The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 2. RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1868. NO. 96.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

HO! FOR OFFICE.

It is understood that the Head Centre and leaders of the Radical party in North Carolina have given out that all the offices of the State, big or little, are to be filled only by those who voted the Radical ticket. What is to become of those already elected on the Radical ticket, both for State and county officers, who did not vote the Radical ticket in the late election? There are some who did not vote it and yet were elected by Radical votes. Indeed, we apprehend that almost the only men who are really competent to fill the places to which they have been elected by Radical votes in the State, are Conservative men. Besides some Conservatives have been elected by Conservatives.

We regret, that the condition of any Conservative in the State, places him in circumstances which force upon him the necessities of office. The identification of any man with the Radical party in this State, is a punishing and a derogation for which the perquisites of office cannot pay. It is indeed a hardship that any man should be compelled to sacrifice principle for bread. Yet it may be so from sheer compulsion.

Office seeking has become one of the chief sources of corruption and demoralization in the country. It is the great source of danger to the Republic, which has set a price upon every man's head and forces a solicitation against the convictions and real wishes of men. Hence we have made it a point through life to guard young men against the bewitching and destructive influences of office. Habit and necessity seem render the means by which office is to be gained allowable if not commendable, and many a man who has learned to connect the means of living alone with office, readily learns to think that the means to obtain it are fully justified by the end.

If the Radicals could fill the offices of the State even decently, we should not grieve if they apply the party screws rigidly, but the material interests of the State will suffer so severely at many points in Radical hands, that we should not be surprised, if Conservatives can be bought up, to see vacancies created very soon for some of them. The complexion of the State Judiciary for instance presents a most lamentable picture. There is hardly enough law on the Superior Court bench under the radical programme, to constitute a respectable tribunal for the trial of any cause. Should this force upon litigants to make haste to withdraw their suits from the dockets to be referred for settlement to the counsel for plaintiff and defendant, and should lead the people to settle all their difficulties in the same way without going into Court at all, it would bring about a state of things devoutly to be wished.

If justice and right were all that every man sought, we should have no use for judicial tribunals presided over by men who know little of law or of justice either.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The discouragements of the times and the pecuniary difficulties of the people, have well-nigh destroyed entirely the ardor of agriculturists in that important organization, the State Agricultural Society. We regret this. If such an association was ever a necessity in this State, it is far more important at the present time.

The agricultural interests of North Carolina can never be protected and improved, until systematic regular field labor is restored, and until some system is established in regard to time, prices, &c. If the labor in the State cannot be regulated and brought under proper control, we must have labor that can be; otherwise agriculture must, in a great measure, be abandoned. The most efficient agencies for the regulation of the whole matter, is the organization of an Agricultural Association in each county, under proper regulations, all of which should be auxiliary to the State Society.

The good to result from such organizations either in systematizing the labor we already have or in procuring what is needed, is incalculable. There is much said about immigration and the introduction of foreign labor, through the agency of Immigration Societies, but until we are prepared for such efforts by properly organized societies in all the counties, operating through a State Agricultural Association, but little permanent good can be effected.

We call the attention of our planters to this subject thus early, in order that the matter may be discussed, and that the efforts of all who are interested in the matter may be directed to the early reorganization of the State and county Societies. We invite discussion in these columns.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. It is stated that the Congressional Democratic Executive Committee have unanimously passed a resolution requesting the Democratic National Committee to reconsider their previous action, and issue a call for the Presidential Nominating Convention to meet in New York early in June, instead of on the 4 h. of July, as now arranged for. It is said to be probable that a Congressional caucus of all the Democratic members will shortly be called for the purpose of making the same request.

Mr. Caleb Meares, of Norfolk, committed suicide by taking strychnine on Friday last, and was found dead in one of the box cars not far from the Depot, at Portsmouth, Va.

CANVASS IN VIRGINIA

The Conservatives and Democrats of Virginia are determined to defeat the new Constitution, offered to them by the Mongrel Convention of that State.—Its shameless disfranchising clauses will possibly make it more offensive, at least in that respect, than ours. Besides this, our friends in Virginia have had more time to organize than we had, and will have the advantage of the canvass in other States.

There are two or three things, against which we sought warn them. They must not rely too much on long speech making, and the echo which the speeches of their able speakers will be received. Never, since North Carolina had an existence, was there a more able, earnest and powerful canvass, than the one through which we have just passed. The canvassers and speech makers of the Radical, throughout the State, were very ordinary. All over the State their mass meetings and speeches were poorly attended, especially by white persons. On the other hand, among the Conservatives, the first men of the State, and the ablest in every County, addressed large crowds of anxious listeners, at every point. More effective, able speaking we have never had, and the enthusiasm excited by these efforts exceeded anything before known. Large numbers, both whites and blacks, flocked to hear them, until the blacks were seduced, through the Leagues, to stay away. This led to the universal conviction that we should carry the State overwhelmingly. But, amid the crowds were a source of quiet, still men, who listened attentively, but were uninfluenced, because they were too stupid to resist the force of conclusion. A — unless the State "sacrificed" — The only possible chance of influencing such class of persons was by personal and social intercourse.

It is point to which we refer, organization and steady work up to the day of election, and to this point the eyes, ears and hands of our friends in Virginia, we believe that all effort to instruct and control the colored voter, either in North Carolina or Virginia, is unavailing. Quite a number of colored men in this State were convinced that it was their true interest to vote with the Conservatives, with whom they had known long and well, in preference to being led by strangers and outsiders. The great objects, therefore, to be secured in Virginia, we tell our friends, are compact organization, and hard persistent work until the election is over.

IMMIGRATION

The Statesville *American* has the following notice of Mr. Zimmer, and his plans of immigration. Mr. Z is an earnest, enterprising man

"MR. LOUIS ZIMMER AND FOREIGN EMIGRATION.—We had the pleasure of a call from Mr. Louis Zimmer, of Greensboro, N. C., last week. Mr Zimmer is the General Southern Agent for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and other roads in the West, for the sale of *through tickets* to any part of the West, at greatly reduced rates. We would advise any person contemplating a Western trip, to call on Mr. Zimmer or one of his sub-Agents to be found at Statesville and along the line of the Western N. C. Railroad and procure of them a ticket.—The saving will be large.

Mr. Zimmer is a German by birth, but a true citizen of the South by adoption, and has identified himself with North Carolina by marrying a lady of Greensboro, where he is permanently located.

Mr. Zimmer has a plan for inducing German emigrants to settle in this State, which, if he can receive co-operation from the people or State government, one or both, cannot fail of success, and in a short while thereafter, the vacant farms in the State would be filled by the best of German farmers, from Prussia and other German States. To start this immigration inducements must be offered, and an agent sent to Germany to forward the object and report the opening there is in the State for farm labor, productions, climate, &c. One colony brought over and located, others will soon follow, and then the tide will begin to flow. For this purpose, a body of land should be secured; say one to five thousand acres, and divided into small farms of 50 acres each; give to each settler 10 acres, and sell 40 at a reasonable price on time. Let the first settlers be brought over free of charge, and landed at Norfolk, and a like free passage to North Carolina, and receive all other reasonable assistance. The Agent sent to Germany should be supplied with sufficient funds, to fully operate and successfully accomplish his mission—say $10,000. For this purpose, Mr Zimmer would be the best man that could be sent."

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Leader*, writing from Washington, gives the following as the present programme of the Southern "loyalists." Many of these factionists were responsible for the bloody civil war which has ruined the country, and their thirst for blood is not satiated:

"The men now here, and to whom I have referred as the assumed representatives of the Southern people, demand, in the first place, the conviction of the President.—With Wade in the executive chair, they contend they could probably carry, at the point of the bayonet of Grant's soldiers, every State at the South. But, secondly, they demand an *earnest*, through immediate Congressional legislation, of the purpose of the central government in reference to homesteads for the blacks. The itinerant rascals, who have been for the past three years exciting the hopes of the negroes, have at length created a cupidity among them that *must be satisfied*, and that speedily. Confiscation of the domain of the South, and its division into *eighty acre farms*, under the guardianship of Congress, is therefore a necessity as pressing as the deposition of the President. Thirdly, the Pierpoints, the Holdens, the Browns, the Reagans, the Longstreets, *et id genus omne*, suggest as an indispensable pre-requisite to complete pacification, the instant adoption by Congress of the infamous Constitutions framed by the negroes under the inspiration of the carpet-bag thieves of the North, with the addition of provisions disfranchising totally the native white Southern voters."

NORTH CAROLINA MATTERS.

The noble little county of Onslow gives 328 majority against the infamous Constitution. All the Conservative candidates are elected. Upon the affidavit of a bad negro, a company of soldiers were sent to Stump Sound to arrest Messrs. James Spicer and Hill King for alleged threats against the negroes. Upon examination the gentlemen were promptly discharged. The lying negro was permitted to go unpunished.

A correspondent, writing us from Pittsboro', says that the most outrageous and glaring frauds were perpetrated in Chatham. He adds

"At this precinct, one Stahl presided, and carried away at night the ballot box, and, perhaps, stole as many tickets as he wished. This is certainly true, for the clerks together received 556 votes, when only 550 men voted. The candidate for Treasurer received only three more votes than the regular ticket, and we can *prove* that 100 negroes voted for him, who voted the Radical ticket with his name upon it; and every one, Conservatives and Radicals, said and believed we were in the majority, but through the shrewd manipulations of Stahl, (a blacksmith from Massachusetts,) when the votes were counted, we were defeated by 94! At Bear Creek, where Ball, Jim Jones' Assistant Door keeper, took matters in hand, it was even worse, for all believed we had a *majority* of nearly 200, but he only allowed us 186 *votes*. This can readily be accounted for, as he was assisted, as it he needed assistance, by a certain Rives, who, a few years ago, was run out of the county by the Sheriff for *stealing wheat*. These things can be proved, but I suppose it is the same case every where, the election being a complete farce. We will try again in November."

"P. S. Negroes were allowed to register the night before the election at the house of a "Leaguer," whereas several whites, not knowing the *secret*, were unable to do so, and, further still, when the votes were being counted here, one or two white gentlemen asked permission to be present, but were *refused*, and they *then admitted a negro President of a League!*

There was not a white man in a mile of the town, who voted the Radical ticket, and over fifty negroes voted Conservative. Can you beat that?"

We learn that, on Monday last, Dr. Jno. McDonald, of Washington, N. C., passed through Tarboro' under arrest,—deprived of his liberty, and forced to leave his home and family, *for daring to abuse an Agent of the Freedman's Bureau*. The Tarboro' *Southerner* gives these particulars

"It seems that Dr. M. had in his employ a small negro girl, whom her mother had given him express permission to chastise, if at any time she should need correction.

A few days since he whipped her and was immediately ordered before the Bureau to answer the charge.

Irritated by this ridiculous interference in the affairs of his family, the Dr. gave the Agent a piece of his mind, and for this alone he is dragged from his home and compelled to appear before the military authorities upon a charge so puerile as proper by chastising a little negro girl in his employment."

The Henderson *Index* publishes a list of the colored men in that town, who had the moral courage to brave the infuriated clan or of their color and vote the Conservative ticket. We should be glad to publish a similar list for this city. The same paper states that, the morning after the election, the members of the School Committee of the negro school, at Henderson, held a meeting and expelled from its membership Ed. Merrymon, for voting the Conservative ticket. It adds:

"We have heard of threats being made by the negroes to make the Conservative negroes suffer yet. We heard a negro tell Junius Garland, that, in less than five months, he and *every other man* who voted the Conservative ticket would have full cause to regret it, inasmuch as they would be punished severely for it."

Such threats, we learn, are common in this county. One does not have to walk far upon our streets, any day, without hearing menacing insinuations from negroes. And we learn that a negro near Dunnsville has been heard to express a readiness for a war of races and to threaten extermination (the silly fool!) to Conservatives. These things are the legitimate results of Radical teaching, and the white wretches, who have instilled this poison into the minds of the negroes, deserve the severest execration and punishment. They will yet rue their course in sackcloth and ashes.

A FAITHFUL PICTURE.—The Hon. Robt. Ridgway, of Virginia, has written an eloquent letter to a Committee of citizens of Lynchburg, who invited him to address them. Among other things, he says:

"Look, also, at the character of the white Radical leaders at the South who have banded the negroes together in secret, oath bound, league organizations; who have, without provocation or decent pretext, arrayed them in hostility to their former masters, and who, in fact, own them body and soul, and control their every thought, sentiment and motion. The Radical party, South of the Potomac—the white portion of it, at least—is infinitely meaner, more unprincipled, vindictive and brutal than the same party at the North. There, its leaders, at least, are men of talent and of social influence, and personal respectability.—Here, on the contrary, they are the very scum and dregs of society. There, the hateful and dangerous element of race antagonism is absent; here, it is the prevailing and dominant influence. A few mean, selfish, unscrupulous white men, having separated themselves from their race, and placed themselves at the head of the blacks, brandish their weapons and urge them on to a crusade against the white race, just as we have recently seen a few white men of the same class leading the savage Indians against the whites, and encouraging them in their brutal excesses."

MR. POLLARD, a land broker of Norfolk, offers 22,000 acres of land in one body in this State for sale. We presume it is in the turpentine country.

THE PITT COUNTY TRAGEDY.

We have already published one account, taken from the Newbern *Journal of Commerce*, of the recent dreadful affair in Pitt. The Tarboro *Southerner* furnishes the following fuller statement of particulars:

"The facts, so far as we have been able to ascertain them from all sources, are as follows:

More than two years since, a Federal Lieutenant was killed in Pitt, while forcibly attempting to enter the house of Redick Carney of that County, and since that time many attempts have been made to capture Carney, who was directly charged with the killing, but without success, and for many months the parties said to be implicated have been at large and unmolested.

Just before the recent election, a company of negro soldiers under the command of Maj. N. Lemon of the U. S. Army, had been sent from Goldsboro' to Greenville and the officers were stationed at Greenville and the others were sent to Washington.

Just before day on the morning of the 1st, to above, Maj. L. with fourteen negro soldiers, accompanied by Sheriff Perry and some negro guides, surrounded the house of Redick Carney and demanded a surrender.

At the time only six grown persons were in the house, consisting of the old man Redick and his wife, his son George, two daughters and a young man named Whitehurst, a son-in-law.

On being refused admittance an entrance was forcibly effected and the party rushed in the house, headed by Maj. L., who, attempting to go up the stairs, was fired upon from above and seriously wounded in the arm.

They immediately fell back to the porch when Whitehurst, accompanied by the women, came down and surrendered himself. Soon after another attempt was made to go up, and in so doing a negro soldier fell dead from the deadly aim of those above. Another retreat followed, the party rousing to one side of the porch. Whitehurst, supposing it safest to remain as near as possible to his captors, followed them and was first shot by several, being wounded in four places most dangerously.

The house was then set on fire and was soon blazing furiously when George made an attempt to escape from the burning structure. He was confronted by a sergeant, who shot dead, and at the same instant fell a corpse himself pierced by many bullets. He fell back into the flames but was dragged out by the soldiers, much burned and mutilated.

The old man, with a heroism worthy of a better end, obstinately refused to surrender, preferring to die as he at last died, under the shadow of his own roof.

Fighting and defiant to the last, he met his fate with the bravery of despair and was entirely consumed in the flames of his own dwelling. A few charred bones were all ever found of the heroic old man. He died, as he had lived, an utter stranger to fear or cowardice.

The house and all its contents were entirely consumed, the women saving only the clothes they had on when they escaped. Before it was destroyed it was completely pillaged by the negroes, and everything of value, they could reach, carried off. The treatment of these unprotected and bereaved women, by these soldiers of the U. S., is said to have been brutal in the extreme, one of them throwing an axe at Mrs. Carney, as she endeavored to escape from the scene of the bloody and heart rending tragedy.

Foley, the Sheriff, was not to be outdone in brutality, and is said to have most grossly insulted Mrs. Whitehurst during the whole proceeding, and treated her with the most heathenish inhumanity.

The soldiers returned on the "Cotton Plant," to Tarboro', on Monday evening, and immediately took the train for Goldsboro', accompanied by the bodies of the dead who had been killed.

Whatever may have been the sins of the Carneys, they could never sanction this need less burning of a private residence in a time of peace, much less does it reflect any credit upon the bravery of *fifteen* armed soldiers, who were compelled to resort to this inhuman means of capturing *three* men, even though as brave and daring as these were known to be.

There was not the slightest necessity of burning the house. It was an act of inhuman warfare, besides being a plain confession of the cowardice of a strong party of armed men, who could not openly capture two men, but must burn them after the fashion of barbarous savages."

HOLDEN, UP—HURRY UP, MR. HOLDEN, N. P. G., and Future Radical Mongrel Would-be Dictator of North Carolina, with your machine, which is to run us back into the Union. We have been trying for three years to get back our way. But now we have got to ride upon *your* infernal back, and as you have more to your own sins (against the Government) than you can conveniently carry, we don't see how it is possible for you to tote double in this game. We know you can carry two faces with an accomplished ease, but *hang it sir*, you have more than you can manage now—what with smelling coffee, a cart-load of carpet-baggers, a bushel of sneaking scallywags, with a few dogs thrown in for good measure, spurred on by the lash of we unconstructed rebels, how in the name of common sense are you going to run your old rattled machine into the harbor where "peace, prosperity and good will" will greet you? But, seriously, Mr. man, hurry up with your pan cakes, for we are anxious to see your darned machine breaking through the rugged waves that await it. *Roanoke News.*

Butler's fame surrounds him with an atmosphere of reproaches wherever he goes. At the theatre in Washington the other night there were loud cries of "Butler!" "Butler!" because some reference had been made to spoons. Yesterday in the Senate, Mr. Nelson declined to hand a document to him unless the Beast could give some assurance that it would be returned. As the assurance was not given, Mr. Nelson said he would place it in the custody of the clerk of the Senate, and thus throw the risk of its safety upon that officer. The gold and silver and other plunder which he amassed during the war must be considered even by Butler himself a poor recompense for the loss of character which he has suffered.

When from the ranks of the people there shall arise some new Thad. Stevens and Ben Butler to impeach these impeachers for maladministration in a thousand ways, obstructing trade, commerce, agriculture manufactures, education, every human interest in the nation, neither the law's delay nor the insolence of office will stay proceedings on invest judgment. This the President knows and Congress dreads.—*The Revolution.*

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION—A CURIOUS STATE OF THINGS

The election in Georgia commenced on Monday. The condition of things throughout the State is so remarkable, so curiously different from that which many good people suppose it to be, who derive their impressions from one sided, reports, that we think it worth while to make a statement of facts obtained from sources at once well informed and impartial. From this it will be seen that some of the prevalent notions about the South are entirely erroneous; for example, that it is not the freedmen, but the whites, who are humbly seeking protection against injustice and tyranny; that it is not the Ku Klux Klan (which General Meade believes to be a myth) but Loyal Leagues against which security is sought; and, strangest of all, that the Conservative whites are begging for the colored people who are their friends, the free exercise of the right of suffrage. Our authority for this statement is the Columbus *Sun* of the last inst., which is filled with reports of meetings of committees of investigation, of conferences with Gen. Meade, and of Gen. Meade's orders issued upon the basis of the complaints with a view to the removal of the grievances named.

It seems, from the report of a committee of citizens, that in Columbus (and this they say was general throughout the State) during the five days when the registry lists were open for correction, no public revision was actually ever made. Persons could not learn on application whether their names were on or off; but were told that the changes were made at Atlanta. After the closing of the registration, however, the directors of the business frankly admitted that the names of 277 persons, registered voters had been stricken from the list, without previous notification. But they would not tell who these "stricken" voters were, (with a few exceptions,) thus leaving each Conservative, white or black, (for only one political description of voter was disfranchised) in doubt whether he was deprived of the right of suffrage or not. The committee also made note of the fact that several of the registry officers, who had custody and free manipulation of the lists, were candidates for office. One of them, the chief of registration, and connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, was up for the State Senate, and, of course, his conservative opponent is among the names rubbed out—as the other candidate, with charming ingenuousness, has confessed. The expunged gentleman was therefore compelled to withdraw from the canvass at almost the last hour, and another was nominated, who may, or may not, prove to be eligible, when election day has brought the secret lists to light. But the gravest complaint against the radicals is this: that they are trying to frighten negroes from voting the Conservative ticket. The committee say that the negroes are, many of them, threatened by Loyal Leagues, and threatened from the rostrum by candidates for office, with certain death if they dare to vote against the radical ticket." Therefore the committee asked Gen. Meade to issue an order, "giving assurance to the colored people that they will be protected in the free exercise of the right of suffrage." In another column we find a card from J. L. Mustian, the obliterated candidate for State Senator, in which he says—"To the colored voters (of whom many are my friends) I would return my thanks for the manifestation of their friendship and support, but for which my name might not have been stricken from the list of voters." In other words, he was declared disqualified because he was popular with the freedmen of the county, and stood a fine chance of being elected! That the colored Conservatives have some strength in the State is apparent from the report that on Monday 180 freedmen at Marietta formed in line and voted for Gordon, the Conservative candidate for Governor.

Gen. Meade examined the evidence submitted, and appears to have found it satisfactory. The action which he then took would have been taken with better grace at an earlier day, and without waiting for such elaborate proofs of such enormous frauds. The orders which he issued could hardly be disseminated to every part of the State before the election came off, and even if obeyed by the registry officers to whom knowledge they may be brought, they will probably fail to cause an honest election throughout the State. The orders in brief are these:—Persons are forbidden to use improper means to compel laborers to leave their work to go to political meetings; laborers are authorized to meet at night in peaceful assembly to discuss political questions; the carrying of arms in the vicinity of polling places is strictly prohibited; men who have been stricken from the lists will still be allowed to vote, separately; and the ballots, with the names of such voters indorsed thereon, will be sent to headquarters for examination into the merits of each case. The General, however, declined to remove the officers guilty of the wrongs complained of, though he did "rebuke" one of them.—The Conservatives are thankful for whatever show of fairness they can get, and their gratitude is quite copiously expressed in the Columbus *Sun*.

Honorable men of all parties, in every portion of the country, will regret that Gen. Meade had not adopted the measures—and juster and more effective ones than these—of his own accord, at least a month before the election. All but political knaves are interested in knowing the exact strength of conservatism and radicalism in the South, with a view to the best future policy. But until commanding Generals are more decided in the avowal of their impartiality, we shall continue to be deceived on that important point.

A HEAVY "SELL."—Some of the boys at Goldsboro' made Gen. Brogden the victim of a mammoth "sell," a few days after the election. They informed the colored voters that Holden had sent eight hundred pairs of shoes to Gen. Brogden, to be distributed gratis among the newly enfranchised as a reward for their fealty to Radical principles. The result was that the old General's store was soon filled with the eager and expectant freedmen, each one fully impressed with the generosity of the great benefactor of the Union League. When they asked for the shoes, the ex Comptroller was dumbfounded. He had no shoes, and wanted to know "who in the devil said he had any?" The freedmen here said, and the General was the "maddest man" that ever deserted his race for a mess of black pottage.—*Wilmington Star.*

The Democratic Legislature of Ohio have resolved to remain in session until the impeachment trial is ended, in order that they may fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Mr. Wade.—*Exchange.*

ANOTHER MANAGER BROUGHT IN TO RIDICULE.

Mr. Boutwell having said in his speech that there were in the Southern heavens a spot across which no planet or body of any sort moved, and that the earth ought to opened itself and send him in this desolate region for punishment, Mr. Evarts thus takes down the other Massachusetts fledgling:

"I may, as conveniently at this point as afterwards, pay some attention to the astronomical punishment which the learned and honorable Manager (Mr. Boutwell) thinks should be applied to this novel case of impeachment. Cicero I think it is who says that a lawyer should know everything, for, sooner or later, there is no fact in history, in science, or in human knowledge, that will not come into play in his argument. Profoundly sensible of my ignorance, being devoted to a profession which sharpens and does not enlarge the mind, I can admire without envying the superior knowledge evinced by the honorable Manager. * * But, nevertheless, while some of his colleagues were paying attention to an unoccupied and unappropriated island on the surface of the seas, Mr. Manager Boutwell, more ambitious, had discovered an untenanted and unappropriated region in the skies (laughter,) reserved, he would have us think, in the final councils of the Almighty, as a place of punishment for convicted and deposed American Presidents. (Laughter.) Now, at first I thought that his mind had become so enlarged that it was not sharp enough to observe that the Constitution had limited the punishment (laughter); but, on reflection, I saw that he was as legal and logical as he was ambitious and astronomical; for the Constitution had said 'removal from office,' and has put no limit to the distance of removal. (Great laughter) So, without shedding a drop of his blood, or taking a penny of his property, or ironing his limbs, he is sentenced to removal from office and transportation to the skies. (Laughter.) This is the great undertaking; and if the learned Manager can only get over the obstacles of the laws of nature, the Constitution won't stand in his way.—(Laughter.) I can think of no method but that of a convulsion of the earth that should reject the deposed President to this infinitely distant space; but a shock of nature of so vast an energy and so great a result might unsettle even the so firm members of Congress. (Laughter.) * * * How shall we accomplish it? Why, in the first place, nobody knows where that space is but the learned Manager himself (laughter,) and he is the necessary deputy to execute the judgment of the court. Let it, then, be provided that in case of your sentence of deposition and removal from office, the honorable the astronomical Manager shall take charge of and bonds the execution of the sentence. With the President made fast to his back, and strong shoulders, and having already essayed the flight by imagination, he is prepared to execute it in form—taking advantage of ladders, as far as ladders would go, to the top of this high capitol, and spurning then with his feet the Goddess of Liberty, let him set out upon his flight (laughter), while the Houses of Congress and all the people of the United States, shall shout: '*Sic itur ad astra!*' (Laughter, loud and long continued.) Here an oppressive doubt strikes me. How will the Manager get back? How, when he gets beyond the power of gravitation to restore him, will he get back? And so ambitious a wing as his could never stoop to a downward flight! No doubt, as he passes through the expanse, that famous question of Carlyle, by which he points out the littleness of human affairs, 'what thinks Bootes of them, as he leads his hunting dogs over the zenith in their leash of sidereal fire?' will occur to the Managers. What, indeed, would Bootes think of this new constellation (laughter) looming through space, beyond the power of Congress to 'send for persons and papers?' (Laughter.) Who shall return, and now decide in the contest there begun in this new revolution thus established? Who shall decide which is the sun and which is the moon? Who shall determine—the only scientific test—which reflects the hardest upon the other?"—(Laughter.)

"MAC" thus sketches the progress of the impeachment trial with a free hand:

"While the long winded debates are in progress Fessenden whittles the end of his penknife, Grimes slowly rubs his chin, Ross and Norton snow up the floor around them with bits of torn paper, Conkling strokes approvingly the pentacals of light curly hair which stretches down the centre of his forehead; Trumbull is always in his seat, his desk covered with law books, and he gives the case noticeable attention.—Notwithstanding his constant writing, Sumner is attentive to the trial, and always informed of each aspect of the case as it comes up. Yates, who sits beside Sumner, keeps his desk unencumbered generally as well as his chair. When he is in the chamber, Saulsbury acts like a Polar bear in a menagerie, except a Polar bear doesn't chew quite so much tobacco, nor spit on the fine carpets. He is the most uneasy of the Senators. He marches up and down, up and down, turning quickly and walking rapidly for an hour at a time. No Senator on the floor takes a greater interest in the trial than Beverly Johnson, or pays it more steady attention. He chews his lips, and when his hands are not nervously picking at his pantaloons or rubbing them, his mouth is never still. He leans back in his chair and is, or looks to be, supremely happy.—Chase is still fine looking, the most imposing personage in the chamber. Some blockhead dieting, on account of some throat affection, has fall advised the Chief Justice to allow his beard to grow under his chin, and a thick clump of white hair in that region is the result. The friends of the Chief Justice have been looking for that doctor ever since. If he is found you will hear of another impeachment trial.—Whiskers helped Lincoln's appearance, but they spoil as much as such trifles can, the face of Mr. Chase."

THE TWO MONSTERS.—Two of Dante's devils were named, as translated into English, "Dirty Dog" and "Foul Mouth." There are two American devils that those names fit—one is Forney, the other Beast Butler. These two wretches fill places in the politics of the country from which every man of any pretensions to honesty and decency recoils. Butler has more talent than Forney, but it would be impossible for him to be more unscrupulous. Butler may not inaptly be likened to that monster encountered by the famous Paladin Rinaldo, which was described as "half hog and half serpent."—*Richmond Whig.*

THE BEAST REINNED.

On Wednesday, Mr. Evarts, to the great delight of his audience, thus excoriated Mr. Manager Butler:

"Now, it has usually been supposed that on an actual trial, involving serious consequences, forensic discussion was the true method of dealing with the subject; and we lawyers appearing for the President, being, as Mr. Manager Butler has been polite enough to say, 'attorneys whose practice in the law has sharpened, but not enlarged their intellect,' have confined ourselves to this method of forensic discussion. But we have learned here that there is another method of forensic controversy, which may be called the method of concussion. Now, I understand the method of concussion to be to make a demonstration in the vicinity of the object of attack, whereas the method of discussion is to penetrate the position, and, if successful, capture it. The Chinese method of warfare is the method of concussion, and consists of a great braying of trumpets, sounding of gongs, and shouts and shrieks in the neighborhood of the opposing force. When all this rolls away, and the air is freed, the effect is to be watched for. But it has been reserved to us, in our modern warfare as illustrated here in the rebellion, to present a more singular and notable instance of the method of warfare by concussion than ever has been known before. A fort, impregnable by the methods of discussion (that is, penetrating and capturing it,) has been, on a large scale, attempted to be captured by the method of concussion, and some hundreds of tons of gunpowder, placed in a vessel near the walls of the fort, has been made the means to the concussion of this vast experiment. Unsatisfied with that trial and its results, the honorable Manager who opened this case seems to have repeated the experiment in the vicinity of the Senate.—[Laughter.]—While the air was filled with epithets, the dome shook with invective—wickedness, misery, suffering, and blood were made the means of this explosive mixture—and here we are, surviving the concussion, and, after all, reduced to the humble and homely method of discussion which belongs to 'attorneys whose intellects have been sharpened but not enlarged by the practice of law.'" [General and continuous laughter.]

ALTA VELA-BINGHAM, BUTLER & CO.—The exposure of the part taken by Butler, Bingham, Stevens and Logan, in the big Alta Vela speculation of a million or more, by urging a forcible seizure of the island on the President, in a letter dated the 9th of March, after impeachment had commenced and notice had been served on the President to answer at the bar of the Senate, has produced a great sensation in the Senate and in the community. These ardent impeachers, who had arraigned the President on the most trivial pretexts, were the men who urged him, during the session of Congress, to commit an act of war, the power to do which belongs to Congress alone, and that entirely for the advancement of pecuniary interests. The dates and circumstances of this transaction; the withdrawal of Judge Black from the counsel after having accepted that position and conferred with those who are still acting; the fact that Colonel Schaffer, one of the attorney's for this monstrous claim, was chief of "bottled up" Butler's staff; the signatures of these four Managers to the paper and those of other Radical chiefs, have all conspired to produce unusual excitement here. The question is asked naturally enough, if the President had yielded to this indecent pressure of the four Managers, by making war to see over the claim which they favored so strongly, would he have been pursued with the rancor that he has been? Does not his refusal to lend the government to this speculation explain the motive of the persecution?

What is thought of the men who, placed as these Managers are toward the President and claiming to represent "all the people of the United States," should address him a petition of this kind, in the nature of a persuasion or a threat, on the very eve of his trial? These are the virtuous Managers who are so indignant about the President's alleged indecorum and who prate about delicacy, honor and integrity! The immaculate Butler, Bingham, Stevens and Logan, all of whom contributed more or less to, and some of which, like Stevens, were the active engineers of, the Pacific Railroad swindle, which Washburne, a brother radical and equally virtuous when his own interests are involved, recently declared to be the most deplorable spectacle ever witnessed in the House of Representatives. When the galleries were packed with male and female lobbyists, and the seats of members were invaded by the corrupt hirelings of that job, who came in to second the patriotic exertions of their friends on the floor! This dirty transaction deserves to take its place in the same annals, and to enhance still further the exceptional reputation of Butler and his associate Managers.—*Wash. Corresp. N. Y. Herald.*

MR. LINCOLN ON CARPET-BAGGERS.—When it was proposed to reconstruct Louisiana during the war, and fill the offices of that State and its representation in Congress with foreign adventurers, "Old Abe" wrote the following letter, which is applicable to these times. Under date of November 21, 1863, Mr. Lincoln wrote as follows:

DEAR SIR:—Dr. Kennedy, bearer of this, has some apprehension that Federal officers, not citizens of Louisiana, may be set up as candidates for Congress in that State. In my view, there could be no possible object in such an election. We do not particularly need members of Congress from those States to enable us to get along with legislation here. What we do want is conclusive evidence that respectable citizens of Louisiana are willing to be members of Congress, and to swear support to the Constitution; and that other respectable citizens there are willing to vote for them and send them—to add a parcel of Northern men here as representatives, elected, as would be understood (and perhaps really so) at the point of the bayonet, would be disgraceful and outrageous; and were I a member of Congress here, I would vote against admitting any such man to a seat.

The white men of Craven county have but little to reproach themselves with in the result of the late election. Those who remained from the polls alone will, in after days, regret that they permitted any considerations to keep them away; but the great mass of our people will remember with pride their efforts to stay the black wave of Republicanism.

Our county has probably a larger white population than any other in the State, and we feel confident that more Northern men voted the Conservative ticket than there were native whites who voted with the radical negro worshippers.—*Western Journal of Commerce.*