THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, | SEATON GALES,
EDITORS.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1868

PRINCIPLES AND MEN.

The tone of the Radical press and people in this State seems to indicate that they are laboring under very mistaken views as to the feelings, principles and purposes of the Conservatives. It may be that some Conservative presses and people, under the excitement of the canvass, may have indulged in very violent and severe remarks, which have been taken as the index of the real feeling of the Conservatives, and, hence, the Radicals seem to look upon the whole matter as a mere scramble for office, as indications of mere personal and partizan hostility to them, and that, therefore, this hostility has been intensified by defeat.—We, of course, cannot pretend to speak for every one, but we flatter ourselves that we understand the temper, the principles and the aims of the Conservatives. The mere effervescence of feeling, originating in personal malice or partizan rancour, or the hasty and imprudent speeches of excitable persons, are no index to the sober thoughts and purposes of an intelligent people like the Conservatives, whose interests in the restoration of permanent government, of order and fundamental law, rise infinitely above all considerations of mere partizan success or the scramble for office.

The Conservatives are, in the main, men of sober thought and of principle, devotedly attached to the great principles of Constitutional liberty, as embodied in the Constitution of the United States, as expounded by Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton and the early fathers of the Republic. Those principles, which formed the base of our government and were interwoven in its superstructure, are, with them, *first principles*. They believe that the modern Republican party is, in its temper and principles, a revolutionary party, adverse to the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States, and *bent upon* the destruction of the real republican features of our government. Conservatives believe that personal liberty, property and rights are safer in the custody of our simple, economical State governments, held together as a government of States, *united* under a Constitution which defines, or which perhaps ought to have more specifically defined, the powers, rights and limitations both of the general and State governments, than under a consolidated imperial government, which, while it makes the world tremble at its prowess and power, will not and cannot so well guard the personal liberties, rights and properties of the masses.

This, then, is the ground work of the opposition of Democrats and Conservatives, who desire to preserve the old order of things in the main, as "the best government in the world," to the imperial strides and revolutionary tendencies of the Republican or Radical party. The Democrats and Conservatives are the true reconstructionists, the only safe restorationists, the *bona fide* Union men of the country, because the only defenders and advocates of the Federal Constitution.

The new Constitution, offered in the recent election to the people of North Carolina, did not simply propose to change the *status* of the negro, but it panders to the most ultra fanatical and revolutionary designs of the Radical party. Here is the great ground of our opposition. The Conservatives, therefore, who opposed it in the late election, made no scramble for office, sought no mere partizan victory, but strove to defeat a Radical, and, as they believe, a vicious and dangerous change in the fundamental character of the government, and, by opposing the new Constitution, sought their own defeat for office.

So far as the *Sentinel* is concerned, during the late canvass, it carried on a conflict of principle against this revolutionary party, which aimed at the destruction of the old government and offered us a new one, so far as we could see, evil, and only evil, and constantly evil, in its principles and purposes. In what we said as to the capacity and character of the candidates, who sought to force upon us so odious a change in our government, we designed to illustrate, by the legitimate showing up we made of them, the real character and the evil tendencies of the changes proposed. We opposed no man, who was a candidate for office among the Radicals, from *personal or partizan* spleen or hatred. If they had been competent men, men of integrity and character, in whom the public could confide as safe and wise administrators even of a bad, vicious system of government, we should not have mentioned their names during the canvass.

Now that this vicious system has been foisted upon the State, we are not disposed to judge it harshly or unfairly in its practical operation. We are willing that its friends should test it, and that it should be judged charitably, but as we are convinced that the changes are unwise, unjust and improper, we shall not cease to desire and to labor for the restoration of our time honored principles of government, which experience and age have proven to be better than the new. As to the officers elect, we do not envy one of them their positions.—If they shall perchance exhibit capacity, integrity or promptness, (which is beyond our expectations,) we shall be among the first to give them proper credit.

GREAT MEN.—The Philadelphia *Press* says that "Ohio seems destined to take the place of Virginia in supplying the states men and leaders of the country."

It is certainly true of Ohio, and every other Northern State, that they are very active, just now, in "supplying" the Southern States with *small* men,—would be statesmen.

"KALVIN," accompanied by E. R. Stanly, of Newbern, (what has he to do with it?) presented the new Constitution to the President, on Saturday last. The President invited them to take seats,—they took seats,—talked "Railroad" awhile, and that was all.

QUALIFIED NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

If the Congress had been disposed to exhibit any forbearance, any magnanimity, to the Southern people, even admitting its determination to force upon us the dogmas of the Republican party,—had it at first proposed that, (not disturbing the rights of those who were already entitled to suffrage under the State Constitutions of 1860,) all men 21 years of age, native or naturalized citizens of the United States, who had resided in the State one year previous to registration, possessed in fee simple of $250 taxable property, should be entitled to suffrage, or conformed the Southern Constitutions in this respect to the Constitutions of the Northern States, the proposition would have been accepted readily, as a finality, by our people. The Southern people, in the course they have taken in the matter of reconstruction, do not admit that they are hostile to the Union, the Constitution or to the government, but, in matters apparently left to their choice, they claim to know what is right and just to the negro, what is due to the government, and what is safe for the protection and happiness of our whole people, quite as well as the Northern people do, and in a proposition essentially changing the organization of society and the fundamental principles of our State governments, we can see no justice, no magnanimity in disturbing (let us more in our peculiarly hazardous condition in regard to the blacks, from the Northern people allow them in the Northern States, where there are so few.

The Congress, however, has seen proper, in the exercise of its *power*, to *force* upon us universal negro suffrage, to which we must submit and make the best of it, until a change is effected by the people of the United States themselves at the ballot box, or until, by the same potent voice, it is declared to be the settled policy of the country.

We observe that, in South Carolina, the Democrats, at their meetings, are laying down platforms, which embrace the idea of qualified negro suffrage, with a property qualification. Some of our cotemporaries in this State are discussing this question and favoring it as the *true* policy of the Southern people. We incline to the opinion that whatever may have been the soundness of that policy in the past, at present it is premature. We can assemble in meetings and resolve, and we can bruit our sentiments in the newspapers, but what does it all amount to? We are not now, and have not been, in a position, since the war, to say with any potency what we would do. Congress has allowed us to say what the true men of the South would not do, intending at the same time to force us to do what it required. We are powerless. Our only remedy is in an appeal to the people of the United States at the ballot-box. The programme of the Radical party is laid down, and if the people of the United States sustain that party or submit the control of the government to that party, there is no hope for any change to be effected by the movements of the people in the Southern State. Our future fate and history are at the mercy of the dominant people of the United States. We are all agreed that our only hope for a change is *in the success of the Democratic and Conservative masses of the North, acting together under the organization of the Democratic party of the United States.* If that organization shall fail to carry the elections in November next, then we apprehend the policy of the Radical party will be the policy of the country for years to come.

If this be so, where is the utility or propriety of State organizations in the South making platforms? When the National Radical Convention meets at Chicago, and the National Democratic Convention meets at New York, both will make platforms.—They will be National platforms. It will be then time enough for the Southern people to range themselves under and adopt those platforms for the coming contest. Until then, we can see no good in *State* platforms, of any kind.

HON. NATHANIEL BOYDEN.—Forney's mendacious *Chronicle*, speaking of this distinguished gentleman's visit to Washington, says:

"His colleagues have recommended to the Reconstruction Committee the passage of a bill relieving him from the disabilities incurred by his participation in the rebellion. He was formerly a leading Whig in the 'Old North State,' and has never acted with the Democrats in any manner whatever. It is probable that when he is admitted to his seat in the House he will continue to act as he has in the past."

We do not know what "his colleagues" may have done, but we are inclined to doubt Forney's statement, in view of the fact that the Radical paper in this city, edited by the Radical Governor-elect, has given utterance to the threat that Congress will have nothing to do with Mr. Boyden. This much, however, we do know, that Mr. B's Union record is as good as that of any man elected to Congress from North Carolina, native or imported. The only obstacle in *his* way is that he was not elected by negro votes.

Forney's assumption that Mr. Boyden will not act with the Democrats, in any manner whatever, is gratuitous. Mr. Boyden will not act with Radicalism, "in any manner whatever." He is too good a Union man for that.

POLL-KEEPERS AND REGISTRARS.—One of the most shameful exhibitions of a reckless disregard of public opinion and of the ordinary proprieties which should influence men in public elections, was the large number of candidates for office, who were allowed to be Registrars or in some form connected with the poll-books and boxes.—This, it is understood, was allowed by Gen. Canby. In the absence of any other evidences of irregularity and fraud, this, of itself, in former years, would have been sufficient to invalidate an election. Attributing to men the ordinary integrity of the times, there could not be a more tempting bait offered to defraud, especially where the chances for detection were chiefly in the hands of those who are of the same party and anxious for party success.

STATE ITEMS.

The ladies of Wilson decorated the graves of our noble dead on Monday. The ladies of Goldsboro' observed Saturday for the same pious and patriotic purpose.

A Democratic Club has been organized in Wilson. Maj. Jno. W. Dunham is to address it at its next meeting.

We glean the following item from the Roanoke *News*, and see the same item, variously announced, in other quarters:

"The X. P. G., our future mongrel ruler, has commenced to select the members of his political family. To the surprise of his admirers, doubtless, he is already ignoring those who helped him to position and power, is turning his back upon the poor nig, having gone way off into Illinois to select a member of his staff, the position of private Secretary being tendered to Robert Douglas, the eldest son of Stephen A. Douglas, deceased."

At the recent session of the Episcopal Convention in Tarboro, the following Clerical and lay delegates to the General Convention were elected, viz:

Clerical. Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D., Rev. F. M. Hubbard, D. D., Rev. J. B. Cheshire, D. D., and Rev. A. Watson. *Alternates.* Rev. J. C. Buske, Rev. E. M. Forbes, Rev. R. E. Terry, Rev. B. S. Brunson.

Lay. Hon. W. H. Battle, and Messrs. R. H. Smith, A. J. De Rosset and Robt. Strange. *Alternates.* Messrs. Geo. W. Mordecai, Jno. Wilkes, K. P. Battle and Jno. Hughes.

Mr. F. W. Kerchner, a Commission Merchant in Wilmington, who made a good thing out of the rise in cotton, has generously donated $550 to charitable objects, as follows: St. Mary's Association $100; Widows' and Orphans' Home $100; Memorial Association $100; and Ladies' Benevolent Society $250.

Thomas C. Dula, who was executed for the murder of Laura Foster, in Statesville, on the 1st inst., though a young man, was a hardened, desperate villain. A correspondent of the Wilmington *Journal* makes the following statement concerning him:

"The homicide was committed in Wilkes county, in May, 1866. He moved his trial to this county and was twice convicted here; the first trial having been set aside by the Supreme Court. He was a member of the 42d. N. C. Regiment, and was stationed with his regiment in or near Wilmington during the Winter of '63 and '64, and also during that of '64 and '65. The day before his execution, he told the Rev. Mr. Yates, a Methodist preacher stationed at this place, that during the time his regiment was stationed at Wilmington he killed a man in a house of ill-fame in that city.

His statement is that he met three blockade runners at the house and had a quarrel with one of them, and he (Dula) knocked him down with a chair. A second one attacked him, and Dula stabbed him in the breast or bowels, and he thinks killed him. He struck the remaining one on the right arm with a pistol and disabled him; he then escaped from the house and went back to the regiment. He did not tell Mr. Yates the street, or house, or name of any of the parties where it occurred, neither did he mention the year, but his regiment was stationed in Wilmington as mentioned above.

Some innocent man may have been suspected of the deed, and I write to you, merely to let you know who the culprit was."

W. Gilmore Simms, of South Carolina, delivered a Literary Address before the students of the Mecklenburg Female College, at Charlotte, on yesterday. Mr. S. is a *sream* in literature and now a man of age. We regard it as a good omen, and we should like to see more of it, when the aged gentlemen of the land consent to address the youth of both sexes. They connect us with better days and happier eras in our history.

The father of Wm. Overby, of Fayetteville, now living in Surry county, has attained the advanced age of 106 years, and walks about his farm with the assistance of a cane.

Judge Barnes is holding the Superior Court of Cumberland, this week, at Fayetteville. There is a good deal of business.

Rev. Bishop Doggett, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will make a visitation to the Churches in the Salisbury, Greensboro', Hillsboro', Washington and Newbern Districts, between the 26th. of June and the 12th. of July next.

During a heavy rain and thunder storm in Fayetteville, on Thursday last, the lightning struck a large poplar in the old State Bank lot and stunned a mule.

A committee of the Williams' Society of Inquiry, at Davidson College, in this State, gives the following interesting items in reference to our Colleges:

"There are at Trinity College one hundred and thirty students; eighty-five of whom are members of the church; sixteen candidates for the ministry, and two for Foreign Missions.

Wake Forest has sixty-five students; of whom thirty-three are members of the church. Of said thirty three, thirteen are preparing for the christian ministry.

At Chapel Hill, fifteen out of seventy students are members of the church, and four studying with a view to the ministry.

The number of students now in attendance at Davidson College is fifty-three; of whom thirty six are members of the church, and fourteen candidates for the ministry."

The Wilmington *Star* hopes the people of North Carolina will arouse themselves to the importance of the subject of immigration. It is high time they were organizing. Stir them up to form State, County and District co-operative Associations, for the promotion of our agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and commercial interests.

Mr. Ghodloe, in his letter to Mr. Sumner, on the condition of affairs in North Carolina, admits that there are many obnoxious provisions in the Constitution, which he is in favor of changing, at the earliest possible moment.

Mrs. Cady Stanton's paper says the story of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden is, of course, allegorical.

The New York *Mail* says the editor whose duty it is to read the jokes sent to that paper has contracted a permanently sad expression of features.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Washington *Express*, of Tuesday evening, a neutral and reliable paper, has the following charming article:

IMPEACHMENT POSTPONED.—The vote on impeachment is postponed till Saturday. Ostensibly this is done in consequence of the illness of Mr. Howard.—But it is now understood that the project is dead. Not all the votes of all the Howards, with the President that was to be to back them, can overcome the able lawyers and sagacious statesmen, who will not yield to party clamor and political pressure when sworn to do their duty according to the law and the evidence. *Postponement means defeat.*

Washington, [May 11,] Correspondence Boston Post:

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT—HIS VIEWS OF THE SITUATION AND HIS DUTIES.

The probable result of the great impeachment trial is the universal topic of conversation in all circles of society here and elsewhere, but the great wonder so frequently expressed is, "How does Johnson feel; what does he think of the chances of conviction or acquittal?" To gratify this very natural curiosity or wonder on the part of the people, your correspondent sought information at the Executive Mansion, where he was cordially received by the President, who, with perfect *nonchalance*, inquired, "What news to-day; how stands impeachment?"

No one could have suspected that the party who propounded these questions was himself the party impeached, and then on trial for "high crimes and misdemeanors." Mr Johnson has never looked better than he does to-day, and his fine flow of good humor indicates anything but a troubled mind. After briefly replying to his questions, your correspondent ventured upon his work directly and without circumlocution.

"I would be pleased to learn your views of the situation, Mr. President; what do you think of impeachment?"

The President promptly replied, "Oh, I have never allowed myself to believe or feel that the American Senate would prostitute its great power of impeachment to base party purposes, and I shall not believe it until I know the vote of conviction has been recorded. Such is my abstract opinion of the Senate; but whatever their opinion may be I shall cheerfully bow to the authority of the Constitution."

"But, Mr. President, it was suggested by Mr. Bingham in his closing argument that it was doubtful whether you would obey the mandate of the Senate if the judgment be one of conviction."

Mr. Johnson's face flushed, and a slight start was perceptible as if about springing to his feet. Smiles and pleasant looks were gone and with suppressed indignation he said: "The suggestion of Mr. Bingham was a base one, but, nevertheless, one in perfect harmony with the charges and suggestions contained in the eleven articles of impeachment. Why should I not obey the mandate of the Senate if all the forms and requirements of the Constitution are complied with? If Senators abuse their trust they are not responsible to me, but to the people, who hold the sovereign power. The people have placed me in charge of one of the great departments of the Government, with all its duties and responsibilities, and the same people have placed Senators in another department also, with grave responsibilities, and with the power to try impeachment, and render judgments thereon. If Senators misuse or abuse the great power thus entrusted to them, it is not for the party impeached and convicted to attempt to set aside the judgment of the Senate. The people alone can settle with their agents for any abuse of their great trust. Mr. Bingham well knows that I have never failed to yield a cheerful compliance with all the requirements of the Constitution. I have endeavored, to the best of my ability, to protect, defend, and preserve that great chart of our liberties, and I am more than willing to surrender my official responsibilities whenever called upon so to do according to the forms and requirements of that sacred instrument."

The President spoke with considerable warmth of feeling, and added that he had every confidence in the honesty and patriotism of the great mass of the people, and whatever the judgment of the Senate might be the people would do him justice. He felt that his reputation was perfectly safe in the hands of posterity. It is very evident the President regards the whole impeachment proceeding as simply a trial of the Constitution, and one in which he feels a deep interest as an American citizen. There was no indication, by look or by word, that he felt any special interest in the result on private account. He spoke of the trial precisely as he would speak of any other public matter involving the public interest. Gen. Rousseau and several member of Congress called and held a lively conversation, in which Mr. Nelson, of the President's counsel, participated. A number of ladies also called and paid their respects. These last were quite overpowering in their compliments on the President's fine looks and good-humor.

Dr. Z. Sykes (root doctor) was about to be made Mayor of Norfolk, for which place he was very keen. But rumors prejudicial to his "loyalty" having reached General Schofield he ordered an investigation, the result of which was a decision that Sykes was "unable to take the oath." The funny part of it is that Sykes had already taken the oath eight times.

Col. C. F. Hampton, brother of General Wade Hampton, a large land owner in Oconee County, South Carolina, has expressed a willingness, with many other public spirited citizens, to donate lands to *bona fide* settlers—German and other foreign emigrants.

"A man in New Hampshire crawled a quarter of a mile in satisfaction of an election bet." A good many men in North Carolina crawled a half mile, on their bellies, and ate dirt all the way, to vote the Radical ticket, in the recent election.—*Wil. Star.*

Mr. Halpine, in a letter to the New York citizen, says: "Mr. Chase in private makes no concealment of his opinion, that, politically, impeachment is the worst blunder of the Radicals; while, legally—to use the expressive vernacular—'it has not a leg to stand upon.'"

A lady was urged by her friends to marry a widower, and as an argument they spoke of his two beautiful children. "Children," replied the lady, "are like toothpicks. A person wants her own."

In Roxbury, Mass., a cradle and a coffin factory are located side by side. The name of the town may, perhaps, account for this co-incidence, Rox standing for the cradles and bury for coffins.—[Ex.

The New York *Commercial*, speaking of the terrible earthquakes and eruptions in the Sandwich Islands, says the greatest "transfer of real estate" known in history was made in a moment.

The devil-fish is one of the inhabitants of the Alaskan waters. He must find it rather cool up there.

STATE ITEMS.

Col. R. T. Frank, the late Post Commandant at Wilmington, who acted as a soldier, and not as a partizan, in his administration, has been the recipient of a handsome gold watch and chain, presented to him by the citizens. He accepts the complimentary testimonial in graceful and fitting terms.

One of the Craven frauds, in the late election, has been proven beyond the shadow of doubt or question. At Russell's precinct in that County, as we learn from the Newbern *Journal of Commerce*, the poll inspectors (Radicals both) were Giles Young and H. N. Wright. These inspectors *officially* reported that there were 70 votes cast against Constitution, and 143 votes for Constitution, during the three days, commencing April 21st and closing April 23d. When this announcement was made, the Conservative talesmen, at that precinct, immediately pronounced that a fraud had been perpetrated, and that the ballot boxes had been tampered with, and asked permission to examine the poll books, and the "marks" made by these Radicals inspectors to designate the character of the votes polled. Mr. Wright was writing that the lists should be examined, but Mr. Young positively refused.—The Conservative talesman knew that 92 or 93 Conservative votes had been deposited, all against Constitution, and, denouncing the fraud, expressed their determination to expose it. This they have done most effectually, as a statement, *sworn to and signed by eighty nine of the ninety-three voters* who voted against the Constitution at Russell's precinct, will show. Two others were colored men, who are afraid to make their names public, because the lash of the loyal league is over them, and two other whites have not been seen.

Now, if similar frauds, amounting in this case to over 20 *per cent.* of all the votes cast, have been perpetrated throughout the State, and who doubts that hundreds of still greater enormity have been committed, are we not right in assuming that the homes' majority against the Constitution would be 20,000, rather than that amount for that instrument. But what avail affidavits and proofs.

The Editors of the Wilming on *Journal* say that, since the election, they have "seen a negro mechanic, who made himself possibly obnoxious as any person in the city, by his great efforts against the welfare of our people, in charge of an important work for one of our citizens, while we know that in the same business, white mechanics, who did all they could to sustain the property owners of the city, are without employment and their children, ill clad and poorly fed, growing up without the benefits of education, which neither the means of their parents permit nor the liberality of the Government provides. Such things strike us not only as wrong but criminal, and their continuance will result, and properly so, to our injury."

The Charlotte *Times* says that trade was never duller in that city than at this time. The unsettled condition of affairs seems to have destroyed public confidence, and, in a measure, to have prostrated the energies of the people.

The hail storm of last week did important damage to the crops in portions of Rowan. In some cases, whole fields of wheat were destroyed.

The Charlotte *Times* hits the nail on the head, thus:

"Then we are for drawing the line between those who are true to their race and principles, and those who are "held together by the cohesive power of public plunder." We say Conservatives in *all cases* should give the preference to Conservatives. Let the lines be drawn. He that is not for us is against us. We are not intolerant and therefore do not wish to persecute any one for opinion's sake. But the distinction between Conservative and Radical is no more *political*, than was the difference between a man who was true to his State and section during the war, and one who gave aid and comfort to the enemy."

VIRGINIA.—The Richmond *Whig*, speaking of the pending canvass in that State, says:

"The candidates will have to decide for themselves whether they will meet the white and negro Radical candidates and speakers at their gatherings, and invite them to Conservative gatherings, and thus throw the white and black masses together in a rough-roll and tumble fight. We confess that our taste revolts at such a mixed canvass, nor do we see how any good can result from it. There is something attractive in such a contest in ordinary times, when both parties are equally respectable, patriotic and enlightened. It is embellished by that knightly emulation that inspires the respective combatants. It presents an intellectual journey in which wit, learning, eloquence and logic have a fair field for display. Such a noble combat is out of the question in these times. Learning and eloquence are thrown away when expended upon carpet-baggers and negroes. As for exciting generous feelings, and the glow of patriotism among them, that is impossible. They care nothing for country, government, honesty or decency—all that they are after is plunder. No one, we presume, expects the Conservative ticket to get a mean white or negro vote, and Conservative influence cannot accomplish anything in the way of converting such people into opponents of the Constitution."

That is about our experience, we can assure the *Whig*, in North Carolina, with the exception that it is not altogether futile to attempt to control the negro vote,—or, at least, some portion of it. This is evidenced by the result of the election in Caswell, and by the additional fact that, in almost every section of the State, some few negroes were to be found who refused to be made tools and dupes of by designing knaves.

One of the registers of election in Louisiana has filed an affidavit charging that one of the Radical recorders elected in New Orleans had not been naturalized until after he was nominated for the office, and that Thomas W. Conway, the Radical superintendent of election, is not a registered citizen of the State, although appearing as such on the ticket. The same affidavit states that Commissioner Shannon attempted to intimidate affiant from performing his duty as register.

TELEGRAPHIC.

DESPOTISM IN ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, May 13, M.

Jacob Froelich, Editor of the White County (Ark.) *Record*, has been arrested by the military for strictures on their official acts.

FROM WASHINGTON—NO VOTE ON IMPEACHMENT UNTIL AFTER THE CHICAGO CONVENTION, &C.

WASHINGTON, May 13, P. M.

IN the House, this morning, Schenck made a personal explanation, denying that the Ways and Means Committee had employed a secret Detective.

The Secretary of War and Grant was called on for all documents relating to the election in the Southern States.

The bill admitting Arkansas is up.

The President's friends are tranquil, under a certainty of acquittal.

Howard is still very sick.

There is little probability of a vote on Impeachment until after the Chicago recess.

Justice Carter, to-day, refused to admit Surratt to bail, on the ground that the prosecution were ready and that it was at the instance of the counsel for the prisoner that the case was continued.

The Conservatives have nominated Jno. T. Given for Mayor of the City.

FROM WASHINGTON—CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 13, P. M.

SENATE. A communication from Gen. Grant covering voluminous information from the Southern States, was referred to the Military Committee.

The Chair presented the Constitution of South Carolina, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

A joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature, looking into the preservation of life on inland waters, was referred to Committee on Commerce.

Sherman presented resolutions from the Ohio Legislature, protesting against the Reconstruction Acts and instructing its Senators and requesting the Representatives to vote for their repeal. Also protesting against a bill limiting jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Sherman regarded this as extraordinary and at his instance it was tabled.

Forney's resignation was laid on the table against Cameron's motion that it be accepted immediately.

The bill admitting Arkansas after an effort to pass it at once, was referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report on Saturday so that the Senate could act on it on Monday—adjourned to Saturday.

HOUSE.—A bill admitting several Southern States was taken up. Stevens offered the following amendment:

"Provided, that the provision of the Seventeenth Section of the Constitution of the State of Georgia, shall not apply to a debt due to any person who during the whole time of the late rebellion, was loyal to the United States and opposed to secession.

Stevens gave notice that he would call the previous question this evening in order that the vote might be taken the first thing to morrow.

Beck argued in opposition, making very strong points.

Robinson followed.

The House adjourned without seconding the previous question.

The Mornings' *Times* says:

"Impeachment has failed. The postponement of the vote until Saturday, is a confession of the fact and the declaration on behalf of the prosecution, that it will not be taken even then, unless conviction is certain. It indicates a belief that the whole thing must be abandoned."

It is stated that a member of Congress received, a dispatch stating that the Chicago *Tribune* supports acquittal by the Senators.

Horace Greeley was in the House to-day.

Both parties seem equally confident of the impeachment result.

FROM GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, May 13, P. M.

Official returns give 17,699 majority for the Constitution.

FROM ALABAMA.

SELMA, May 13, P. M.

Two men named Barker and Walker, were brought here to-day, by the military authorities, from Sumpter county, charged with lynching the murderer of Binns, killed in Marengo county, some weeks ago.

The ladies held a large meeting here to-day and appointed a committee to visit Gen. Meade in behalf of the Eutaw prisoners.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 14, M.

Senator Howard had a restless night, last night, and is still delirious.

Senator Grimes' right arm is partially useless, but he is in no danger. Visitors are denied.—Nothing serious with Conkling.

The Chicago *Post* sustains Senator Trumbull.

The pressure is tremendous and the result disputed. A favorable vote for the President will not be allowed until after the Chicago Convention.

[In explanation of the foregoing telegram, it may be stated that Senator Grimes was taken suddenly ill on Wednesday afternoon, and threatened with paralysis. The last created quite a panic among impeachment speculators. Senator Conkling was also quite ill the same day.]

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, May 14 M.

The Legislative caucus, last night, had twenty ballots for U. S. Senator. The last stood: Buckingham 59; Hawley 54; Platt 18.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, May 14, M.

The Republicans have carried the municipal election by 470 majority.

BY THE CABLE.

LONDON, May 14, M.

Victoria laid the corner-stone of the Thomas Hospital, to-day.

The Corporation of London have adopted resolutions of condolence with Prince Alfred, on account of his wound.

In the Commons, Gladstone moved a bill, stopping appointments in the Irish Church and suspending the action of the Irish Church Commission for a limited period.

Mr. Minister Adams has taken formal leave of the Queen. He leaves the Legation in the hands of Mr. Moran.

FROM WASHINGTON—CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 14, P. M.

SENATE.—No session.

HOUSE.—After unimportant business, the omnibus admission bill was resumed.

Pruyn spoke in opposition.

Brooks followed. He spoke of the mixed character of the Representatives, alluding particularly to Florida.

Stevens interrupted, saying that he was willing to argue that the Representatives from Florida should not be admitted.

Brooks was glad that Stevens agreed with him on that point, and proceeded, saying that Georgia, Alabama and others were controlled in the manner by squatters; maintaining that their Constitutional Conventions and Legislatures were composed of men who had no interest in the States,—who were not understood by the people nor did they understand the people. A tyranny worse than that was maintained by the Czar of Russia or the Sultan of Turkey, had been perpetrated upon the people by the powers that had determined to control the election, by any means no matter how, or by what means.—The whole object of Congressional Legislation was apparent. It was all intended to Radicalize the South, and the party in power here have amnesty and pardon and welcome for any man who embraces Radicalism, no matter what his past conduct or past acts may have been or how deeply and darkly his hands had been imbued in treason. "Those who accepted Radical rule were pardoned by the wholesale."

Paine and Bingham advocated the bill.

Woodridge offered an amendment to strike out Alabama from the bill—lost 60 to 74.

Stevens' Amendment in reference to debts disloyal men in Georgia was adopted 58 to 50.

An Amendment striking from the first section the clause prohibiting a change of the Constitution, and inserting:

"That the Constitutions of said States shall never be amended so as to deny or abridge the rights of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States, in reference to the right to vote, who are qualified to vote by paid constitution," was adopted without division.

A supplemental, that all citizens of the United States in these States, shall be admitted to equal rights of suffrage, was rejected without a division.

The bill then passed 108 to 35. Adjourned.

The three each Senatorial seats improving, but still confined to their rooms.

The Impeachment Managers were in session today, examining parties. Neither the opening nor full details of this proceeding have transpired.

Worthy, the President's Stenographer, and Evarts the President's Counsel was before them.

TREATMENT OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—A resolution was submitted in the House, Monday, which created a stir among the Radicals. It proposed that the Committee on the Treatment of Prisoners should be directed to extend their investigations to the treatment of Confederate prisoners in Northern prisons, to the action of officers, civil and military, in regard to the exchange of prisoners, and to any propositions made by Confederate authorities relative to furnishing medicines, for the exclusive use of Union prisoners at Andersonville and other points. This brought nearly every Radical to his feet, and for some moments the excitement was intense. Why should it be so? Who would be hurt by a publication of the facts desired to be brought out? Gen. N. P. Banks was an honorable exception to the Radical demonstration. He wished the facts to be known, and voted for the resolution. If outrages had been perpetrated upon Confederate prisoners, the guilty parties should be held to accountability. If our prisoners have been allowed to linger and die in Northern prisons, either because our public authorities would not allow an exchange, or because they refused to send them proper medicines, the country should know it, and official wretches who thus murdered them should not be allowed to escape by charging their deaths upon the neglect or ill-treatment of the Confederate Government. But the dominant party would have none of it and voted down the resolution.—*Wash. Cor Baltimore Gazette.*

THE SOUTH AND THE PRESIDENCY.—Some of the most influential Southern papers declare emphatically that, as between a war democrat and a peace democrat, in connection with the democratic nomination for the Presidency, the South has no choice, her preference being only for the most available candidate, without reference to his antecedents. What the South wishes is to see the radical candidate defeated, and if that can be done more effectually by a man who has met the South on the battle-field than one who has not, then the South will support that man in the nominating Convention. It looks strange to see Southern journals emphatically rebuking those democratic journals in the North which declare that they will support no man who was connected with the war, as well as the opposite faction, which say they will never support a copperhead for the Presidency. This indicates that the South feels that it is not her welfare or happiness which is consulted in a course which, by the divisions it must produce, must inevitably hand it over to radical rule for another four years, and perhaps to indefinite prostration and misery.—*Balt. Sun.*

NEGRO SUPERIORITY DECLARED.

In a discussion in the Pennsylvania Legislature on the Registration question, John Hickman, the Jacobin leader, asserted that "*an intelligent negro was superior to an ignorant Irish Catholic*, and SHOULD HAVE THE PREFERENCE TO VOTE."

The French Emperor is not averse to a sermon; he rather likes it, but it must be a good one, and some of the preachers he has had lately at the Tuileries are not remarkable orators. Thus, on hearing a sermon on one of the great penance days, the emperor whispered to a chamberlain on re-entering his apartment, "I don't know if I am getting weak in intellect, but I own M. Bauer's discourses are beyond my comprehension."

The ordinary salutations of persons meeting one another were to-day exchanged for the inquiry how goes impeachment; but the result, as reported, at last night's debate in the Senate, has already lessened the number of "original impeachers." They will "grow small by degrees and beautifully less."—*Washington Express, Tuesday Evening.*

At the Dry Tortugas the heads of the prisoners are shaved, and they labor under a torrid sun upon a sand bank in the midst of the ocean, with balls and chains about their limbs. The officers who command at the fortification are amenable to the laws of neither God nor man. Col. Grentel was tied up by his thumbs and treated with every species of cruelty and barbarity. No one interfered. The laws were silent. The man that enters there leaves liberty, justice and hope behind.

"Mack" says of the Butler-Brooks debate: "Butler's comb was badly cut. He will let Brooks alone hereafter, I warrant. He has had two or three bouts with him now, and has come out second best in each. So if he has any friends left, they will advise him to seek another direction for his argumentative prowess."

Tupper has lately written seven stunning stanzas over some bones dug up at Smithfield and assumed by Tupper to be bones of the Smithfield martyrs. After the stanzas were written, anatomical science discovered the bones to be pigs' bones. Even in that view of the case, says a cruel critic, the lines utterly failed to be adequate to the subject.

Of the Radicals elected to the House of Representatives of Georgia, two from Bibb county are unnaturalized foreigners, and one from Macon county is in jail on a criminal indictment. One of their Senators is a convict from a penitentiary, and their *embryo* United States Senator a perjured trickster.

The Southern papers print the Washburne Donnelly debate, probably as a warning to the negroes what they may yet be reduced to when they get into Congress.—*N. Y. World.*

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says:—"We are thankful, and take this occasion to express our gratitude, that Gen. Meade did not declare Bullock elected before the polls were open."

The New York *Express* says the streets are in a fine state for alligators, but other kinds of gaiters had better stay in the house.