The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

OUR STATE OFFICERS

The Executive offices at the State Capitol are being put in complete order for the incoming Radical administration. The books are all being brought up to date and the papers so arranged that their successors, with ordinary capacity, can take hold at once. Simple duty requires that we should give a passing testimonial of them.

The Executive ability of Gov. Worth has been fully equal to the extraordinary circumstances under which he has discharged the office. Nothing has escaped his notice and no duty has been left unattended to.—The amount of work he has performed with his own head and hands, is almost incredible. The intricate and difficult questions he has examined and settled, required not only good sense but a knowledge of the law and of executive duty, of a superior character. If his letter book were published, it would constitute a most able, interesting and important history of the times. The public interests he has carefully guarded and as far as he could do so in these disjointed times, he has fearlessly and ably defended civil liberty and constitutional government on all occasions. A few of Gov. Worth's appointments have been complained of and apparently with good reason, but those who know all the facts which have influenced him, exculpate him from all blame, believing that reasons of sound public policy have guided him in his entire action.

Gov. Worth has been greatly assisted in his arduous labors by the efficient and untiring efforts of his private Secretary, Maj. Wm. H. Bagley, who has shown himself an able officer. His office has been kept in fine condition and will be cheerfully surrendered to his successor. Other young men whose services have been needed have rendered excellent service in this department, of whom Mr. George H. Snow deserves honorable mention.

The Public Treasurer's office is fully up to time. The State has never had a superior officer in this department, to Kemp P. Battle, Esq. He has devoted unremittingly his time and talents to the difficult and responsible duties of his office. The subjects of revenue and finance he has investigated as fully as it was possible during the period he has been in office, and he has illustrated the philosophy as well as the practice of these difficult matters in the administration of his office. We regard it as a great error in our system that the Public Treasurer of a State should be liable to removal by any other cause than for malfeasance in office. The principles of revenue and finance require a long course of study and practice to arrive at an approach to perfection. Should he at any time propose a system which does not work well, the General Assembly has the correction in its own hands at once, but the difficulty of filling that office by thoroughly qualified men is very great. Mr. Battle has however reduced the business of his office to such system, that an intelligent and competent successor may take hold where he leaves it.—In the clerical duties of his office, he has been greatly assisted by his Chief Clerk, Mr. Donald W. Bain, than whom no better officer can be found in the country. He is perfectly familiar with all the details of the office as well as of the Comptroller's Department, and his integrity and industry are not the least of his qualifications. Mr. Page also, though a very young man has exhibited very high qualities as a Clerk.

The office of Secretary of State cannot be better filled than it has been by R. W. Best, Esq. His careful attention to the minutiæ of the office, his forecaste in keeping up his supplies and in attending promptly to all its duties, cannot be excelled. If his successor should make half as good an officer, there will be but little room for complaint. He has had excellent assistance from his Clerk, Mr. Syme, who has shown himself to be very competent.

The duties of Comptroller have been ably performed by Mr. Burgin. He found the office in bad condition as we learn, but his constant application has enabled him to reduce the office to system and it will be ready for his successor. He has made a most obliging and competent officer.

We are not sensible that any personal or partizan feelings have prompted us to say a word in the foregoing remarks. Our personal observation and acquaintance with the conduct of the various offices have enabled us to speak advisedly, and what we have said is no empty compliment, but comes from our own convictions of what is due to the several officers.

CONGRESS.—This body is making itself the butt of the ridicule and contempt of the whole country. The scenes which have been permitted, both in the Senate and House, of late, would disgrace the most ordinary legislative body in any country.—The contrast between the former and present character of Congress is so great that it hardly seems possible that we are the same people. The disgraceful conduct of the guano impeachers, and especially of Butler in his conduct of the impeachment trial, and the more recent conduct of Donnelly, Washburne, Brooks and others in the House, are enough to make one ashamed of his American citizenship. Our space has been insufficient to publish such scenes, and we are glad of it.

Mr. Wells, now acting, has been nominated by the Radical Convention as the candidate for Governor of Virginia.

ELECTION FRAUDS

Prior to and immediately after the late election, we heard existing a general apprehension that the Conservatives would be beaten by extensive frauds. While we saw that the allowing of men of all classes to vote on all hands and that the continuance of some of the Registrars to allow men to register privately after the days designated by Gen. Canby's order for registration, left open a wide door for fraud in the voting of improper persons, yet we were so confident of defeating the infamous Constitution, that we, on more than one occasion, expressed no apprehension of defeat from excessive frauds. Since the election we have felt that there was but one real cause for our defeat, and that was because there were too few *real white men* in the State to vote with us.

In preparing our State items for last Monday's issue, which is usually done from our correspondence and State exchanges, we copied an extract from a letter from a respected correspondent at Pittsboro', in which he alluded to election frauds and attributed improper conduct to a Mr Stahl and a Mr. Ball, both registrars in the county of Chatham. The letter was on business, and after mentioning the business matter the writer proceeded to state, what was copied in Monday's *Sentinel* as coming from a correspondent in Chatham. On Tuesday Mr. Ball called on us and expressed his surprise at our publishing it, alleging that he had been grossly slandered. We replied that we felt justified in publishing the statement as it came from a respectable gentleman, but if he had been assaulted unjustly our columns were open to him. He then demanded the name of the author, when we told him we could not give the use of his name without first writing to our correspondent, which we did at once.

We have just received a reply from our friend in Chatham, in which he states that he made the statements upon the authority of respectable persons, but he did not intend them for publication and that he regrets the publication. From the whole tenor of the note we are satisfied that our correspondent did not design to treat any of the parties with injustice. If our correspondent had stated that he learned the particulars stated by him, from common rumor, we should have paid no attention whatever to that portion of his note, or if he had intimated in his note that he did not wish the statement made public, we certainly would not have noticed it, but, under the circumstances, we felt at liberty to exercise an editor's license and custom to make an item. Editors are too anxious to get an "item," to be trusted with any kind of news, good, bad or indifferent. As our correspondent regrets the publication, hearing he may have unwittingly done injustice to Mr. Stahl or Mr. Ball, or some one else, in mentioning the matter to us, so do we hasten, after receiving his note to disabuse our readers and to express our regret for a publication which may have done injustice to any of the parties concerned, and we beg pardon of our correspondent for being in such hot haste to get an item. We make it a rule to believe no one guilty of bad conduct without evidence, and therefore we exculpate from blame Mr. Ball or Mr. Stahl, or any one else, until the contrary is made palpable.

VOTES ON THE IMPEACHMENT.—The following tables of votes on the admission of testimony given by Senators, may indicate their final vote on the guilt or innocence of President Johnson:

SENATOR.	VOTES.	FOR.	AGAINST.
Fowler,	30	27	4
V. Winkle,	30	25	5
Grimes,	26	23	3
Fessenden,	29	24	5
Trumbull,	30	23	7
Anthony,	29	22	7
Ross,	29	19	10
Sherman,	30	17	13
Willey,	34	18	17
Sprague,	36	16	19

If any six of these Senators vote for the President, the impeachment is a failure of conviction. If thirty-three Senators vote for expulsion and seventeen Senators against conviction, they will lack *one* of carrying their point.

Rich deposits of copper ore have been discovered in Polk county, one of the most mountainous sections of East Tennessee. Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina approach each other there, the spiral back rocks of several ranges of mountains and high ridges seem also to converge, and this vicinity is rationally supposed to comprise a great metalic field, of which the copper mines opened at Ducktown are but the outcropping. The mines, as far as opened, are scattered over a plateau of five or six miles extent, and elevated 1,500 feet above the sea. One of these mines yielded over one million pounds of refined copper last year.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.—We are glad to be able to state that President Cowan has just returned from the North, having made a most advantageous sale of the Bonds of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. The sale was for cash at seventy-five cents. The amount sold is sufficient to pay the entire floating debt of the Company, and build the road across the Pee-dee River.

Speaking for the Southern democracy the Macon (Ga.) *Journal*, April 28, says: It is known sight of their temper or purposes, they "will vote in the New York Convention for the man, be he civilian or Federal General, who can win—whose strength before the country is such as to insure success and the consequent deliverance of the South from the hands of the oppressor. They will neither ask nor care to know what he said nor what he did during the war."

MR. DAVIS.—There is a rumor mentioned in a Washington letter to the Baltimore *Gazette* to the effect that Mr. Davis will be discharged by Mr. Chase as coming within the terms of the general amnesty proclamation.

From the National Intelligencer

THE JUDGMENT TO COME.

It will be remembered by every reader that in the latter part of the year 1862 a large number of Republican Senators had become so much dissatisfied with Mr. Seward's administration of the State Department, that they took in address, the extreme step of addressing to President Lincoln a communication, in which they informed him that Secretary Seward no longer commanded the confidence of the Senate. This act of an irresponsible caucus did not assume the gravity of a formal demand for Mr. Seward's expulsion from the Cabinet; but was meant to place before Mr. Lincoln the alternative of either removing the obnoxious Secretary, or of forfeiting the continued support of the dominant majority in the Senate. It was the first rude essay of Radical violence in the National Legislature, by way of encroachment on Constitutional prerogatives of the Federal Executive. As such, it shocked the moral and political sense of "the which people," without regard to party divisions, and without regard to differences of opinion in respect to the merits of Mr Secretary Seward. And though in view of such an informal demand, Mr. Seward thought it proper at that time, to tender his resignation to the President, Mr. Lincoln did not have the slightest hesitation in refusing to accept it, in order that he might contemptuously repel this meditated invasion of the just rights and dignities pertaining to the Presidential office. In this decision he was upheld by the concurrent voice of the nation, which had looked with indignation on such an unwarranted attempt to coerce the President in the choice of his executive ministers and constitutional advisers. What the judgment of the people then was may be read in the reflections of the contemporary press. We need quote but a single instance, and we select for the purpose the observations of that influential Republican journal, the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, which in its number of December 24, 1862, animadverted on this proceeding in the following emphatic terms:

"When Cromwell sent a file of soldiers into the House of Commons and drove out the members, bidding them make way for better men, it is perfectly well understood that he perpetrated an arbitrary usurpation of power. *If the President of the United States were to dismiss the Senators in like manner, there would be nobody to deny that he was guilty of a gross infraction of the Constitution*; and the country would not tolerate such a thing for a moment. Yet the Senators who engaged in the unprecedented act last week to compel a change in the Cabinet *were guilty of an interference with the Executive as little justified by the Constitution, as would be the acts of the President if he should undertake to interfere with the Senate in the arbitrary way which we have imagined.* The President appoints the heads of the great departments, and they are responsible to him. *It does not fall within the functions of the Senate*, much less of an informal meeting of Senators, *to undertake to control him in the choice of his advisers.* Had the recent attempt of this nature proved successful, a most dangerous precedent would have been established."

When the waters of the Nile overflow its banks and spread over the face of the country, it is difficult to mark the exact to which the inundation has prevailed.—So wide spread and so universal is the disappearance of all those artificial demarcations by which the configuration of the country and the proprietorship of the soil are determined. For this purpose the people of Egypt use what is called the Nilometer, a standard of measurement on whose graduated scale they can read at any moment the height to which the swelling waters have risen. We use to-day the foregoing appreciation of the Boston *Daily Advertiser* in the year 1862, as a Nilometer by which every body may read the surging violence of that Radical inundation which now threatens to sweep away the last vestiges of the Presidential office in the person of its present incumbent. How the year 1862 was held by the *Republican* sentiment of the country that "it did not fall within the functions of the Senate to *undertake to control* the President in his choice of advisers," what shall be said in reprehension of that more monstrous pretension under the cover of which the Senate is *now* charged with the question of the *impeachment of the President*, because he has not wished to be coerced in his choice of his executive agents, and has merely sought to raise, for judicial determination, a case by which it may be declared whether the President, under the Constitution, *ought* to be so coerced by the Senate? If the whole country was shocked by the meddling intrusion of a Senatorial caucus, threatening President Lincoln with partisan disfavor in 1862, what terms can fitly describe the extremity of that partisan madness which proposes in 1868 to depose President Johnson from his high office because he has sought to protect the rights and dignities of that office unimpaired? If in 1862 the Senatorial cabal which sought to control President Lincoln in his "choice of advisers," "were guilty," in the judgment of the Boston journal, "of an interference with the Executive as little justified by the Constitution as would be the acts of the President if he should undertake to interfere with the Senate in the arbitrary way", of Cromwell—that is, by their forcible expulsion—we readily measure the stupendous guilt of those who in 1868 are pressing for the *impeachment* of President Johnson because he has merely sought to exercise the right enjoyed in this respect *by all his predecessors in office!* And if in the year 1862, before party passion had proceeded to the sad extremities of the present day, everybody could perceive and rebuke the meditated encroachment on President Lincoln's prerogatives, what will not be the tremendous obloquy which history must visit upon those who shall vote to impeach President Johnson for no other fault than that he refused to betray the constitutional rights and traditional privileges of the Presidential office?

The trial of the President under the arraignment, now approaching its final decision, will soon come to an end, but when it ends, *the trial of his judges will just begin, in the light of history and of the public opinion of mankind in all the generations to come.*—THAT TRIAL WILL NEVER END, and in proportion to the awards of each man's vote will be the solemn verdict of the dread assize to which each Senator must be summoned—before the American people—before the world—and before the Great White Throne in the Heavens.

The body of General Paul J. Semmes, who fell at Gettysburg, was re-interred at Columbus, Ga., April 26.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1868.

INTERESTING NEWS—PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ACQUITTAL CERTAIN—SENATOR FESSENDEN PREPARES AN ARGUMENT AGAINST CONVICTION.

Certain facts have come to light to-day which, with little, beyond doubt, the result of the impeachment trial, and which show that the President will surely be acquitted.—Senator Fessenden, who has all along been suspected by the radicals as doubtful, has, to use the language of a radical Senator, "gone clean over to the enemy." He has prepared an elaborate legal opinion, covering some twenty five foolscap pages, on the first three articles of impeachment. The substance of this opinion is that the evidence not think the evidence produced before the Senate by the Managers sufficient to establish the charge alleged against the President in those articles, and he will therefore be compelled to vote for his acquittal on them. Senator Morrill, the colleague of Mr. Fessenden, hearing of this, prepared an opinion on the other side, which he took to Mr. Fessenden's rooms and read to him, with a view of meeting his objections. Mr. Fessenden, after hearing Mr. Morrill's argument, said he was not convinced, and saw no reason to change his views as set forth in the opinion he had prepared. He further signified to Mr. Morrill that he did not think the President could be justly convicted on any of the articles brought to the bar of the Senate by the Managers. Several other republican Senators here have prepared similar opinions to that of Mr. Fessenden.—Senator Grimes stated openly to-day that he had neither seen nor heard anything so far that would justify him in voting for conviction, and at the close of Mr. Bingham's speech to-day he expressed his opinion that it was as good an argument as he had heard for the President. It is conceded by the most radical members of the Senate and House that Mr. Fessenden will carry with him enough Republican Senators to acquit the President by a handsome majority. In view of this new development there is further demoralization in the ranks of Republicans to-night. They virtually give up the case. Many of them openly accuse Mr Fessenden, and those who it is known will act with him, with having been bought. In addition to Mr. Morrill, several of the Maine delegation in the House have been to see Fessenden, but they report him to be inexorable and have finally given him up. Various causes are assigned by the Radicals for Fessenden's course. One story is to the effect that a new party is to be formed, of which Chase will be the head, and in which Fessenden, Grimes, Henderson, Trumbull, Anthony, and others, will be the shining lights. This party will, it is said, nominate Chase for the Presidency on what will be called the "people's ticket," and run him against Grant. I have received these facts at a late hour, and have no chance to verify them to a certainty, but they seem to come from a reliable source.

PRIMEVAL VEGETABLE LIFE.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains a curious article by M. G. de Saporta on vegetable life during the earliest ages of the world. The strange forms of antediluvian animals have been revealed to us in various ways, a fossil bone, nay, sometimes the mere print of a paw in hardened clay, have at times been sufficient to reconstruct the tomb, as subsequent discoveries have proved. The same methodical investigation is now being carried out in those who are endeavoring to revive the flora which existed at a time when England, for instance, was peopled with kangaroos. A leaf, or the mere impression of one, found either in a lump of coal, or on a fragment of some hardened sediment, will at once tell the botanist to what genus of plants it is to be referred, and as observation discovers new forms the species themselves, generally different from those of our days, are gradually classified and classified. It is thus we have at length reached a point from which we can pretty nearly guess what a prime primeval landscape looked like. Instead of the endless variety of form which lends such beauty to our plants and stately forest trees, we may picture to ourselves a uniform and gloomy prospect of dreary land, here and there interspersed with cinctures of reeds, lycopodiondrons, arborescent ferns, and similar straight and formal growths; but no soft grass, no daisies, or other wild flowers. Generally speaking, foggy, heavy weather must have been the rule, and rains excessingly frequent. This was during the Permian period; the Jurassic one was characterized by the prevalence of cycadeæ a family of plants much resembling the palm, and peculiarly remarkable for their very slow growth. They are now only found in the tropics. Our present vegetation seems to have made its first appearance during the subsequent, or cretaceous period. The development of the animal kingdom was evidently subordinate to that of the vegetable one; for beasts of prey could not live without herbivora, and these could not make their appearance until there was grass for them.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.—The *Revolution*, the Woman's Rights organ in New York, exercises a woman's privilege of speaking out upon every question that comes up for consideration. Here is something it says of Mr. Johnson and Congress:

"There is a story of a gin or trap invented to catch lions. It was a strong cage, to be sprung over the beast; but if he was not secured, the hunter could throw it over himself as protection if the lion turned on him. Unluckily, one day it was so thrown as to catch both hunter and lion, and then it was God speed the strongest! The lion could eat the hunter, but was a caged lion still. Both Congress and the President must now abide the verdict of posterity."

SELMA, ALA., May 4.—On the 14th of March, some young men of Eutaw, Greene County, took part in a difficulty between a man named Hill, of an infamous character, and a Mr. Pettigrew, growing out of depredations by him upon the property of Pettigrew, in which Hill was roughly handled but not seriously hurt. These young men were arrested by the military authorities and tried by a commission in this city. The finding of the Court and the action of Gen. Meade have just been made public. Four of the accused, who have been in close confinement since the trial began, were found not guilty and released. W. Pettigrew, Thomas Roberts, and James Steel, were sentenced to hard labor at Dry Tortugas for two years. Frank Mundy, Hugh White, John Callery, and Samuel Strayhorn, to hard labor at Dry Tortugas for one year. The prisoners, handcuffed, left this evening.

THE EARTH BENEATH US

Rev. Ed. Fontaine delivered a lecture on this theme, at New Orleans, on the 7th ult. From the report in the *Times* of the 19th, we select a few paragraphs:

The lecturer treated largely of the inflammable gas which has long been known to escape from the mud lumps at the mouths of the Mississippi, and which has recently been discovered beneath this city. The artesian auger which pierced the earth beneath Canal street, in 1856, to the depth of 680 feet, furnishes considerable testimony as to the character of the delta. Mud, clay, sand, vegetable decompositions and shells are found in regular layers till the 56th stratum—the last one reached—which consisted of "sand and clay in small quantities of the nearly stony hardness." It is not supposed that the auger reached the rocks on formation which, in Texas, Alabama and Mississippi is known to be 1000 feet thick, and as its dip in all these States is toward the Gulf of Mexico, it is supposed that it passed beneath the delta. In this connection the interesting fact is noticed that the coast of Florida is gradually sinking, while that of Texas is rising. Louisiana, lying between is regarded as stationary. Had the boring been continued on Canal street, it is estimated that pure water would have been obtained at a depth of from 1,300 to 1,800 feet; for the Mississippi, in its descent from its source, has cut its way through all its mountain chains east and west of it, and has filled with its waters all the outcropping layers of the earth's crust, from the granite to the most recent, filling the whole artesian basin with permeating streams. Two of the strata passed by the artesian auger are of tough clay, the upper one of which is thirty-six feet in thickness. At a point of 430 feet below the surface a mineral water, similar to that of Bladon Springs, was obtained; it flowed from the top of the well at the rate of six gallons per minute. This water possessed medical qualities of the most important character.

The gas bearing stratum, which has recently been tapped at many points, is about forty feet below the surface of the city.—Its product is carburated hydrogen, and is attributed to the decomposition of vegetable matter deposited by the Mississippi river, and the chemical action of various ingredients brought down by the river floods, and deposited in the sea-water of the gulf, in which the shells, now found beneath the city, were produced. The quantity of gas will, in all cases, depend on the thickness and quality of the vegetable stratum in which it originates, but the impression is warranted that there is enough natural gas beneath the city to illuminate every building in it for years to come, and at an expense comparatively trifling.

A MASONIC PROTEGE—IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

An impressive Masonic ceremony occurred in Trinity church, New York, on Sunday, 12th, viz: the baptism of the adopted daughter of the Masonic fraternity. The origin of this incident, according to the *Sun*, is as follows:

About a year since a very respectable man and wife came to this country from England. Shortly after the arrival the husband was taken sick and being unknown, fell into great distress, so much so that, when he died, his remains were buried in the Potter's Fields. Shortly after, the wife gave birth to a daughter, and the fact was ascertained that the unfortunate man had been a Freemason, a secret he kept entirely to himself and wife. The body was at once disinterred, and subsequently buried in Greenwood with proper Masonic honors.—Soon after, the mother died, leaving the infant, but nine days old, to the charity of the world. Two lodges in this city, "Americus" and "Crescent," together with the "Masonic Board of Relief," took charge of the child, and placed it in the hands of a nurse. The sisters of Alph Chapter of the Eastern Star having been very recently informed of the above facts, some of them determined to visit the child, and found that the nurse had not properly attended to the duty for which she had been paid, and they resolved to remove the child and to look after its future welfare. Nimble fingers and skillful hands soon furnished a wardrobe, and yesterday the little orphan girl, now nine months old was presented at the baptismal font in attire fitted for the child of the wealthiest in the land. The seats nearest the altar were set apart for the fraternity, their only distinction being the emblem which they wore. Alpha Chapter No. of S of E S., was well represented, as were also Crescent, Americus and Putnam Lodges. F and A. M. W. Bro. Merriam, of Crescent Lodge, had charge of the arrangements, and the following ladies acted as sponsors on the occasion: Mrs Geo. W. Dilks, wife of W. Bro. Dilks, P. M., of "Eureka;" Mrs. Reed, wife of Bro. Dr. Reed, of "Washington;" Mrs. Asten, wife of Bro. Asten, of "Eureka;" and Mrs. Wm. Johnson, wife of Bro. Johnson, of "Americus," the two first named ladies being the President and Vice-President of the Chapter before mentioned. The ceremony took place shortly after the reading of the second lesson, the Rev. Dr. Ogilve officiating, and the baptismal name given to the child was 'Jane Merriam Americus,' thus enabling her to bear to the grave a memento of the means by which she had been saved from destruction and perhaps death. Dr. Ogilve subsequently preached a sermon, Mark x. 13: "They brought young children to Jesus," during which he impressed on the sponsors the duty which, he said, according to the manner in which they carried out the obligations, would either be sublime and eternal, or prove a sad and tearful mockery.

TENNESSEE.—So deplorable is the state of things in Tennessee that even that leading republican journal, the New York *Times*, is compelled to declare that "the condition of Tennessee is far worse than that of any other Southern State." The *Times* adds:

"The violence of political parties, the operations of secret societies, the feuds of families and factions, the animosity between the white and black races, the bitterness against the Brownlow government and the Brownlow policy have brought about a state of affairs in which life is unsafe, society is in constant disturbance and industry is seriously prostrated. We have recently had accounts from gentlemen conversant with matters in the middle and western portions of the State, which have given us a more vivid idea of anarchy than anything that we have ever before heard of in the United States."

The Ohio Senate, last Friday, agreed to the House amendment to the Visible Admixture bill, and it is now a law. It prohibits persons with any mixture of negro blood from voting.

A MEMORABLE DEFENCE.

The spectacle presented at the impeachment trial on Saturday was extraordinary. The law officer of the Government, who had resigned his office in order to defend his friend and former chieftain, assumed in his plea the full responsibility of the measures of the administration. He threw the weight of his own high character and unsullied name around the alleged criminal. No one who knows Henry Stanbery would suspect him of a want of patriotism, of partisan bias, or of countenancing an illegal act. For years he has maintained the reputation of the moral lawyer and the moral gentleman, incapable of meanness, scorning all subterfuge, gifted with a powerful and penetrating intellect, strengthened by years of severe study, he has stood, not only by right of office, but by right of character and attainments, at the head of the profession of which he has been the pride.—When such a man, with the impressive earnestness which touched all hearts, and with solemn words which must go down to posterity, vouches for the official acts of the President of the United States, and bears testimony to the integrity and patriotism by which they have been guided, it cannot fail to awaken a profound conviction both in the court and in the country. But when it is remembered that he has imperilled his life to bear testimony; that in the midst of a deadly struggle with the King of Terrors, watched anxiously by his friends and medical attendants, he has dictated these word; and that, against the remonstrances of the latter, he has risen from a sick bed to put them on record, we have an assurance of the sincerity of the man which no art can simulate, even were the advocate not incapable of such trickery. Henry Stanbery countenance illegal action on the part of him whom he pledged to advise honestly! Henry Stanbery give countenance to conspiracy and violence! The thing is utterly impossible, and so the country will affirm, no matter what may be the verdict of the Court of Impeachment.—*Washington Evening Express.*

IMMIGRATION AND CAPITAL.

Several of the South hating Radical journals are busily engaged in trying to prevent immigrants from coming South. We extract the following paragraph from one of them—the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

"Why is it, says the *Gazette*, capital shuns the South; that the tide of immigration neglects its natural course towards a warmer clime, and infallibly fixes its face upon the West? It is for no other reason than because property and persons are insecure in the South; because the disposition of the people of that region does not promise the public tranquility and the protection of law which are necessary to attract capital or intelligent emigrants, nor does it afford the hope that the settlement of the country will bring those institutions which belong to civilized society, so long as the present generation remain."

It is no such thing, and the *Gazette* knows it as well as we do. The current of immigration was directed westward before the war, and Western capital and energy have consolidated themselves in the most imposing and efficient organizations to retain it in its present channels. They know that the South has the advantage of the West in soil, climate, nearness to markets, established customs, and a settled society, and they are falsely endeavoring, and the *Gazette* is helping them, to offset these unrivalled advantages by a clamor about the insecurity of life in the South, the disloyalty of the people and the prevalence of Ku Kluxism &c., &c. When the *Gazette* asks why capital and immigration "shun the South," this is our answer: Because conscienceless newspapers like itself seek to frighten immigrants from the South by false representations. But we are happy to say that they do not impose upon all. Much capital and many immigrants have come and continue to come Southward. Hardy and courageous immigrants like those who settled the West when it was filled with Indians and wild beasts, when it had no settled laws, no courts, no roads, no churches, no railroads, no schools, no markets and no civilization, will hardly be deterred from coming to the South where all these advantages are enjoyed and where they will find a soil and a climate surpassed nowhere on earth. We would rather have such men than those who may be frightened by the false statements of Radical newspapers.—*Dick. Whig.*

IMMIGRATION.—There is nothing so important to the people of North Carolina, and in fact of the whole South, as the advancement of immigration. The future prosperity of North Carolina depends upon an increase of its white population, and it should be our fixed resolve to spare no effort and refuse no sacrifice necessary to attract white settlers and capital. The surest way to accomplish this and the most proper way to succeed, is to seek them abroad. Intelligent and educated laborers, and production is all that we need to make the Old North State the abode of wealth and plenty. There is abundance of wealth now slumbering in the soil of this and other Southern States, and only industrious laborers and capital are required to reach the foundation of prosperity.

Nine out of every ten of our farmers have more land than they can cultivate, and they should be willing to sell or lease the surplus to industrious, white immigrants. Let every land owner remember that every white immigrant he settles on his surplus land is not only an accession to the Democratic party, but also adds to the value of the land he may retain.

He, who has five hundred acres of land can spare two hundred and fifty of it, and the quantity divided into five, fifty acre tracts would give him five new settlers, and in process of time the whites in every county in the State, would not only be doubled, but quadrupled and every intelligent man will agree with us that if our present white population was as large again as it is, our State would flourish, our lands would increase in value, and the State revenue would of course be doubled.

Undoubtedly, immigration has made the Western and Northern States rich, wealthy and powerful, and such portions of the country as are overflowed by industrious immigrants never fail to enrich them.—*Goldsboro Rough Notes.*

Mr. August Belmont has written to the Congressional Democratic Executive Committee announcing that it would be impossible to get the National Executive Committee together in time to change the day for the assembling of the National Democratic Convention. The day and place originally designated—the 4th of July at New York—will therefore have to continue.

WIFE AND I.

She who sleeps upon my heart
Was the first to win it;
She who dreams upon my breast
Ever reigns within it;
She who kisses off my tips
Wakes the warmest blessing;
She who rests within my arms
Feels their closest pressing.

Other days than these shall come,
Days that may be dreary,
Other homes shall greet us yet,
Homes that may be weary;
Still this heart shall be thy home,
Still this breast thy pillow,
Still these lips meet thine as oft
Pillow meeteth billow.

Sleep, then, on my happy breast,
Since thy life hath won it;
Dream, then, on my loyal breast—
Soon but then hath done it.
And when age our locks shall change
With its wintry weather,
May we in the self same grave
Sleep and dream together.

PROVERBS OF JOHN BULLINGS.—It strains a man's philosophy the worst kind of laugh when he gits beat.

All of us complain of the shortness of life, yet we awl waste more time than we use.

Don't mistake arrogance for wisdom; many people have thought they were wise when they were only windy.

The man who kant git ahead without pulling others back is a very limited cuss.

The principal difference between a luxury and necessary is the price.

Whenever the soul is in grief it is taking root.

"Give the devil his due," but be careful that there ain't much due him.

After a man has ridden fast out he never wants to go slow again.

Those familys who are really just-class never are afraid that they shall git cheated out of their respectability, while the selfish families are always nervous lest they mite.

It won't do to stir up a man when he is thinking, any more than it will a pan of milk when the cream is rising.

It is easy enuff to raise the devil, but he's a hard crop to reap.

The onla sure respect few govern mankind with, is the rod; you may festoon it with flowers and case it with velvet if you please, but it is the rod after all that does the business.

We are told that a contented man is happy, and we might have been told at the same time that a mud turtle could fly if it only had wings.

WHO WILL BE GOATS?—During the late war, a soldier of one of the New York Regiments, who was home on a furlough, visited New York city for the first time in his life. The boys in "blue" were by no means given to the blues when away from the tented field, nor as much given to avarice as the celebrated Daniel Dancer, who were hay on his feet to save leather. Our soldier was no exception to the general rule, and was making the most of his limited sojourn in the Metropolis. Going up one of the streets one night, after paying homage to Bacchus during the day, he fell in with a crowd of colored people on their way to church. In his state of inebriation he very naturally went with the crowd into the church, thinking it a theatre, and congratulating himself on his getting into the house without having to pay the usual fee, and anxiously awaiting the curtain to rise. The officiating clergyman arose and said:

"My breddering, in dat las great day when de trump sh de Lord sash blow, and de sheep shall go to the right, and de goats to de left, who wants to be goat?"

After a short pause he said again, raising his voice:

"I say, who'll be de goat?"

A long pause followed when he said in a louder tone:

"Who'll be de goat?"

The soldier supposing the performance delayed for a person to represent a goat in some play, exclaimed:

"Look here, old fellow, rather than to have this thing play out, I'll be goat!"

LOOK FACTS.—What a sad mistake it is to suppose that a man should be gloomy because he is devout; as if misery were acceptable to God on its own account, and happiness an offence against his purity. A modern writer of much wisdom and pith of writing, says:

"There is a secret of unbelief amongst some men that God is displeased with men's happiness, and so they slink about creation, ashamed and afraid to enjoy anything."

These are the people of whom Heed says: "They think they're pious when they're only bilious!"

A good man is almost always a cheerful one. It is fit that bad men scowl, look blue and melancholy, but he who has God's smile of approbation upon him should show its radiance in his countenance. Dr. Johnson said he "never knew a villain in his life that was not, on the whole, an unhappy dog." And well he may be. And an honest man, the man with a good conscience, sets him enjoy his sleep, and his dinner, and the love of his wife, and the prattle of his children, and show a beaming face to his neighbor. Surely there is no worse theology than that which teaches that He who has given such fullness of joy to beast and birds, delights in the misery of men; or, that having been filled with gladness, we ought to give the lie to His goodness by wearing faces bedaubed with woe, and turnered by pretended unhappiness.

LOVE FOR THE DEAD.—The love that survives the tomb, says Irving, is one of nobler attributes of the soul. If it has its woes, it has likewise its delights; and when the overwhelming burst of grief is calmed into the gentle heat of recollection, then the sudden anguished and convulsed agony over the present ruins of all that we most loved, are softened away into passive meditation and all that in the day of its loveliness.—Who would not sorrow from the bear, though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud over the bright hour of gayety, or spread a deeper tallness over the hour of gloom? yet who would exchange it for even the song of pleasure or the horse of revelry? No, is a voice from the tomb sweeter than songs; there is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn from the charm of the living.

The Nashville papers give the particulars of a duel fought with rifles between two young men, named Waldron and Jervis, in Overton county, a few days since. Jervis had indulged in a sneer at the other's courage and was challenged. At the first fire Jervis was wounded in the left arm. Waldron demanded another shot, and got it—through the heart. Jervis has left the country.