## THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON. consortable, not to say alarming. Were limposed upon them, or either of them, by the legislative branch of the government in the hands of wase, prudent and patriotic W. Holden and C. J. Rogers, of North Carolina with the hands of wase, prudent and patriotic with the hands of the wase of the laws of the United States, to wit: Who was the hands of the proposed upon them, or either of them, by the laws of the United States, to wit: Who was the laws of the United States, to wit: Who was the laws of the United States, to wit: Who was the laws of the United States, to wit: Who was the laws of the United States, to wit: Who was the laws of the United States, to wit: Who was the laws of the United States, to wit: Who was the laws of the United States, to wit: Who was the laws of the United States, to wit: Who was the laws of the United States, to wit: Who was the laws of the United States, to wit: Who was the laws of the United States, to wit: Who was the laws of the United States, to wit: Who was the laws of the United States, to wit: Who was the laws of the United States, to with the laws of the United States, to with the laws of the United States, the the hands of wise, prudent and patriotic offina; William A. Smith of Johnston county, men, we should anticipate results from the N. C.: Thomas Settle, of Rockingham present complications of the Congress with county, N. C.; Rufus Barringer, of Mecklen the President, which would strengthen our confidence in the vitality and permanence of Posto or county, Miss.; Joshua S Mor of the government. The object of Presi dent Johnson, in the action he has taken in reference to Mr. Stanton, we hold to be legitimate and in full accord with the obligations of his oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Stanton Kalb County, Go. forces bimself upon the President as a Cabe. The Holical Congress, in all its special inet officer, and in violation of the powers legislation with reference to the removal of granted the President under the Constitu- disabilities, has acted upon the principle tion. Leaving out of view the indelicate that consistent devotion to the bore. and ungentlemanly course of Stanton, in when it required nerve to exhibit it, is on thus presuming to force himself where le tirely secondary to after born projections of is not wanted, it is manifest to us, that the "loyalty." Its prime favorities, at the prime Congress cannot be sustained, by the judg out day, are those who esheated the South ment of the country, in attempting to up to the point of secession, but who non thrust Stanton upon the President, what for their own selfish advancement are held ever reasons it may/have for such a course, ling the dust and breathing tide, hypocrati The whole proceeding is so vindictive, so cal and cringing protestations of "Union partizan, so menacing to the constitution- ism." Why is it that we have nothing as al rights of the Executive, and so threaten- to the removal of the disabilities of such ing to the permanence of the government, men as B. F. Moore, Hedford Bown or that, it appears to us no considerate or Lewis Hanes, who never, for a moment, good man can sanction it.

is wholly inconsistent with all his previous going list: professions of respect for his official superi W. W. Holden is the lather of succession or, and exhibits a pliancy, and a purpose in North Carolina. He was in favor of disto secure the Presidency by the abandon- solving the Union as far back as 1856. He ment of his principles, never before exhi- signed the ordinance of accession, said he bilited in this country by any officer of was prouder of it than of any set of his life, high position. He is a sworn man to obey | -and predicted that the day of its passage his superior; yet he allows himself to be would be celebrated, in all time to come, persuaded to bbey his partizan friends, in by bonfires and illuminations. When he and out of Congress, in preference, and for came out for peace, in the batter stages of no other purpose, that the public can see, the war, which he had advocated with as except to sustain the party in power. Gen. much bitterness as any man in the State thent cannot claim an express order of he declared that he was actuated by a de-Congress to do what he is now doing as sire "to save Slavery." And since the war, General of the Army, but closes his ears to in 1865, he proclaimed "unqualified opposithe President, white he lends a willing sup- tion to negro suffrage" as the most "conport to the interests of Stanton and his new friends. We do not believe, if the country ever has a chance to express its opinion at the ballot box, that the recent amendment, and he voted against it in the conduct of Grant will be sustained. The Legislature of 1865-'66. people will condemn him in most namistakble terms, as he deserves to be con-

It is gratifying to know that President the war. Johnson, in the midst of these trying scenes, maintains his equanimity. He seems to have but one object, and that is the maintaining the integrity of the Constitution, by bringing the grave questions involved to anything wrong in that? Is there a sein- vice. tilla of evidence, in all that he has done, that he is disposed to play the part of an stroy the government itself, rather than not of a degraded and semi-bartarous tare, destroy Andrew Johnson. They regard him as the only real impediment to their wicked and nefarious designs. But their NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS IN THE policy, we hope, is educating, in the hearts of the white people, an undying hatred to

But we are, by no means, confident, that the people will awake up, until it is too late. For seven long years, the Northern as well as the Southern people have been educated to submission to bear without complaint numerous attacks upon the liberties of the propin; to submit to the most alarming energachments upon constitutional liberty and our republican institutions.—

especially, ought to repet that such a notice has appeared of a contemptible book, by a contemptible author, one of a class whose great aim appears to have been to ignore or slander North Carolins.

Why not follow up this strugg blow against Virginia arrogance, and a-samp-Will the great Democratic and Conservato save the Republic? "We shall see.

Some weeks ago, we ventured to ask the question, "who knows that we shall have of no one who would so readily enter upon free choice of the people? Who knows presecute it with more zeal and discriminathat Andrew Johnson is not the last in the comfel completion. If you, Messes, Editors, line of American Presidents elected?" We line of American Presidents elected?" We approve of this suggestion, will you not confess that, as matters now stand at Wash-enforce it, by urging those who do possess ington, there appears to be but a short step materials to forward them to Gen. Hill, or, from an elective to a permanent Congres, and a Military Dictator to execute its will. It is a said thought that millions of sub-From the position of Grant, and the teme uman of Northern Histories, "so called," set of Congress, we should not be in the least sun thousands of Virginia Histories, "so called," surprised if, within three mouths from this date, the knell of the Republic was sounded, unes put forth by the State, which, in prothe President removed, the Supreme Court abolished, the Senate and House declared abolished, the Senate and House declared their support. But for "The Land We perpetual, after the ramoval of every Demo their support. But for perpetual, after the research of every Demo Love, the good old State would be silent, cratte member, and the reign of terror to and allow others to crain all the honors of gun! May Beaven preserve the right!"

CORREPTION.

REMOVAL OF DIRADILITIES. - The bill reported by Mr. Bingham from the Commit-

of Reconstruction is as follows Be it enacted, de., That the several some hereafter named be, and they age here The aspect of affairs at Washington is un by severally relieved from all disability issey, of Clarbourne county, Miss : Jamie H Berry, of Little Rock, Ank, ; Victor C. Bar ringer, of N. C.; General James Longstreof Louisians, Robert B. Kingsbury, Texas, 18, 6, Mackey, of S. C., James L. Oct, of S. C. and Joseph E. Brown, of De-

during the trying time, fathered in their The course of Gen. Grant, in the matter, allegiance to the Union ! Look at the fore-

spicuous of Union landmarks,"

C. J. Rogers is nobody, but what little influence he has be threw against the Howard

William A. Smith, of Johnston County, is "famous" for having hunted deserters from the Confederate service with dogs, during

Thomas Settle, of Rockingham County, was an original Secessionist, and a Captain in the Confederate service.

Rufus Barringer and Victor Barry were both ardent, original second-outsits, and the arbitrament of the Judiciary. Is there held commissions in the Confederate ser-

men is, that they have, for their on hardish usurper? Not a whit. And yet such is purposes, consider at the infamous purpose the of Congress to degrade their own fellow among the Radicals, that they would de- citizens, by putting them beneath the beel

> . For the Sentinol. WAR

MESSRS, PELL AND GALES : Gentlemen. tyranny and despotism, which, ix entheintly I have been more gratified than I can restricted by time, will bury for every easily express, by the newterly vindication of himself, and recursivation of "The Land We Love," under the head of "The Lost Dispatch." I think I have never seen anything better done, more just, and more conclusive. Every North Carolinian, especially, ought te rejoice that such a notice

Will the great Democratic and Conserva-tive masses of the North wake up, in time plying Ges. Hill with the materials for writing a true history of the gallant deeds, and patient sufferings, and terrible lisses, of the North Carolina troops ? I can think another Presidential election, made by the this work as a labor of lave, who would

> It is a sad thought that millions of colthe glarious, but disservous struggle, for in yevarrived, to write its history, no one can.

So-called. NIGHT SESSION.

FRIDAY, Feb. 91, 1868. The Convention was called to order at 71

The Suffrage question was again taken Mr. Rieli, who was entitled to the floor said that when he secured the floor, this morning, he hoped to have recovered from his hourseness, but, as he had not, he must request the Secretary to read his remarks.

had condensed them so as only to detain. The Son to virial the paper. It contains the usual argument in behalf of univer | Lenour, objected to the adjournment negro sulleage, and opposed the disfranoffisement of any class of white men. A arge portron of times already disfranchise the matter in a purely partisan point of stalicine. It must be confissed that the sub-law representation of Hood, (negre,) the sub-law registrating in a prescriptive man-law were suspended and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Pool moved to suspend the rules and the rules and the rules are constinue. Agreed to,

unit of printing a just and wise Con- When heating up all justy people in hen two love and allerton.

Mr. Durbane said that, at first, it was life. for the present, and he well knew that the they could say would step Radication by its blind and mad career .retellion just in its incipiency, servative gentlemen who thought and acted ment in coming to a conclusion in this with him, from the unjust and unlounded ter. insinuations that rebellious sentiments were lurking in their bosoms.

He had the hoper or dishouse (whichever you choose) to belong to the Committee on affrage, and had been called, in conjunc tion with Mr. Graham, to offer a minority report, in which were embodied the sentiments of the honest, intelligent white citizens of this State. Mr. Pool, the Chairman of the Committee, in his speech, the other day, had said, in taking up the report, that he would divest it of all its fluery. He atarted with the lat section, and said that he (Pool) did not wonder that we (the Conervatives) looked with feer and apprehen upon the admission of so large class of ignorant blacks to the ballot box, for we knew that that you would be thrown with the Rudical party. A most filmsy argument. He (Mr. Surhum) aid not know whether Mr. Poul would venture the assertion that, six years of holding stay s, as much as any

Mr. Durham, after demotishing the various shallow arguments of Mr. Pool, proisting state of things, in regard to beloved suffrage, in the Northern States. It it is a great moral right that you wish the negroes to have, why do not the Northern Republicans, who have controlled the Northern States, for the last 25 or 30 years, give to the negro suffrage ( No, they will not do it, but, for party purposes, they use you (the negroes) for their tools. They have been conclusion, was followed by at you in their sleeves, and, for your suple ness and servility, they look upon you with

Mr Dorbam entered into a long argument, showing the fallacy of the arguments advanced by the Republican party on the floor, in regard to the constitutionality the reconstruction acts. In regard to our falsified our oaths to support the Constitution, the reverse is the truth it is on that have done it. We swore to support the Constitution of the United State The reconstruction acts are declared, by the great enunciator of the doctrines of the Radical party, to be outside of the Cousti-The President of the United States has so declared them, and we (the Conser vatives) reject them as being contrary to the teachings of that document. Your the teachings of that document. You on the other side, in advocating these acts of Congress, violate your oaths—if not legally, you do morally. How can we be charged with having broken our faith in this matter? When he (Mr. D.) took the amnesty outh, he did not swear to support Thad. Stevens and the rest of his infamous He had kept his oath sacred and inviolate.

Mr. Durham, in alluding to the brave aen that had fallen in the Confederate improper manner, upon their motives he who usual their honesty, is so soling, and fighting for that cause, he would tell them, one and all, that they lied in their throats. I We hope to be able to give Mr. Dur-

um's remarks, in extense, heroniter.] Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, was next

The "Constitutional Convention," fought in the war as unreleases but only build harled it back in their teeth, though included such as President Payls and Gov the negroes had a large majority in the Nance, &c. On Motion of Mr. French, of Chowan, the

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1868.

Honse autionment. MORNING SESSION

Sarrmoar, Feb. 22, 1868 The Convention was called to order at 10

Proper by the Rev. Mr. Brewer. Mr. McDonald, of Chattam, moved that the body adjourn until Monday hext, at 10 n'clock, in hopes of Washington's buth

Mr. Forkner moved to animal, by farfell Meses, French, of Chewan, and King, of

Hood, inegra r did at. By Mr French of Clowan : A resolution and and law abiding men, and, view-that this Convertion, honor the memory of

Washington, by proceeding to engrate upon at course than they could possible by justice which have readered His name tilus-

s is in favor of cufranchising take up the Suffrage question. Agreed to, spoke for some time in favor of the majori-ty report, as he did not wolr to present a

character. He wave went to the usual aratter of or you suffrage as a settled thing. gament in behalf of universal negro suffrage, and grew. "eloquent" upon the long suffer-ings of that down troublen race.

Mr. Heaton most arms. He was plad surprised and ansused at the that they were approaching the settlement direction the detate had taken. It was ex- of this great question upon the birth stay transferry in the extreme. For the last of the father of his country, and he could three days and nights, this measure had have wished that the Facewell Address of been discussed in purely a party point of that great man could have been read to this view, not, as it should be, in a high mind-od, statesmanlike manner, with an eye sin-derlaid the whole foundation of the governgle to the good of the country! It had ment, and he hoped that at least some porbeen discussed solely for the advancement tions of it would be read, ere this day's of the Republican party. At the same time, work was done. Mr. H. went into a long arhe was anused to see how frightened the gument open the subject, and in regard to gentlemen on the other side were, and how the disfranchisement of a certain class, he they kicked the poor old dead "rebellion," said that though the remembrances of the when there was no danger. A stranger, late rebellion, and the appeals of aged men oming into this Hall, would have supposed upon this floor, and the shrill notes of defiinstead ance from gentlemen on the other side, had of having been dead for three years, and made his bosom swell within him, yet he would not be driven from off his ground .it out. It had become his duty to defend. He did not think that they should for an like honest white constituents, and the Con instant set saids their coel and sober judge-

Mr. Heaton did not exactly favor any of the reports. He thought they should conjot beyond them, or fall one iota below them. He held that any Constitution that they might frame-must conform in every particular to the requirements of the recontruction acts. As this plan is had down, there was no other resource than to comply with it; and he thought, so far as voting is concerned, that when the State is reconstruct ed under that plan, universal suffrage will icaty, until the Congress chooses to relieve men by a special act of legislation. He believed that there is a large class of men in the state, that should never hold office, and that, while they would be allowed to vote, yet many of them would grow grey before Congress would allow them to hold office,

In touching upon negro suffrage, and the rights of that class, he contended that the Declaration of Independence contained no clause that recognized the right of property in man, and that the poblest sentiment ever ottered by Madison was when he said that ha (Madison) would not permit the word "slave" to appear in the Constitution.

Mr. Durbain asked him if it did not con-

tain a pledge not to interfere with the African shave tends until 1808.

Mr. H. replied: "I know very well that the slave trade was permitted to exist until the year 1898, but was then abrogated, as a great moral clime, and these who engaged it were held to be pirates." Mr. H. continued for some time, and, in

Mr. Durham, who said that he hoped that Mr. Pool would not, according to his notice, call the previous question at this hour, is be found that he was compelled to reply briefly to the remarks of Mr. Reaton He (Mr. Durham) thought the invocation of the spirit of Geo. Washington was morely made to hush the mournful death keell that was about to be sounded over the death of the therties of the people of this State ington was, himself, a large slave holder, and never a word fell from his lips advocagive them suffrage and privil year, to the degradation of a portion of his own other and fellow-cittzens. In regard to the foul aspersions cust upon the people of this State, who had done their duty to their country. in defunding its sacred rights, he would defend them, or, at least, that portion of them who were his constituents. As to outragus and arongs perpetrated upon humanity, he could charge ten cases upon Northern troops, where one was committed by the Southern soldiers in the late war. Northern men charged up in us the commission of a great wrong in attempting a separation from the Union. That was their version of it, but he penestly believed that wrongs had been in said that if any member on this floor dured to impugi their patriotism, or reflect, in an arms to resist encroscitments; and those flowd, that our rights had beed outraged.

> We believe now in the principles upon which the war was fought, but we accept the issue of that war as settling forever that for which we contended. We have accept

the negroes had a large majority in the State. It was too monstrous and hellisis for

Mr. Candler replied that local men had

Mr. Durham "Loyal! loyal!" There that perverted word, again! It did not come well from a come which had described from the Confederate cause, after he had, own free will and accord, velonteered in it acrylce.

Mr. Candler replied that he was a young man, not of age, when he did it, and he found that he was in the weep pew. Mr. Durham : Yes, I have seen men under fire, whose not very proisecutly and interest seemed to indicate that they had come to the conclusion, that they had got into the berong pere." I was not of age when the war commenced. I had no vote, but if had, I should have voted for Secretion by heving it to be a right and a sacred one .-I fought the war through, and to day proud of my record, believing now, as 1 in then, that our cause was right, and just But at the surrender, I accepted the result

in good faith, as did the whole people of this State. Mr. Durham ably argued, for some tisur. the various propositions contained in the reports, and the various amendments and substitutes proposed, and concluded by branding the whole thing as a vile and to

iquitous measure, gotten up to choke off all opposition to the Radical party.

Mr. Heaton replied in quite a length: ar-

Mr. Ashley was next rampant upon Mo Durham's allusion to the causes that feel to the rebellion; &c.

Mr. Candler, one of the signers of a min ority report, said he had not changed his opinion in regard to it one lots. How as in favor of disfranchising all "traitors," especi ally Govs. Graham and Vance, whose in fluence and ability were worth thousands of

Every body that had participated in the rebellion should be grateful for exciping with their necks. The blood of thousands of loyal men cries to this Conventor for vengeance. He would go for disfranchising more, if he could get his hands on them. and remove the disabilities now resting on such good and true men as W. W. Holler and some other Radicals: He concluded by offering a substitute for the whole sub-

The Chair ruled it out of order, saying that that were already two substitutes before the house. Mr. Tourgee said that he wished to know what the effect of the previous question would be. Would it cut off amendments ? The Chair decided not

Mr. Pool said that the attendance was w im, that a fair vote contd not be abtained He, therefore, moved to adjourn until

Monday next, 10 o'clock. After various objections and a good deal of wrangling, it was carried,

MORNING BESSION.

MONDAY, Feb. 24, 1868. The Convention was called to order at 10 veloek.

Prayer by Rev. J. W. Hood, (negro.) Harris, of Wake, (negro.) presented a memorial concerning a divorce case. Referred Mr. Andrews, another of the same nature,

hich was also referred. Mr. Pool, from the Committee on Relief, submitted two ordinances, which were or-

dered to be printed. Mr. Forkner, from the select Committee on final adjournment, a resolution that this Convention will adjourn sine die on Tuesav. the 10th day of March, at 12

On motion of Mr. Abbott, the report was

He then moved that it be made the special order, at hulf-past 10 o'clock, on Mon day next. Carried. RESOLUTIONS, ORDINANCES, &C.

By Mr. McDonald, of Chatham: A res olution in favor of establishing a Peniten tiary. Referred. By Mr. Colgrove : A resolution limiting

the duration of speeches, Lies over By Mr. Abbott: An ordinance incorporating the Northwestern and North Carolina

The report of the Committee on Immigra-

tion and Statistics, establishing an Agent in the city of New York, was taken up. The question recurred upon the annual must of Mr. McDouald of Chatham, a riv-ing out, in the 5th line, the words "the Gove nor shall appoint," and inserting "the peo-

ple shall elect."

Mr. Jones, of Washington, was apposed to this multiplicity of airsughts upon Public Transury. (The Agent is to be paid \$2,000, and the Transurer is directed to pay all the others. necessary expenses of the agency.) You have already established too many high salaried officers, for this pov erty stricken State. He thought this mean ure a quixotic meterprise in every particu-

The Chair interrupted, the speaker, sayng that a motion to indefinitely postpone

Mr. Rich hoped the gentlemen would be the harangue he gave them some days ago. Mr. Forcer said that it it was a reliable, was very good and in wished to hear it.

The Chair: "Go on, air: gr on, the House seems inclined to listen to you. Mr. Jones resumed his remarks, stating his objections to the measure. He did not think that the peasantry of Europe would come down to this section among the color ed class. No, they would turn their foot steps towards the West, where where later

The Material Satisfactor calls, attention to the loss shad a chulke of localities in the foundation of the flower and the second of the bound of

such unworthy feelings. He would appeal to the colored people; they had tasted the awards of liberty, the shackles had fallen butter at the source that the same tasted to the Union of all the same people. om their limbs; let those shackles, for their limbs; let those shackles, for the buried forever.— He appealed to the ultra men upon this. floor to pause ere they took such a fatalstep. He hoped that the minority report. would be voted down, and also the minory Republican report, and that the let seetion of the majority report would be adopsections may be offered in the nature of

The general debate being closed, Mr. Abbott moved to take the first section of the annimity reports Gallinway (negro) withdrew his substitute, al men. hole goods. favor of that of Mr. French, of Binden, The stric's on suffrage of the majority re-

In section I Mr. Heaton moved to strike out, in 5th line, "three months," fresistence voter in County) and insert "thirty days." Mr. Pool accepted, Mr. King, of Lenoir, objected, saying it

port was read.

ould open the door to fraud. He thought aree months a short enough time. Mr. Heaton's amendment created a good.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, called for the yeas and neys, but the call was not sus-Thy question was put and the amendment

was adopted.

The question recurred upon the substitute of Mr. French, of Bladen, disfranchising all persons who, previous to the war, held Exhat the Legislature, by a two thirds rote,

Mr. French moved that it be adopted as antactitive for the first section, as already mented. He said that this would teave the disfranchisement question as Congress and fixed it, but provides further, that the General Assembly may remove such disabilitios, and it does not intertere with men Lose disabilities Congress might see fit to relieve before the ratification of this Constitu-

Houd, (negro,) was opposed to the amend-

Mr Welker said the proposed amendment uld distranchise, the best Union men in se State, who took office at the hands, of nion men to protect them.

Mr. French replied that the disabilities of

uch men could be removed by the Legisla-

Mr. Welker Why should not this Con-cention do flats now ! It had the power to

Mr. Heaten mid that, under the recontruction acts and the Howard smendment, all would be permitted to vote, though office. It would be, therefore, if this sub stitute was adopted, a direct opposition to the policy of Congress. It might be his lesling that the Congress should have re-stricted suffrage, but it was not that he

"level Cour less but Rome more," which impelled him to oppose the amendment, [Here a lengthy collegey took place between several of the Radicals as to the nawhich it would be profitless to cumber our lamas.

Mr. Pool said that as this debate would cemingly never end, he called the previous

position.

Various objections and points of order
for raised, but the rules were read and the call was sustained. Who question recurred upon Mr. French's The year and nays were called

and resulted as follows: year 25, nays 77. Mr. Jones, of Wash

the Chairman appealed to the Secretary to know whether the amendment had been

The sections as amonded, was carried. At section 2, Mr. dones, of Washington, moved to srike it out and insert: "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to previde, from time to time, for the registration of all electors, but no person shall be allowed to register, you or hold office, without having first taken and subscribed an onth of loyalty to the Constitution, opposition to secession, and in layer the civil and political equality of all men Ac. [See Jones' remarks of Saturday.]

rote and lost.

Mr. Tourges wished to smend by substi-tuding the eath of the minority report of Masses, Candler and Congleton. Mr. Pool moved to lay both amendments on the table. table, your and nays were called and re-

Suited : Yess 44, pays 53, Tuos: who voted to the affirmative were Meters Abbort, Asbley, Baker, Betthow Buddey, Cherry, (negro.) Golgrove, Daniel, Dowd, Durham, Ellis, Etheridge, Forkner, George, Graham, of Orange, Heaton, Hednett, Hollowell, Ing. Jones, of Caldwell, King. of Leunit, Legg, Lennon, Long, Marlor, McCubbina, Merritt, McDonald, of Casthum, McDonald, of Mcore, McCubbina, Merritt, McDonald, of Casthum, McDonald, of Mcore, Mullion, Nance, Richolson, Parker, Patricia, Pool, High, thelmon, Samfellin, S. Hilly, Sweet, Taylor, Watta, Williams, of Sampson, Williams, of Wake.

litical sympaths with the instigators and harders of the rebellion or with the enemies of the Union, nor approximation of their principles or purposes; that I will neither by word or not encourage or countersure a spirit of sedition or disaffection, towards the government of the government of the content of the the government of the United States or laws thereof; and that I will sustain and defend the Union of these States, and will discourage and resist all efforts to destro-

on the ground that it did not protect Joyalouth would not efficiently any loy

Mr. fautgen objected to it on the ground that it was too kenent.
Pending further discussion, the House motion of Mr. Rentrole, adjourned until a glock this evening.

THE STANTON IMBRAUGLIO The Richmond Disputch, received last evening, contains fuller accounts of the exciting events of the past day or two, in Washington, than have yet reached us .-

Washington, Feb. 92.—The excitement about the Stanton (emoval was to day nearly equal to that of yesterday, and was creased in the afternoon by the report of the Committee on Reconstruction recom-mending the Impeachment of the President by a strict party vote seven Radicals for and two Democrats against the report. Late last right a warrant was issued by Judge Carter, of the District. Supreme Court, for the arrest of General Lorenzo Thomas, Secretary of War of inferior. Mr. Piley Congressman from Missouri, ob-tained the warrant upon the affidavit of Mr. Stanton, and at 7 a check this morning placed the writ in the hands of the U. S. Marshal of the District, a m. at 8 o'clock, arrested General Thomas whilst the latter was breakfusting. Without waiting to fluish lds ment, General Thomas, accompanied by the Marshai, proceeded tathe court-room, and gave bail in five thousand dol-lars, before Judge Caster, to appear on Wednesday next to answer the crime alleged against him. The warrant was is sued upon the afficient of Stanton, setting ored upon the allicavit of Manton, setting forth, among other things, his own appointment and confirmation as Secretary of War, that he has not been removed; that on the trends first day of February destroiday), the President issued an order with the intent and purpose of removing him (Stanton,) and authorizing Thomas to act as Secretary at War ad interim, and directing the latter to immediately enter upon the the latter to immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office; that said order is illegal and void, and contrary to the express provisions of the tenure of office act; is wholly unauthorized and illegal; and that Thomas, by accepting said appointment and exercising and attempting to exercise the duties of Secretary of War, has violated the provisions of the lifth sec-tion of the act above reterred to, and thereby has been guilty of a high misdemeanor, and subjected himself to the pains and pen-alties prescribed in said fifth section against

any person committing such offerce.

After Gen. Thomas was released on bail he repaired to the President's house, and informed the President that he had been strested on the charge made by Stanton. Gen. Thomas said to the President that he would now go and take possession of the Wat Department at any barnet. The Press ident replied, "Do so," Gen. Thomas then went to the War Department, and met Mr. offer his smendment, but Mr. Pool content Stanton: "What's your business in this did that the previous question cut off all debate upon this section.

[Three or four delegates, entertaining different opinions, were on the floor at the first to his office as Adjutant General. Gen. same time. The Chair begged that gentles Thomas refused to ga, and said he was men would not all speak at once. The Secretary of War by virue of the order Chair was inclined to rule adversely, and entleavered to explain to Mr. Jones why and wherefore, Mr. Jones couldn't see the force of such reasoning. Mr. Chairman was united that the reasoning. Mr. Chairman was united States. Mr. Stanton regained: "I sorry that the gentleman could not quader do not recognize any such authority, and seed his explanation. Mr. limes said he will not obey any orders from him. Mr. would like to understand him, but that Stanton then repeated the order several was impossible. After some further debate, times, and to all the orders General Thomas paid to heat; Mr. Stanton then issued an order to all the employees of the War Deon the table before the previous question partment not to obey General Thomas as Mr. Jones and the district was I was put to a partment not to obey General Thomas as Secretary of War, and Georgia Thomas your and lost then said he would cominne to act as Sec

Stanton. The latter reiteraled that he would do the same.

At this interview between them Thomas and Mr. Stauton several members of Congress were present, and notes of the conver-sation were made by the Hos. J. K. More-After the interview, Mr. Stanton called upon Gen. Grant, with whom he had an hour's conversation.

Mr. Connew informed the Cuited States Senate on Westassilay that "so die leginning of the war the devil had a horogage on the whole State of Maryland," that "the mortgage had been forcelessed," and that the present condition of our affair was the remult of such forcelosure. Now we had not the remotest idea of the existence of these facis, but, presucing Mr. Consess to have a more intimate knowledge than we possess of the business of the Salanic Majenty, we