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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

VOICE FROM NEW YORK

We call the attention of the reader to the report on Federal Relations, from the Legislature of New York which, it is said, received the vote of every Democrat and Conservative of that body. The report has been at the time neutral and must receive the endorsement of every true friend of the Constitution and the Union, whether he formerly been a Whig or an old Democrat.

The great purpose of the Democratic organization is to restore the Constitution and the Government as it was before put down the tyranny and despotism of the party in power.—The question now, in the South, is the question of our fathers, "the best government on earth," must bid them God speed.

THE NORTHERN METHODISTS.

The following telegram, which we find passing around in the newspapers, is calculated, we imagine, to make a false impression:

CHICAGO, May 12.—The M. E. Conference, now in session in this city, have agreed to meet the Southern Conferences to fellowship in that body. Great applause was manifested on the result of its deliberations being made known.

The General Conference of the M. E. Church North, four years ago, authorized fraternal correspondence Conferences among the white and blacks of the South, with a view to reconstruction. Under the orders of their bishops and from Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, they had, already sent their preachers into the South to preach upon the Southern Methodist Churches, whose pastors were absent, and to organize Churches by sowing discord among the Southern Methodists, the white and black; and the General Conference of 1864 gave countenance to this work by authorizing the organization of Annual Conferences among them. Conferences were accordingly formed in several of the Southern States, composed of negroes and whites who were disposed to join them. *These* Conferences sent, of course, their share of delegates, negroes and whites, to the General Conference at Chicago, but, to their surprise, the Conference at first seemed not disposed to admit them. After several days' discussion, a majority agreed to admit them. And it is *this* event, that seems to have caused joy. Why, is not so apparent. The strange thing about the matter is that a political Radical Abolition Church, such as the M. E. Church, North, is, should have objected, at all, to receive white and colored Southern Radical Methodist delegates.

We make this statement, because some, who do not understand the matter, might infer, from the terms of the above telegram, that the Northern Methodist General Conference, at Chicago, had admitted delegates from the Southern Methodist Church; whereas, the Southern Methodists have no ecclesiastical connection with the Northern Methodist Church, and do not seek any."

SEVERAL negroes, we believe, have been nominated for Congress in Virginia, by their own color. As the Radicals admit their right to do so, we see no good reason why they should not send every one they can elect to Congress. They might have sent three or four to Congress from this State, if they had been true to their color, and had not been made wretched tools of by mercenary and despairing scallawags.

GEN. R. J. WALKER.—The N. Y. *Tribune* recently alleged that Mr. Walker was in favor of the impeachment of the President on the charges of the impeachers. The *National Intelligencer* is authorized to deny it positively. The truth is, no *honest* lawyer, in this or any other country, could vote for impeachment on those charges and the evidence produced.

THE WASHINGTON *Evening Express*, of Tuesday, says that had the Impeachment vote been taken on the morning of that day, eight or nine Republican Senators would have voted for acquittal on all the articles. Speaking of the postponement of the vote, it expresses the opinion that this movement will materially strengthen the cause of the President, as every moment's delay diminishes the chances of conviction.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.—On the 6th inst., a most destructive Tornado swept over the Southeastern part of Tennessee, devastating the country for twenty miles, prostrating trees and houses, killing and wounding many persons. The torrents of rain and the fury of the tornado are represented as having been terribly severe. The amount of property destroyed is immense.

ON FRIDAY last, a little son of Judge Brockenbrough, in Lexington, Va., was shot by a negro, and he now lies in a precarious condition. The negro ran, but was captured by a party of students, and committed to jail. One Frazier had made an incendiary speech to the negroes, a few days before, and this affair was the legitimate result.

TAXATION.—A strong movement is on foot in New York, among the friends of free trade, opposing all tariffs on imports and in favor of direct taxation for revenue only.

IT IS SUGGESTED that the recent vote against negro suffrage in his State, Michigan, has made Howard sick.

REMOVING DISABILITIES.

The following were the proceedings in the House of Representatives a few days since, when the Bill was up, removing political disabilities from certain men in this State. The assertion of Farnsworth, that the Committee had not looked at the matter in a partisan light, was ridiculously false, and is sufficiently refuted by the fact that Mr. Boyden is probably the only man out of the two hundred who is not in accord with the Radical party and press.

Mr. Farnsworth, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to remove political disabilities of certain persons heretofore engaged in the late rebellion in North Carolina.

The reading of the names was dispensed with.

Mr. Eldridge inquired whether the persons named in the bill were those who had fallen on their knees, and pledged support to the Republican party.

Mr. Farnsworth replied that all of them had been recommended by the Constitutional Convention of North Carolina.

Mr. Eldridge inquired further, whether Governor Holden's name was on the list.

Mr. Farnsworth said it was; and so were the names of the Lieutenant Governor elect, the Judges of the Superior and other Courts, and two members of Congress elect—Boyden and Dockery.

Mr. Boyer inquired whether there were any Democrats among the names.

Mr. Farnsworth replied that Boyden, member of Congress elect, had been elected on the Conservative ticket, against a Republican candidate. The Committee had not looked at the matter in a partisan light.

Mr. Niblack inquired whether a support of the Reconstruction measures was regarded necessary to entitle a man to have political disabilities removed.

Mr. Farnsworth replied that some evidence of resistance and loyalty was required; and the gentleman may help the recognition of the Government in good faith was very good evidence as to that respect.

The bill was then further participated in by Messrs. Bingham, Beck, and Woodward.

Mr. Beck remarked that only one Democrat was found in the one or two hundred, and that their record a general amnesty bill.

Mr. Robinson desired to offer an amendment; but Mr. Farnsworth would not yield for that purpose. And Mr. Woodward reminded the House that if a support of the reconstruction measures of which negro suffrage was the great principle was to be regarded as the test of loyalty in the South, the same test must be applicable in the Northern States that have repudiated the policy.

Finally the bill was passed by more than the requisite two-thirds—89 to 23.

MR. DAVIS' TRIAL. It is now considered almost certain that Mr. Davis' trial will commence on the 3d of June. The New York *Herald* advises Mr. Davis to forfeit his bond, rather than appear and stand a trial by the Radicals, with Ben Wade in the Presidential Chair; who, according to that paper, are bent on sacrificing him, in order to divert public attention from the conviction and removal of the President, (it accomplished.)

The *Herald* says:

"We have hitherto warned Mr. Davis of the necessity these fellows would presently be under to kill somebody."

If it is necessary to kill somebody, in order to appease a raging popular thirst for blood, the American people are surely sunk in the depths of unmitigable depravity.—The Radicals would certainly bring Mr. Davis to the gallows, if his death would benefit their party, or advance their projects; but such an act would only draw upon them the detestation of the country, and still further weaken their rapidly diminishing forces. The suggestion of the *H.* to the immolation of Mr. Davis would be accepted as a compensation for the removal of Mr. Johnson, is a base libel on the character of the American people. And the advice tendered to Mr. Davis is equally as insulting to him as to the country. To suppose that the Confederate ex President would meanly forfeit his bond, and violate his plighted honor, even in order to save his life, is far more unjust to him than to call him a "rebel" and a "traitor."

OUTRAGE BY A NEGRO.—As Mr. Jno. Ellen, who lives in the vicinity of Raleigh, was coming into town, on yesterday morning, to his work, he was accosted by a negro man, who told him that he had discovered the corpse of a white man in the adjacent woods, and asked that he (Mr. E.) would go with him to see the body and see what should be done. Mr. E. went at once, and, when he had reached the woods, the negro turned upon him with a heavy stick, struck him several blows, nearly stunning him, and threatened him with instant death if he did not immediately give him the hat, vest and pants which he wore. To save his life, and being knocked almost senseless, Mr. E. had to yield, and the negro, taking possession of the articles, made off with the booty.—Mr. E. subsequently made his way to town and communicated the facts to the Mayor. The police are on the look-out for the black rascal, and we trust may be successful in the pursuit.

A RUMOR.—We hear it said, that, in a conversation between two persons in this city, some days ago, one of them was denouncing the Conservatives very severely, calling them "rebels," "traitors," &c., and charging that they were bitter and vindictive. As an evidence of their bitterness and vindictiveness, we learn that the person said, that "Gov. Holden was obliged to keep a guard around his premises every night, to prevent their incendiary attacks upon his person and property."

We notice this, simply to say, that we can not believe that Mr. Holden has any such fears or that he has such a guard, nor do we believe that he could have any good reason for any apprehension.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, May 12, 1868.

Messrs. Editors.—Of the doings of the large body of Christians, now assembled in the city of Baltimore, I propose to give your readers a sketch, since neither my time nor your space will allow me to descend to details.

One word, in the first place, in regard to the nature of this religious organization. The Southern Baptist Convention comprehends the Churches in all the Southern States. It is a representative body, and was State Conventions, District Associations, or individual Churches of the Regular Baptists, which will pay into the Treasury of the Convention one hundred dollars, is entitled to membership.

It is not a Legislative, nor a Judicial body, for every Baptist Church is a sovereign, and interprets and executes for itself the laws the great Head of the Church has enacted for the government of the people. It is simply a Missionary Society, embracing Home and Foreign Missions, Sunday Schools, Bible distribution, and the establishment of one large Theological Seminary for the whole South.

The Convention met at 10 A. M., on Thursday, the 7th inst. in the 7th Baptist Church, (Dr. Fuller, Pastor) and was organized by the election of Rev. P. H. Mell, D. D., of Georgia, as President; J. B. Jeter, D. D., of Virginia; J. L. M. Curry, D. D., of Alabama; J. P. Boyce, D. D., of South Carolina, and Richard Fuller, D. D., of Maryland, as Vice-Presidents, and S. A. Fuller, of Maryland, and A. P. Ascell, of Virginia, Secretaries.

At the request of the Committee, Dr. Mell has recently prepared a manual of Parliamentary Practice, which is pronounced by competent judges the best work ever published in this country on this subject. Whatever the merits of the book may be, the Doctor is accustomed to the chair, he presiding officer I ever saw.

The introductory sermon was preached by the alternate, Dr. T. E. Skinner, of Nashville, not because Dr. Curry, the principal appointed, was not in the city, but because some miscreant threw a large stone into the car, between this and Washington, which struck Mrs. Curry on the temple and fractured her skull. For a time, and nigh, her life was despaired of, but she is now pronounced out of danger.

On Friday, the Theological Seminary located at Greenville, S. C., was considered. The board of Trustees was organized, and W. M. Wingate, D. D., T. H. Pritchard and Willie J. Palmer, were appointed additional Trustees from N. C. The statement having been made that the institution was indebted to its corps of instruction about $ 1,000, a special effort was made to raise it, which resulted in subscriptions to the amount of $21,000, payable in five years. Among the subscribers were several gentlemen from the North. Dr. Wilkinson Hague, of Boston, gave $500, Dr. Winston Smith, editor of the Chicago *Standard*, gave $500, Rev. G. C. Lennon, a Southern man, but now a pastor in Albany, gave $500, Smith Sheldon, the New York Publisher, gave $500, and Dr. J. S. Backus, of New York, gave $100.

A mass meeting at night nearly raised $1,700 for Home Missions, and a similar meeting, on Saturday night, for Foreign Missions, secured a large subscription.

A very interesting feature of this session is the presence of a large number of ministers from the North, several of whom were sent as corresponding messengers from the Northern Baptist Conventions.

These gentlemen submitted to us a paper which gave rise to a most animated and interesting discussion, in which Drs. Wayland and Hague, of the North, and Drs. Reed, Furman, of S. C., Winkler, of S. C., Poindexter, of Va., Seely, of Ky., and others, participated.

In his speech, Dr. Poindexter stated his position with great emphasis and distinctness. He told the ministers of the North that he did not believe slavery a sin; that he was not glad it had been abolished in the South; that he would thank God if the negroes could be put where they were in 1860, and this for their own good. He reaffirmed his belief in the right of secession. He charged the North with dividing the religions of the country and bringing on the war. He affirmed the necessity of the continuance of the distinct religious organizations of the South, and our unwillingness to co operate in any organized capacity with the North; and after having thus defined the position of Southern Baptists, told the representatives of the North that if they would ask no concessions of us, if they required no interference with our own religious organizations, but wished friendly relations to subsist between the two sections simply on the basis of christian fellowship, he would give them his hand, whereupon Drs. Hague and Welch, as the representatives of the North, gave him their hand in token of christian fellowship.

Resolutions, embodying the principles above stated, were then unanimously passed, and I presume a number of ministers will be sent as messengers from this body to the Northern Convention, which meets in New York about the last of the month.

There are many other interesting features of this body, of which, had I time, I would write,—for instance of the handsome dinners given the delegates every day in the lecture room of the Church.

I should like to speak, too, of the merits of several of the speeches and sermons I have heard; particularly, one address from Dr. Curry; but with two or three remarks relative to the North Carolina delegation, I will close. There are some twenty-four or five delegates from North Carolina, besides half a dozen ladies, who are not regarded as homely among the beautiful women of this very beautiful city. Wingate, Brooks, Walters, Overby, of Wake Forest, Kingsbury, of Warrenton, Poteat, of Guilford, Jordan, of Person, Dodson and Mason, of Caswell, French, of Wilmington, Barnes and W. Mitchell from Hertford, John Mitchell and Dr. Askew, of Bertie, P. A. Dunn, of Wake, Isaac Winston, of Franklin, and Mills, A. D. Royster, Heck and Pritchard, with others, whose names do not occur to me, are here from North Carolina. About fifty members of the Convention occupied pulpits in the city, yesterday, among whom I noticed the names of Wingate, Kingsbury, Walters, John Mitchell, Elias Dodson and Pritchard.

There are about three hundred and fifty delegates present. The deliberations of the body have been able and most interesting, and the meeting is regarded as a great success. The session will close to-morrow. If anything of special interest occurs, you may again hear from A DELEGATE.

From the New York World.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME.

As the Arkansas bill is to be the precedent in the cases of the other Southern States, we are enabled to learn from its terms and the circumstances under which it passed the Rump what is to be the policy of that immaculate body hereafter in the admission of the rest of the now excluded States. The text of this bill we have already published, and the four salient points are briefly these:

1. A Constitution has been adopted.
2. This Constitution is republican in form.
3. The Legislature under it has ratified the proposed fourteenth amendment.
4. The State as admitted is never to change the article of suffrage as found in the Constitution under which it is admitted.

These points merit a moment's attention. By the first it is virtually declared that hereafter it is for Congress, and not for the District Commander, to say whether these bogus Constitutions have been adopted. In the case of Arkansas, General Gillem says that under other than existing circumstances "the adoption of the Constitution would have been indisputable," which is of course to say that as things now stand it is disputable. The Rump House overrides this by declaring that the "constitution" has been adopted *sans doute*, and therefore makes precedent for a decision of the same question in the case of the other States.

In the second place, the bill declares that this Constitution is republican in form.—There is such a family resemblance between this Arkansas affair and the other bogus organizations as lends color to the statement. Not all were instituted on a model sent out to the various Crook Conventions in the South from Washington, and finding out what this last "constitution" is we may arrive at the definition given to "a republican form of government" by the Rump. We find, therefore, that that is a republican form of government in which all adult negro males, and only some adult white males, are permitted to vote and hold office, in which the ignorant and pauper classes of the population are given full representation, with a proportionate power to impose taxes, and the intelligent and property holding classes have only an incomplete representation, with proportionately diminished voice in the imposition of those taxes which they alone will, or almost the entire portion thereof, are called upon to pay. That it is republican to make suffrage dependent on an oath which a decent man binds himself never to contract; the "civil and political equality of the white man, the negro swearing that he is as good as a white man, and the white man swearing that he believes so too. That it is republican to declare that "the General Assembly *shall* require by law that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools during the period between the ages of five and eighteen years, for a term equivalent to three years, unless educated by other means," (Arkansas Constitution, Sec. 6, Art. IX.,) whereby the poor white man, who is unable to educate his children at a private school, *must* send them to the public schools to herd with negroes, his boy to sit by the side of a young wench, and his girl of sixteen to con the same book as a buck negro of eighteen. And that, with the Government thus expressly constituted for the insult, disfranchisement, and robbery of the one race in order that the other may rule, it is still further republican that the State so administered as to its domestic concerns is to be represented in Congress by men whose admission depends wholly on the fact that they notoriously do not share the sentiments of the community they are adopted to represent. With this as the Rump definition of a republican form of government, we come to the third point in the policy of admission, as found in the Arkansas bill, that the Legislature has ratified the pending amendment. We are intimately struck here with the fact that this Legislature, assuming it to be a Legislature, has ratified an amendment to the Constitution of the Union, before the State whereof it is alleged to be a Legislature has been admitted into the Union. Or, in other words, it is declared that if these States that are out of the Union will ratify the pending amendment they will, because they have performed such ratification, have an act of admission into the Union. Can madness go further than this? Then comes the fourth point in the policy—that it is to be a fundamental condition of admittance that this State is never to alter the suffrage as established by the Constitution under which it is admitted. But, prior to this admission, and as one of the conditions of it, this State is declared to have ratified the fourteenth amendment, and this gives, in its second section, each State the right to regulate suffrage for itself on condition that representation be coordinated with suffrage, and it is precisely to declare, that this limitation, which exists only by virtue of an act of Congress, is invalid when repugnant to a power conferred by an amendment to the Constitution. When once in, therefore, Arkansas can disregard this provision in her act of admission, if the amendment become a part of the Federal Constitution, and what Arkansas can do all the other excluded States can do, when similarly admitted.

The conclusions, then, presented to the country by the action of the Rump on this Arkansas bill are that neither the people nor the commandant are to adopt these bogus Constitutions, but the Rump alone.—That that is a Republican form of government wherein partial suffrage and unequal rights prevail. That a State outside of the Union can ratify an amendment to the Constitution of the Union. And that the Southern States though adopting that amendment are not to exercise the power over suffrage that it confers. How long will this stuff stand?

POLITICAL INTRIGUES—IMPEACHMENT.—Dispatches from Washington on Saturday contain the following:

"The War Department is the centre of active political intrigues in relation to the verdict, the Chicago Convention and Southern reconstruction. Stanton is the only member of the present Cabinet that will be retained in Mr. Wade's Cabinet.

Within a few weeks forty new Senators and Representatives from the Southern States will take their places in Congress.—All but five or six will be Republicans. The antecedents of the Democratic members will be closely scrutinized.

There is so little doubt of the President's removal, that arrangements are in progress for Mr. Wade's inauguration by the Chief Justice on Wednesday next."

ALTA VELA is a small island lying South of Hayti, and belongs to that government.

From the Albany Argus.

THE VOICE OF NEW YORK ON THE RADICAL CONSPIRACY—AND IMPEACHMENT.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Yesterday the Committee on Federal Relations in the Assembly made the following report on national affairs. In the absence of Mr. Lawrence, the chairman, the report was presented by Mr. J. L. Flagg. The report was adopted, every Democrat voting in the affirmative.

The undersigned, to whom several petitions in regard to the state of affairs at the Federal capital were referred, respectfully report:

That they view with alarm the course of the Federal Congress, which has grabbed by encroached upon the rights of the States, the liberties of the people, and the prerogatives of co-ordinate branches of the legislature, until it threatens not only to wholly overthrow the Constitution, but to subvert the entire system of representative and responsible Government which the Constitution was designed to guaranty.

In reviewing the acts which have culminated in this usurpation, it is proper to note the evidence of a deliberate conspiracy, artfully contrived and persistently pursued to this end.

Taking advantage of the exigency of civil war, which demanded patriotic sacrifices willingly rendered by the masses of the people, the protected capitalists, who had secured a dominant influence in Government, proceeded to enact in their own interest, in successive Congresses, seven different tariff bills, each more exacting than its predecessors, and all aimed, not to increase the revenue of the Government, but to diminish it by checking importations, and giving indirect bounties to protected interests.

The deficiency of revenue created by this inadequate and unjust system was supplied by a scheme of internal taxation, partial in its exactions, capricious in the mode of imposition, and so framed as to be oppressive to honest dealers, and as an invitation to fraud on the part of the dishonest.

A system of paper money entrusted to national banks of issue, and made legal tender, in defiance of the express injunction of the Constitution, was the next device to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

In the same law, which, in spite of the warnings and protests of the friends of the Constitution, thus endowed irresponsible corporations with the right to issue a defiorated currency, the vast debt, now amounting to $2,300,000,000 was initiated. Of the wasteful and corrupt manner in which this vast sum was expended, and of the gross inequality in which its burdens are imposed, it is unnecessary to speak. The crowning injustice and revolutionary character of the enactment consisted in the clause which exempted the holders of the national bonds from State and county and municipal taxation.

The effect of this enactment was to organize in the midst of every community a class separate from the common mass of tax payers, and exempted from any share of the common burdens—a class interested in pushing local and State expenditures to the highest point, and in urging the municipalities and the Legislature to speculative enterprises, being themselves secure from any contribution to the losses which fall upon the community when they prove unsuccessful.

The creation of this *imperium in imperio*—this exempted class of bondholders holding separate rank and exclusive pretensions in the State—has been followed by a usurpation still more dangerous. It is claimed that the bonds, the interest of which is payable in gold, and the principal in the currency of the country, are redeemable only in gold. The language of the statute which first authorized them, and which made Government paper a legal currency, belies this interpretation. The language held in Congress by the authors of the scheme proves its want of foundation. "These bonds," said Thaddeus Stevens, in the debate of June, 1864, "are made payable in money by the express terms of the law; and it legal tender notes are money, then they are payable in that. * * * No man who is a lawyer can come to any other conclusion than that the principal of these five-twenty bonds is payable in money. The difference in the terms employed is a distinct and definite as if it had been said, in so many words, that one is payable in coin and the other in paper currency."

The assumption, in spite of the enactment, and its contemporaneous interpretation, that these bonds are payable in gold, is rendered more insolent by the course of Congress in keeping the currency in a deteriorated state, in deferring the resumption of specie payments, and in endeavoring to drive over the crisis of the Presidential election by the promised issue of one hundred millions more of paper currency.

The privilege of issuing over $300,000,000 of this paper currency has been awarded to the national banks, who are paid at the same time out of the Federal Treasury nearly $30,000,000 a year as interest on the securities they hold, in guaranty of this circulation. It is not the policy of the Constitution to authorize paper money, or to encourage or maintain large debts. But if such issues are made, the Government should have the benefit of them, and in this instance would save to the people twenty millions of dollars a year in taxes by replacing the circulation of the banks by direct issue of circulating notes from the Treasury.

It is not the policy of the Democratic party to trifle with the public credit. Its history is that of a hard money party—a party which has paid off both State and national debts. Its representatives have voted to pay off our State debts in specie in which it was contracted. It is pledged to meet the obligations of the Government with perfect faith and literal fidelity. It will seek by economies to reduce the burdens of Government, and curtail those extravagances which, even more than the debt, weigh upon the resources of the nation. It will not debauch the currency in order to defraud the public creditor, and all other creditors; but it will extinguish public obligations, when it comes into power, in such currency as Congress shall give to the people to meet ordinary obligations between them.

We refer to these things, in order to show that there has been created by Congress, and its subsequent usurpations have been designed to uphold and strengthen, a privileged and exempted class, and to array them against the body of the community. This class embraces: 1. The protected manufacturing interests. 2. The bondholders, erected into a kind of petty aristocracy, exempted from taxation, and receiving to be paid in a currency different from that awarded to the mass of the people. 3. The national banks of circulation, which receive twenty millions of dollars a year for issuing a currency which the Government is pledged to redeem, and which it can issue as well, and more safely. 4. The army and navy, maintained in enormous proportions, and at immense cost to the country in a time of peace. 5. The hordes of office holders, outnumbering the army and navy, eating out the substance of the people, and degrading public morals by the spectacle of their shameless flaunting, perpetrated with impunity and with the connivance of the Government. 6. A host of pension agents, of whom those and honest soldiers, to whose claims the country can never be indifferent, but including a class of parasites, bred in the license of war, but who have never seen a battle-field. 7. The Freedmen's Bureau, organized upon the theory of the incapacity of the negroes for self support, and administered at immense expense, for the purpose of withdrawing the government of the States into the hands of the ever dependent and ignorant blacks.

It is to maintain these classes in their exemptions and privileges, at the expense of the great body of the people, and in hostility to them, that the usurpations of Congress have been initiated and pursued with an audacity that the apparent apathy of the people has encouraged.

The accredited majority in Congress—many of whom had been expurgated against our system of government by a long exclusion from power during the more tranquil and happy days of the Republic—seized the occasion of the nation's danger to pass laws against personal liberty, against the freedom of the press, and of public assemblage, and initiated a system of arbitrary arrest and violent repression intended to paralyze all opposition. They followed this up by expelling from their seats rightfully chosen Senators and Representatives. They admitted into the Union as States, Territories without adequate population, upon pledge of political subserviency of their representatives; and in order to increase this factitious majority, they divided Virginia without the consent of its people. The long, persistent effort to bring to the Southern States under negro domination has met for its object to fill up and support the system of rotten boroughs, by which the Government is to be carried on in defiance of the will of the people. For this purpose the Lost Recorded States were placed under a military despotism, the command of the army was taken from the President and transferred to the hands of a political General, and his subordinates; and the white population of those States held in position of horrible ignominy, large masses of them being incapacitated for the purpose, while the States were given up to the political control of a negro population freshly emancipated from slavery.

The chief object of this was to nullify and destroy the representative principle in our Government. The small States of the Northeast, bribed by bounties and tariffs, combined with the factitious States of the far West, and recruited by the representatives of negro constituencies, have been able to outweigh in Congress the voice of the masses of the people centred in the larger States of the Union. The symmetry of the Constitution, and the balanced power between sections, has been destroyed by the disfranchisement of the white population of the South, and the long exclusion of their States from representation, and the final subjection of the white to the black race. Under this system New York has been without influence in the Senate, and powerless in the House of Representatives. Her four millions of people have been less regarded in legislation than the squatter constituency of Nevada, and their voice is now to be nullified by the negro constituency of Arkansas.

It is a revolution that is effected in Government when the representative branch, thus disorganized in its proportions, assumes executive functions when a body, merely legislative and advisory, assumes to execute the laws, to pass judicially upon them; to subordinate or set aside co-ordinate and co-equal branches of Government, and exercise its functions outside of the Constitution.

Two obstacles have stood in the way of the usurping cabal, who, by their instrumentalities, have dominated over Congress and sought to perpetuate their misgovernment in defiance of the people. The Supreme Court has had the power to stigmatize as unconstitutional the gross acts of Congress, and have on more than one occasion declared them void. The President, elected by the same party that control Congress, has resisted all their acts, and instead of making himself the accomplice of their usurpations, has on a vital occasions defended by his acts the prerogatives of his office and the rights of the people. To relieve the Supreme Court, laws have been enacted depriving the people of the right of appeal to it, in cases where the authority of Congress may be questioned; and threats ing and even it, still further to restrict its powers, which are intended to paralyze it in its highest functions.

The rightful prerogatives of the Executive have in like manner been struck down. His power to remove peculative officials has been rescinded, and wider impunity has been given to fraud and extortion. He has been deposed from the command of the army, in defiance of the express authority of the Constitution; and the attempt is now in progress to remove him from his Executive office, and to place in his stead an instrument of the Congressional cabal, and a tool of the privileged class, whom, by these usurpations, it is intended to retain in their exemptions and exclusive and exceptional immunities.

This crime approaches its consummation! The pretended trial, instead of proving the guilt of the accused, has made clear his innocence. It has exhibited him, not as the assailant of the Constitution, but as its defender. The evidence elicited, instead of impeaching his official integrity, commends him to the confidence and the sympathies of the people.

It becomes the Legislature of this State to pronounce its sentiment of authority with which the people view these usurpations and their object; and your committee conclude with these resolutions:

Resolved, That the aggressions of Congress upon the rights of the States and the functions of co-ordinate branches of Government indicate a settled purpose to set aside the Constitution, and to destroy the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That the independence of the Judiciary is essential to the integrity of the Constitution and the rights of the citizens, and that we protest against any act of Congress infringing upon it.

Resolved, That the evidence elicited on the trial of President Johnson before the Court of Impeachment has established the innocence of that high functionary, and that his conviction would be regarded by the people as the false judgement of a partisan Court, and as a crime against the form and being of republican government.

THOMAS LAWRENCE,
JOHN L. FLAGG,
W. S. ANDREWS,
JAMES SEWARD,
E. J. BOOMAN,
Committee.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL—WASHINGTON GOSSIP AND SPECULATIONS.

The following we clip from the Baltimore Sun's Washington correspondence of the 10th inst:

"A rumor in the interest of these parties was circulated yesterday to the effect that the President having become satisfied of his conviction, intended to resign on Monday, but on inquiry the statement was found to be without foundation. No matter to what conclusion the President may have come as to his fate before the Senate, he is the last man to desert his post.

There seems to be a growing feeling of belief, however, that the President will be acquitted of the charge of having committed high crimes and misdemeanors. It will be recollected that in so much of the secret proceedings of the Senate as was published, all forms of questions proposed to be asked of Senators when giving the verdict were with reference to the guilt of the accused in having committed a high crime and misdemeanor. Several days before the arguments closed, Mr. Sumner offered a resolution to make the form of the question whether the President was guilty as charged in the article. This form finds but few advocates, for it is begging the real question.—The President may have committed all the acts charged, but the question for the Senators to determine is, whether in committing these acts he was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor: and hence the question will be framed to conform to the issue.

There was great opposition in the secret session on Thursday, from Messrs. Sumner, Drake & Co., to the Chief Justice having anything to do with the preparation of the forms, &c., to be used in calling on the different Senators for their verdict, and they were much chagrined when the proposition to that effect received a majority of the votes. The Chief Justice will submit the form he has prepared, immediately on the opening of the session at 10 o'clock to-morrow, and it is thought probable that the Senate will then go into secret session to consider them, and that the entire day will be occupied on this subject.

About all that is positively known as to the status of Senators can be stated in a few words. There are twenty three radical Senators who do not hesitate to say openly they are for conviction. There are twelve Democratic and Conservative Senators who are for acquittal. Of the remaining nineteen Senators, all republicans, five it is admitted will vote for conviction, and fourteen have kept becomingly reticent, or in other words have refused to commit themselves in advance for or against the removal of the President. One of these fourteen last referred to must come the votes, including the twelve Democrats and Conservatives, that are to acquit Mr. Johnson, if he is acquitted. Those who expect and urge the removal of the President claim that there will be thirty-six votes for conviction. Those who oppose impeachment claim that there will be twenty two, and possibly twenty-six, votes for acquittal on each of the articles. If a full Senate be present, thirty six votes will be required to convict, and nineteen negative votes will acquit. There is no reason to doubt that all the Senators will be present when the vote is taken.

The session of to morrow will be with closed doors as tickets for admission have been prepared. When the final vote shall be taken, is in doubt. A proposition to postpone further action until the 15th of June has been made by republican Senators, and it is claimed that a majority of Senators are in favor of the postponement. So that there is no certainty that the final vote will be taken on Tuesday next, as heretofore ordered.

It is also learned from a reliable source that Chief Justice Chase will claim the right to give his views upon the case as presented before the Senate, and in case this claim is all be opposed, that a majority of the Senators will vote in favor of hearing the opinion of the Chief Justice.

Judge Nelson has written a letter, explanation of the Alta Vela affair, and stating why he introduced the subject in his speech."

A most interesting report of the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of England, at the tenth meeting of the present session held in London, on the 27th ult., is published, including Sir Roderick Murchison's statement of the safety of Dr. Livingstone, with a number of letters from the explorer himself, detailing his travels, dangers and escapes in Africa to the 1st of March. Dr. Livingstone may reach England by the month of September.

ENCOURAGING IMMIGRATION.—The steamship lines from Baltimore and New York to Charleston, and the Railroads of this State and their connections, have made arrangements by which emigrants will be taken from Baltimore or New York via Charleston to any point in the South or South-west at exceedingly low rates. From New York to Columbia the fare will be only twelve dollars. This is the way to encourage immigration.—*Charleston (S. C.) News.*

JUAREZ is reported as a fugitive from Mexico. The only wonder about it is, that he did not have to "travel" sooner. It is now several months since he took the Presidential chair, and there has been but one attempt of consequence, to assassinate him. Although a fugitive, he may congratulate himself upon having had a reign of unusual length and prosperity.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says: "It is reported that Mrs. Ben Wade has been making large additions to her wardrobe, purchasing them at one of the fashionable dry goods houses of this city, in expectation of becoming, at an early day, the mistress of the White House."

William Garrett, of Greenville, South Carolina, had a desperate fight with a stallion a few days ago. The animal tore several pieces of flesh from Garrett's side and arm, knocked him down, kicked and otherwise injured him, so that he died in a few hours.

Some one says that drinking strong tea darkens the complexion. Fair ladies, take warning.