The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 2. RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1868. NO. 94.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

[illegible] although [illegible] the late [illegible] of the Radicals in this [illegible] circumstances, not [illegible] With a Con- [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] would have been [illegible]

[illegible] the Radicals was the [illegible] a large [illegible] population, with a [illegible] white men in the [illegible] to join them [illegible] professions, and who had bound [illegible] oath, which many [illegible] and from which they [illegible] themselves. This oath [illegible] obedience to the [illegible] and was supposed, [illegible] simply to mean eternal [illegible] the Union of the States.

[illegible] effort was made, [illegible] by oral and published addresses, [illegible] by private appliances, [illegible] the white people, who were [illegible] with the idea of [illegible] the Union, especially, that the [illegible] the constitution [illegible] Conservatives [illegible] stock against [illegible]

[illegible] in times like these, when [illegible] the people are in a con- [illegible] potent weapon employed by the Radicals. The Northern [illegible] money [illegible] means [illegible] proved to spend it freely, where it could [illegible]

[illegible] no question that extensive [illegible] have been practised in the elec- [illegible] It was impossible to prevent or de- [illegible] under a system which rendered [illegible] Numberless instances of fraud can [illegible] be brought out, and many no doubt will, but, while these discoveries may lead to the advantage of the Conservatives in particular localities, we have no idea that evidence of fraud can be brought in sufficient numbers to affect seriously the general result.

It is, however, of the greatest importance to the Conservative cause, that our people should look *the real cause* of our defeat full in the face. It is of no advantage to deceive ourselves, or to allow others to deceive us in this matter. It is best to understand the real character of the disease, in order to correct. *The defeat of the Conservatives in the late election is not chargeable to the blacks.* It was looked for, that the black vote of the State would be cast against us, and but little effort was made to prevent it, except, perhaps, at a few points. With a registered white majority in the State of nearly [illegible] the defeat of the Conservatives is chargeable, of course, to the *white men of the State*. But it must not be taken for granted that every white man, who voted for the ratification of the new Constitution, believed in the justice or propriety or soundness of the Constitution. Every man of sense, and with the ordinary feelings of a white man, must abhor the doctrines of that Constitution, must feel that it is a degradation and an insult to the white race. Many voted for it as a man submits to be tapped for dropsy, when he knows that the tapping may kill, while it may *possibly* cure him,—because he has arrived at that point when he feels forced to take the risk. In the old strong Union counties, especially, there were many of this class.

We have been satisfied, from the moment that Congress determined to force upon the South the reconstruction acts, that there were thousands of timid white men in the State, who could be induced to accept them or worse, *as a means of settlement*. So many of this class have been so worried and alarmed by threats of confiscation and other dangers, and have been so persuaded that nothing would save them from starvation and utter ruin, but restoration to the Union, that we have not doubted that they would blindly submit to anything, rather than risk that starvation and ruin, which they were taught to believe would be the consequence of remaining out of the Union.

Such persons have proven the force of the declaration of the devil, in reference to Job, "All that a man hath will he give for his life." To our mind, however, there are some things "dearer than life." Life is a poor boon, without honor and a consciousness of rectitude. Hence we opposed a Constitution and a party, which seek to degrade and dishonor us and our children.—And hence we shall leave untried no lawful and proper means to undo, as soon and as effectually as possible, the great mischief which has been wrought.

PLANT CORN AND COTTON.—The season, so far, has been unpropitious for the coming crop. Many have not completed their corn planting. Planters, generally, are just beginning to seed the cotton crop. A moderate crop of cotton only, with a full crop of corn, will remunerate the planter more surely than a full cotton crop. Every one may rely upon good prices, if they will take care to put in corn and cotton,—making the corn crop full.

SIGNIFICANT.—Forney 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.

But there *cannot be* a tie. If the vote be for example, 33 to 18, it is sufficient to convict. If 32 to 17, no conviction follows.—And so of any other figures.

SOME OF THE FRAUDS.

The Register for Town Creek precinct, in Brunswick, during the recent registration advertised to open the books on the 7th instant. This was done, but, to his shame, be it said, one Morris, candidate for the House of Commons and Chairman of the Board, opened the books at his own house on the 4th, there being no other Registrar present, and there registered about 70 negroes; and after the books were closed at Town Creek on the 12th, he registered others at his residence, in the presence of another member of the Board.

The above facts we learn from the Wilmington *Journal*.

The *Star* states that at a precinct in Cumberland the Conservative challengers were driven from the polls, and that one of the Radical candidates was a poll holder.

—— A correspondent of the *Journal*, writing from Red Banks, Robeson County, says:

"I send you by this day's mail the result of the votes cast at this precinct, as counted out and handed to me from one of the members of the Board; also send you the Republican ticket voted, for your inspection. You will see one name erased and another added; the one added was Register, and acted with the other three poll holders yesterday, and when the polls were closed, I asked them to give me the number of Conservative votes cast; one of them counted them and said there was 77, to which I replied that I knew there was more than that; they then concluded to seal up the box and carry it away with them. I enquired if they did not intend to count the votes out in the usual old fashioned way, when the *Registrar* said if they could get a room where they could lock themselves up, they would count them out. After some parleying, he consented to have them counted in the light, and the result was, that six times there were from two to four tickets neatly rolled together, as four of the poll holders said he told them [illegible] up that way to get them into the box, but when a roll of six came out, he said he had *turned* if he rolled them up that way. There were fourteen tickets more in the box than there were names on the book, after counting in the first six doublets, which they said they would throw out.

I was present when the election was opened, and neither of the poll holders were sworn in, there was no Magistrate to administer an oath, as in former times. I give you as near the language used as it was given; you can correct it yourselves, and you are at liberty to use my name if required to do so."

—— A correspondent, writing from Edenton, says:

"Chowan gives about 250 majority for the Constitution owing to a large number of negroes at the fisheries voting on affidavit, and the rascality of the poll-keepers. Lt. Dodge, of the F. B., was very active in voting every negro on affidavit. When they were challenged, and the question asked who were to be the judges of their right to vote, as a protest would be forwarded to Gen. Canby, he remarked that they voted *by his authority*.

It is generally believed that the boxes were tampered with last night.

The registration book was changed, on the day of election, and men who had been in the State only a short time, allowed to vote.

French came here last Monday evening, and brought a squad of negro soldiers, who, in a little while, drove the family of one of our citizens in the street, insulted others, attacked and cut a Conservative negro, (formerly a U. S. Soldier,) and cursed the Sheriff, and behaved in a most disorderly manner generally. French says he brought them to protect him.

As soon as possible we will forward a protest to Gen. Canby, and make full report of the manner in which the election was conducted."

—— A correspondent, writing us from Pittsboro', says:

"The election is over and the die is cast! If the vote of this County is an index, then farewell to every vestige of civil liberty in the Old North State! Chatham, with a large majority of whites, has gone Radical by at least three hundred. The white-livered league men have stood up *en masse* for the ticket, while numbers of the blacks voted Conservative. But what chance had we here, (and I fear it is so all over the State,) when the box containing the votes was carried off by a Yankee, and another, worse than a Yankee, fastened by a lock which could be opened by any key almost you can pick up? Our candidate for Treasurer, H. A. London, we know, had at least forty votes above the vote of Thomas Ashe, and yet he is but two ahead, according to the count. How can this be accounted for, if fair play was shown? The fact is, we believe that somebody opened the box and purloined as many tickets as he wished, and replaced them by red flags. The whole affair was a perfect piece of rascality, I fear, all over the State, and, if so, then farewell to every prospect of liberty in our good old Commonwealth."

FRAUD.

We understand that every species of fraud has been resorted to in many Counties adjacent to here.

Particularly was this the case with Pitt, where all the Poll-holders were Yankees and negroes, who refused any Conservative challenges to be present.

At Greenville they were seen to throw Conservative tickets away. A body of negro soldiers had been brought there for the protection of Laflin, Rich and others.

The management of Polls at this place was conducted in the fairest manner.—*Tarboro' Southerner*.

DISCRIMINATING RADICALS.—By the returns from Wilmington we notice that W. W. Holden and S. S. Ashley ran behind their ticket a few votes. Well, if there could be any discrimination among the set, we must confess to an admiration of the taste exhibited by these recusant voters.—Possibly as much good taste has been shown in regard to Russell, but we have not seen the returns for the Judicial election as yet. Men who refuse to vote for Holden and Ashley, are not entirely beyond hope—at least have some idea of decency left.—*Wil. Journal.*

VERY GOOD.—In New York the Legislature has passed a bill empowering railroad conductors to make arrests, and giving them the authority of special policemen, the better to preserve order on their rail way trains.

SOLDIERS IN CASWELL.

We are gratified to learn that Col. Rossford has taken prompt action in relation to Rebel disorders in Caswell County. Col. Drake, an accomplished loyal officer, has been sent with troops to that county, to see to it that the elections are free; and we learn also that an order has been issued to arrest one James Poteet, a landholder, for turning off his hands because they avowed it to be their purpose to vote the Republican ticket. All we ask is a *free election*. We seek no undue advantage for the Republican party, but at the same time we ask that the Rebels get no undue advantage.

We learn that a considerable number of troops have been sent along the line of the Central Road. This will have a fine effect in composing the public mind and insuring a free election.—*Raleigh Standard.*

We have heard nothing of the arrest of Mr. James Poteat.

As soon as the soldiers arrived, the negroes all flocked around them, but the soldiers told them they did not come for their special protection, but for the protection of all parties.

The soldiers then reported themselves to the Sheriff and told him they were sent to obey his orders. We understand that they did not make their appearance on the Court green at all, but stayed in their quarters ready for action in case they were called upon.

But as no body seemed disposed to hurt Stephens, who went down to Raleigh twice to have a guard sent up to protect his precious body, the troops were not called upon.—*Danville (Va.) Times.*

THE SOUTHERN WHITES ON THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.—The splendid fight made by the Conservatives of Georgia in the election which closed yesterday, and the prospect of their having carried the State by a decided majority, together with the vigorous contest now going on in North Carolina, indicate that in the largest and most important of the Southern States the whites are not disposed to tamely submit to negro supremacy. This being an evident fact, the position of the whites in these States on the Presidential question becomes of importance, because they may actually hold the balance of power between the two great political parties of the North. Supposing that (and it is a very likely supposition) Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Texas and Arkansas can be controlled by the white Conservatives, there will then be thirty nine electoral votes to begin with—no unimportant element of strength to any party in a closely contested election. And, besides, it is not at all improbable that with but one day to poll the votes the whites of Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, and perhaps, Mississippi, with their superior political skill, can keep a sufficient number of negroes away from the polls to ensure the success of the Conservative ticket in those States. In such an event the number of Conservative electoral votes from the South would be increased to sixty-three, leaving but seven votes from South Carolina as the gross results of radical reconstruction.

Believing in the very great probability of the Radicals being badly whipped in the Southern States, we will now take a glance at the Southern Presidential candidates—that is, of the men who are most popular with the Southern whites as candidates for the Presidency. We have heard so much from the Radicals and their newspaper organs of Southern disloyalty that we must confess to having had serious ideas of a copperhead being the first, last and only choice of the ex-rebels for the first office in the gift of the people. It may not be gratifying to the supporters of Congress to know it, but the fact nevertheless remains, that even Pendleton, touched as slightly as he is with copperheadism, is the least popular in the South of all the prospective candidates of the Conservatives; and if we were not aware of the cause we would be surprised at the equal fact that the most popular name in that section of the Union is that worn by one of the ablest Union Generals of our recent war. Indeed, the popularity of General Hancock in the South approximates to positive enthusiasm. The noble and generous conduct of the General while in command of the Fifth Military District no doubt endeared him to the Southern people, who, ground down as they had been by former commanders, were touched by his magnanimity to a fallen foe and by his rigid and unswerving respect for civil and constitutional authority. Now, no one—not even the most prejudiced radical—would dare charge General Hancock with being a copperhead or a sympathizer with treason. As a consequence, then, the fact of his popularity in the South is a most complete vindication of the Southern whites from the charge of being disaffected towards the government of the United States, and with being ready, at the first opportunity, to engage in another rebellion.—*N. Y. Herald.*

COLORED CONSERVATIVES.—We have among us a number of respectable colored men who voted the Conservative ticket and against the Constitution. These men are entitled to great consideration at the hands of the white people. They should be preferred on all occasions, when their services are needed, to those who voted against us. They have had the penetration to see that the Conservatives are their only true friends, and have had the independence to act upon their convictions as freemen, and their acts can never be forgotten. We intend, for ourselves, to patronize those mechanics and laborers among them who stood by the interests of the white race, and the best interest of both races. Such, we hope, will be the course of all. We could not deny to any the right to vote as they please, but we would always give the preference to those who vote with us.—*Salisbury Old North State.*

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. BUCHANAN.—Brevet Major General Buchanan, Commander of the Fifth Military District and Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Louisiana, has issued an order forbidding agents of the Bureau to take any active part in politics, as such action will not be tolerated. He, having received information that certain agents were so engaged, has directed that they cease to meddle in any manner with politics, or forward their resignation. An agent failing to comply with this order will be summarily dismissed.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. World.*

A Frenchman, who was arrested in 1849 for crying "*Vive l' Empereur*," was sent to prison the other day for shouting "*Vive la republique*." The judge told him he must not only learn what to cry, but when.

A Western paper proposes John Morrissey for the Presidency; not because he is the most fit, but because he has "fit" the most.

CONVENTION STAY LAW.

HEAD'RS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, }
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 2, 1868. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 57. }

The Ordinance of the Constitutional Convention of the State of North Carolina, enacted in conformity with the Act of Congress of March 23, 1867, supplementary to the Act of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," entitled "An Ordinance respecting the jurisdiction of the courts of this State," which was ratified in said Convention on the 17th day of March, 1868, and which is herewith published, is hereby approved, and will have the force of law in said State until the question of the ratification or rejection of the Constitution framed by said Convention, by the people of said State, shall have been determined by an election held in the manner prescribed by law, and, in the event of the rejection thereof, for the further period of thirty days. *Provided*, that the terms of said Ordinance shall not be held to apply to or conflict with any agricultural or labor lien guaranteed by any law of said State enacted subsequently to the organization of the provisional government of said State under the President's proclamation of the 29th of April, 1865, or by any military orders from these Headquarters, now in force. *And provided further*, that all proceedings in any court of North Carolina, recognizing or sanctioning the investments of the funds of minor heirs, or of females, or of insane persons, in the securities of the late rebel government, or the securities of the State of North Carolina, created for the purpose of carrying on war against the government of the United States, shall, as now, be suspended until the question of the validity of such investments shall have been determined by the courts of the United States, or by national legislation.—And nothing in the provisions of this order, or of the Ordinance herewith published, shall be held to bar or hinder any legal proceedings in behalf of any minor heir, female, or insane person, respecting trust estate property or interests in the hands of executors, administrators, trustees, guardians, commissioners, masters or clerks of equity courts, and other fiduciary agents, or invested by them in their fiduciary character.

By command of B'vt Maj. Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY.

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aid-de-Camp,
Act'g Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THIS STATE.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled*, That Sections 1 and 2 of the Ordinance of the Convention, adopted June 23, 1866, entitled "An Ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," be and are hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. *Be it further ordained*, That Section 3 of the above entitled Ordinance be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 3. That all actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit and account now pending in the Superior Courts, shall be continued to Spring Term 1869, and that the several Superior Courts at the Spring Term thereof only, and as otherwise herein provided, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all such causes of action, except where jurisdiction has been or shall be given to a Justice of the Peace by the Constitution or laws of North Carolina. Should the defendant at the Spring Term of 1869, on writs which shall be returned to that Term or in any suit, for the above causes of action then pending in the Superior Court, pay or confess judgment to the plaintiff for one tenth of the debt and demand, (principal and interest,) and all costs to that time, he shall be allowed until next Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the said debt or demand and costs, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one half of the residue of the debt or demand, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand: *Provided, however*, that the plaintiff, if required, shall file his debt or demand in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which shall be particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the instalment required of what he admits to be due, and the Court shall order a jury at the same or some subsequent term to try the matters in dispute between the parties; and at the next Spring Term the defendant shall be allowed time to plead only upon paying or confessing judgment for one fifth of the residue of the admitted amount, and whatever the jury finds him indebted over and above the same: *Provided, further*, that should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent instalment, then and in that case the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such instalment, unless the defendant shall put in pleas, in which case the suit shall proceed according to the course of the Court in 1860: *Provided, further*, that by consent of the plaintiff the defendant, at any term of the Court, may confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim.

SECTION 3. *Be it further ordained*, That Section 10 of the above recited Act shall be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 10. That the executions on judgments in action of debt, assumpsit, covenant or account, or decrees for money demands in Equity, which have been or shall be issued on judgments or decrees heretofore obtained, shall be levied on the property of the defendant, and returned without sale: *Provided*, such return shall not prejudice any lien the plaintiff may acquire, or then have by virtue of said *fi. fa.* or *venditioni exponas*.

At the spring term 1869, execution on all such judgments or decrees shall issue for only one tenth of the amount then due; at the spring term 1870, for one-fifth of the residue; at the spring term 1871, for one half of the residue, and at spring term 1872, for the balance of the debt; and no execution shall issue from the fall term on any such judgment or decree except by consent of the defendant; that no mortgagee or trustee shall expose to sale the property conveyed in such mortgage or trust deed, without the consent of the grantor, before the first of March, 1869; should the mortgager or trustor at that time pay one tenth of the debts mentioned, the sale shall be postponed to first of March, 1870; at that time, should the mortgager or trustor pay one fifth of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1871; at that time, should the trustor or mortgager pay one half of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to first of March, 1872; and at that time the trustee or mortgagee shall sell the property, or so much of it as will realize the balance of debts: *Provided, however*, that should the trustor or mortgager fail to pay the first or any subsequent instalments, then in that case the trustee or mortgagee shall on six months' credit, sell so much of the property conveyed as will realize such instalment.

SECTION 4. *Be it further ordained*, That Section 11 of the above entitled Act be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 11. That no warrant before Justices of the Peace shall issue or be returnable until Jan. 1, 1869. Should the defendant upon such return pay to the plaintiff or the collecting officer for his use, or confess judgment before the magistrate, for one-tenth of the debt and demand, (principal and interest,) he shall be allowed twelve months to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or confess judgment for one fifth of the residue of the said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-half of the residue of said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand: *Provided, however*, that the plaintiff, if required, shall file his claim [illegible] if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which he shall particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the instalment required of what he admits to be due, and the Justice shall proceed to try the matters in dispute between the parties; and at the expiration of twelve months the defendant shall be allowed time to plead only upon payment of one fifth of the amount admitted to be due and whatever the Justice may have found him indebted over and above the same: *Provided*, that should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent instalment, then and in that case the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such instalment: *Provided, further*, that by consent of the plaintiff the defendant may at any time confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim; that all executions and judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account, which have been or shall be issued on judgments heretofore obtained before any magistrate, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale. At the expiration of twelve months from such return, execution on all such judgments shall issue for only one tenth of the amount then due; at the expiration of twelve months from that time, for one fifth of the residue; and at the expiration of twelve months more, one half of the residue; and at the expiration of twelve months more, for the balance of the debt.

SECTION 5. *Be it further ordained*, That Section 17 of the above entitled ordinance be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 17. That the provisions of this Ordinance shall not be construed to extend to any debts or demands contracted or penalties incurred since the first day of May, A. D., 1865, or which may hereafter be contracted or incurred, except actions founded on any bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, or any other instrument of writing or parol promise made since first May, 1865, in renewal of or substitute for a contract made prior to first of May, 1865, to the full amount of the principal and interest of a debt existing prior to said day, and with no other consideration than such pre-existent debt, and except also actions, suits or process to revive, continue or enforce any judgment heretofore recovered upon any such bond, promissory note, bill of exchange or other instrument of writing or parol promise, as is heretofore mentioned.

SECTION 6. *Be it further ordained*, That this Ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified this seventeenth day of March, A. D., 1868.

CALVIN J. COWLES,
President Constitutional Convention.
T. A. BYRNES, *Secretary.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
DEPARTMENT OF STATE. }
Raleigh, N. C., March 18, 1868. }

I, R. W. BEST, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office. Given under my hand the day above written.

R. W. BEST,
Secretary of State.

[SEAL.]

ELECTION FRAUDS IN ARKANSAS.—The registration in Pulaski County, Arkansas, stood thus:

Negroes	2,402
Whites	1,494
Total	3,896

At the recent election the vote was recorded as follows:

For the Constitution	4,937
Against the Constitution	987
Majority for the Constitution	3,924

It will be seen by this table that the majority for the Constitution is actually greater than the combined registration of whites and blacks.

General Gillem, says an exchange, has promised to investigate and punish fraud, but while he puts his hands in his pocket and glances wonderingly at this Pulaski outrage, the "trooly loil" are organizing a Legislature and electing Senators to Congress.

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN CHICAGO.—The New York *World* has the following special dispatch from Chicago:

Chicago is Democratic to the centre. McAlister, the candidate for recorder, is elected by 921 majority. O'Hara has been elected clerk by a slightly reduced majority. Democratic Chicago sends invitations to the delegates to the National Republican Convention to meet in Democratic Chicago to nominate Grant "or any other man;" our doors are open. The spinal column of Radicalism is broken. The home of Douglas is redeemed. The country is safe! "How are you, Radicals?"

The hens in the neighborhood of Lexington have commenced to lay eggs with K. K. K., on them. So a correspondent of the *Gazette* says.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

THE AGONY COMING TO AN END—PERTURBATION AMONG THE OFFICE HOLDERS—DIFFICULTY OF CONVICTION ON THE EVIDENCE—BEN WADE AND THE VICE PRESIDENCY—SENATOR PATTERSON LOOKING FOR LODGINGS—THE "CARPET BAGGERS" IN WASHINGTON, &c.

WASHINGTON, April, 1868.

A few days hence and the agony of impeachment will be over, the curtain will have fallen on the solemn farce and the world will be the wiser as to whether Andrew Johnson, Chief Magistrate of this great nation, has violated his high trust and laid sacrilegious hands on the Constitution of his country. Of course as the solemn moment draws nigh when the votes of fifty-four grave and elevated judges are to be recorded for or against the issue being tried, excitement deepens into intense anxiety and men's thoughts assume a character of profound uneasiness. Especially is this the case here, in Washington, where a great hive of officeholders, actual and prospective, draw the inspiration of life or the cruel fate of dissolution from the fortunes of an administration. Here where personal interests are affected to such an extent that a change of government gives a new complexion to the population of the city there is much perturbation felt as to the result of the trial. If Ben Wade goes in we may anticipate a lively state of weeping [illegible] and gnashing of teeth, [illegible] exodus to other parts, [illegible] by as great an influx from [illegible], especially from the State of Ohio. Every day seems to make the Radicals grow stronger in the belief that impeachment will be a triumph. They were very willing to admit some time ago that ten or eleven Senators were doubtful, but now they assert that seven of these have had their vertebrae brought to the proper vertical rigidity, and but three or four, who can avail nothing, are in a state of indecision. Of course, we may expect an overflowing house and a period of tremendous interest when some day next week on the final question whether the impeachment is sustained the yeas and nays shall be taken on each article of impeachment separately. This will be the great climacteric point in the drama—the one, too, which is now absorbing all kinds of speculation. According to the twenty-second rule, if impeachment shall not upon any of the articles presented, be sustained by the votes of two-thirds of the members present a judgment of acquittal shall be entered; but if the person accused in such articles of impeachment shall be convicted upon any of said articles by the votes of two thirds of the members present, the Senate shall proceed to pronounce judgment and a certified copy of such judgment shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

It will thus be seen that each article is to be voted on separately, so that if one mesh in the net of indictment fails to entrap the victim, another may, and the purpose of the framers will be as fully answered.

The aim of the first nine articles is to prove a breach of the Civil Tenure act and an unlawful conspiracy between the President and General Thomas to get possession of the War Office and violate the law with criminal intent. The vote on one of these articles will be the same as on all the rest, as they are substantially alike, and if the Senate are guided by the evidence, which proves nothing that is charged, then the President will be acquitted. The tenth article, relating to General Emory, will be hurried over quickly, as it has been sufficiently well exploded by the testimony for the defence to make it ridiculous. The eleventh and last article, charging the President with indecency of expression, cannot be construed into a high crime and misdemeanor and is no impeachable offence. It comes, therefore, to this—that the impeachers will have no cause for rejoicing if the Senate is true to its sacred and constitutional duty. None but the office seekers here can be found brazen enough to uphold the evidence against the President as possessing either point or strength whatever, and none but the same class can shut their eyes to the accumulation of proofs which go to show the utter falsity of the charge of conspiracy, of criminal intent to violate the law and use force in the attempt. It is safe to say that if the President be convicted no one in that high court who is instrumental in removing him will venture to lay his hand upon his heart and say how evidence and conscience dictated him so to do.

Ben Wade is by no means in favor with the republican party as their choice for Vice President on the ticket with General Grant; but Ben is keeping that nomination steadily in view, much to the disgust of five sixths of his party. Colfax, Wilson, Fenton and Curtin are the names which so far have received the most mention, and any one of them, it is thought, would be preferred to Wade. But the latter, in case President Johnson is removed, will secure such an enormous patronage that it will be morally impossible to keep him out of the nomination he desires at Chicago. Feeling the force of this reflection, it is now said the radicals are about to prolong the impeachment trial until after the 20th. of May, and thereby prevent Ben from exercising any influence on the Convention. This prolongation can be easily effected by extension of the speeches, and by a lengthy adjournment to consider their verdict, by this means extending the trial beyond the 20th. of May [illegible] the hopes of old Ben. Of course [illegible] depends on the assumption that the President will be removed.

Among the other stories set afloat within the past few days by those who regard the removal of the President as a foregone conclusion is one to the effect that Mr. Johnson's son-in-law, Senator Patterson, who resides at the White House, growing fearful of what he thought was a shadow of the coming event which is to bring a change in its occupancy, started out one very wet day this week in pursuit of a boarding house; but has so far failed to find one commensurate with his dignity as a Senator and not offering too painful a contrast to the elegancies he has hitherto enjoyed in the Executive Mansion.

The number of carpet bag invaders from the sunny South at this moment in Washington is something strange and unprecedented. They have been pouring in since the beginning of the impeachment trial, and like so many locusts have eaten their way through all the cheap hotels in Washington. Their company must be sorrowfully missed at the South, especially by the simple and confiding darkies on the plantations. They came here principally to insure the conviction of the President, because if that end is not accomplished they are afraid their carpet bags can scarcely be kept as full as before. From Alabama, from Georgia, from everywhere in the South, these peripatetic politicians, with psalm-singing looks and seedy suits swarm around the Capitol, button holing members and Senators and persistently asseverating that all is gone up in the South if Andrew Johnson is not removed. They themselves will have to flee into the mountains and call upon the rocks to hide them from the face of the rebels, if the President is not at once turned out. And as for the poor negroes, it makes their hearts bleed to think of what fate is in store for them. The Ku Klux Klan will eat them up, and horrors on horror's head will fast accumulate. A good many of these fellows expect to gormandize themselves on offices when Wade is in, and they have just come at the nick of time like so many hungry wolves attracted by the scent of carrion.—The carpet-bagger is a great talker, though not much of a grammarian. He keeps the words "treason, Union loving loyalty, liberty and the poor negro" conveniently at his fingers' ends, and is ever ready for a stump speech, even to an audience of three or four persons. He looks a hard case physically, as though he had been abstinent in living through necessity in place of choice; but in his looks he shows plainly that he has something in his eye like the flesh pots of Egypt—the good things in the political pastures of the South, where his cotton bag will be turned into a cotton plantation.

Washington don't suit the bagmen for a lengthy stay. It is too expensive and the niggers are somewhat sharper and generally more enlightened than they are farther South. However, if Ben Wade, Sumner, Butler and the rest of that ilk come into possession of things here, the carpet-baggers will browse afterwards in clover.

It appears by advices from Alabama, that Governor Patton has cut loose from the Radical party, and, in a letter which he has addressed to General Meade, states his opinion very clearly that the cause of the defeat of the Constitution in Alabama was owing to its many obnoxious features and to the lamentable absence of those qualities which command respect and confidence in those men who were elected under it.

From the Goldsboro Rough Notes.

The excitement of the long election has subsided into a still calm, and the gentlemen of the State will faithfully abide the result. Whether victorious or vanquished, the intelligent white men of North Carolina will still be and remain the party of Law and Order.

The few black men among us, all over the State, who have remained true to their old friends, must not be forgotten. Let a list of their names be procured for publication.

The mean white men and cowards who refused to register, or having registered refused to vote, or who voted against the old Constitution of North Carolina, ought not to be allowed the glorious privilege of herding with their fellows.

No law that we know of—no law that we have read of, no custom, ancient or modern, no despotism, no democracy, ever prevented a man from choosing his own company, or his own servants.

Man has learned to know himself only when he has learned to serve himself.—Self reliance is a virtue that all must cultivate. Self denial is no less a moral than a Christian duty—but this is not our subject.

There is no need for homiletic prolixity. If Conservatives are still masters of their own empty purses and their own outraged feelings, let them show themselves such.

They can select their own merchants, their own servants, as they can their own horses and their own cows! Will they do it? Have they the manly courage to employ none but genuine patriots, without regard to race, color or former condition?

Have they the noble independence, neither to buy from, nor sell to, those who are willing to bend the supple hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning?

From the National Intelligencer.

"THE ROLL OF INFAMY."

There is scarcely a difference of opinion among just men as to the wicked course of certain Senators in overruling that decision of Chief Justice Chase which would let in the testimony of the Cabinet councillors of the President as to his intent in appointing Gen. Thomas. There are honorable men of the Republican party who think that when testimony from the best source as to the intent of the President was ruled out contrary to the judgment of the Chief Justice, and, perhaps, the only superior lawyers in the Senate, the counsel for the President should have thrown up the case, and let the Jacobins go on and do their worst. They might have appealed to God and the country for the vindication of a persecuted Chief Magistrate.

The Albany *Argus* publishes the roll of offenders, and says:

"We place this action and these names on record, that the public may compare them with the verdict when it comes. *There is a Roll of infamy to be made up, upon which names are to be written for the scorn of future times.* No name will go upon that scroll except such as volunteer to place it there. *Once on, it will never be obliterated. Let Senators look well to it!*"

THE ARKANSAS CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

A portion of the Arkansas delegation elected for the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in connection with the new Constitution, arrived in this city to-day. The Senators elect, B. F. Rice and Alex. McDonald, and L. H. Roots, member elect for the First District, are here. James Hinds, of the Second, and Thomas Boles, of the Third district, will follow in a few days. It is proposed by the delegation at the first opportunity—probably not until after the completion of the impeachment trial—to formally present the new Constitution to Congress. Each member of the delegation has in his possession a certified copy of that instrument furnished him by the provisional authorities of Arkansas. It is understood that the Conservatives of the semi-reconstructed State are making an effort to nullify the election upon charges of fraud. The official returns of the election from General Alvin C. Gillem have not yet reached Gen. Grant's headquarters.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

THE NEW YORK *World* mentions an instance where a party offered $5,000 down to obtain a Tobacco Inspectorship in North Carolina.

Dean Swift, on being asked what he thought the *easiest* and yet the *most difficult* thing a man could do, replied, "to bolt a door!"