the absorbity of this inference is, if possion that the Software in the state state of the known athens, but to suppend him from the absorbity of this inference is, if possion that the Software interview of the state state of the state state is a state of the state state in the state state is a state of the state state in the state state is a state of the state state is a state state of the state state is a state of the state state is a state state state state state is a state s that for a probability of religion, the in his stead is measure which nothing but the last few years, no such doctrine way incident not moral ty and the prombution, his patriotic forwarance can prevent from the last lew years, no such dortrie was a biological for most ity and the promotion has patriotic forestarance can prevent from terminating in a other civil was. It is to be used which they may think tends to such a coher civil was. It is to be used to the States without regard to property, race i ture or only of intoxicating drinks. They so dangerous a party. Let it not, however may de rele t'at monopoles are also hostile be believed that this indicates the merto b = d m and i is ensistent with Republic r and a structure d. Upon this pretence they wards of a pepular i orrading but the march of the intelligence of the land Charters of every description, and say to to sur political rescue." That match is evthe States that they must of themselves, identify onward, not to be checked or an rested until such rescue is achieved. The moral taught by the recent elections is, that the reasons which caused the people to resource in the provided to chartered com-puties. Can any mind, however unbinged them to resort to the ballot-box to preserve which Paulin power as this was contemplated created it, and under which alone it can

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to suffrage is in Congress, it is difficult to no ultimate ends-but is destructive only place any hant upon their authority. It is out of hatrod and selfishness." It may, and who define the terms and consequently that Con- advocate the radical measures of the day stress has a tight to decide for itself what are governed by a conviction of duty ; but that form is, and if any one of such Govern- it is nevertheless true that the spirit which ments varies from it, they must interfere. guides them, without their being aware of the terroning with more effectually lead to a it, is that stated by Emmerson-hatred tocons-didation of all the , overs in Congress, wards the South - selfishness in themselves which, heretofore, by the framers of the That a party so animated is unfit to govern the country must be clear to every reflect Constitution and their descentants without in the source, have been conceded to be in the States exclusively. So far were the authors of the Constitution, from favoring so h a consolidation, that they thought it A MARYLANDER.

> GRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COM-MITTEE.

We publish elsewhere to-day the Address of the Radical Congressional Executive period ation estimated as these were in 1789, Committee to the people of the States that have now in normalized as the state of the sta our doute extend from ocean to ocean and ate document, substituting broad association the number of States has more than doubled, for argument, violent in its abuse, appealing and our population instead of being three to pracion in place of reason, and seeking to millions, is nearly, it not quite, forty, and revive and intensify sectional strile. It before the onlist is contury will probably abounds in all the backneyed blackguard-Government is, but more y that the found the framelighty to one hundred millions. To ism that has been heaped upon the Presi shall be republican. This language shows in the attributy to yast and a people so nu-dent of the United States by radical politi at how- clans for the past ye

e icited the following reply from that officer. We has e only time and space to call attention to it :

MESSES. EDITORS : An editorial in the 8 undard of the 31st, of October, concerning the conduct at certain persons in the Southern part of this county, and my acin obectience to instructions trom Col J. V. Bomtord, contains several inaccuracies which need correction.

The Editor says , that "there is no proof that deadly weapons, of nov kind, were carried by than," On the contrary, there is the most satisfactory evidence in my possession, that they did carry deadly weap-

ide also says that my report "was a very vague and uosatisfactory affair," when the trath is, that it was most setisfactory to the military authorities that the parties concorned had determined to march to Harnett Co inty, and, in defiance of the orders of the Commandant of the Post of Fayetteville as gives to them by the Sheriff of Harnett mty, to drill &c., and, for that purpose, if it was necessary, "to wade through blood knee deep," &c., and that they sent word to the Sheriff of Harnett County "to meet them and that they were ready for him."

New, Messre, Editors, I have no opinion to express, concerning the Leagues, and no usue to make with the Editor of the Standard, or any one clae, concerning them, but, this I have to say, that not only the Leagues but all others in Wake county will be tes quired to obey the laws of the State and military orders, while I hold my present position. I told the officers of the League that I came not to interfate with their law ful meetings, but I came to prevent any e uffict between them and those acting undet in orders of the Commandant of the Post of Fayetteville.

The officers of the Lengue, siter a conversation, with me, states, that they were perfectly satisfied, and that they would not have attempted to have gone to Harnett county, if they had known it to be in conflict with proper military authority, but that they had been advised to the contrary tisat they They all seted in a quiet, peaceable, and

proper manner, and showed a proper resect for my official character and the or ders under which I was acting. E. H. RAY,

Sheriff of Wake.

THE NEW YORK Herald, alluding to the fact that two white citizens of Richmond were ordered, by a negro rigilance Committee, to leave the State within forty-eight hours, suggests that they be invited to New York, and that a grand public reception be tendered to them. It say ... "They will excite more enthusiasm than the martyred Stanton, and, as the pioneer victims of ne gro rule, deserve a demonstration.".

THE BEGINSING - X telegram in the New York Herald says that John L. Marye, Jr, Esq , of Fredericksburg, will not be atowed (by the Hunnicuttites, we suppose, or is it General Schofield ?) to take his scat in the Convention because he was mayor of Fredericksburg before the war .- Richmond

and long 1 efore the report insurrection, laws were passed under this authority. The design of this power was to maintain the in tegrity of the Union an 1 not under any circumstances to impair it. It was preserva tion and not destruction which was aimed

at. To construe a power to preserve into a power to destroy is a glaring absurdity.----And yet what has been, and is being done by Congress, exhibits this absurdity. They di I call out the militia and used the army and maxy for the suppression of the insurrection, that suppression has been attained marneller other resistance in the Constitution and laws of the United States exists are where, and yet, the Union, which the insuraction for a time suspended, conmuch suspended. Was such a result as

this contemplated by the authors of the Constitution? Was it contemplated in the Constitution? Was it contemplated in the early days of the insurrection : That it was not contemplated by the former is clear from what has been already stated ; that it was not contemplated in the latter, is equal them velear. For in July '61, Congress pa y an almost manymous vote, a resolution lisarowing any purpose of computst or subjugation, and on the contrary declaring that the sone object was "to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitu-tion, and to preserve the Union with all the lignity, equativy and rights of the several States main parted." Has the Union been preserved / Have the States which were in surrection been preserved (Are they, in the language of that resolution, now in the

possession, unimpaired, of their "dignity, equality and rights " We know they are nor. If the policy of restoring them to their enjoyment, in argumented by Mr. Lincoln with the almost monomous approval of his party, and which Mr. Johnson has endeavored to carry out, had not been interfered, with y Congress, the States would long since have been in their full enjoyment. This, it is believed, no candid, sensible man will uestion

II - The ground upon which Congress claims the power, which it has exerted of holding the Southern States as conquered and subjugated, and legislating in regard to them as such, is that the insurrection, before it was suppressed, assumed such propro-tons as nade if a war, and brought it with in the war power, vested in that body by the Constitution. That this is an error is obvious. The power to deulars war, and the power to provide for the suppression of insurrections, are, in their very nature, dis tinct powers. The one looks exclusively to hostilities with foreign nations, the other to disturbances at home, and they are so treated in the Constitution. Congress is correl with the muthority to dealare was raise and support armies and provide and maintoning mays". If these powers were intended for cases of incorrection, the conforming upon Congress any other work-orny for that end would be veloce utere surplus age. And yet, in the same section of the Constitution vesting these the power is expressly given to call out the militia to suppress insurrections. At the beginning the recent immercetton it was universally conceded that when it should be suppressed the Union would be, as it was before - com-posed of States of equal dignity and entitled to equal rights. The insurrection, became so formidable that upon however,

the Government the means to assist in its

propositions in support of which they are

"There is no doubt that the State of North Carolina, by the acts of the Couven tion of May, 1861, by the previous acts of the Governor of the State, by subsequent. acts of all the departments of the State Government, and by the acts of the people at the election held after May, 1861, set aside her State Government and Constitution, and computing under the National onstitution, with the Government of the United States, and established a Constitution and Government, connected with an other pretended Government set up in hostility to the United States, and entered upon a course of active worthin against the National Government; nor is there and doubt that, by these acts, the practical relations of North Carolina to the Union were suspendent, and very serious liabilities incurred by those who were engaged i

"But thuse acts did not effect, even for a moment, the separation of North Carolina from the Union, any more than the acts of an individual who commits grave offences against the State by resisting its officers and defying its authority, can separate him from

the State." In reterring to the legal effects of concest ing belligeront rights during the war to the Confederate Government, and to the decison of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice further said . In the prize cases the Su preme Court simply asserted the right of the United States to treat the insurgents as beiligerents, and to claim from foreign mations the performance of neural duties un-der the penalties known to international decision recognized, sl-o, the hw. fact of the exercise and concession of ball gerent rights, and affirmed, us a necessary nsequence, the proposition that during the war all the inhabitants of the country ontrolled by the rebellion, and ail the inhabitants of the country loval to the Union were enemies reciprocally each of the other BUT THERE IS NOTHING IN THAT OPINION WHICH GIVES COUNTENANCE TO THE DOC TRINE WHICH COUNSEL ENDRAVOR TO DEDUCE FROM IT THAT THE INSURGENT. STATES, BY THE ACT OF THE REDELLION. AND BY LEVYING WAR AGAINST THE NATION. BRUAME FOREION STATES, AND THEID IN COURT OF THE IS, IN STATES, AND THEID IN THE COURT OF THE STATES ATTENDED TO STATES, IN THIS VIEW IN SPECIAL OF THE STATES ATTENDED TO STATES, AND THE STATES ATTENDED TO STATES, AND THE of the opinion of the Supreme Court the Chief Justice no doubt has the concurrence. of all his associates on that bench. Since he became its presiding Judge the subject has been several times discussed by coun-sel; and although the Court has not deemed proper to decide it in any subsequent. ease, the point must necessarily bays considered by them in consultation and their views in that way have become known

to the Chief Justice. Indeed his borginge in the Carolina case shows that he must speak from positive knowledge as to what the Judges really meant. "There is noth ing," he says, "in that opinion which gives countenance to the doctring which counsel emigavor to deduce from it what the insurgent States, by the act of the rebellion, and by levying war against the nation, became fireigo States; and their inhabitants, alice enemies." Now, if they were States, as he holds them to have been during the war, and not toreign States, they must have been States of the Union, and as nothing has grounds of humanity, as well as to give to

cisions do not in our indement sustain the of the G vernment, and citizens of the other States the right to sue their people in the courts of the United States. They may keep them altogether out of the Union and he the Constitution, and make them a Confecteracy of themselves, under such a Constitution (if the term can be so profaned) as Congress may from time to time grant They may also refuse their people them. some or all of the guarantees of personal liberty sourced by the Constitution of the of States, may suspend at will the writ of hubers corpus, declare martial law in time of peace, grant titles of nobility, authorize such States to pass laws impairing the obligation of contracts, make any curreney a legal tender, regulate commerce without regard to restraints on that power the Constitution, and, in a word may rule them more absolutely than the Governmost of Span was wont to rule her colonies, and infinitely more so than England endeay. circl to rule this country before '76' an endesper which our fathers thought justifiable, and required resistance by force of arms to establish themselves as an independent nation a course which has long since re-crived the smeti-n of all other nations, including England hoself

Consequences, such as these, legitimately following the Congressional docume, should cause it to be sterily condemned by every rol constitutional liberty. But even if conver which it havelves was to tobarty to every idea of atch liberey, and could be vested anywhere with safety. Con-grees, particularly the House of Represente-Its very s not the loady to possess it non-colliministics the responsibility of adividual members, whilst transfers them subject to the inflation of popular pressions. or the schutz and aptic soft the form whole current of history process that some a healy receive a suff depisitory of instantial power. The outlants is, the Erbord street poster of maintained, the new sty of and its extrain presented powers and

the Constitution. Let us now see whether it has a program under any other and or known to toal notrament. In the deation of the Convention where trang and part in the delates, this the Government, and especially Congress, was he be one of strictly delegated powers. That this do' gatton was to be made by an enumeration. and that no power, not enumerated would belong to it, but, on the contrary was prohibited. This, as a tule of construction, was held to be the true one by cours, winor during the interval of the submission of the Constitution to the people of the States for turing the interval of the submission of the constitution to the people of the States for doption or rejection, and was also so held abectat directly by the latter or by roters.

day. Interlow the from this that the republication of Government, to which the chills in que to these was not con-sphere that operation of a my degree apon the State r suita a not suth armount, was sufficient or constraints would be of a paper of all operations of the state of

How can the proprior of a Soles as fact froming Oregon, Netada, Nebeckar possi-know in what nonner suffigurated to regulated to New York, Proc. is a magnitude or Handie to say ruchan table Sather. States? And yet, if the doctance prevail the votes of their R pass and me to the Senate, while as poor a table that of the Senators. It this stratistic hild to be the mean ing of their Constitution, it will require a argument to prove that the general t ment is, not Republication in dame to concerns of cuch size and finite invinged ment 1s, not

without dissent in all the Conventions in authorized to act by that holy, the result the States by which it was adopted, and the same. The direction of their own fater authorized to act by that holy, the result is has since, in every Court, State or Federal, nal business, a right which is expressly been decided to be the correct one. With reserved to the States by the Constitution, representation in Congress, their industry out damage .- Norfolk Virginian.

vor constituted, is wholly impracticable, Nothing but gross tolly can be heve other. "apostate in the Presidential chair," and wise. Such an attempt must fail, anarchy be the first consequence, and to avoid that worst of all conditions, refuge would be sought in mulitary power, which would be of the South, white and black," since the recent Northern reaction against the radi-cals, which intelligence, singularly enough pure desputy to,

In one particular some of the great men In one particular some of the great ment cars, which interingence, singularly enough, of some scale present to have been in error. Is confined to the Committee and unknown There is a scale scale in the national and to everybody else. Luder the specious cry State Conventions were that the danger of using the scale scale in the state of the South, it justifies the disfranchisement of the us opened open and and delegated, invol-ving the orghts of the people, and the auwhite race and the elevation of the South view heretofore entertained of the rights, in 1 thority of the other departments, was in ern negroes, who were rebels during the war this respect, of the people of the States. - , the Executive. They entertained no such to political supremacy. In short, it is an The doctrine also would be as intolerable apprendiction in regard to Congress. Our unfortunate document for the party in whose istory shows that such fears were and one intrrest it is written, and shows that it has no better weap-us than violence and slang de l' l'o Excentice la no instance los at- no better wenjois than violence tempe d'to weld any power del g deit ro⁴ with which he fight its battles.

stitution. That it is so unwarranted is too clear for cavil. The only clause of the Con-stitution which relates to the subject of suffrage is that, in the choice of representa-tives, the electors shall have "the qualifica-tives and scattered all over the first state of the s ment they can desire. Under or and I was not in its of are executive. But there were tears entertained by sem eloquence on the wrong side we should not It is evident from this that the States were that such the apparent would be at earphat be surprised if the radical ticket were defeat ed by thirty thousand in the State of New York. His threats of repudiation and inby the busicative department. This is surrection are all balderdash, and will frighten no sensible man. The "violent, 's representation - in its number - and it revolutionary and desperate men" who ha says are ready to "adventure another relaexalute conto confirm tiese apprelia on" to fight their way into the Union, will be quiet and peaceable enough, and the North will see to it that they are restored an of marky every one vested in him. to their proper position in the government I ary have undertaken to govern, without without the curse of negro supremacy. The only "violent, revolutionary and desperat-men" who are to be shumed and guarded adjustice right to remove officers or tight excitosed by every President, from the beagainst are those who would bring about ginning of the Government, including Mr. | war of rates, and who are now, by their p iev, inching the semi-savage negroes of the foundary and one without which the Post dout cannot perform the duty expressly South to take up arms a gainst the white and drive them out of the Southern State-This is the red dang r that threatens the mmanded of him, to take tears that the leasing faithful y executed," or fulfil the Li-offi to out a to "preserve, peace of the country, and the nation caedit, and against this, the people of New They have also establish. York will record their verdict next month.

Reference to a distribution of the classes of the resound of the district in which he may be a set of the district in w in his ceased to resoured neg of the district in which he may be fand perfect pence has duited. All that is measury now to off a part in the war, for which they so an xionaly which will be required to pro-the expen-

Congress as countes ; subjected 16 that he ease to the hyperis positivited as now

ted almost exclusively with all State author, but there was no dragging. A gale a ity by being given the elective frauchise, equal severity could not have occurred a They see them without any other harbor on the Atlantic coast with

ad, are not enjoyed. They withes a of a process to sufficile forms of the serve anatogeted and disunité i country ; in the S at b, their brethren are in a condition?

as columnitous as that of the people of Po-locd over was, they see them still treated of the sevents of Monday night gave ne structs of the environments is the presence of the environment of the a condition for the most part of total igno The heaviest blow we from S.S.E. at rance, practically made their master over dashed the water over vessels in the har

and they denied it