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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

The election commences two weeks from to-day. There should be, and there will be, more of hard work and active, energetic labor, compressed within that brief interval, than have ever been seen in North Carolina, within the same period of time. Never before in our history have so many eminent men been enlisted, actively enlisted, in any contest, as are now in the field, battling for the honor of their race and the vital interests of our blood and State. Old men and young men,—the men who have filled positions of distinction and usefulness in the past and the men of promise, who are just coming upon the stage of action,—have taken the stump and are pleading eloquently and industriously for the imperilled rights of the people and the cause of civilization and Anglo Saxon liberty. All former party distinctions are merged and obliterated. Those, who were wont to shiver opposing lances, in by-gone days, have shaken hands and turned their weapons against the common adversary,—the meanest and most unscrupulous foe with whom any knightly champion ever yet had to contend. The spectacle, which was witnessed in the State Convention of White Men, which assembled in this City in February, when William A. Graham and Weldon N. Edwards jostled each in turn, is common throughout our borders, and no other purpose or feeling exists, among the true men of North Carolina, but a united determination to save our common Mother from the children of the ignorant negro hordes and seditious and mercenary white wretches, native and imported, who are seeking to degrade and dishonor her. It is safe to say that among the Radical leaders, there is not a solitary individual, who has had prominence or respectability in the past, *who is not a candidate* for office, or is not manifestly hankering for one. Leaving out the negroes, their scanty ranks are composed of a few ambitious men, who have "stooped to conquer," seedy adventurers, Northern speculators and stock jobbers, puritan carpet-baggers, and a small number of native scalawags.

But what of the prospect? We are not disposed to under-estimate the difficulties in the way. We know that, with a stupid and besotted credulity, which is one of the best evidences of their unfitness, as a race, to exercise political privileges, the negroes have been duped to believe their worst enemies their best friends, and that, with occasional exceptions, they will follow like a flock of silly sheep whither they are driven by their designing and selfish *masters*. That may be taken for granted.

But with a majority of 34,000 white men in North Carolina,—to be largely increased by the registration which commences to-day,—there can be no doubt as to the result, unless any considerable portion of that majority fail to vote or unless the same system of fraud is to prevail here, which has been so shamelessly practiced in Arkansas. We do not believe that either will happen. Never, since 1844, have there been witnessed such indications of a popular uprising, as are to be scen all over the State. From the mountains to the sea board, the *true* people are marshaling under the *white banner* and preparing their battalions for the battle. Nothing, we repeat, but a sudden spirit of supineness or indifference can prevent the utter defeat of the mongrel enemies of North Carolina and of the infamous Constitution which they have prepared for our ruin and degradation.

Within the next fortnight, therefore, friends of WHITE MEN of North Carolina! let there be noble, for one moment, the slightest relaxation of the energy and zeal, which you have thus far exhibited. The issue is one of life or death! If you triumph over the plotters of your humiliation, the emissaries of your enemies abroad, and your meaner enemies at home, you will have vindicated your manhood, and the honor of the race to which you, and your wife and children, belong,—and you may, at least, postpone, and possibly finally prevent, the infinite horrors of *negro rule*. If you fail, through dereliction of your own, you involve yourselves and everything you have as I love in *blackness* and ruin. Under the rule of negroes, and such creatures as those who are leading them again, for the gratification of their fiendish hate or selfish greed, Tennessee will be a Paradise to North Carolina, (for we are threatened with an improvement on Brownlowism, and have to deal with even worse men than Brownlow) and Tennessee, to be sure, as you all know, of anarchy, feuds and blood!

COL. HALE IN FAYETTEVILLE.—Our gallant candidate for Lieutenant Governor had a reception in Fayetteville, worthy of that goodly town and worthy of himself. He was met, beyond the limits of the town, by a cavalcade of mounted citizens, and escorted, in an open carriage, to the Town Hall, where he was warmly welcomed, amid enthusiastic cheers, by Maj. J. C. Dobbin, President of the Conservative Club. He was then conducted to the Hotel, where quarters had been provided for him.

The *News* speaks of his speech to the people, on the following day, in the highest terms of eulogy. The people were also addressed by Maj. Dobbin and the Hon. T. C. Fuller. The occasion, altogether, was a glorious one. Push on the columns!

The SUCCESS of the whitemen of North Carolina, on the 21st. of April, is a CERTAINTY, if they will all VOTE, as we believe they will.

AFRICAN SLAVERY THE GREAT CIVILIZER.

For forty years, the abolitionists, or so-called Republicans of the North have lived, fattened and grown upon bitter denunciations of the slave-holders of the South, as wealthy aristocrats and oligarchs—the guilty slave drivers, treating negroes as beasts of burden, as degrading the race, rearing the blacks in ignorance, &c. All these charges and many more, were made against Southern slave-holders. Books were written, caricatures were drawn, and every device employed, to inflame the public mind against the slave holders of the South.

What is now the testimony of these very abolitionists and Republicans, in regard to slavery and slave-holders? Why, if they are to be believed, no instrument for the civilization of a barbarous race, has been half so effective, as African slavery has been in the Southern States.

It has tamed and civilized, and qualified for the highest functions of civil life, one of the most ignorant, debased and barbarous tribes of manhood, in the short space of two hundred years and less! Indeed, it was only until 1808 that ignorant, untamed and barbarous Africans were prohibited from being brought to the United States and sold into slavery. Only *sixty* years have been sufficient, under the civilizing and powerful influences of African slavery in the Southern States, to convert the barbarian into the highest type of man, according to Radical teaching!

If the Southern negro is capable of the exercise of suffrage, if he be qualified to sit on juries, to fill offices of responsibility and trust, and to discharge the highest functions of civilized life, who are entitled to the credit of it, but the Southern slave holders, and the system of African slavery in the South? What has in so short a time made such rapid changes and improvements in a barbarous race, as this scheme of civilization, i. e. African slavery? We commend the subject to the careful consideration of Northern philanthropists and philosophers. What offers so strong and effective a means for the civilization of the barbarous hordes of Africa, Asia and the Islands of the sea, as the introduction of human slavery in all those regions, to be executed and carried forward by those much abused *Southern slave holders*, who have done so much for human civilization, in so short a period? Who can take under effective training a barbarous negro, and make him fit for a voter, an office holder, &c., in so short a time as the late Southern slave-holder?

PHOTOGRAPHIC. (By MACAULEY.)

(*Similia non idem.*) *Let him whom the cap fits wear it.*

"Barrie had no principles at all. Neither in the commerce of life, nor in books, did we ever become acquainted with any mind so unstable, so utterly destitute of tone, so incapable of independent thought and earnest preference, so ready to take impressions and so ready to lose them. He resembled those creepers which must lean on something, and which, as soon as their prop is removed, fall down in utter helplessness. He could no more stand up erect and self-supported in any cause, than the ivy can rear itself like the oak, or the wild vine shoot to heaven like the cedar of Lebanon.

Our opinion is, that Barrie approached nearer than any person mentioned in history or fiction, whether man or devil, to the idea of consummate and universal depravity. To him the qualities, which are the proper objects of contempt, present an exquisite and absolute harmony. In almost every particular sort of wickedness he had rivals. There have been many men as cowardly as he, some as cruel, a few as mean, and a few as impudent. There *may* also have been as great liars, though we never met with them or read of them. But when we put everything together, poltroonery, baseness, effrontery, mendacity, barbarity,—the result is something which, in a novel, we should condemn as caricature, and to which, we venture to say, no parallel can be found in history. A man who gradually brings himself to inflict misery on his fellow citizens with indifference, with activation, and at last with a *hideous rapture*, deserves to be regarded as a portent of wickedness; and such a man was Barrie."

THE RESTRICTIONS. In a recent order from Gen. Canby, he declares that candidates for office in the pending election may be still continued as Registrars. This will strike every one, as an entire departure from all former usage in this State. Registrars ought to be honest men, if such can be found, and should be removed, as far as possible, from all temptations to depart from the law, in the discharge of their duties.

Among the Registrars in this county, none made themselves more obnoxious to the people, on the late registration, than Capt. Tim Lee. He is now a candidate for the office of Sheriff, and the only act we have known him to do, which the people will sanction, is his declension to serve as a Registrar, now. The authorities have done well in releasing him from that post, but we can see no good reason for the appointment of W. W. White in his place, who is a candidate for the Register of Deeds. We presume there were others, who were not candidates, who were equally qualified for the position, and the same reason, which put the authorities to consent to relieve Capt. Lee, ought to have prevented the appointment of Mr. White.

GOV. GRAHAM'S LETTER.—We are sure that we need not direct attention to the admirable letter of Gov. Graham, in another column, to a Committee of the citizens of Rutherford. It discusses the "ten" features of the infamous Constitution, which has not heretofore received the notice, which it merits at the hands of the Press.

INTIMIDATION OF VOTERS.

The late mongrel Convention, about its close, passed an ordinance fixing certain penalties upon any person who shall attempt to intimidate voters. The position taken by the white men of the State, in regard to the new Constitution, renders them by no means chargeable under this ordinance. They set no traps, employ no *finesse*, to mislead the poor blacks. If they choose to vote a Conservative ticket, their names are kept on record to be remembered, but if they are disposed to vote with the Radicals, it is a matter about which our white people give themselves no concern.

The only clear instances of intimidation, that we hear of, are employed *by the Radicals*, upon those who have been in the leagues, and who are now determined to quit them, and upon those colored men who declare their freedom from party trammels and determination to vote as they please. The few colored voters in the State, who voted with the Conservatives in the last election, have been abused and threatened by the Radicals ever since, and the same threats are kept up.

We admonish all Conservative colored men not to be long beaten and frightened from their duty, by these fellows. If threats or intimidation are employed, report all such instances to your friends, who stand ready to defend you. They will enforce the law in your favor against all offenders.

BULLETS *vs.* BALLOTS. We are informed that Gen. *Little*field, the Northern speculator, who is said to have had the principal manipulation of the financial wires of the late mongrel Convention, and who so worked them as to overwhelm North Carolina, (if the Constitution is adopted,) with TAXATION, threatened our people with the Federal army, in the speech he made in the Court House, a few nights since, if they should vote down the monstrosity! We understand that he said the Reconstruction policy of Congress would be forced upon us by *bullets*, if it could not be done by *ballots*. We thought that Congress had graciously given us an *election* in this matter. What *Little* field probably meant was, that he, and the class whom he represents, are so deeply interested in forcing the people, *by crushing* TAXATION, to part with their lands and other interests, in order that they may be bought up by NORTHERN SPECULATORS, that they were willing to *fight* for the advantage, and would use all their influence to induce the Radical Congress to take our property, by force of arms, if we were not willing to have it *taxed* away from us! All this is contemptible bluster and will hardly frighten even children.

It is the old highwayman's demand of "Your money or your life!" By a proper display of firmness, fellow-citizens, you will, as in all similar cases, save both, and overwhelm the freebooters with shame, confusion and defeat!

GREASY SAM'S OBITUARY.—At a late scalawag meeting in Martin, the following resolution was offered by Abner S. Williams, and adopted (says the official account), "with the greatest enthusiasm:"

Resolved by this meeting, That the thanks of the Republican party of Martin County be and is hereby tendered to their late able representative, Col. S. W. Watts, in the Constitutional Convention, at Raleigh, for the fearless manner in which he discharged his duties. That while they are deeply pained at his loss from their council, yet they are *comforted with the consoling thought that their loss is his gain.*

This is in the usual obituary style. Abner should have added:

Here lies the body of poor Sammy Watts,
We lament that his labors must cease;
He died, as he lived, among the *fleah pots*,
And there's nothing left of him *but grease!*

By the way, is this *Abner* the same *Abner* who, while editing the Williamston *Expositor*, in 1865-'66, predicted that Confederate money would be good again in two years, and who wanted to "clean out" the *Sentinel* office for not publishing with sufficient promptness his resolutions of sympathy with Mr. Davis, introduced in the Legislature of 1865-'66?

THE IMPEACHMENT.—We regret that our columns are so occupied with matters immediately and vitally affecting our State interests, that we are unable to give such details of the pending impeachment trial as we could desire. We shall endeavor to give our readers, however, day by day, a fair idea of its progress. Thus far, nothing of especial interest has transpired, certainly nothing damaging to Mr. Johnson. But the entire argument and course of the prosecution have developed the purpose to ignore law, justice and the rights of the accused, so that a partisan triumph may be achieved. Andrew Johnson is no longer on trial for "crimes" committed against the Constitution and laws, but he stands arraigned before the highest legal tribunal of the land to answer for offences committed against a political organization. If, perchance, a sufficient number of sober-minded Senators can be found to prevent the consummation of the great *wrong* which is designed, the country will be able to congratulate itself on a narrow escape from a precedent, which would inevitably lead to anarchy and despotism.

BRICK POMEROY says that he once knew a candidate (Radical) for judge in Wisconsin, who could beat Cæsar, (the Mongrel candidate for Judge in the 12th District), at spelling, "all hollow." Cæsar spells January with a G. Brick's Judge is all right with a little j.

STATE DEBT, &c.

We are obliged to the Public Treasurer for the following copy of a letter on the public debt, addressed to Dr. Leach, of Johnston.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Treasury Department,
Raleigh, April 6, 1868.

Dr. J. P. Leach, Smithfield, N. C.

DEAR SIR.—At your request I make the following estimate of the State debt, which will result from carrying into effect the ordinance of the Constitutional CONVENTION lately in session, entitled "An Ordinance providing for payment of the interest of the Public Debt."

1. Bonds dated before May 20th, 1861, on which the interest accruing January 1st, 1869, and afterwards, must be paid, amount to $8,907,000.

2. Bonds dated January 1st, 1866, and since, issued under Acts of Assembly, $4,955,500.

3. Bonds to be issued (or guaranteed) under ordinances of the Convention, . . . $4,150,000

Interest to be funded into new bonds under Sec. 4 of the ordinance, estimated . . . 2,468,000

Total to be issued under authority of the Convention, . . . $6,618,000

SUMMARY.

Bonds before May 20, 1861, . . . $ 8,907,000
Bonds dated 1st January, 1866, and since, under Acts of Assembly, . . . 4,955,500
Bonds to be issued under various ordinances of Convention, . . . 6,618,000

Total funded debt under aforesaid ordinances, . . . $19,480,500

INTEREST.

Under the ordinance of the Convention, providing for payment of the interest of the Public Debt, interest will be payable as follows:

1. On bonds dated before May 20th 1861, interest payable, in cash, 1st January 1869, and April 1st, 1869, $567,600.

2. Interest on the whole $19,180,500, to be paid July 1st, 1869, and Oct. 1st, 1869, $594,415.

3. Annual interest on the whole debt under said ordinance, $1,188,830.

Yours truly,
KEMP P. BATTLE,
Public Treasurer.

OUR TROUBLES.—A venerable former citizen of the State, who, many years ago, was prominently identified with our politics, writes us, thus feelingly, from his present residence in the North, under date of the 1st. inst.:

"The terrible political throes your unfortunate State is undergoing, from the *Reconstruction* ordeal gratuitously thrust upon her, painfully excites mine and my family's anxieties and sympathies, for her deeply afflicted political condition, and the almost irrecoverable prostration of her material interests.

And your weekly recital of those woes is distressing to us; yet we read that recital with a melancholy interest, to watch the progress and trace the *denouement* of the awful political and social revolutionary struggle you are now in the midst of. May Heaven give your State a safe deliverance from her thraldom!"

THE FIRE IN WADESBORO'.—The loss by the late destructive fire, in Wadesboro, at a low estimate, was $50,000. We deeply sympathize with our excellent friend Darby, of the Wadesboro *Argus*, who was one of the principal sufferers,—having lost nearly all of his material, fixtures, &c. We trust that the friends of Mr. Darley, in that section, will show their appreciation of his past useful labors, in the most substantial manner; and we hope that the *Argus* may speedily be resumed. It was an efficient, earnest and able Conservative Journal.

JOHNSTON COUNTY.—The following excellent ticket has been put into the field by our friends in Johnston, viz: Senate, William H. Avera; "House of Representatives," (so-called,) Leigh R. Waddell and Jesse T. Ellington; County Clerk of Superior Court, Edward S. Parker; Register, Simeon R. Morgan; Sheriff, Jasper S. Atkinson; Coroner, Willis H. Avera; Surveyor, Chas. C. Massey; Treasurer, Saml. P. Horton; Commissioners, Saml. H. Hood, Seth Woodall, E. A. Bizzell, Henry H. Finch, Jno. W. Lee.

LET THOSE who fancy that the Homestead feature in the infamous Constitution is worth anything, REMEMBER that the Homestead can be sold for taxes, and that the taxes will be so horribly high that they will COMPEL ITS SALE. This was the object of the Yankee speculators. They thought to deceive the people with the poor *shadow* of a Homestead, while they took good care so to arrange the finances of the infamous Constitution as to secure the substance for themselves!

WISCONSIN.—An election for two Supreme Court Judges will be held in Wisconsin to-day. A Radical newspaper (the Philadelphia *Press*) says:

"It is estimated that a change of three Republican votes in each township, or the absence from the polls of six voters, would overcome our majority of 1867."

In 1865, on the issue of negro suffrage, the vote stood in Wisconsin—for, 46,588; against, 55,591. By some sort of hocus pocus, the Supreme Court of that State reversed the popular verdict, and pronounced negro suffrage to be legal. Should the Democrats elect their judicial candidates, this infamous decision will be reversed.

ROWAN.—The *old North State* says that the enthusiasm, which has been kindled in Salisbury, is rapidly spreading to the country. The cause is now largely in the ascendant in Rowan, and is gaining ground every day. Push on the columns!

THE VOTE upon the new Constitution will be taken the 21st, 22nd and 23d of April. Be sure and VOTE AGAINST IT.

LETTER FROM THE HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

HILLSBORO, April 1st, 1868.

GENTLEMEN.—Your letter of the 20th ult., inviting me to visit Rutherford and address the people on the issues pending in the approaching election, arrived during my absence from home; and since my return, with an anxious desire to accept, I have delayed an answer until now, hoping that it might be in my power to fix an early day to appoint a day.

But I regret to inform you that appointments have been already made for me, which, with a few engagements of business, will consume the time till the days of election.

I fear the people of Rutherford and the adjacent counties believe that there is no part of the population of the State, with whom I should take greater interest in conferring on the present state of affairs, than themselves; and if such a interest, I should not feel at liberty to decline a compliance with their wishes.

The Convention, called under the authority of Congress, and which has cast out a proposed Constitution for the consideration of the people, has been very sparing in its allowance of time. With an information in the Act, that not less than thirty days should be given, the Convention, by its action, would appear to have understood this as an intimation, that no more than thirty days should be permitted the deliberations of the people, on an instrument, which this body was more than sixty days in framing, and which, if carried into effect, will make a revolution in almost every essential feature of the State government. The Convention of 1835, called by the people of the State under an act of their legislature, and which proposed a few amendments to the old Constitution, allowed four months (from July to November) for the examination of those amendments by the people, before they were required to vote on their ratification or rejection. Such was the example of Macon, Gaston and their great compeers; such was their care and anxiety, that the Constitution, the fundamental law, in all its parts, should have the approval of the sober sense of the people, and, if not approved, that their work should be rejected. And had the recent Convention sprung from the people, as did that, and a majority of its members been in sympathy with and dependent on the communities they professed to represent; had they expected to be governed by the regulations and to bear the burthens they were making provision to impose on others, a like extension of time, and regard for the deliberate sense of the people, might have been expected from them. But, instead of being the servants of the people, in the ordinary sense of popular representatives of the whites, who have always exercised the powers of government heretofore, they were far more the servants of that majority in Congress which called the Convention into being, upon a basis of constituency never authorized by the governing authority of the State, and more solicitous of approbation in that quarter, than among the free white people at home. But as if to complicate affairs and confuse the popular mind, each elector, in addition to voting for or against the Constitution, is required, at the same time, to vote for some forty or more officers under the State government and for members of the Legislature and Representatives in Congress. A negative vote in this condition of the matter is prompted, not only as a rebuke for the delay of time necessary for a proper understanding of the changes proposed, as well as to cut off the many new, unnecessary and lucrative offices, it is sought to establish.

On looking into the Constitution offered for adoption, the objections are so numerous and decisive, that it is impossible to particularize them all in the brief space of a letter. I am gratified to see that this task is being well performed in the discussions of the public press and rally. I beg leave to bring to your attention one of the objections, which, so far as I know, has not yet been publicly commented on.

Article VI, section 2, reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide from time to time for the registration of all electors, and no person shall be allowed to vote without registration, or to register without first taking an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith."

Here is a provision which deprives every citizen of the State of his birthright as an elector, until he shall to establish his title to it by an oath, and that an oath which no conscientious man can take. No person shall be allowed to vote without registration, nor be registered, without first taking an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith.

When was an oath of any kind ever before required as a qualification for voting? Men who were appointed to office and were required to take part in the administration of Government in any of its departments, very properly required to take an oath of office, as well as the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State; but no oath was ever required of an elector as a condition of his right to vote. As the natives of the State arrived at years of majority, they acquired the right to vote on paying a trifling tax, as the tax came due, at pleasure, to make a contract, by mere age and residence; and thousands upon thousands of them have lived and died without ever taking any oath, unless called to testify in a Court of Justice. It was in this sense, that our people rejoiced in the idea, so opportunely expressed by St. Paul on a memorable occasion, that they were free. This Constitution proposes that hereafter they shall only acquire this privilege by being sworn. If the oath were merely to support the Constitution of the State and of the United States, while it would be an innovation, and a useless multiplication of oaths, to the detriment of religion and morality, there would be no objection to it, in point of conscience. But is it not the most ridiculous of all absurdities, to require a man to be sworn to support all the laws of the United States and of the States? Laws are public or private, criminal or civil, and, in this country, constitutional or unconstitutional. The statutes of the United States, independently of the law of nations, admiralty, common law and equity, as adopted by the Constitution or by acts of Congress, fill more than a dozen heavy octavo volumes; and the laws of the State, embracing the common law of England in law and equity, are far more voluminous. Either is the study of a learned profession for a lifetime. Not every man, as a condition of being restored to his birth-right in the elective franchise, ought to take a wholesale oath to support all the laws of both these Governments. Who will swear that he will never break the peace, no matter on what provocation, that he will always keep his fence duly erect in any season, that he will never break a contract, or trespass on the lands of his neighbor even by cutting a rail improperly? Who ought to be required to swear to any work of supererogation? For what respectable office, or for what salary, would any man of honor and self-respect submit to be sworn to support the Almighty, Giver of the Commandments Witness of truth and the Just and Omnipotent Avenger of falsehood,—in what respect will oaths be held among a people, who will bring them into ridicule and contempt, by swearing as this Constitution requires? Will it not be true, as affirmed in one of the veto messages of the President, that we have been humiliated to degradation and then laughed at for the quietude of the submission?

I have not leisure to pursue this topic, nor to notice the numerous other objections to the Constitution both for the consideration of the people, its extravagance of expenditure, its heavy exactions in the way of taxation, its changes in our judicial system, multiplication of offices, &c., &c.

My most earnest recommendation is to reject it.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your Ob't. Serv't,
W. A. GRAHAM.

Messrs. Jos. C. Carson, S. L. Deck, T. P. Erwin, W. H. Withers, &c., &c., Committee.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN NORTHAMPTON.

At a meeting of the Conservatives of Northampton, held at the Court House, in the town of Jackson, on **Saturday, the 28th March, 1868, on motion, Dr. W. S. Copeland** was appointed Chairman, and J. N. Ramsay and J. S. Grant were requested to act as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been explained, by R. B. Peebles, to be for the purpose of effecting a more thorough county organization, in accordance with the plan recommended by the State Convention, and for nominating suitable candidates for the different county offices, the Chairman appointed a Committee of five persons, from each Captain's district, to take charge of all matters of registration, to ascertain the names of all white persons, who have failed to register, and their reasons for not so doing.

On motion, a Committee of twelve was appointed to prepare business for the consideration of the meeting, and to make suitable nominations.

Pending the deliberations of the Committee, the meeting was addressed by the Chairman, followed by Mr. R. B. Peebles, in neat, eloquent and patriotic speeches.—Both speakers, after dissecting, with great tact and ingenuity, the body politic of that monster offspring of Radical malignity and stupidity, dignified with the name of *Constitution*, and drawing a striking contrast between the early return of our domestic peace, prosperity and happiness, the safety of our civil, political and religious liberties under a wise Conservative government, and the political ruin and social degradation, which would inevitably follow the success of the Radical party, they appealed, with ardor and earnestness, to the good people of the county, to vindicate their wonted honor and pride by rejecting the proposed Constitution.

The Committee to prepare business for the action of the meeting soon made their appearance, and reported, through their Chairman, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all white men of Northampton county, who can and have not heretofore registered, ought to register, and that all true North Carolinians ought to vote against the ratification of the new Constitution.

Resolved, That the following be the County Candidates: For the Senate, A. J. Harrell, Esq.; For the House of Representatives, Dr. Jno. O. Jacobs and E. A. Martin; For Sheriff, Wm. T. Stephenson; For Superior Court Clerk, Wm. H. Hughes; For County Trustee, J. H. Barham; For County Commissioners, Wm. Bson, Edmund Jacobs, Dr. W. S. Copeland, Wm. Grant and R. H. Garrett; For Register, ——; For Coroner, William J. Maddry.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the nomination of Hon. Thos. S. Ashe for Governor and pledge to him our unanimous support. We also approve all the other State nominations of the Conservative party.

Resolved, That Hon. Mart. W. Ransom, W. W. Peebles and R. B. Peebles constitute a Committee, to invite the Hon. Z. B. Vance to address the people of the County, at their Court House, between now and the coming election.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

W. S. COPELAND, *Ch'n.*
N. RAMSAY, } *Sec'ys.*
J. S. GRANT. }

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN PERSON.

At a meeting held on the 2nd. of April, in Roxboro', in accordance with resolution No. 4, adopted at the meeting of 17th ult., Dr. Ned Bradsher was called to the chair and William Merritt appointed Secretary.

On motion of W. A. Bradsher, one of the Executive Committee for the County, all Conservatives present, who should desire to do so, were invited to join the Executive Committee in the Commissioners room and assist in the selection of a Conservative ticket for the County; which invitation being responded to by a number of gentlemen present, they and the Committee retired for consultation, and on their return reported the following ticket:

For the Senate—Dr. Wm. Merritt.
Members of Representatives—Henry T. Jordan.
Sheriff—Col. John L. Harris.
Superior Court Clerk—Sam'l. Y. Brown.
Register of Deeds—Col. Jno. W. Hunt.
Treasurer—Geo. W. Norwood.
County Surveyor—W. M. Faulkner.
Coroner—Absalom Batnell.
County Commissioners—J. T. Sargeant, J. T. Yancey, Col. John H. Clay, W. F. Noel, W. H. Smith.

On motion, the nomination of Willis H. Jenkins, of Granville, the nominee of the Conservative party of that County, for the Senate, was unanimously ratified.

Ordered, That the proceedings be sent to the Raleigh *Sentinel* and the Milton *Chronicle* for publication.

The nominees present, having severally accepted their nominations, on motion the meeting adjourned.

E. J. ROBERTSON, *Ch'n.*
WM. MERRITT, *Sec'y.*

DOWN WITH THE CONSTITUTION.—That is the watch-word of the white men of North Carolina.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN CLEAVELAND.

At a meeting of the Conservatives of Cleaveland County, held in the Court House, in Shelby, on the 28th of March, D. Fronebergerr, Esq., was called to the Chair and Dr. J. C. Gidney and Maj. H. F. Schenck requested to act as Secretaries.

Col. L. M. McAfee explained the object of the meeting to be, a more thorough organization of the Conservative party of Cleaveland County and to make nominations for the County offices.

Committees were appointed at each precinct, to take charge of enrollment, registration and local organization in their respective Districts.

Capt. Plato Durham, being called for, responded in an earnest and patriotic speech, explaining his action in the Convention and urging the people to vote against the Constitution.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting, and of the County of Cleaveland, are due, and are hereby cordially tendered, to Capt. Plato Durham, for his noble and patriotic course in the late Convention of the State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the Conservative men of Cleaveland County heartily endorse the principles and platform of the Conservative party of North Carolina and the nominations of the State Executive Committee for the State at large, hereby pledging themselves to their support.

The following nominations were made:

For the House of Representatives—Capt. Plato Durham.
Superior Court Clerk—R. F. Logan, Esq.
Coroner—Col. E. Kellenger.
Sheriff—J. Z. Falls, Esq.
Treasurer—E. H. Eglewifles, Esq.
County Commissioners—J. R. Logan, J. C. Lattimore, D. Whisnant, G. M. Green, Isaac Oates.
Register—C. Carpenter.
Surveyor—R. W. Falls.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint ten delegates to meet the delegates of Rutherford and Polk Counties, to nominate a Senator for this Senatorial District, and that this meeting recommend Col. Lee M. McAfee as a suitable person, subject to the action of the delegates of the District.

Resolved, That the Committee appointed to nominate a Senator shall attend the meeting to nominate Solicitors and member of Congress, together with those already appointed on these Committees by the State Conservative Convention.

The following delegates were appointed: Maj. H. F. Schenck, J. C. Lattimore, Esq., Dr. J. W. Tracy, Dr. W. P. Andrews, Dr. W. J. T. Miller, Dr. Thos. Williams, C. C. Durham, Esq., J. Z. Falls, Esq., Capt. J. W. Gidney, Maj. H. D. Lee, and Maj. H. Cabaniss.

On motion, the Chairman, D. Fronebergerr, Esq., was added.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Raleigh *Sentinel* and Western *Vindicator* for publication and that Conservative papers be requested to copy.

D. FRONEBERGER, *Ch'm'n.*
J. C. GIDNEY, } *Secretaries.*
H. F. SCHENCK, }

The delegates of Cleaveland will meet the delegates of Rutherford and Polk, at Rutherfordton, on Saturday, the 11th of April, to nominate a Senator for this District.

Special Correspondence of Baltimore Gazette.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.—BUTLER, STEVENS & Co.—THE PRESIDENT'S COUNSEL.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The impeachment proceedings have been of no special interest to-day, the opening having all been previously published. Butler attempted an entire disregard of all the rules of evidence, but was checked up by the President's counsel; whereupon he resorted to impertinence, but only became vulgar.—If in nothing else, the Managers have exhibited but little tact in allowing Butler to assume the leading part. His coarse manners, not less than his want of moral character, render himself positively offensive to a large portion of the Senate.

His management of the trial appears to give entire satisfaction to the small politicians, while Senators of the higher order are evidently astonished at the want of wisdom displayed by the House of Representatives in the selection of their Managers. Stevens is a galvanized corpse—brought into the Senate daily for scenic effect. Logan's only mark in the Senate will be where he expectorates on the fine carpet. Bingham has subsided like a pricked soap bubble. Boutwell and Wilson are treated by Butler as two overgrown school-boys made to read aloud their compositions, and Williams sits quietly behind Butler, apparently pleased at being allowed to remain in obscurity. Here you have a fairly drawn picture of the seven individuals who sit at the table on the left of the Chief Justice, and who, styling themselves Managers on the part of the House of Representatives, speak "in the name of all the people." Turn to the right of the Chief Justice and scan for a moment that other table and those who surround it. Do I hear you say those are the President's lawyers? Yes; they are the counsel for the respondent. What a contrast! Here we have Stanbery, Curtis and Evarts—these are the men who conduct the defence. Groesbeck and Nelson are advisory in their positions, and are needed to do much of the drudgery of the defence.

THE REPUBLICAN MEETING.—On Thursday night, in accordance with posted notice, Mr. Cowles, the President of the negro Raleigh Convention, made his appearance at the Court House, we have been informed, and commenced to harangue the people assembled. At the conclusion of his remarks, Dr. L. W. Jones inquired if he would be permitted to reply? The right was conceded, and, we are told, Dr. Jones so thoroughly demolished the vapory Cowles, that hardly a greasy spot was left where he took his position. Cheer after cheer greeted the period of every sentence, which demonstrated that the President had been stirring a Hornet when he supposed he was only dealing with the asinine species of his own party. Mr. Cowles' effort proved to be a most ridiculous failure; and the contempt he received was no less appreciated than richly earned.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

A Washington telegram announces that a reconciliation between Generals Grant and Butler has been effected through the instrumentality of their political friends, the chief actor in the affair being George Wilkes, of sporting celebrity.