## THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPERTYON.

STATE CONSERVATIVE CONVEN

We are glad to see that the Conservatives are moving in the several counties of the State, and appointing delegates to the State Convention, to be held here on Wednesday. the 11th, of December next. We hope it will be done in every county.

Application will be made to every Rail road President to pass the Delegates to the Convention, to and fro, at half price or one fare. We presume that all the Roads will be ready to do this for delegates to any kind of Convention who have to pay their

OUR DUTY.

In some of the legends of the colonial days of the country, we read of men, who were driven out, for some crime and because their presence was deleterious to society, from the white settlements | Seeking refuge from the scorn of their fellows, and the means of sustaining life, among the aboriginal dwellers in the forests, they sometimes succeeded, by operior art, in ingratiating themselves with the simple natives, when, fille i with malignant passions and animated by t'e fast of revenge, they would incite the savages to plunder the substance or burn the houses of those who had sent them out with a mark upon them.

During the late war, it was not an un common thing for deserters to lead hostile I destroy the homes of those, among whom they were raised and had lixed.

Thus it is that the white people of North Carolina, while tolding their arms in tudit ference and listlessness, have been surprised and overcome. The hurdes which have in vaded and overthrown them have been led. as in the two instances cited, we men who have been taloud as unworthy of the public

It is useless to speculate upon the causes of our defeat. They may all be broughtunder one general head, that of criminal apathy. We must now deal with facts as they present themselves in their stern realt | gladly be shown I

The general composition of the Convention elect is such as to bring the blush of -hame to the check of every lover of the former fair and unsuffied name of North Carolina. With not an exception, the Conservatives elected are gentlemen of integrity, prudence and character. Among the Republicans chosen are men of moderation. fairness and worth, but, in by far the majority of cases, the extreme unduttra Radocals are either incompetent and ignorant, or men without any of these qualifications which make up standing in a community -Heretofete, when the soleum and responsible work of making or smending organic law, the Constitution under dertaken, it has been committed to the hands of the best men in our midst, the obesice of the persecution of which Mr men of nearly of experience, and of wisdom, Could the great worthes who sat in Completes instigated by the "League." vention at Halitax in 1770 or in this City in 1835, rise from their graves and box upon the spectacle shortly to be pro-ented in the Capitol, who can puture who would be their emotions? Ragland in the scatt of Stanly .- Tourgee in the chair of Jacon, and fifteen or twenty negroes, some if whom cannot write their own names, in places once adorned by Gaston, Speight, Toomer, Seaweil, Morehead, and others, slas for North Carolina !

We do not believe that such a body, contraffed by such men, can be capable of framing a Constitution which will be fit for a tree people to live under. It must, neces a rily, be bungling and inconsiderate, or oppressive, proscriptive and tyrannical. But we will not prejudge their work. We anrouge if tabe our purpose to rossider it as fairly and dispassionately as we can. But, as a measure of precaution, the white Conservative people of North Carolina must organize thoroughly, and at once, with a view to defeating it, it is should be what we have too good reason to apprehend. We may have but one more opportunity to resist the encroachments of that agrarian despot ism, which seeks to pull the white man down and elecate the black man over his head. And w should be lost to every in stinct of deep mathemal and self preserva tion, if that occasion, for any reason, should catch is an impropared and as lethargic as

first sten towards complete organizate n we beginn triends throughout the State to take proupt steps to make the suggested Conservative Convention a suc-

IMPEACIMENT Our dispatches from Washington, received on Sunday, at too late an hour for publication in vesterday's issue, stated that the Impea-brent Committee was in session until a late boar on Saturday night. Rumors were all modant as to results, but the Committee seems to have headed off news-hunters. The impression prevailed that the Committee would stand for for inprachment, to four against. We shall doubt less have the report in tu'll before we go to press. It so, it will be found in our telegraphic columns.

THE MEMBER of the Abdama Negro' THE MEMBERS of the Abduma Negro Convention have voted themselves eight LOUIS V. CAZIARC, dollars per day and big mileage. They would also vote themselves a farm apiece, if they thought Congress would sustain them in it. Perhaps the committee sent on to Washington to ask the Jacobin leaders how far the Convention would be permitted to go in disfranchising white citizens, is authorized to consult them on this point also.

PRINCIPLES AND MEN.

are seems not yet to be settled. Beginning Wadeshoro' Argus, writing from Libesville. whether it has found bottom is not yet they have swung to the other extreme, and his oath. new not only advocate civil and political only took a certain obligation when you equality to the blacks, but are ready to alequality to the blacks, but are ready to al-low them social equality. Such are the nat-these men." "Yes, sir," he replied, "I did ural oscillations of extreme men, every swear on the Bible to role for Mr Chilles. where Many of them were the most bitter and Mr. Tucker, and I must do it ! relacis in the South. Without principle or honor they were chamorous for secession and Radical rule in the country, they now come they did not, they would be fixed tea del down upon their knees and lick the dust lars. true the feet of those they formerly hated

The Radicals now fully endone the old demagogical degma, "principles, not men," which simply meant, party first, party tion and Delegates" were not ember-old second, party always. This is clearly evi- on it. denced in the late elections in this State, Decency, character and capacity seem not to have hed any influence in the selection of the Radical candidates, as a general rule. | quarters, showed the necessity. Why the In some few instances moderate, men, with some respectability, have been selected, but, ava general rule, this bas been disregarded, and many of the worst men in the State sent into the country. have been chosen. The whip of the so- the handbill was posted, but as there was raiders, by familiar paths, to pillage and railed Loyal Leaguers has been cracked, and no printing office at that place, the ticket every slave to the party has present forward to place men wholly unqualified in all respects into the solemn and high positions of

> delegates to the State Convention. The Conservatives brought forward many of the most worthy men in the State. In most cases they have been beaten by the the deficiency, by writing the words on craven conduct or the indifference of the them." whites. We are sure that no Conservative gentleman in the State regrets his deleat, County Court, was not permitted to regresince it is palpable that his election would necessarily have brought him in contact the Court during the war, although during with a class, of men, whose association at least, moder, such circumstances, would Canby's instructions, that being a Cock of

THE SHERIFF OF CASWELL ACQUIT

TEDprivate track privately a \$1. some weeks his Philadelphia speech, that one Wm. M. ever see him again, alive, as he experted to Johnson, a profligate "loyal" scamp, had have a fight with the rebels, and may be been crucily persecuted through the ma- killed. Poor, deinded beings! Door ( and chancry of our civil courts. At the instance Speriff of Caswell, an exemplacy gentlemeand excellent officer, was arrested and ar. are taught to call them, would have defen raigned before a Military Commission, on charges which are stated at length below. -The fact that the Sheriff has been acquitted the white registered voters are loyal mere, by a Military tribunal is the strongest re- and at beart in sympathy with the Repubinterest to Col. Suckles, and shows the maley-Griffith has been the victim, -a persecution

H DQ RS 2D. MILITARY DISTRICT, General Orders, No. 124

1 Before a Military Commission con vened at Charleston, S. C., pursuant to par-agraph II, Special Orders, No 198, current from these Headquarters, and of int. Beauet Major General R O Tyler Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Quartermaster and tried lesse t' Griffith, Sheriff of Caswell County

North Carolina. CHARGE "Misdemeaner in office.

State of North Carolina, while sheriff d said county, and having under the laws of said State the custody and control of the jail of said county, and of the prisoners therein incarcerated, did wantonly, unnecessarily, maliciously and coully confine one William M. Johnson, a citizen of the county 'of Rockingham, in the State of North Carolina atoms id. who was committed to shoriff as aforesaid, by order of the Superior Court of said county of Caswell, unde viction of burglary, at the tall term of said murt, in the year 1866, in an apartment other than that provided and designated y law, to wit : in an iron cage, nine feet Griffith, sheriff as aforesaid, chid wantonly, unnece-arily, maliciously and cruelly malificat and cause to be malificated the said William M. Johnson, in the following manner, towit by innoting and causing to be bound the said Johnson inside of the soid rage, with an iron chain of about the other six feet, and the said Jesse C Griffith, sheriff as aforesaid, did wantedly and nane-re-only full to provide any means of preperly warming the premises in which -aid John on was we confined, keeping said Johnson in Sai Penge without fire or suffi cient stothing or other means of warmin in the winter time; alleging, as a reason for such inhuman treatment as aforesaid, that and Johnson had deserted from the army of he socialled Confederate States, and bad comed and served in the army of the United tides. All this at Yamers tille, in the county of the well, in said State of North Carolina between the month of September,

1866 and about the 6th, day of May, 1867. Plea "Not Guilty." Finding "Not Guilty." And the commission do therefore acquit

II. The proceedings and finding in the

Ald-me Camp.

Ald-ire Camp,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General,
Opportat: O M. Mitchell, Aid de Camp. A Yankee has purchased an island in the Ohio river and stocked it with black cats

to raise the animals for the sake of the tur, New Orleans is ten miles long, following

be curves of the Mississippi.

"THE LEAGUES."- INCIDENTS OF THE What the principles of the Radical party LATE ELECTION .- A correspondent of the SHALL THE NEGROES ELECT THE

at a low store of levelling and agrarianism. Anson, gives the following incident of the it has reached now a far lower depth, but late farce, called, by courtesy, an "election." "Every negro brought his ticket with known Many of them have been the most him, and neither persuasion, researing not violent partizans in the land, opposed to argument could affect their intentions. I abolitionism, to the freedom of the blacks, approached Abram Cox, as old negro of and, since their freedom, to granting them to explain the matter to him. He agreed any civil rights; but, yielding to the prest to all I said, but said he had soon to rote for sure and auxious to be on the strong side. Chilleon and Tueber, and could not violate

The Asheville News says that many to groes at that place did not wish to you, but for war, but auticipating the certainty of had been threatened by the League that, it

joined the League, to support the vonstitu

ing of the polls, a Conservative to ket was presented, but refused by the managerupon the ground that the words "Conyo

Save the News: "This was the first totis mation we had of such a requirement, but the presentation of a boodbill, from Head known only to those who had had it in their possession for some day. The Redical tickets had been all printed properly, and could be procured only at Asheville, and awe had no communication between point and the other counties, by mad, from Friday evening until Tuesday months the Conservative ticker. Fortunably We printed our tickets on writing paper, and we hope our Conservative friends supplied

ter, in consequence of having been there of all that time he was a consistent Uncoman. This is in stired conflict wat the a Court during the war del not destranches

We inquired the teason why so many negroes carried cities to the polls, and was afterwards informed they had been told It will be remembered that the Radical | that the reliefs intended to attack them, and there would be a fight. One poor toll-x since, over the statement of Col. Sackles, in her he did not know whether she want kissed has wife, on leaving home, and tool age to the League is really worse that the former bondage of slavery. We know that of one Tourger, and perhaps others, the had any one molested any of them, the would have found that the "rebels," a the

is taken from the Wilmington, Post, axeelent Radical sheet.

That a "unsjority" of the work.

Stored voters" of North Carolina are to the store of the carolina are to the store of the carolina are to the store of the store any but an inconsiderable fraction of them Name sympathize with Radicalism, is a chamera which only exists to the timey of the Park -There are 103,000 white registered voters, in the last Presidential election was 221. General U.S. A. is President, was arraigned calism, the figures and facts do not show it.

---Specification - In this, that the said Jesse Davis announce their entire realiness to go thillfth, citizen of the county of Caswell. cers give no intimation of any postpones." ment. Gen, Lee, bus been summon I as a witness and will be present. All the consel, pro and con, are on the spot.

Richmond, on Sunday.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT. The Pail Term of this Tribunal commences in this city, today.-Judge Brooks presaff and Among propose we shall still have a majority in the prominent members of the Burfrom a product was the prominent members of the Burfrom a This success will expend why the Repubobserve Hons, W. A. Graham, Z. B. Vance, House and entire in mile ring to their negative reference on truction sate me. buttare, by six feet high; and the said Jesse Rolt, Strange, R. Y. M. V. Len, Nathl. Boyden, W.m. Eston, Jr., R. P. Dick, and Jos. Presidential election is they abandon at. It. H. Wilson, and A. J. Dargare, Esq. We they give up that, they are the same as beaten presume that there is a full Docket and much | street, even if they keep our the excluded liminess to be despatched

> SUPREME COURT. The Winter Term will ommence on the second Monday in January

First Wook Monday and Tuesday will e devoted to applicants for license. Callies 1. c. m the First Circuit will be called.

Second Week - Fifth and Second Circuits. Third Week .- Fourth and Sixth " Pourth Week .- Seventhand Eighth " Fifth Week Tuird Circuit.

officer, for having "obstructed paronstruction, by telling the colourd people that The charges are said to have been preferred. Physica has days since amounced to it is by W. W. Holden and J. I. Deweese. Mr. lowing gentle doctrine by W. W. Holden and J. I. Deweese. Mr. We must set up the Test Oath in the Ray will be, we presume, able to vindicate Southern Confederacy, as freder set up to foregoing case are approved

By command of Brevet Major General himself, by the mouths of many witnesses, one for the Seast, and those who cannot take from the accusation. We gave, some days it must not pass it. since, a perfectly correct and truthful acper, the A - asks, "Is the Post awate what
per, the A - asks, "Is the Post awate what
became of Gesler's experiment?" adding

Col. Bornford has very properly constitue that bistory will TRLL him. ted a Board to investigate this matter. It Gesier's cap was set up in the U.S. Circonsists of Capts, Smith and Suider and Lieut, Aiken.

The sun shines eighteen hours out of twenty four in some parts of Alaska.

From the New York World. NEXT PRESIDENT. Within eight months there has been much

I on these and some theorizing relating to what is called "minority representation." The son of speculators on this subject is to to each political party, and to every or of the people, a weight in the gov-or exactly proportioned to its numher- To assert that, under existing a: rangements minorities have no influence and that as equitable distribution of power would give them a share in the ratio of the there in the form in which it has been excelled the nature of political Enthropm strongs a tunt enty of a or a negative decision. They can chit, as you would divide a loaf et of the carnings of a corporation, en to another. Shaft we acquire a tract are a resister, j. The question can only he appropriate to be my stationary are a real the new g t nothing, and it matters con which is their numbers be few or many; of the to-sale a majority, the tables are The same paper states that, after the oper- recompleters turned, and the no-are as fully distributed with these perplanes as they would every fifth to a a legislative backy is; Shall It a major to taken are passage, there is no personal, and the minority hearing and a variable in proportion to their manuels. They notes my been all, and whether their value lie b w or many, they are no better off a most rick both cornect the bill, it is as to nie. s low, that is, law, attrooperment resby which the read twent by properthe neglective The instructed things to bids. so in the electron of executive officers. I've to is but one President, of one Governor Since. If a lithe citizens, vote, for the same in w., there can be not question of maor three past as, there must of neverthy be twocor three care states, and those beaten hell the very using they get none. Each terseance or eletest of a bill in a legislative water and home there is possible which would exector seam state in the result proporport or running distring b. The "Treps entition of honoritys," as it is called, is therefore a thoughor very little practical

that while in marries must, always be incherent to 'but - hee, there is a sense in very small minorities are all When parties are pretty evenly the same of the state of the mentionaling its candimemora, who may be little more than one lough of the whole number of voters. the are activitied to the suffrage in we so a compact of the State governments were a compact of makes their control as a they named the whose population. Acthe Bapublican party, they will in every State form its majority; they can between the measures and all its nomina They can determine in every instance who shall be forecomor and what laws shall sed by the State Legislature. Nor is They can not only govern those the but our control every federal all or and envery the country. The states which they will control hold the balelection the two great parties, and can grass proter, supposing a Presidential The foregoing specimen of cool efficances effects a toda label now, and taking the reof the transfer of parties, the contest would The to, owing are the Dem-

in New Jorgany

in the State and if there are 13,000 of that a Othing, 110 is a majority of five; so that number, who have any toleration for Rudis calism, the figures and facts do not show it. The Post will find this out in all good time. I the tooleh expain Manne, Illinois, Indiana, MR. Davis' TRIAL - The Counsel for Mr. | 1 - 1 fire year, including those who vote with us in the Scottlern States, will make a constant of all the adult male inhabis n that off the interest is States named, Those States, ore uding Touch on will have 77 electoral voice and Mr. Davis attended St. Paul' - church, m | if they are ad prought under the control of the features, they may turn the water and elect the next President. With Maine, Indiar a and Johnson voting with the Demo-It is safes those states, we can gare

In their no passibility of their carrying the | Styles and parents from from resonance of the Demodratic perty. The Republicans have been a new policy of extension of the anerth policy of extension of the styles of the States under negro control. good that they there are the true to all moderate content, the problem of impromise, and the content of the content nebath-randing its condemna ion by the people. The people of the North will the trace be cause to decide whether the Southern recess shall covern the acoustic The Dimorra is pairs must gain enough to SHERIFF RAY. We learn that charges the propercies to be there as some as the propercies to be that the real some is have been preferred against this excellent, whether the whote or the back ray shall rule the country.

Granty's Car' The Morning Post a Bad. they could not vote until they paid taxes." It all now-proper recently started in Philade.

Upon which that sterling Democratic pa-

experiment?" adding cuit Court Room in this city, on Saturday last, when law were found worthy to pass

Two or three dead biblies are picked up every day in New York streets.

under it. Sarananh News.

ses Which have Led to it, and the Duty of the People.

BY A MARYLANDER.

(Combalata

III the rever been contended before; that under the guarantee clause, Concress has a right to make a constitution for a now attempted in regard to Maryland, Dels-

aware, and Kentucky. If they can do this they have the percer ling prefersion, certainly. If there the am-right even held dear by the people of this country, it is that of burning if it exists to be exerted; Is Conabselt to hame a Constitution and force at a but against the known will of her people. behalf of republican freedom: Can any such freedom? And if Congress is not to do this work itself, but to have it to the by the people of a Persitory. What, then, is to be the condition of States which insist upon a Constitution which is objectionable. to Congress! They will be without a Constitution, or have one forced upon there by Congress which that body may approve And what is the character of the folio to be

exerted? It must be physical, and moral military, not civil which in State distinct tion. This is not making the military out ordinate to the civil authority, as the rity of liberty require, but paramount. It is, in fact, to give to Construct is power! establish military governments in every one of the States, to entget the people of each, not to the mild in the reset wise, and busmane laws, but by the percentainy military man whom Congressibilities proper to play over them, as Congress has done in relation to ten of the States of the Union. The resuit of this experiment has not been such as

to commend it to the good sense and patrione feeling of a free people: Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the very head and front of the Radical portion of the Republican party in the House of Representatives, in a recent letter to a German fessor, twho, by the bye, with wretched taste, says that our lattices tailed to proach near "to the time principles of erty," and that there is in the Constitution a "great blot" and heimors crime" a gross libel upon our most illustrians dead, mainhas taken place, tibe a toption of the Lautpower of Congress "textegrace the elective franchise, so far as it tomards whole nation in every rise of the I mon The amendment resolute no such prevent. It U. S., or naturalized and length to its ju-risdiction, are extinent thereof, and of the State of their residence, 2 That no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and manuarities of citizens of the United States 3. That no person shall be disprived of life, liberty, or property without the process of law, or be denied equal protection of the basis. There is nothing in either of these provisions from which the power in questions in be implied. to a the scale in favor of whichever the ne | Under the Constitution, independent of this ; supposed amendment, the provisions as to of the amendment. And yet Mr. Stevens ly denied-that Congress had no authority to interfere with suffrage in the States. How, then, can the amendment be held to conter that authority! I have said, that in relation to this subject, the Constitution and the amendment are the same. Are they not? Will Mr. Stevens, or any other man of sense, maintain, that under the Constitution, without the amendment, a State could, by law, "abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens, or deprive any person "of life, liberty, or property Due process of Law " And these are all that the amendment probibits. The fact is, that the provisions just referred to are wholly unnecessary. If the amendment ballontained but the single clause defining citiz a ship, the constitution would have supplied all of the securities enumerated in the cond and third clauses. It there' is a confer the right to vote or give to be seen

power. Indeed, to construct he care therwise won't cake it the data of the gress to secure it is from laise to every a till zenship, Compile a line not only near any to deny or struct out, but on the co board to as to a it Stevens there have not be un-bound an entire miss, prehensing of its memory. does not diture this reliep, on the different opinious ment the point caving over olders. It is tained the object of the amendment was merely to suppose that concessors as it does shall give it; and as it had been in d by the that the discondant of an African, born the language of the first clause was showers that class. In fact, the design was by one yide that the snare circum-tances (both or naturalizations shall make a black as well a white in a a citizen. It seems forme, pose. then, perfectly plain that the exclusive right of the States in regulate suffrage, infinited by Mr. Stavens to belong to them; prove to the americant, belongs to them so This must be so, unless citizenship in the United States of itself gives the right to a

vote -a proposition too extravagant to be believed in by any but a prevented under-\*tanding Upon the whole subject of the guarantee. clause it a submitted: I. That its in ining is entir to different from that with the Radicals 4 the day impute to it. 2 That the existing governments of the States are, 3 That the only office of the clause to be secure to them that form. 4. That the opposite construction would, in practice, be destructive of the rights of the States and of the people. - That such a construction is repudenced. It, the entire past history of

nothing in the supposed fourteenth amend-

ment which in any way enlarges the power

of Congress in the steepest. In what I have thus far said of the anormment, I have as-

sumed that it has been constitutionally rati-

A Further Consideration of the Dan- less the ten Southern States are not States gerous Condition of the Country-Cau- of the Union In my former pamphlet I quotest a recent short-non of Chief Justice Chase to show that in the judgement of the judicial department of the Government, their charac ter as such States was not lost by the rebeltion. His tempurer is that the rebelium SUPERCION OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM

The contrary hypothesis roos upon assumption that the late civil war extinconstrol turns a such starrs, and gave to the langest States the same title to the terestion embaned within their boundaries. and the -- me authority over their people, as to decide when and how to do it. A statt if it they had been comparred from a foreign on my A wend in two more upon this point. It this be true, it would follow that the Lintel States could transfer them, and State governments. But how is the power, I their people to another nation; for what is rese of polyment by conquest, and has not after-Convernment of the Linton can cade away yet, so far, no one has been reckless enough to say that such a cession can be constitutionally made of these States. measure be more antagonistic to the idea of truth, such an act would be a cession by the tion connected a vital portion of itself,

of the " hief Justice, "even for a moment the end by reserved, and the right for post such these them character or connection with the a Constitution, as in the case of one feating). Union as States, the amendment in question part of the Constitution IV. The impenchment power. Upon this

point the writer thinks that very erroneous and mischievous doctrines are held by some of our public men. These errors are A- to what may be the subject of the pow 2 As to what Congress can do pend the the trad. The provisions of the Constitution and in regard to the first; that the imps achient is to be for "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors dent's impeached and to that case the writer will confine himself) the treal shall be by the Senate, and that two thirds of the members present shall be necessary to a conviction, and that the judgment is not to ex-tend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States," I. From the beginning of the Government it has been uniformly de no common law offences prohibited by the constitution except such as are specially named. In the clause before us the offences so designated are treason and bri For the nature of these offences, the courts have a right to refer to the common law for their definition. But it is other wise as to the general terms, high crimes and misli meanors. These not being specified, and there being no common law jurisdiction in the Courts of the Union, they cannot take cognizance of their without statutory authority. If this was not so the doctrine of the judiciary would be pal public wrong. But if it be wrong- if there may, under this clause, be a crime and mis demeaner not made so by statute-this is certain, that there must be some law mak President may do is cause of impeachment unless it be treason or bribery, or declared criminal by statute or the common law. Any other construction would place it in the power of the House of Representatives to make any act of the President, though not prohibited by law, and wholly innocent a crime and misdemeanor, which would be to place the President in absolute dependenosupon Congress, contrary to the obvious design of the Constitution. The resulti is, that the President can only be impeached for treason or bribery, or for some act made by statute a high crime and misdemeanor,-Any alleged violation of a supposed duty not made a crime by statute hory violation of party fealty, any use of his official patronage which politicians may find fault with, or which may have proved in-

jurious to the public interest, are not causes of impeachment. What power has Congress during the trial? It is contended, and, as the writer believes, for the first time, that by statu the President may be suspended to m the functions of his office. Clearly plower is not in terms given by the tution. On the contrary, by us v ry woods he is to remain in office until he shall have turn senies can only be had up on the of two thirds of the Senators pro- at convention had designed to give to the goes the power in question, is it so pain to me? I they had the me! considerate the state of the st and apontar discretion of t

would take not, is in the case of part in provision? But we are not . I have ver by more argum at oreen the The power, it was suggested to on a let of the convention should be deleand to the gress. The suggestion met A way favor at was generally repudenced. Amongst others, Mr. Madison opposed at, reported ground that it would enable a mere emoval of a President who might provenencements to them, and to take to themselv sube benefit of all \(\chi\) e patronage by declaring that birth and naturalization of the other, by placing in it some person their advantage. (It will not be deemed extravagant or unjust to add, that the fores sight of Mr. Madison is illustrated by what it result is now contemplated by some of the leading men of the Radical Jerusch. the Republican party : But the doctrine is, the Improchiment, Committee was Colonel not only without warrant in also Constitut | Hillyer formerly of General Grant's staff. tion, but is repugnant to its advisors pur-

The whole executive pears a costed in the President and he holds it sat a crowly to that he as the sy met Mr. Eldridge, of Wis removal when convicted on one achieved, some or number of the committee) on and, with that exception, a against, any power conferred upon Congress a smaller supposed - it wouldn't be necessary In many respects it is given to him to the h the inconsiderate or unconstitution of a two in [mat.] No. Endry 2x subject body. He is to be elected by elected a [mat.] "Av. II." [mat.] chosen by the people, and no authority is thing you not it have got out of me it you given to Congress to a gard to the election, just put the specimen to me, and you came except in the contingency of the fallow or mighty near in ting a when you were exam the electors to elect. The House of Regard to good made to any Wind's that sold the electors to elect. The House of React and a non-seas to and What's that, said sentiatives has no control over hom, every Endustry Way, replied Hillyer, I heard by impeachment; and the South carron by a conversion of twent General three and and and convert upon the judgment of two thouses of the 15 conversion of the only time its members. His power to arrest the least 1 conversion to the policies of transruled, except by two thirds of each House, britishing he hand shown beasily on the It is evident from these several provisions while, and it is considered that it was not the design to subject him of the design to subject him of owers to the authority. The practical result which we do not have a color to a feet at color to a feet at suspend might be to work his. Now the course in no figurent of a Cop of a power to suspend might be to work his removal. The House impeaches and the perherd magnitudes. latter branch cannot be brought to convict : fied. But this is certainly not the fact, un. I the House sgain impeaches, and suspension is Hillyer.

again provided for; and the same proceeding may be resorted to on every successive failure in the Senate to convict, until his term of office expires. During the whole period the executive power of the Government is to be wielded by a man not selected by the peo-ple, but by a bare majority of each House, Can it be innegined that such results as these were contemplated by the Convention It it cannot, it is submitted that the power place in the Constitution. writer therefore, maintains that there can be no impeachment except for treason or bribery, or for some act which by statute has been made a fur horizon and mindemeanor.

V. The settled opinion of this country (justified by all history) has ever been, that olitical theaty and individual rights can be best secured by a written Constitution, limiting and defining the powers of the Government. A arestricted power, whether vested in one of in many, is always danger ous It is but the power of the tatal alike to social and private rights and interests. It is, therefore, all-important that the public mind shall adhere to the opinions n this subject which our fathers firmly ' stil very recently the and devotedly by considerate that if the country were becoming approbative that a majority of our people were about to abandon these principles. The result of the elections during this and the preceding month has cheered them with a hope that such will not be the case. The voice which these elections have uttered is so commanding, that, if it does not fail to arrest the course of Congress, and force them to adopt a conservative and constitutional policy, it will soon call into power a different set of ser-The writer, for himself, has not ful ly shared in these apprehensions. He has always felt a conviction, that the assaults upon the Constitution the violation of its most sacred provisions - and the distracted and distressed condition to which the coun try would be brought by them, would at an carly day awaken the patriotism and love of tree-lots, which he believes are too deep-ly scated in the hearts of the people ever to be eradicated. That the Constitution has not been and is not now observed by the dominant party in Congress, he thinks he has demonstrated.

That the condition of the country is a distressing one, all must admit. Who has read a recent address of a Convention of the white citizens of South Carolina without sympathy and pain? The sad state of their section they describe with a touching eloquence, power, and truth, which much ex cite admiration and awaken solicitude. They have made their appeal, not in a pusillanimous, but in a manly and patriotic spirit. They invoke the justice and human. ity of their race express no hostility to the rightful authority of the United States admit that the doctrine of secession can no longer be maintained, and that the institus tion of slavery is terminated forever. In their own words, "slavery is at an end," and they disclaim any purpose or wish to reinstate it. What they ask is, to be permitted to participate, equally with the Northern men of their race, in the privileges and se curities of a common government. They, above all, implore such brethren not to subject them to the dominion of an ignorant African race, just emerged from slavery, uneducated, devoid of all knoweldge of the principles upon which rest our free institutions, and who can only become the instru ments of bad and designing men, What they want is peace, benign peace, which carries with it security and happiness - not the peace which reigns in the homestead whose inmutes love been butchered by savage for-not the peace of the Desertbut peace guarded and protected by civil laws, such as freemen have a right to demand. Disclaiming any "factions of post tion to the reconstruction actent Corne they tell us for what they desire peace; that it is to enable them to build places "our temples of worship, dur sacked and rames civies now lying in ashes, our dismantled dwellings, and our prostrate coedit; for its body Christian influence, and for the civilization and refinement which spring up in its path." Shall this appeal be in vain! Forbid it, justice! Forbid it, appeal humanity! Fachiel it, our common origin, our past and equal renown as defenders of the rights and honor of our nation upon the occan and the land, and as equal contributors, in the public councils, to the satety, and happiness of the country! But the writer has no fear that the demonstrated determination of the white men of the North, the East, the West, and the far Pacific, to have the Constitution respected, and to continue the governments, State and national, exclusively in the hands When this is of men of their own race. done, the South will soon be restored to former prosperity-will be once more a storehouse largely contributing to the wealth and happiness of the nation—and be, as in the past, the abode of the intelligent and refined, dispension an elegant hospitality, which has ver feet according. And then, better than all, her people and those of the other States will be bound together by ties far stronger than any that Constitutions can create the to- of mutual interest and at A MARYLANDER

GENERAL GRANT AGAINST NEGRO

SUFFRAGE. ... Mack" writes under date of Nevember 15 from Was director to the Cincinnati Com-

mercial, a Republican paper, as follows: "Anany the witnesses summoned before now a Fester office heider in New York, What he is given to, or was supposed to know it removal to A.J. I cannot say; under but Pontagonia avenue, and addressing him, for hom to exist the report of his testimo -and Hillyer, there's one lation of Congress by veto cannot be over secured to be very connect about it, and his powers to the authority of a more union and some generated to and some but

It is precisely what majority of that body and of the Sennte was related to me yesterday by Mr. Eld-suspends during the trials two thirds of the ridge, with permission to print it, just after the conversation between him and MACK.