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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

The most shameless and outrageous appeals to Congress to impeach President Johnson are said to have come from the Radical paper, the *Standard*, in this City, edited by Ex. P. G. Holden. One of the strongest reasons urged by the majority of the Impeaching Committee, for the impeachment of the President, was his alleged unconstitutional action in attempting to restore the State governments of the "rebel States, by the appointment of *rebel* Provisional Governors, who could not take the *test oath*. The facts, so far as North Carolina is concerned, show that the hardest *hit* contained in the report of the majority literally *demolished the Ex. P. G. himself*, who, of late, has become the warmest advocate of impeachment in North Carolina.

Prior to the enunciation of President Johnson's policy in regard to the reconstruction of North Carolina, in 1865, Mr. Holden and several of his friends were invited to Washington City by the President, for consultation. About the same time, three other prominent gentlemen of the State, Messrs Moore, Swain and Eaton, were also invited. It has also been stated that Holden was the only man in the State, at that time, who approved of the President's policy. In opposition to the advice of some who were consulted, he was appointed Provisional Governor, and it is well known that, during his entire incumbency he at all times unequivocally endorsed the President's programme. Finding that the support of the President neither secured him the Governorship by the choice of the people, nor promised future advancement, he became Radical, and has grown more intensely so than any one in the country at the same length of time. He has long desired the impeachment of the President, if for nothing else, for the unlawful act of appointing him Provisional Governor of North Carolina, when he could not take the test-oath!

But impeachment is dead! We had not looked for so signal a rebuke to the impeachers and violent men in the Radical party, as the action of Congress on Saturday last, has given it. We expected to see a direct vote avoided, and the mortification of the extremists saved by quietly laying the whole matter on the table, but the whole country has the gratification of seeing this great iniquity completely crushed by the votes of Republicans themselves, who begin to wake up to the unmistakable teachings of the voice of the people in the late elections.

Nor are we entirely without hope, that the returning sobriety and prudence of Congress will, when such villainous attempts at framing Constitutions as have been shown in Alabama are presented to it for approval, signally rebuke them by immediate rejection. We cannot conceive that there is yet corruption enough in any party in this country to sanction so infamous, so outrageous and ruinous a burlesque on organic law, as those Radical "Constitutions" exhibit.

MILITARY ARRESTS

Some weeks ago, the Agents of the Associated Press at Washington City published a telegram, professedly based upon the official report of Gen. Canby to Gen. Grant, to the effect that, up to the 30th of Sept. last, there had been 959 military trials of persons within the Second Military District, embracing North and South Carolina.

Upon this exhibit, which did not particularize the various classes of persons or crimes embraced in the number tried by military tribunals, we instituted a comparison between the administration of the First and Second Military Districts in this regard, in which we reiterated the statement, that, under the administration of Gen. Schofield, not one case of military trial of a civilian is said to have taken place, while, under the administration of Gens. Sickles and Canby, according to the telegram, 959 persons had been tried before military tribunals.

Gen. Miles, of this city, called our attention to the matter and insisted that the telegram had erred. We at once made the correction.

We are now indebted to Col. Churchill, A. A. G., for an official statement, from which we gather the following facts:

The number of crimes committed in the 2nd Military District, from 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. 1867, as reported by the civil authorities, was 605 by whites and 1,308 by blacks—total 1,913.

The number of complaints to fall before the civil authorities in the 2nd Military District, from 1st Jan. to 8th Sept. 1867, reported by sheriffs, was 201 whites, 2,407 blacks—total 2,511.

The number of arrests of civilians made by military authority for the same time was: 336 white, 320 black—total 656.

The total number of persons tried by military commissions was 280, instead of 959 as the telegram bearing the winter number of trials, exaggerations made by the military commanders of both civilians and soldiers.

If the rumor in regard to Gen. Sickles's administration be correct, or approximately true, it shows a state of lawlessness still, which, for the sake of the Constitution and civil liberty, we regret, as we are far from believing we have had more crime in North and South Carolina than in Virginia.

We beg to remind those who charge the *Sentinel* with having uttered an incorrect statement, in the first instance, that we simply repeated a telegraphic statement, which was not false, but which only lacked explanation to make it correctly understood.

"Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, thoug it the Republican party ought to buckle on its armor for a big fight this summer, and *he* knew of no *better help than money to do the work*. Congress ought immediately to amend the reconstruction act so as to allow a majority of those voting to call a Convention. As it now stands, it requires a majority of the registered voters, and left it in the power of rebels and copperheads to keep the Southern States out of the Union. He wanted them all in to take part in the Presidential election. *Only sure he wasn't so sure about votes out!*" Another thing that must be done was the removal of every rebel now in office in the South. If such men as Hancock were to rule the South there was no telling what it would lead to."

The foregoing is an extract from the published proceedings of the Radical caucus, held in Washington a few days since.

No one will be surprised at the declaration of this man, Ashley, that "*he* knew of no better help than money" to promote the Radical cause at the South. It is one, with positive grounds, from a man who *was arrayed witnesses to impeach the President* in the most reckless conspiracy, who *bought* testimony to bolster up his abortive attempt at impeachment, and who is profligate venality, as an individual and as a representative, is a matter of record.

In proof of actual fact, however, Ashley is not far wrong. The class of white men upon whom he proposes to operate, in the South, are fully accessible to metallic influences. They "go in" for the spoils, and they have no higher motive of action. They are pecuniary patriots, as a general rule, who can see a dollar a long ways off, while they are blind to principle and every consideration of right and justice. Greenbacks, and the prospect of office, constitute the alchemy, which has converted many a man, who did all in his power to bring on and carry on the war, into a howling Dervish of modern Radicalism. Money was poured out like water to control the recent elections in this State. Impecunious white men, and sooty darkeys, grew suddenly "flush," as the compensation of Radical itinerancy and a reward for going about and seeking to inflame the negroes against the white people of the State.

But Ashley wants the Southern States back in time, in time to take part in the next Presidential election, why? Because, as he virtually confesses, without their electoral vote for the Radical nominee, defeat stares them in the face. This is an important admission. It is conclusive evidence that the Radical leaders, notwithstanding all the ir affected under rating of the teachings of the late elections at the North, fully comprehend the significance of the great revolution which has taken place and is still progressing. It is, besides, the true key to the entire Radical programe. They want the Union restored, not as a matter of right and in the interests of civilization, humanity and civil liberty, but simply as a means of party success and party aggrandizement. Ashley's admission, moreover, fully demonstrates that the sole reason why the Radicals favor *negro suffrage*, is that they may use it as the means of perpetuating that rule, from which the white masses of the North have unmistakably determined to hurl them. It is tantamount to the declaration that negro supremacy is the sole and forlorn hope of Radicalism. It is, finally, a "caving in" and giving up of the contest. It sounds like the funeral dirge of the pestilent impiety, of which this creature Ashley is a fit representative and exponent.

The shameless avowal that "if such men as Hancock are to rule the South, there is no telling what it would lead to," conveys a complete illustration of the character of Radicalism. Nothing will satisfy it but a defiance of law, a disregard of all the sacred monuments of civil liberty, and a complete obliteration of all the landmarks of Republican, constitutional government. For the exhibition of some respect for these things, a man who won a brilliant name in fighting for the Union is cheered as a "rebel," by one whose shibboleth of loyalty is "how much will it pay." And we expect to hear men in the South, who fought secession and hatred of the government and of the Yankees, for years, repeating the cry that "Hancock is a *rebel*!"

HUMBUG.—The new fangled delegates to the Alabama, Louisiana and Virginia Conventions exhibit far more appreciation of the character of the times in the question of *per diem* allowance, than in anything else. In Alabama they fixed upon $8 per day, in Louisiana upon $10, and in Virginia upon $8. We doubt if many of these fellows ever before made more than $1.50 per day. We should hesitate for some time to employ any of them for even that price.

We have already announced the resignation of Chief Justice Handy, of the Supreme Court of Mississippi. We now learn, from the Jackson *Clarion*, that Judges Elliott and Harris, the remaining Judges of that Court, have resigned, leaving the State without a Supreme Court with no possible chance of the Governor making such temporary appointments as will be in keeping with the dignity of the position, or consistent with the important and responsible duties devolving upon such high judicial officers.

The Grant meeting at Cooper Institute, last evening, was large, in point of numbers, and enthusiastic in temper whenever the name of the hero of the occasion was mentioned. The political allusions of the speakers were frank, oddly, and there was a strong disposition to resent the attempt of Gen. Sickles and Mr. Tremaine to give a Radical twist to the proceedings. Mr. A. T. Stewart presided, and among the list of Vice Presidents will be found the names of some of the most solid and best known of our citizens. The platform, however, was filled with old broken-down political hacks.—*N. Y. World 5th.*

STATE ITEMS.

The Wilmington *Journal* mentions a serious fire in Lumberton, N. C., which destroyed the stores occupied by Geo. H. Kelly, Esq., and Dr. R. M. Norment. The fire originated in the store occupied by Mr. Kelly, and was occasioned by accident. The *Journal* says:

"About seven or eight o'clock the clerk had occasion to draw some kerosene oil, and in doing so placed the candle within a few feet of the barrel. Suddenly he discovered the whole air around the candle in flames, which was caused by the gas escaping from the barrel. Very soon the fire communicated itself to the can in which the oil was drawn, and before it could be extinguished the whole interior of the building was in flames. A portion of the stock was destroyed. The drug store of Dr. R. M. Norment, adjoining, was also burnt to the ground, but most of the goods were saved. Mr. Kelly's loss is estimated at about $2,500, half of which was covered by insurance. The other losses we have not learned."

The remains of Lieut. Theodore Deems, son of Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., were interred in Oakdale Cemetery, on Thursday last, having been brought to Wilmington from Gettysburg, where he fell while gallantly battling on the 3d of July, 1863.

A meeting of the Conservatives of New Hanover was held in Wilmington, last evening, on the call of Messrs. Person, Strange and Hall, members of the State and District Executive Committee.

The Wilmington *Star* says:

"The Military Commission convened in this city, by order of General Canby, is still in session here, although its members are unable to do much in the way of business. There are a number of cases to be tried, but nothing can be done relative to them, without special orders from District Headquarters, for which the Commission has been waiting. They now meet and adjourn from day to day, while awaiting these instructions."

Meanwhile, the members of the Commission are reviving their perquisites and *per diem*, all of which is charged to the expenses of "reconstruction," which the people of the country, North and South, are taxed to pay.

A friend, writing to us from one of the lower Counties on the condition and affairs of the University, expresses the following views:

"A considerable clatter by opposing extremes has been raised against the time honored University. That Institution, the pride of our State, has been greatly injured, simply because it did not espouse the political views of selfish politicians. And it looks as though the people of our State will allow it thus to be damaged and perhaps demolished.

David L. Swain has done more for the character of the State, and more to build up the University, than any other man. The Faculty of the University is equal to any anywhere.

I am out of patience with the folly of our people.

I have paid some money in educating my children at the University. I have more boys to send there. But if Gov. Swain and the present Faculty are suspended, I shall quit."

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN GATES.

A large portion of the citizens of Gates County assembled in the town of Gatesville, on the 4th, inst. The meeting was called to order by appointing R. H. Ballard, Esq., Chairman, and John Brady, Secretary.

The Chairman called on M. L. Eure, Esq., to explain the objects of the meeting, whereupon Mr. Eure came forward and entertained the crowd with a spirited and eloquent speech of twenty or thirty minutes' duration, in which he earnestly urged the people to arouse from their lethargy and ward off the yoke of Radicalism.

On motion, the following persons were appointed delegates to the State Convention, to be held in the City of Raleigh, to wit: Dr. Elisha Williams, Jas. E. Everett, John T. West, Dr. H. A. Morgan, Wiley Riddick, Arthur Willey, John J. Gatling, Joseph Smith, A. Edwards, R. Gatling Jr., Mills H. Eure, R. H. Ballard, Elisha Parker, John F. Parker, Samuel E. Smith, Dr. H. C. Willey, John Brady, Dr. O. R. Savage, Joshua S. Whidbee, Thos. B. Walton, Mills Roberts, W. P. Roberts, Dr. Thos. N. Nixon, D. Jos. Parker, H. C. Williams, W. B. S. Riddick and James Hill.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be sent to the Raleigh *Sentinel* and Edenton *Transcript*.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

R. H. BALLARD, Chairman.

JOHN BRADY, Sec'y.

NEW ORLEANS, December 5. The constitutional convention yesterday proposed a resolution that the per diem and compensation of members be reduced one half the thirteenth day from assembling. The yeas and nays were called, and the resolution was lost—17 to 37.

The following resolution was referred to the committee on the bill of rights:

Resolved, That the loyal people of the State of Louisiana, from a long experience under the white man belong in this State, present our thanks to the Thirty ninth and Fortieth Congress; further, that we endorse every deliberation for the oppressed races of the State, and are also thankful to the Radical friends throughout the United States and elsewhere on the face of the globe. We furthermore pray that the convention assembled deliberate thoroughly upon the poor oppressed people under the same basis of Congress of 1867: that all men are created equal heretofore citizens.

Note. This is verbatim from the official report.]

EXPENSE OF RECONSTRUCTION.—The sum of $100,000 has been expended in the registration of the voters of this military district. The fund is now exhausted and nothing more can be paid until Congress makes another appropriation for reconstruction.—*Rich. Whig.*

Pekin boasts of a paper which the Chinese declare is over a thousand years old.

There are five hundred American students in the German universities.

FROM GEORGIA.

GEORGIA CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

MACON, Dec. 6.—The Conservative Convention finished up matters and adjourned at eleven this morning, after adopting a spirited platform.

The preamble acknowledges obligations to adhere to the Union and support the general government as all legal and proper measures, and claims from the government the due performance of reciprocal duty, to extend to us, in common with the people of the whole country, the protection guaranteed by the Constitution of our fathers; that a manly protest against the bad public policy is a duty as well as a right of every American citizen, and this without factious opposition to the government, or interruption of the public harmony; silence under wrong may be construed as an endorsement.

A resolution was passed that we recognize the duty to sustain law and order, to support cheerfully all the constitutional measures of the United States Government and to maintain the rights of all classes under enlightened and liberal laws.

2d. That the people of Georgia accept in good faith the legitimate results of the late war and renew their expressions of allegiance to the United States, and reiterate the determination to maintain inviolate the Constitution framed by our fathers.

3d. Protest dispassionately and firmly against the so called Reconstruction acts of Congress and against the vindictive partisan administration of those acts, wrong in principle, oppressive in action and ruinous to the States of the South, as well as hurtful to the true welfare of every portion of our common country, leading directly if not intentionally to the permanent supremacy of the negro race in all the States where those laws are enforced.

4th. Protest in a like spirited manner against the policy of the dominant party in Congress, which seeks to inflict upon the States of the South a bad government, as hurtful not only to both races in the South and the people of all parts of the Union, but is a crime against civilization and humanity, which it is the duty of all right minded men everywhere to discountenance and condemn.

5th. That we enter on record, in the name and behalf of the people of this State, our solemn protest against the assembling of the Convention, which we affirm, with evidence before us, has been ordered under pretence of votes illegally authorized, forcibly procured, fraudulently received and falsely counted, as we believe, and in view of the solemn responsibilities of the issues involved, we declare that we will forever hold the work of framing a Constitution by such authority, with intent to be forced by military power on the free people of this ancient Commonwealth, as a crime against our people, against continuance of free government, against the peace of society, against the purity of the ballot box and against the dignity and character of representative institutions.

6th and 7th. Provide for the appointment of a Central Executive Committee by the President, to call a Convention of the Conservative party when necessary, and to indicate the proper time and policy best adopted to promote the public good.

8th. Recommends Conservatives to organize in every county forthwith and report organization to the Executive Committee.

9th. Appoints H. V. Johnson, A. H. Chappell, B. H. Hill, Warren Akin and T. L. Guerry a committee to prepare and publish an address to the people of Georgia and the United States, setting forth the true sentiments of the white race of this State and the deplorable condition of the people, and the ruin which the enforcement of the reconstruction acts will bring on all classes in the South.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolutions were also adopted thanking the North for the support of the principles of free government in the late election and the people in that section for timely and in provisions &c., rendered the suffering people of the State, during the past year.

The Convention was harmonious and adjourned in the best of spirits.

THE RECONSTRUCTION FRAUD A FAILURE

No American having that particular sense of freedom which wrought its imperishable record on Bunker Hill, at Eutaw, in Independence Hall in 1776, or in the State capitals before 1789, has ever expected anything but failure as measures by the side of which British tyranny was a boon and a benediction. But it is something to find presses which, like the Springfield Republican, did not scruple to urge the unprincipled abuse of its abolishing negro government for the free people of the District of Columbia, unclare now that the testimony even of the land monopolists, slaughterers, and false witnesses of the Congressional oligarchy "is conclusive of the fact that its construction is working badly." Well may that journal, with a freedom yet enjoyed by its conductors, by the force of principles which it has frequently assailed, and which it has helped to deny, to their South-to-kill-white frenzies, say, in reference to the statements of this scum T. W. Conway:

"We should see precisely the same thing in Ohio or Connecticut, if the General Government should attempt to establish negro suffrage in those States, *with probably more decided exhibitions of spite towards the negro*. Mr. Conway's evidence is conclusive as to the fact that for its section it is working badly. If Congress decides that it is right in principle, and is not to be changed in any respect, then it must either provide means for putting it through and maintaining it by force, for it cannot stand a day without such military support as shall be equivalent to perpetual war, or it must take the ground, that as the South is still too rebellious for restoration to self-government, it must be commanded by exclusive military government till it shows a better mind."

We have emphasized for the Republican the candid point, that the attempt to impose negro government over the white freemen of Northern States would provoke extreme hostility and inappeasable rancor in the bosoms of that people; not, we may suggest, because they are "loyal," but because they are white. In Indiana, a few days ago, a negro dishonored a white woman. He was seized by the populace and hung to the nearest tree. There are few such opportunities for testifying white malevolence in Indiana; there are many in the South. If the repugnance of the Indiana lynchers had been inflamed by Government subjection of them to negro power, what would they have left undone to manifest that hatred? Yet, while in Indiana and elsewhere in the North, this feeling is indulged by oversight, if not encouraged by applause, though utterly unjustifiable on any special grounds, in the South, with causes of exasperation irresistible to human nature, the least indication of unsaintly rashness is spread on every bulletin-board, elaborated from every pulpit, and denounced on every street-corner as proof of the unfitness of Southern citizens for participation in the government of the Constitution.

Let us hope there is an early end to this really shameful injustice. It is beginning to sicken the more honorable even of its own authors. *Nat. Intel.*

[From the Land We Love for December.]

It is a little singular that while the loyal North has most decidedly snubbed the "the-loved wife" of the "late lamented" in her energetic effort to peddle off old clothes and second hand jewelry, the loyal men of the late rebellious South have never before shown so great a desire to get mementoes of "the matter of liberty," and especially his precious likenesses, pictured on a green-back ground. These are eagerly sought for on the high ways and by-ways, in lanes and hedges and in other people's letters. A day seldom passes without our hearing of the loss of some letter containing these inestimable pictures, which were intended for our office, and to increase our growing family. Some days we hear of four or five missing letters with their loyal cargoes. All of which is much to the detriment of the full development of our national patriotism." Now if it be lawful for editors to ask a favor of men who have always been loyal—since the battle of Gettysburg, we would re peitfully and earnestly beg them to forward the letters after they have abstracted the portraits of the nations idol. We dislike to disappoint our subscribers, and would like to get the paper. We take it for granted that the loyal officials only value the letters for the sake of the portraits aforesaid, and that they can have no reasonable objection to forwarding the letter paper. To our friends, we would say that it is only vexatious folly to attempt to send green-backs through the mail.

Locke, in his Essays, contends that every man is insane upon some subject, and that all men have noticed oddities, peculiarities, and strangenesses in their neighbors and acquaintances. He attributes this universal madness to a "wrong connexion of ideas," by which a fantasy is associated with a real fact, in such a way, that the man can not separate the ideal from the true. Or as he expresses the thought, "besides this, there is another connexion of ideas wholly owing to chance or custom, ideas, that in themselves are not at all of kin, come to be so united in some men's minds that it is very hard to separate them, they always keep in company and the one no sooner at any one time comes into the understanding, but its associate appears with it."

It is probably owing to this species of madness, resulting from a wrong connexion of ideas that the words "true, loyal" and the Eighth Commandment are inseparably connected in the Southern mind, so that "they always keep in company, and the one no sooner, at any time comes into the understanding, but its associate appears with it." We sincerely deplore this unhappy association, and wish that it could be otherwise. But as there is now no North, no South, no East and no West—only one grand, free, united and happy country—we in good old North Carolina have a right to imitate the sentimentality of New England and mourn over the crimes, the frailties and the stealing of the loyal men, who ought to set holy examples to their rebellious and sinful neighbors.

The errors in regard to Confederate forces are so gross that we fear they can never be corrected. We have recently examined a history published in Baltimore, and which aims to be just to the South, and yet it estimates the Southern force at Sharpsburg at 100,000 men!—a higher estimate by 3,000 than Gen. McClellan puts it. We have seen it stated that Gen. Lee's estimate is 33,000 and it is thus given by Dabney. Now we think that we calculated Lee's force at the time from data, which could not be erroneous, and it amounted to just 27,000. If there is any mistake in it, the error is on the side of excess. We feel sure that the Southern force was under rather than over this number. Our line was so thin that when broken, the enemy thought that the skirmish line and not the line of battle was broken.

So the Confederate strength at South Mountain has, we believe, never been set down by our late enemies at less than 40,000. It was, in fact, about 5,000 until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when Longstreet came up.

Gen. Casey claims in his official report that his works at Seven Pines were assaulted by 50,000 men. They were *carried* by 9,000.

It was a grim joke of Mr. Lincoln that he had discovered that the Confederates had 3,000,000 of men in the field, because he had 1,000,000, and his men were always getting overpowered by having an odds of three to one against them!

It seems that some Loyal North Carolinians attended the negro Convention, at Raleigh, expecting, good simple souls! that their colored friends would be highly honored thereby, and would give them the upper seats in the synagogue. The Address complains touchingly, that the honors were not conferred upon these loyal sons of the old North State, but upon persons who were not natives of the State—euphony for Radical emissaries. To our mind there is something inexpressibly comic in this picture, of the loyal whites standing with smiling faces listening to their each other "politely courteously saying, "chair, chairs, come up higher," instead of which Satan, in his coarsest cornfield dialect, thinks—"the white trash from North Carolinner can take de back seats and dem who feel de rich tree will set on de platform." Indeed, rich! It beats Longstreet's point about the *sassafras*. It is almost equal to the Congressional joke about the necessity of life and property of the South, and the necessity of placing their lives in the uncertain hands of the negroes to make them safe.

Oh! that some Hogarth or Cruikshank might do justice to the scene! And some skilful *cuisinier* might serve up from it a savory mess for the Haverstack!

Loyal brothers of North Carolina! let a loyal editor give you a piece of advice.

When *gentlemen* go to another man's table, they are expected to eat what is set before them without grumbling, good taste and good manners alike demand this. When you became the guests of the negro, you had no right to expect anything but negro fare. Don't whine about the coarse food they set before you. People will only laugh at you, and Sambo may prove a very Cuffy to you. The emissaries of hate and ruin have succeeded in making broad and high "the middle wall of partition" between the races. You can't break it down, and your puny efforts will only subject you to ridicule. Fortunately or unfortunately, you were born white and you will be more respected, excuse the pun, if you don't forget your color.

From the New York World.

REPUBLICAN ABSURDITIES.

In the Senatorial *caucus* on the proposition to print the President's Message, Mr. Wilson, the most moderate of the President's assailants, is reported by telegraph to have expressed himself as follows:

"Mr. Wilson characterized the message as an assault upon Congress for attempting to take from rebels in the South power which had been placed in their hands by the President, who had himself exercised, in 1865, all the powers that Congress had exercised in 1867. The question before the country was the two policies: *that of the President, having placed the governments of the South in the hands of successful treason* and the freedmen into a condition of servitude whose cry all the world heard, but Andrew Johnson. Congress, after a deliberate investigation, had adopted the other policy of reconstruction, which after a full trial had resulted in peace and order all over those States. He read from the report of the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Alabama, General Swayne, in support of his assertion. *The one policy put the power in the hands of rebels, the other into the hands of loyal men.* Congress would adhere to its policy, and it would be consummated, and between now and the next Fourth of July the Southern States would be represented in Congress by loyal men. The President's message was intended to aid in keeping the black men are not fit to exercise the franchise. The rebel papers and Wade Hampton took a different view when they wanted their votes. Though the black men had been threatened with dreadful evils if they did not vote with their old masters, they remained loyal and faithful, and had shown themselves capable to vote. Who ever said otherwise did slander them, and would yet be rebuked by their representatives in Congress. Then it would be seen who would lick them or push them out of these halls. He saw no reason, however, for refusing to print the message; it would soon appear before the country which was right."

The phrases we have printed in italics present the gist of the Republican argument against the policy of the President. It rests on the assumed absurdity of placing the government of the South in the hands of people who participated in the rebellion. Among the methods of exploding a false doctrine, perhaps none is more decisive than pointing out the consequences to which it logically leads. What leads to absurdity must be itself absurd. Now, for the sake of the argument, we will *admit* that Mr. Wilson's fundamental postulate is correct; admit that men who have participated in a rebellion should not afterwards be admitted to any share in the government. Let us inquire how this doctrine will apply to future rebellions in parts of the country where slavery has not existed. The coexistence of slavery with a rebellion is an accident which can never occur again in this country to the end of time. Now let us suppose that after the completion of the Pacific R. R. the West should rebel, including the whole Pacific coast, and the States in the valley of the Upper Mississippi; the pretext being the onerous taxation to meet the demands of the bondholders. On second thoughts this supposition is too formidable—a rebellion which thoroughly united the people of the West could not be subdued. The vigorous, expansive West will soon become (if it be not already) the controlling power in our politics. Changing the location of our hypothesis, we will suppose the seat of a future rebellion to be New England, and its object resistance to a practical application of the principle of human equality reducing the Senatorial representation of those six States to an equality with that of the State of New York, which has about the same population. This would be a rebellion in support of State rights against a construing application of the Declaration of Independence. For, if all men are equal, one man in New England should not count for as much as six in New York in the higher branch of the national legislature. We will suppose, then, that Mr. Wilson's own section should, at some future time, rebel against an attempt by the other States to make it drink out of its own favorite cup, and that the rebellion should be put down by the overpowering force of the federal armies. What would be done with the people after they had been subdued? According to Mr. Wilson's doctrine, which also is that of the Republican party, they should be kept in permanent military subjugation. Two and two make four, he cannot escape that conclusion. There would be no population of emancipated slaves on whom the government could be devolved, and we suppose it would be a little extravagant to borrow a hint from Gulliver and confer universal suffrage on all the male horses of adult age, and instate them in authority over the Yahoos. There would be a population who had, all, or nearly all, participated in the rebellion, and there would remain the obligation imposed by the Constitution to guarantee a Republican form of government. Now if Mr. Wilson's doctrine be sound, how could this obligation be fulfilled. The doctrine is inconsistent with any picture of re-establishing republican government in a section of country which has rebelled.

If the whites of the South had been its only population, on what basis would the Republicans have proposed to reconstruct the States. This question goes to the heart of the subject, for a rebellion where slavery does not exist is as possible as where it does, and the Constitution holds but one language. Had there been no negroes in the South, reconstruction, according to Mr. Wilson's doctrine, would be impracticable, and by parity of reasoning, every future rebellion in other parts of the country will abolish republican government. Go beyond all possibility of rebuilding it. Hence follows that the guarantee of republican government, which our fathers inserted in the Constitution, is a flat absurdity. A doctrine which leads to this consequence is untenable.

Everybody knows that when the war ended, the temper of the South was unexpectedly reasonable and submissive. If any testimony were needed on this point we could cite that of General Grant which has been repeatedly given—once in his official report, and once under oath. It this submissiveness on their side had been met with magnanimity on ours, the old sores would not have been re-opened, and we should have advanced at once into an era of good feeling and reanimated confidence. But sordid party objects were made paramount to great national interests, and a state of things has been produced which fills every well-wisher of his country with anxiety. It is quite possible that the new negro governments may be accepted by Congress as Mr. Wilson predicts before the Fourth of July, but that will be only "the beginning of sorrows." The negro governments will not stand a day after they cease to be propped by federal bayonets, and the people will decide in November that the bayonets shall be withdrawn.

THE MENAGERIE THAT BROKE LOOSE. ESCAPE OF WILD ANIMALS. THEY FIGHT FOR HOURS.

The following additional particulars are given of the occurrence mentioned in the late issue of the Sentinel:

"The animals were being taken by rail from Montgomery to Mobile, and in broken rail precipitated to a ravine, and an embankment, where they were submitted to bare.

Most of the cages were more or less damaged, the elephant, tigers containing the Bengal tiger, the Bengal tiger, the Thibet bear, and Brazilian tiger were so much shattered as to enable the occupants and permit them to escape to the adjoining forest, whence they were specially attracted by the carcass of a deer that had been in one of the cages and was killed by the casualty. Now occurred one of the most remarkable contests of brutes that has ever taken place on this continent. During four hours the tiger and bears and the hyena contended for the mastery. Not did the terrified attaches of the menagerie dare to interfere. The noise of the contest was called as being appalling in the extreme, and did not cease until the participants had satisfied the cravings of their appetite, after which the Himalaya bear and one of the tigers played together as cat and kitten.

At this juncture Capt. Hall, the "Lion King," and a trusty companion of Dr. Livingstone, together with one or two assistants, made necessary to recapture the animals. The cages containing the animals were discharged of their occupants, and brought to a close in vicinity to the fugitives. The bears and hyenas were then lassoed and dragged into the dens. The driver was instantly killed by the accident, and the company sustained a loss of two lions, a panther and a leopard."

ANOTHER ORDER FROM GENERAL HANCOCK.

NEW ORLEANS, December 5.—In special order No. 203, issued to-day, General Hancock says:

The true and proper use of military power, besides defending the national honor against foreign nations, is to uphold the laws and civil government and to secure to every person residing among us the enjoyment of life, liberty and property. It is accordingly made by act of Congress the duty of the commander of this district to protect all persons in these rights, to suppress disorders and violence and to punish or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals.

The Commanding General has been officially informed that the administration of justice, and especially of criminal justice, in the Courts, is clogged, if not entirely frustrated, by the enforcement of paragraph two of the order issued from these headquarters August 24th, 1867, relative to the qualifications of persons to be placed on the juror lists of this State, to determine who shall and who shall not be jurors.

It is deemed best to carry out the will of the people expressed by their last legislature upon this subject. The qualification of a juror under the law is a proper subject for the decision of the courts. The commanding General, in discharge of the duty imposed in him, will maintain the just power of the judiciary, and is unwilling to permit the civil authorities and laws to be embarrassed by military interference.

Paragraph two of order is revoked, and trial by jury will be hereafter regulated by the Constitution and civil laws.

The paragraph revoked excluded all citizens from juries who were not registered voters.

PETITIONERS IN THE LEAGUE.—Not long since—we do not know the exact date—a negro woman took it into her head to penetrate the mysteries of the League at Beroe. After her husband had started to the daily tavern concern she put on an extra suit of his clothes and sought the place of meeting. She was successful in obtaining admittance and remained during the proceedings. The husband, however, beat her home, and when she made her appearance of course explanation had to be made in regard to her assumption of the breeches. The whole truth came out, and through the husband reached the League. Death, by hanging was decreed as the punishment of poor Mrs. Africa's curiosity, and a committee was appointed to execute the sentence. This was more than than the husband wanted. He reported to the military authority, praying that proceedings might be stayed. Military turned the case over to the civil authorities here. Deputy Sheriff Wickers went on Tuesday last, we believe, to arrest the ringleaders. Resistance was made by other Leaguers, and the deputy sent a quest to his chief. Sheriff Hall, to succeed to his aid. Yesterday morning early a "cavalry" company, gallant and gay, went hence to the rescue. Meantime the citizens of Peroe and vicinity had rallied, and arrested twelve principals in the affair, whom they delivered here last night. The squad who brought up the prisoners report Airy in the night skirmish of Peroe scared, demoralized, fled to the swamp. No one hurt, and all quiet along Conecuh to-day.—*Union Springs Times, 30th.*

PRIVATE INTER PARES.—General Ord is laid the good foundation of outstripping all competing satraps in one race for notoriety distinction. He worked on his province with a high character for moderation, and remembered the bitter experience in Virginia which a benighted Irish Judge in District has not been able to forget. Command, but now comes a lady personally the wives do not bring account of a fresh and more glaring outrage perpetrated by this unauthorized tyrant upon his helpless subjects. The latest is his ill-bred insult to the relatives of a Lady Confederate, who, a tomb stone above their dead. Can Mr. Johnson find another Hancock, whom to replace this man who is disgracing the uniform he wears, and violating a well imposed oath to support the government under which they live? Gen. Ord is obviously an impertinent to reconstruction.—*Pet. Intel.*

Steam brings the Rocky Mountains within four days' ride of New York.