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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

GEN. ABBOTT'S FINANCIERING.

...e point of the letter of the redoubtable ...ntleman Chairman of the Finance Com... we gave due notice in our article ...esterday.

After saying that the Convention has not ...ovided for taxation to pay the people, for the ...purpose of paying interest on the public ...bt until 1870, a very remarkable state...nt, considering that the Convention di... not intend to be paid *in cash*, beginning ...n 1st January next, and likewise that the ...Convention orders the General Assembly ...provide for prompt and regular payment ...thereof by "adequate taxation,"—the ...financial military financier declares that ...the General Assembly can pay the interest ...*in new bonds!*

Of course the General can't be serious in ...this suggestion.

1. The thing can't be done, as the ordi...nance expressly directs the interest to be ...paid in cash, as we have shown, and the ...Constitution says it must be paid by "ade...quate taxation."

2. Besides, it would be ineffectual to raise ...the credit of the State. Capitalists would ...know that the State, adopting this process, ...would be on a bee-line rush to bankrupt...cy.

The funding act of March 10th, 1866, ...raised the credit of State bonds to about 65 ...cents in the dollar, because bond holders ...believed the process was preliminary to the ...resumption of interest. As soon as it was ...discovered that no such provision had been ...made, the bonds fell gradually to 50 cents ...and even less. Capitalists will not place ...faith in mere promises, until they see that we ...will pay regularly our interest as it matures ...and that we have the ability to keep it up. ...Virginia has been paying part of her inter...est, yet her bonds are lower than ours, and ...always have been, notwithstanding Gen. ...Abbott asserts the contrary in his letter.—...Tennessee, receiving large sums from her ...railroads, mainly from government transpor...tation, while Sherman marched from Chat...tanooga to Savannah, has resumed payment ...of her interest in full, but her bonds have ...never been higher than 65 or 66 cents. The ...reason is, that capitalists could not see that ...the State would continue to have the abil...ity to pay regularly. Gen. Abbott also ...tells us with the case of Missouri, but he ...failed to tell us that Missouri received from ...the U. S. government, for war expenses re...imbursed, four or five million dollars, which ...sum was devoted to liquidating accrued in...terest. And besides, that State is in the ...rocks of reconstruction, while settlers have been ...taken away from North Carolina by per...sistent defamation.

We warn Gen. Abbott, that if he makes ...any more blunders, such as we have pointed ...out, he will lose credit for sincerity. We think ...he uttered, as Chairman of the Finance Com...mittee, the ordinance for the resumption of ...payment of interest 1st January next in ...cash. We know he earnestly advocated the ...measure. We know he reported the Article ...of the Constitution directing the General ...Assembly to pay the interest "*promptly* and ...*regularly*" by adequate taxation." When, ...then, the military financier asserts, on the ...eve of election, that the Convention did not ...direct payment of interest by taxation until ...1880, and that the General Assembly under ...the action of the Convention can issue new ...bonds to pay interest, *some* people will im...pute to him other qualities than *ignorance*!

GETTING BACK.

Getting back into the Union is still much ...harped upon. Timid people look eagerly ...for some means of escape from the threats ...of the Radicals. The fact is palpable, if we ...have a Constitution of the United States, ...that the Southern States are in the Union, ...were never out of it, and cannot be driven ...out, so long as the old Constitution lasts.

We are out of Congress! When we shall get ...in, no mortal can tell, so long as the Radi...cals control it. Our getting into Congress ...does not depend upon the action of the peo...ple of North Carolina. Suppose we adopt ...the new Constitution, it is *still* uncertain ...whether Congress will admit us. It cer...tainly will not do so, until our Legislature ...adopts the Howard amendment. And even ...*that* will not do, until the requisite number ...of States adopt the Howard amendment to ...make it a part of the Constitution, or, in ...default of which, Congress will annex new ...conditions, such as it now proposes to do ...for Alabama.

Under such inequalities and disabilities, ...the people of North Carolina can only act ...wisely by doing THEIR DUTY TO ...THEMSELVES, leaving results to the ...future. Congress has left to us the choice ...of *rejecting or accepting* a Constitution.—...Can we accept such an infamous Constitu...tion as the Mongrel Convention has provid...ed, without personal dishonor and degra...dation? Can we vote for it, without bring...ing CONFISCATION, in the shape of TAX...ATION, to pay the interest on the State ...debt? We think not. As Congress has ...left us the right of choice, let us do what ...*we think right and just*, and not as Con...gress may think.

CABLE DODGE.—Turner, of Harnett, tries ...hard to evade the damning charge that he ...received over $100 mileage for coming only ...30 or 40 miles to the Mongrel Convention. ...He says that he had a right, under the law, ...to go on Fayetteville and Wilmington.—...*But did he so go?* No, he came the thirty or ...forty miles, *his own buggy*, to Raleigh, ...and charged for *five hundred and twenty-four miles*, at 20 cents a mile! Hood, the negro ...preacher from Cumberland, did the same ...thing. Of such is Radicalism!

COME AND LET US REASON TOGETHER.

The framing of the fundamental, organic ...law of a people, is no trivial matter. It ...should be the work of the combined wis...dom, intelligence and virtue of the whole ...body politic, and by those who have a per...manent interest in the State, and should ...only be endorsed and approved by the ...voice of the people, after a patient consid...eration of all its parts, and a full conviction ...of its soundness, its fitness and its adapta...tion to the wise and good government of ...the State. A Constitution forms the basis ...of republican government, and should care...fully define its fundamental law, as well as ...its powers. In its consideration, therefore, ...there is no room for passion, or prejudice, ...much less for partyism, but it is a time for ...the exercise of calmness, patriotism and ...unadulterated honesty of purpose.

The Constitution proposed to the people ...of North Carolina, at this time, does not ...originate either in the expressed will of our ...people or the fundamental written law of ...the State. The proposition to make a Con...stitution for North Carolina does not come ...from the convictions of our people, that we ...need or desire a new fundamental law, dif...fering materially from that which we have ...had from the beginning. It originates ...with the National Congress, in a misconception, arising from infamous misrepresentations, of the feelings, sentiments and purposes of the people of this State towards the National government, and from an assumed necessity, on the part of the Congress, to act in violation of and outside of the Constitution of the United States, in order to peace and Union.

The question has arisen, in many a thoughtful, timid mind: "what ought I to do in such a case? Ought I to vote for such a Constitution or ought I to be silent, or ought I to vote against it?" Again, "if I vote against the Constitution, what then? What will Congress do then? Will it not give us worse terms?" Just such thoughts as these are disturbing some honest, but not well-balanced minds. In the struggle of the old revolution, such thoughts as these disturbed the fearful, the weak kneed and the hesitating, and led many, first to apologise for, and then to join, the tories.

To our minds, these questions are easily answered. Congress has the *power* to force upon us what it pleases. Whether there is such a thing as a Constitution or not, there are now no divided powers in the country. Congress controls the purse and the sword. Its will is sovereign, right or wrong. If it shall see fit to force a Constitution upon us, as bad as or a great deal worse than its mongrel Convention, under its direction, proposes to us, it can do so, and we are bound to submit, for we are powerless. We call this a free country—a free government.—The negroes seem to be freemen, but there are no *free whites* among us, IF we are to have forced upon us a fundamental law—a Constitution against our will, or whether we will or not. If Congress means that the people of North Carolina *shall* frame such a Constitution as its mongrel Convention has done, let it take the whole responsibility of making a Constitution for us.—Our people are not *slaves* yet, to do our masters' bidding, *nolens volens*. Nor can any North Carolinian, *without dishonor*, vote for such a Constitution, because Congress orders it, merely because he may otherwise be threatened with a worse one. It is mean, craven and dastardly to do such a thing, even to prevent the robbery of our lands and property.

Congress, however, has seen fit, in the so-called Reconstruction Acts, to admit, at least in so many words, that the registered voters of the State, after the Convention appointed and provided for by Congress shall have adopted a Constitution, shall determine, a majority of them, by election, whether they will accept it or not, as the organic law of the State. Now an election means a *choice*, a *free will* in voting *for* or *against* the proposed Constitution. If you vote for the Constitution, you thereby, of your own free will and accord, do not simply acquiesce in or submit to it, but you *endorse it, approve it*, and your honor, property and life are pledged to its support.—If you do *not* approve it—if you do *not* think it right and just and the best, most fit for the future government of the State, you DISHONOR yourself by voting for it.

"But," says one, "may we not vote for it, now, for the sake of getting back and settling matters, and then, after a while, call another Convention and change things to suit us?" It is quite common, now-a days, for men to act in bad faith. We know no rule to keep men from playing the scoundrel, when they determine to do so. Congress seems to suspect Southern men of Punic faith. Hence it is very loth to remove the disabilities of so-called Southern loyalists. And well it may do so. For when men betray their own color, their own section and the mothers who gave them birth, they are well-nigh beyond the pale of forgiveness. Moreover, Congress intends to guard against this very duplicity, as in the case of Alabama, by making its conditions unchangeable!

"But is it not better to vote for this Constitution, lest a worse thing come upon us!" The question originates in so cowardly a spirit, that we are afraid to answer it, lest we may offend. But, believing the interrogator honest, we answer: How can you, *as an honest man*, vote for a Constitution, which fixes a fundamental lie upon you and your children, perhaps for ages, which you *abhor* as unjust, unrighteous and degrading to yourself and your children? You are not compelled to vote for it. If you do not approve it, if you cannot pledge your honor, your property and your life in its support, you ought not to vote for it. YOU CANNOT DO IT AND PRESERVE YOUR HONOR! If you are a Radical—if you believe and endorse the doctrine of *negro equality*—the equal claim of the negro with the white man to office and to all the franchises of the government—if you believe that neither color, condition nor *character* should make any distinction or difference in political or social rights, if you are willing that yourself and your children shall be regarded *only* as the equals of the negroes around you by the Government, THEN you *ought to vote for* the Constitution. But if those are *not* your sentiments, as an honest man, *how can you vote for it?* Better not vote at all, than dishonor yourself and bring disgrace upon those around you. But as a citizen, you not only have a right to vote, but it is plainly your duty to exercise it, honestly and intelligently. Suppose the Constitution should be defeated, and Congress should force something worse on us, *what then?* It is difficult to conceive how Congress should do worse than the infamous Constitution will serve you. Suppose Congress should confiscate your property! Well, the new Constitution will do that for you, very soon, by TAXATION, and the forced sale of your lands and property. Or if you are in debt, *it* will do for you what heartless creditors will do for you, as soon as they get a chance. As to distranchising you, that can do you little harm, for what is your vote worth, when the meanest negro in the land can kill it by casting his against it?

There is no escape from degradation and ruin by voting for the new Constitution. Better save your character and your conscience by voting according to your own views of what is right and just, rather than incur the dread responsibility of fixing upon yourself and your children a hated government, by voting for this detestable thing.

Finally, PLAY THE MAN. As long as you can exercise the rights of an American citizen, do it honestly, fearlessly and above-board, if the stars fall. When you are afraid to exercise your right of suffrage, against your own convictions of right and justice, for fear that something worse is coming, give up the ballot and retire to some sequestered spot, where men of nobility and virtue cannot see you, TO POINT THE FINGER OF SCORN AT AND TO DESPISE YOU!

TEST OATHS.

A test oath is an eye-sore to every free man—a blunder, if not a crime, in a free government. They are necessarily offensive, almost in all cases operate unjustly and unwisely, and are a stench in the nostrils of every true freeman. The native white members of the late Mongrel Convention were violently opposed, and very justly, too, to the imposition of a test oath during the late war, and they and all our people are indebted chiefly to the earnest and able efforts of Gov. Graham, for the defeat of the attempt to impose a test oath upon the people. Besides being an invasion of the civil rights of a freeman, who assumes no other responsibility than that of an ordinary citizen, the imposition of a test oath upon voters, especially, is one of the most fruitful evidences of demoralization and disregard of the solemnity of oaths.

The institution of a regular registration, and the imposition of a test oath upon all voters, will not only be a vexatious, but a very offensive, feature of the new Government, if the infamous Constitution is ratified. We are glad that Gov. Graham has called public attention to it, in his late letter to the people of Rutherford. It is a measure which he has always opposed under all circumstances, as directly infringing the rights of a freeman and leading ultimately to still greater strides toward despotism.

The test oath imposed by the new Constitution is not only anti Republican and abominable in a free State, but it is shamefully ridiculous and senseless. An oath to support a Constitution is admirable and proper in an officer of the government, but to bind a voter, upon oath, to support the laws of the State and Federal government, when his duty to both may require him to do all in his power to effect the repeal of an unwise and unconstitutional law, is absurd in the extreme.

NEGRO MASONIC LODGE.—We learn that, under a dispensation granted from the Grand Lodge *of New York*, a *negro* masonic Lodge has been organized in this City. We do not belong to the ancient and honorable Masonic fraternity, and, therefore, know nothing of its system of government. What jurisdiction has the *New York* Grand Lodge in *North Carolina*? Is it the purpose to Africanize Masonry in the South, as well as everything else? Will not the Masons be prompt to resent this impudent intrusion?

A FRIEND writes us from Wilmington that registration, as it is being conducted in that county, is worse than a farce. Negroes, notoriously under age, are allowed to register. He adds: "To day (7th) the negroes are having everything their own way. The whites will rally to morrow and next day."

THE GREAT MEETING IN WILMINGTON.—The *Journal* gives a glowing account of the glorious Conservative rally in Wilmington. The speech of Col. Cowan is especially lauded as an effort of great eloquence and power. We have not a doubt of it. There are few more gifted and gallant champions of the RIGHT than Robert H. Cowan.

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

INTIMIDATION OF VOTERS.

The only instances of threats and intimidation that we hear of are employed by the white and black Radicals towards colored men, who dare to exercise the privilege of thinking and voting for themselves. There are many negroes who would refuse to follow the fooling of the treasonable secret Leagues and their arrogant self-constituted masters, if they were not kept in a state of fear by menaces, public and private. We hope that all such cases will be promptly reported. We tell all colored men, who are thus threatened, to act as their convictions of right and duty dictate. They will be sustained by their friends.

Thomas Green, of Hillsboro, a worthy and sensible colored man, and the only one who at the last election, voted the Conservative ticket, in that town, has been the object, ever since, of constant menace and persecution at the hands of black and white Radicals. On Wednesday, the following profane and incendiary "warning" was conspicuously posted in Hillsboro, and is doubtless the emanation of a negro secret League:

"NOTICE FOR THOMAS GREEN.

A d—n Conservative son of a b—, we understood you were out with Conservative lys, but d—n your time if you don't look out you will catch hell shure. We herd you cum very near catching it in Sharlot and if you dont mind you will ketch it in Hills boro shure enought and that Right. If your d—n Conservitive freinds can protect you you has better stick near to them to that hour for a certainty is your Destenny. This is the last of us example. The next time will tell you your sad one or not behavior.

Remember—You mind me of the sun of Esau and who sold his birth Right for one morsal of meat and so now you have sold your wife and children and curse of for a drink of Liquors and have come to be a Conservative boot nicker.

Thom, I would not give a d—n for your Back in a few days, you Conservative son of a b—."

We have advised Thomas, who handed us a copy of this shameful paper, to submit it to the Military authorities. They are charged by Gen. Canby with such matters, and, we presume, will do their duty in the premises.

Let Thomas, and all similarly situated, do what they think right, *without fear*. The cowardly villains, who make such threats as the above, will yet be ferreted out.

P. S. Since the above was written, we learn that Col. Bomford, the Post Commander, and Col. Churr, of the Bureau, have both very promptly acted in the foregoing case. Steps were taken by them, at once, and commendably, which will heal, we hope, to the detection and punishment of the guilty parties concerned in this nefarious menace, and to Thos. Green's ample protection.

BEST JOKE OF THE SEASON. The last "*Holden Record*" has the following:

"KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That Daniel H. Goodloe is the only eligible candidate for Governor, and the only one that can take his seat, if elected."

Mr. Goodloe is a clever man, personally, but he is the nominee of a clique, and is a candidate without a party. The above bit of information will, we hope, be taken by him at, "all-heeled." Who expects such a result? No Conservative can vote for Mr. Goodloe, for the reason that he advocates the equality of the negro with the white man—a favorite fancy with men of Mr. Goodloe's cast of mind. Moreover, he advocates the ratification of the infamous Constitution, proposed by the late mongrel Convention, which would bar every man from voting for him, who cannot *honorably* vote for the Constitution.

The "*Holden Record*" furthermore invites the interference of the military, and the dictation of Gen. Canby, in imitation of Gen. Meade in declaring Judge Irvin ineligible as a candidate for Governor of Georgia. It wants Gen. Canby to declare that, inasmuch as Mr. Ashe and Holden are both clearly ineligible, therefore Mr. Goodloe is the only suitable man to be voted for as Governor.—We presume that Gen. Canby, as in duty bound, will execute the Reconstruction Acts, and, therefore, will allow the people to vote for whom they please, without dictation from him.

ALAMANCE.—The following is the Conservative ticket for this County, and a capital ticket it is:

Senate, (Alamance and Guilford)—Jas. T. Morehead Jr., and David W. Kerr.
House—Dr. Jno. A. Moore.
Sheriff—Wm. J. Murray.
Superior Court Clerk—Baker Grayson.
Treasurer.—David S. Thompson.
Surveyor.—Jas. M. Patterson.
Register.—Thomas G. McLean.
Commissioners.—Jesse Gant, Austin C. Cable, Jno. Crawford, Saml. J. Crawford, Jno. Tapscott.

A friend, writing us from this county, says: "Our prospects are most encouraging. The people are aroused to a pitch I have never witnessed before, and we are confident of carrying our county by a very handsome majority."

OUR PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.—The expenditures for the War Department for the month of March last are set down at $13,960,000—a greater sum than the whole yearly expenses of the government under John Quincy Adams. So much for radical reconstruction. One hundred and sixty millions a year for the War Office on a peace footing may do for the present; but is it to be greater or less next year? That is the question.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The most shameful bonds issued by our Government are those with which it has shackled the limbs of the people of the South.—*Practice.*

CONNECTICUT LAST YEAR.—Last year the Radicals had one majority in the Senate and eleven in the House.

SHALL NEGRO GUARDIANS BE APPOINTED FOR WHITE WARDS? *That is one of the issues.* The so-called Convention voted down a prohibition of this possible outrage!

From the New York World.

THE REAL REACTION.

Who any longer doubts the ebbing of the tide? Let him look to Connecticut. When one short month ago the wave first broke in angry thunder on the granite heights of New Hampshire, the Radical office holders and contractors and impeachers affected to mistake a ripple of doom for a casual surge of the political sea. This in their public prints they did. But to the private hearts of those who shape their party and its action, and a very different spirit ruled. There were dismay, anxiety, and a frantic desperation prompting to any measures by which the rising tide might haply be stayed. Here its avenging billows should sweep over and sweep away the taint of moral depravity and political corruption called treasonable of the Union by the Rump of a Congress.

By universal consent, it was felt that the elections of April in Pennsylvania would be the crucial test of the power of Radicalism and the corruption of the hour. The Reaction of the American people on American principles—on those elections all the resources of the most opulent party the country has ever seen were lavished. Money was poured into Connecticut from all the great centres of Radical power. The High Court of Impeachment sate in judgment upon every office holder in the sandy little State, holding him trimble to his head, for the vote Wade, the coming man, was upon him. And as if all this were not enough, the "General of the Armies" as the *Tribune* with an insolent parade of military power pompously describes him, was insolent and threw his loose upon the field to threaten with the terrors of the sword and to palsy with the prestige of the great name won for him by the sacrifice of thousands of heroic lives. All that Radicalism could do—more than all that Americans bred in the traditions of American freedom had ever dreamed an American party would dare to attempt—was done. And now the answer comes.

The wave that rose in New Hampshire, sweeps in victory over Connecticut. The voice of the people that daunted these bloated tyrants of an hour in March, damns them in April. The cohorts that came down to the battle gleaming in purple and gold, in the purple of place and the gold of corruption, where are they to day?

"The night of the Gentile, inasmuch to the sword
Hath melted like snow, in the glances of the Lord!"

To Connecticut, which speaks to-day, the West will answer with Wisconsin to morrow. The "Real Reaction" has set in; and in its triumphant and avenging progress neither banded wealth, nor the glamour of great names prostituted to petty ends, nor any living thing, shall avail to stay the coming of the people once more to enjoy their own.

GOOD FRIDAY AND EASTER.—This is "good Friday," a day sacred in the Christian calendar, as commemorative of the Crucifixion of our Savior. There will be divine service and a sermon in Christ Church, at the usual hour of service, this morning.

Apropos to Easter, the anniversary of the Resurrection we find, in an exchange, the following account of a singular custom which attends it:

"In almost all Christian countries the custom still prevails of eggs being given as a present at Easter time. In Germany they are generally laid by the older people in the garden, under the young gooseberry bushes and other early plants, when they are looked for by flocks of little children, and great is the joy at finding one of peculiar richness in ornament, for they are all decked in gay colors and covered with gold and silver devices. In France, the eggs, although still so called, have degenerated into costly boxes of bon-bons or even more expensive presents, which are exchanged by friends according to the French proverb, that "little presents keep up friendship." In Russia alone they have maintained their sacred character, and are given with the words, "Christ is arisen!" Everybody, at home or abroad, has a supply of Easter eggs about him; every passer by is thus accosted, and the two eggs are knocked against each other. The owner of the harder one, which has succeeded in breaking the other, carries off both. In spite of this association with the season of Easter and the sacred character given to the custom by the Greek church, these eggs originated in the far East, and are of heathen nature. In the Orient the egg is well known to be the symbol of the primitive state of things, of the creation which developed the germ of all things. Now there the new year begins still, as it has ever done, with the Spring equinoxes, and the festive occasion is celebrated by the giving away of eggs. At this period, when the year and all nature begin anew, gilt and gaily painted eggs are sent from friend to friend as tokens of the renewal of all things. From there the custom found its way to the western part of Europe, where for centuries the year also began with the opening of Spring, and the egg remained an appropriate symbol. Since the time when Charles IX. of France first fixed the beginning of the year upon the first of January, the custom has gradually lost its ancient significations, but Easter eggs are still well known in all parts of the world."

COL. JOHN D. TAYLOR.—The nomination of this gentleman by the Conservatives of Brunswick, as one of the Senators from this district, will prove most acceptable to the people of New Hanover, and the entrance of this gentleman into the canvass is the best evidence of his great interest in the success of the cause. Col. Taylor had uniformly declined the nomination for Senator when it amounted to an election, but when it is offered to him with a large majority against him, he has not the heart to desert his old State when she demands of her patriotic sons to make a sacrifice on the altar of her welfare. When such men emerge from private life, neglect their own affairs which sorely need all their attention—we feel that their example will have its weight—we know that there is "life in the old land yet." *Wil. Journal.*

It is rumored that Col. St. Leger Grenfell, the amateur warrior, who espoused the Confederate cause, and who is personally known to many of our citizens, has made his escape from the Dry Tortugas, where he was confined under charge of a conspiracy to take Canada. We sincerely hope the rumor is true. We never believed that the Colonel had been fairly dealt with. It is to be hoped he will spend the best of his days in writing the adventures of his life, which are as remarkable as those of the redoubtable Capt. John Smith.—*Rich. Whig.*

From the National Intelligencer.

GENERAL GRANT'S DICTATORSHIP.

Several days have elapsed since the New York *Tribune* published in an unusually conspicuous manner a statement that General Grant had "announced it as his opinion that the only hope for the peace of the country is the success of the pending impeachment trial." The *Tribune*, probably on the same authority, says: "He (Grant) *feels* that the national security demands the removal of the President," and, as if to hold *in terrorem* over the Senate the potent and menacing sword of "the General of our armies," the *Tribune* adds: "When the General of our armies entertains this conviction, *there is no room for doubt as to the duty of the Senate.*"

That the *Tribune* had authority for this statement is to be inferred from the unusual prominence given to it in its columns. The fact that this statement has not been denied by General Grant is an evidence that the *Tribune* spoke by authority, and that the *Tribune's* comments and deductions are approved by "the General of our armies," in whose name they are uttered. General Grant thus allows himself to be placed in a new attitude, not only of most flagrant insubordination to his superior military officer—the President of the United States—but of dictatorial menace to the Senate of the United States: that because *he* has said it the Senate must so decide.

Even in these days of demoralization, when those occupying high and honorable positions permit themselves to become subservient tools of an ignoble faction of reckless revolutionary conspirators, it is almost incredible that "the General of our armies" should have been forced by their blandishments to consent to abase himself to such a depth of moral degradation. Yet General Grant has not denied the imputation. The cloak of reticence will not suffice to cover this authoritative announcement of his opinions and "feelings." He must deny it now, or forever after hold his peace, and be adjudged upon the record that he allows the *Tribune* to make for him.

The idea of menacing the Senate of the United States in this manner is most monstrous. The revolution is not yet complete. "The General of our armies" is not yet dictator. He has not yet authority—and, thank God, not yet the power—to say, under the menace of the sword, to the Senate of the United States, "Do this!" and it shall be done. The Senator who would yield to such a menace from an insubordinate inferior military officer, or from a military officer of any grade, is unworthy of the name of an American citizen. The Senator who would be influenced by such a threat from "the General of our armies," or from any one whatever, invokes the scorn and continuely of his constituents and of the whole country.

The failure of General Grant to deny emphatically and in his own name this monstrous charge of the New York *Tribune*, must be taken as evidence of his endorsement of the whole statement, and of the menaces to the Senate. If he had drawn his sword and marched his cohorts to the doors of the Senate to compel them, *et si armis*, to obey his mandates, it would be scarcely worse.

The comments of the press that have hitherto sustained General Grant are indicative of the storm of popular indignation that must surely be invoked by such a revolutionary and dictatorial announcement.

The New York *Times* (Rad.) says:

"Such a declaration, put forward as the opinion of General Grant in his military capacity—as the opinion of the 'General of our armies,' with the direct and avowed purpose of dictating the verdict of the Senate, (and this is the form which the *Tribune* gives it)—would be equivalent to the issue of a military order. General Grant might as well march his troops to the door of the Senate at once, and order them to convict and 'remove' the President, as to make the indirectly of his military power for the accomplishment of the same object."

The New York *Citizen* (hitherto a strong advocate of Grant) says:

"On behalf of General Grant, we hope and believe there is no syllable of truth in the *Tribune's* statement. And on behalf of the American people, we most earnestly pray, if this atrocious averment shall prove true, that President Johnson may have the firmness to exercise his unquestionable prerogative, even if by the last act of his official station, by invoking General Grant's commission, and ordering the name of the great mutineer to be stricken from the muster rolls of our army. If this be true, General Grant is already assuming the part of Cromwell; and it is time for all men who value our free system of government to prepare themselves for resistance to this threat of military usurpation. Never could men die better than facing odds in such a quarrel. But we utterly refuse to believe or present, and can never be brought to believe, without positive evidence, that General Grant can have so far forgotten his oath and duty, both as a soldier and citizen. The statement looks to us like a reckless electioneering canard, designed to influence the contest in Connecticut. But on what melancholy days must we have fallen, when such a canard as this can be considered popular, or likely to secure more votes to the party putting it forward."

We learn that at the public speaking at Newport, on Saturday last, old Congleton, the Radical nigger candidate for the Commons, in Carteret, was charged with stealing a hog, some years ago, in Onslow Co., and had to leave that county in consequence thereof. The charge was so well sustained that the old rascal had reluctantly to acknowledge the fact.

We also learn that it was charged upon Moore, the nigger candidate for the Senate in that county, that he had stolen a pistol from J. Henry Davis, Conservative candidate for the Commons, and that he was present and did not deny the fact.

What a beautiful pair of law makers! Oh! North Carolina! "how are the mighty fallen."—*Newbern Journal of Commerce.*

CONNECTICUT ON GRANT.—"Should the Republicans achieve success in Connecticut," said the excellent T. W. only yesterday, "it must be ascribed to the potency of Grant's name." By all means. And now the Republicans having "achieved" a most satisfactory thrashing in Connecticut, that must be ascribed to the *impotency* of Grant's name. Grant, by the *Tribune*, informs us on Friday that the "loyal nation demands the conviction of the President." Connecticut on Monday responds that the "loyal nation" declines to be bullied out of its convictions now by Gen. Grant or by the *Tribune*, or by the *Tribune* using Gen. Grant, or by Gen. Grant using the *Tribune*.—*New York World.*

PROCEEDINGS IN IMPEACHMENT.—It has been agreed by the counsel of the President that Judge Curtis shall open the case on their side. He does not intend to write it, but will speak from very brief notes. He is not certain that he will have time to finish on Thursday. Gov. Boutwell will make the summing up on the side of the managers after the evidence is all in, and with Mr. Bingham will close the case, the latter of course, by virtue of his position, making the closing speech of all. On the defence, Messrs. Evarts and Sherbery will close. Both on the part of a portion of the managers and the counsel for the President an effort will be made to have the Senate so extend its rule as to allow more than two to speak in closing the case. Mr. Logan is preparing a speech which he is anxious to deliver, and Mr. Groesbeck, of counsel, also wishes to speak. The counsel will call the members of the Cabinet to show that in many respects Johnson has followed the policy of Mr. Lincoln, and that they all advised him that the civil tenure law was unconstitutional, and therefore not binding upon him, and that they also urged him to test the matter in the courts, and that he was taking steps to this end. Gen. Steadman is expected to arrive to-night, in answer to the summons he has received. Col. L. D. Campbell is already here, as is also Major General Sherman. The latter is to be questioned concerning conversations with Mr. Johnson regarding testing the tenure of office law in the courts.—*Wash. Express, 7th.*

J. W. ALDERSON.—Not very greatly to our astonishment, we learn that this political weather cock has shifted his wind to a Northerly direction, and become the Radical candidate for Solicitor of this Judicial District. To undertake to give a reasonable account of Sir Jonathan's political antecedents, for the last *three weeks*, would be more than an effort at such foolishness, just now, would pay. It is deemed sufficient to know that his overwhelming ambition for office has placed him "cheek by cheek, and jole by jole" with the gizzard-foot and ebonshin of Perquimans county.

We learn that Sir Jonathan made a desperate speech to his choice *color* last Saturday, at the Court House in Hertford, and the most wicked and deplorable feature of the whole was, that he brought his religion in with his politics. Shame, oh, shame!

We have manifested some anxiety to know whether this defunct "Knight of the Quill" did or did not tell the negroes within his hearing of the dash he cut in Raleigh during the war, in signing *ten cent shinplasters* and editing a rebel newspaper. Tell them all, Sir Jonathan—don't cut it up in piece-meals. The way of the transgressor is hard.—*Edenton Transcript.*

MICHIGAN—NEGRO SUFFRAGE REPUDIATED.—In the election yesterday the vote was upon the adoption of the new Constitution. There were two separate articles submitted—one in regard to prohibition of license for selling liquor; the other, whether the sessions of the Legislature should be annual or biennial. Michigan is one of the staunchest of the Radical States. Her Senators—Chandler and Howard—and her representatives in Congress have devoted themselves exclusively to the elevation of the negro above the white man. Rather than submit to this disgusting imposture, the people of Michigan have rejected the entire Constitution. By what majority would they not have rejected the brutal heresy of negro suffrage, had it been submitted to them as a separate proposition?—*National Intelligencer, 7th.*

SPEECHES AT KINSTON.—Our Conservative friends assembled, in large numbers, at Kinston, Saturday last, to hear our townsman, Hon. C. C. Clark, and others, who had been invited to address them. The Court House was densely packed, and great enthusiasm prevailed. If the Conservatives of Lenoir shall exert themselves, as they undoubtedly will, a glorious triumph awaits us in that county. We sincerely trust that in their anxiety to elect their candidates they may not forget that the primary object of the campaign is to defeat the radical negro supremacy Constitution.—*Newbern Journal of Commerce.*

THE TRIBUNE AND THE KU KLUX.—The New York *Tribune* is frightened, or rather affects to be frightened, by the Ku Klux, and devotes a column of editorial to denunciations of them. What a commentary upon negro civilization and enlightenment! The *Tribune* fears that its ignorant and superstitious suffragans in the South will be frightened out of—not their wits—but their radicalism, by Hydras, Gorgons and chimeras dire. The army and the navy must be put in motion to protect them from their superstition and fluchism. A noble mission, truly, for the soldiers of the United States.—*Rich. Whig.*

FINANCIAL.—It is now understood that the Committee of the House on Banking and Currency will soon enter upon the discussion of the proposition now before it of substituting greenbacks for the national bank currency now in circulation. The friends of this measure are anxious to bring the matter before the House to get at once the sense of that body upon the question.

The "steam man," from Newark, whose advent in New York, some time ago, was described in the *Ledger*, is to walk for a wager from New York to Albany. A gentleman has wagered $1000 that he cannot go the distance without breaking down. The friends of the steam man are confident that he will win. He will only travel in the day time, not for the reason that sleep is necessary for him, but out of consideration for the comfort of his attendants.

SIGNIFICANT.—Pomery publishes Sumner's speech denying the right of Chief Justice Chase to vote even in case of a tie in the Senate, and remarks that he does so because it may assume a practical value should Justice Chase assume to vote on the final judgment with the Senators, as already suggested in certain quarters. If Mr. Chase votes, Mr. Johnson may yet be acquitted.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

One of the most prominent of the justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, who is strongly opposed politically to Mr. Johnson, has stated recently, as his opinion, that legally Mr. Johnson must be acquitted, and that if convicted, it would be upon purely political grounds.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

[Upon purely partisan grounds.]

SHALL WHITE CHILDREN BE COMPELLED to go to the same schools with NEGROES! That is one of the issues.