General Grant has become, at length, only the lay-figure of Radioslam, 15 has position

can be interpreted by his public acts.

THE SENTINEL.

WM E PELL Pasenceron JUSTICE CHASE.

patriot, and every lover of the Constitution, veto" of the President. witness the progress of the reaction . We adhere to the opinion we have uni to gain strength as it rolls on.

and have secored the numeration, if open Convention nomination of Grant, yet this can hardly estion account for the extent of the indifference. Resolved, That the reason of Virginia, No

cessions to the Democratic strength, therethought" is bringing the masses back to to the Constitution and the Union.

For a month past, and more, the proof name with the nomination of the National Jutionary monster of Radicalism. ocratic Convention believed that Mr. Chase all this end? represent the clear of Mr. Chase correctly,) country. increases the Lossibility of his nomination. Yet further developments are neces National Democratic Convention will doubt-

man in Hockingham county went from home, a new days since, leaving a little negro boy in charge. A negto man came near the premises, and asked the little loy who to the memory of the illustrious dead. was in the house. Being informed that no one was at home, he insisted on going in .the boy and whipped him. The little tel-low then ran to the bouse, getting there be-has occupied the position of Secretary of fore the man, picked up a gun and shot him lead. When the owner of the premises came home, he reported what he had done,

ber of citizens of Wilmington have invited Virginia. Gree, Seymonr to visit that city, before leaving the State. In has promised to accept, if possible. We hope that he may be Mr. Woolley in custody until be have pur cept, if possible. We hope that he may be ged himself of contempt." If Mr. Woolley able to do so. Our Withington friends has the same amount of contempt that have the knack of dispension elegant hon-

on that Stabilgh was bount the prettient girls | time ! but insists that Charlotts will bear off the paim. Well, friend Waring, we won't quarrel about the matter. The pirts are all. quarrel about the matter. The girls are all, not afford to eject a deaf and dumb Presi-

THE JACOBIN GAME

"Data," the well informed and generally reliable correspondent of the Baltimore Sway in the same letter in which he communicates PROGRESS OF REACTION-CHIEF the Senate vote (54 to 8) on the Arkansas Bill, expresses doubts whether it and the to cannot but be gratifying to every true Omnibus Bill can pass over the "inevitable

against the revolutionary spirit which has formly expressed, that the result will be difsurrolled public affairs for some time past, ferent, that the States will be admitted, in The months of the Constitution desired yet the the books Constitutions, and that some voluntes of its certain progress are every Congressional stategy will be adopted, by where manifest. The failure of impeach which the present compressions, growing ment is the first movement among the new out of the applicamen of the toringth &c. will be obviated. After all of the vacanced the progress of re-action. Outeropping in glories of the Reinest policy of Recounting the Radical party itself, it may be expected from and after the felle between or the Chirago Consention over the last and sources The nomination of Grant and Colfax, at of that policy, Congress will hard a dare to Untorgo, is another proof that moderation, repulinte its own hardwork it we ter misor at least alarm at the strides of other, Chievous and deplarative as it subsponsas, Radicalism, has become very general in the and thus turng radicals and sout-out upon so-called Republican party. Grant could the pempous grand-stone of the "National

physican had ruled the hour. Wade above The only of your which has inflaenced the would have shired the requirements of Phil | Congressional Jr. doing to how tate in the | In this event what becomes of the equality lips, Stevens, Birgham, Butler, &c., but for matter, even so your as they have done, is the certainty of defeat if he had been the the apprehension that the electeral votes of leader, - hence the nomination of Grant; yet some, or a majorate, of the Southern States the universiffeeling, among really moder may, after all, be east agreest their nomi ate and wise men of all parties, recoils at newstarth Presidency and Vice Presidency. risking Grant, number the threatening aspect and that those the Radical fat may be of affairs which now so clearly menaces, that purched into the Democra ic fire. In order existence of the government. The numina to carry out their promises of so called retion of Grant and Colfax, as we have gles construction and, at the same time, to prowhere remarked, excites no enthusiasm - vide against the convingency of fostor the Never within our recollection, has a nomi- electoral vote of any of the Son hern States. nation fallen so flatly on the public var. | which haunts thom one a terrible vision. Much of the want of cothusiasm may be at. Senator E memors of Vermont, has come tributed to the general expectation of the forward without a lawing infamous pro-

with which it has been received.

The elections in Oregon and in Washing tuncity go strongly to confirm the advance of President or Vice President it the United States. of the re-action. The gains of the Democ-racy are the more remarkable, because of the intense hostility engendered against the prophs of such requestive States unless at the prophs of such requestive States unless at the prophs of such testes shill, pursuant to the the interest monthly engenerated against acts of congress in that belief, have since the that party and the extraordinary efforts fourth day of March, 1967, admitted a Constitution made by the Radicals and the officials of the government, mostly Radical, to keep slive and increase that hostility. The ac

The sim; le meaning of all this is, that fore plainly indicate, that the "second sober the Radicale recognize the fact that their success in the Presidential election can only first principles and to their former devotion be accomplished by a compact and solid should happen to vote against Grant, it will has been clear that this reactionary spirit at once be declared that the government of has been strongly setting in upon the better such State is not in "peaceful operation." portion of the Radical party. The assur and its vote will not be counted. It they ance that Chief Justice Chase had become should all vote for Grant, their governments alarmed at the utraisms of his party, and will be pronounced "peaceful" to an extent that his sympathics were falling in with the that was never claimed for the fanciful reaction, has induced many to connect his Utopia. This is the last stride of the revo-

Democratic Convention at New York, in A grave question arises : After the South-July. It has been repeatedly stated that ern States are admitted to representation, leading Democrats and Conservatives were they are co-equal States with all the rest. seriously meditating his nomination. We They will have the sole power to regulate anfhave been slow, to believe that Mr. Chase frage for themselves, and they will have all could put himself in such a posture towards the rights possessed by Massachusetts, Ohio, the revolutionary spirit of his party, as to Michigan, or any other State. They will have make it at all safe for the Democracy serious the same constitutional right to have their ly to consider his nomination. We felt that electoral vote counted that New York has considerations of policy might, in the event How is that right to be divested? Supof his willingness to stand upon such a pose that the vote of a State, thus attemptplatform as the Democratic Convention ed to be excluded, should be sufficient to would adopt, strongly tavor his nomina- determine the result of the Presidential tion. The fact that until within a few years election. Would not the Radical candidate, he had been a uniform Democrat, together declared elected by such exclusion, be a with the evidences of his growing hostility President of force! Would the white massto the ultra programme of the Radicals, left | es of the North submit to this? Would it room to believe, that, in the event the Dem- not bring about civil war ? Where would \

was the only available man to defeat the Edmunds' resolution, while it is signifi-Radicals-with certainty, he might be the cant of the desperation of Radicalson and nominee. Our telegram, on yesterday morn- of its consciousness of approaching disso ing, presenting in detail the present post- lution, is, at the same time, one of the most tion of Chief Justice Chase and his willing- heinous evidences yet presented of its crazy, ness to co operate with the Democratic revolutionary and diabolical designs upon party, (provided it should be ascertained to the Constitution and the liberties of the

DEATH OF MR. BUCHANAN-PROCLAMAsary to authorize such an expectation. The TION OF THE PHRAIDENT. - Washington, June 2 1868 - The President, with deep regret, aunounces to the people of the United States National Democratic Convention with the control of the Control of

every true lover of his country will most ardently pray.

As a mark of respect for his memory, it is ordered that the Executive Departments is immediately placed in mourning, and all leadings by suspended on the day of the

It is further ordered that the War and

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Objection was made, and he got hold of THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR. - General War. He is not yet thirty-seven yeas of age. He graduated at West Point in 1853. He was made a Brevet Major General in 1865, and was subsequently raised to the full rank. In May 1867, he was assigned to We learn, from the Journal, that a num-military district, consisting of the State of

Manager Boutwell is very anxious to keep all good men laye for the mean and insopetty tyrants of Butler's Smelling The Charlotte Times demurs to our opin-

THE POWER TO REGULATE SUF FRAGE

enate, a tew days since, the Hos. Revenly Johnson in a few logical sentences, e mpletely designated the modern and vouringtive idea that Congress has any power to regulate the franchise in the Stateinguage in condemnation of the attempt to declared that the restrictions are reducitions

"Mr J. went on to argue against the amendment of Mr. Drake, contending that the right of regulating the suffrage was vested solely in the States. It count be found that any such power how exertions delegated to the general government, and hence it nelongs inherently to the Source.

The suff/age, it source is to be regulated in A kansas, but New York and Maryland.

and other States have the same control over | Project | had the anbaset as when the Union was formed, prived at this right, which are the pot faith provide how moves memoris of the Legisla ture she shall have, and what profession they shall be, the term of her judges. A Logically, you can arrive at no other con-clusion than that if Longit -- has the right to regulate the translitse. It line the right to regulate any other and every other right, which pertains to the State. It congress can impose this condition that ingroup shall vote, it can impose the condition that eves men shall vote, that much se shad vote, that

aliens shall wole: If Congress has the power to say that the the Suprime Court in the case of M vis where ver accurate and one which sipply that Congress could and from an either to sent the document that party or

thes States were much butter wide to them Above all, he wanted to get raf of the mile

submit to the rule of the bayenet.
In England, in London, where vice stalks its most hourd form, you never see a there is the greatest necessity. He had no prejudice against our military, who had don saw, but military power is always unrestrain these States back, but he wanted them backas equals. He nor any of them would want to six here less than the equal of their averhis State ! Not one.

hings out of the Comic Blackstone, Comme the London Punch never imagined anything as funny as the Chicago Convention and its platform. As we also said last week, it won't do to exhaust the comic platterm at awallow the solved nearly of the seductive leopatra at one intemperate draught; but Anthony was, after all, a kind of imparial pig, and the dusky Queen of the Nile no better than she should be. But the comm-pearls of the Chicago platform must be cept carefully away from cider vinegar, or my other solvent, taken up one by one, polshed on the cuffs of the people's sheeres. and tossed from hand to hand, so that everybody many have their fair share of bourst

nighter over them.

Now, then, ladies and gentlemen, we will have the great "pigeon trick," or Section No. 2. Here it is:

"2d. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South, was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude and of justice and must be maintained, while flie question of suffrage all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of them States."

So, you see, we cut off the heads of the two pigeons. We don't pluck them now .- A word in your car: We postpone that ntil after the election. But we cut of their heads. Then we put them in this bags. and shake them so, and out they fly—the white pigeon with the black pigeon's head on and the black pigeon with the whith pigeon's head on. You don't see through the trick, ch! Very likely. (Stop. it

Greeley is supposed to be delivering thus So, ladies and gentlemen, you see the expression - Equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South -is what I call a very pretty conundrum. We might have said, South Pole," but I told the Committee ou Resolutions that I considered that as carrying the joke a little too far. For, you see, when we make a counndrum, we like something definite. We can't bear to be equivo Now, that Section No. 2 is what I call exact; for, since no man can give a definition of it, nor no man understand it, there isn't the slightest danger of anybody's being misled by it. And so soon as the lecture's over, ladies and gestlemen, we will rub the black off the white pigeon's head, and then we'll plack 'em both, and have them for supper. Which nobody can deny. Myself, or somebody clas, wilt lecture on the Comic Chicago platform, Providence permitting, every week during the seasion, Admission six center H. I. Courses.

reputation of being cauffour in its statements, avers that General Steadman offered the Impeachment Managers a distort if they would examine him, and that he agreed to prove that Senator Pomeroy's vote was of-fered him for ten thousand dollars. The

World:

Cu- Washington Correspondence.

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1868.

When the Arkansia Bill was up to the MFFEUTS OF THE FAILURE OF IM PETCHNENT ON THE PENDING CAMPAIGN CHIEF JESTICE

Washington, D. C., June 2, 1868. Mass up . Entrops - The impeachment age, the power of controlling the press and Senator Morton, s of Indiana, viskut all attracting templated in disacrons and at a Radical, followed him, taking the same contemptable balance rather than an honest cope Impose conditions in admission. Senator salts to be a below to the former desired of the approaching election, not only in an electron with a property and the same side, and senator Trumbull has appreciate the same side, and senator of the same side, and senator of trumbull has appreciate the same side, and senator of trumbull has appreciate the same side, and senator of trumbull has appreciate the same side, and senator of trumbull has appreciate the same side, and senator of the same side, and senator of trumbull has appreciate the same side, and senator of trumbull has appreciate the same side, and senator of trumbull has appreciate the same side, and senator of trumbull has appreciate the same side, and senator of trumbull has appreciate the same side, and senator of trumbull has appreciate the same side, and senator of trumbull has appreciate the same side, and senator of trumbull has appreciate the same side of the same side, and senator of trumbull has appreciate the same side of the sam and destroy of parties and factories. But aren't with a disper of correctly, that, in and his moral independence. He is told by The following is the text of Senator John | Pupul at a machine possible control of the perfect neutrality of gov-

and security of the section of the first

the published in the dy and nation

say that everybody case should show as a composition of the distribution of the distri pi, that Congress each area to hope on after to sent the doom of that party or the use of this petest engine in the present as State any concession of her inherent and the country—could but it after the country—could be a sent the country—could but it after the country—could but it is after the country—country—could but it is after the country—could but it is after the country—could but it is after the country—could but it is afte privileges which would place becommon place that prestice of power and stought er of the Senate was more anxious than he | less afford to prove; by the bets and the to see these States once more in the Union evidence, the homesty and purity of An-He wanted to see the Union as it was in drew Johnson, or their own guidanese. If riot when the enthast indications of party continue became manifest, and that the motary arm. That country from which we obtained hearly all of our rights would not for a moment, titless under thre necessity, apparent, now, that the entire proceedings submit to the rule of the tayener. personcially and designedly intended to in-tensity the feeling of the North against him, soldier, they are all a unhously kept in the or they might have a protext for his re-tarracks, and are never seen except when moved. In regard to the Presidential electhe Radical party has been placed certainly quered the greatest rebellion the world ever | 10 a discount, full of anxiety and difficulty This party is fully aware of the fact that its existence cannot survive the loss of a single Among all those individuals engaged in the cause of impeachment, whether in the cause of impeachment, whether in the for unbridled neurpation and power,

> a coult.c., at the present time, with the strength of the popular vote pretty nearly eventy becomed in the North, the Executive power, as an agent to be used in torning but, only e scale in either direction, must be considered of the first magnitude. Indeed, in balanced contest, while the Providency and the great and leading varies party, and Congress, with the lesser States of the North, and at least a majority of the Southern, are in the hands of the Radicals, it would not be hazarding too more to declare, that even the exclusion of the use of the government from both par-ties, as a means of influencing the Presidential election, would result disastronaly to the latter, simply from the fact that this party, it deprived of he sowers of government, can neither man polate the Southern, influence the Northern vote. Congress, without it defers reconstruction, can have no pretext for maintaining military govern ment in the South, and, as soon as that ceases, they cease to evert any decided force or power over that section. To pre-nent a favorable aspect to the present campage, they much both reconstruct on their own plan, and remove, at the same time, to a great extent, the military instrument

As the plot of impeachment ripened, it became dudy more apparent that the Radi-cal party had, not overe-timated the wind importance, to their own interest and final success, of the control and possession of the Executive power. It is perfectly clear, so far as the use of these powers by Andrew Johnson against the Radical party was concorned, that the President, being totally or may be as well to explain that Mr. II. barred from their active employment, so far from being a positive obstacle in their way, was in the capacity of an independent agent purely negative, and in truth incapacitated from injuring his enemies, and almost inca-partie of self protective. Thus, if it had been the simple and ionest decision of this party merely to deprete bim of the use of government for his own purposes, or against themselves, the conflict would have ceased upon the attainment of that object. Hence it became the prime object to remove an oficial who was too honest to use those pow ers for his own segrandizment, and topure to permit them to be used for the selfish purposes of others. Thus the relationships of the present election, and the ques tion of impeachment, in its riginal concep-tion and design, throughout the prosecu-tion and in the final result, will be found constancts of the next intimate and mutual character, and though the accomplishment of that object required the utmost despera-The Louisville Journal, which enjoys the All the great Suites of the North had, by operation of being cauffour in its state.

only hope left a party, bent upon anccess at all becarely, by in the compation and emferred him for ten theosand donars. The all beautie, by in the compation and employed and employed and employed and employed and the structure of the structure of the structure of appoints of the structure of a point of the structure of a point of the structure of a point of the structure of th flatisely decied—not by Butler, too he hamo milicalculated the manne by authority in a question of verselty. A. P. same into Inil power, Nor some into full power. Nor is it to be sup-

ficulties in the way to its attainment, when they arrived at the deliberate and daring GENERAL GRANT'S SPEECH OF AC desegmination of forcibly removing the President, With the mivantages of full control and the corrupt use of the wast resources of the National Treasury, the army with its fifty thousand men under the abso-Presidency, the Navy, the Executive patr a.

a quittal, it is scarcely possible that the privid this party of the next election. On Trainer to the firmer and the place the President places. Your address, that I shall have no policy of

of here of a plant provide process of the following the fo will bur more than counterbalance those on the apposite, resulting from the deprivation.

In 1810 coal 1848, the Whig party held absolute control of the government, by such name to make as we used almost to make luture the restored But or both instances the incamentent the Presidency were removed by that he and Vice Presidents assumed the mass, who, he are upting to construct new working declined the lend the resources and shapes of government to either of the old organizations. The result in both cases, at the most elections, was overwhelming dehat of the Wings, though under the leadership of their most choice champions done majorithe, which had carried that party into power, were efficied as if they had never existed. This was manifest; due, not to sex unpopularity or positive over of fact that they were disposed at a critinot be dispensed with, of the resources and influence of government.

Thus, as the matter stands now, with a Presidential incumient, though stripped and divested of most of his Executive powers, yet one who is too honest to be orrupted, and too firm to be intimidated, the Radical party will be debarred from the the means, thrown back upon its hesitating policy of half not half , negro-suffrage in he North, the military glory of a Presides tial apprount, more ambitious than wise, and Radicalism, in the control of power, is usually successful because never too scripulous remarker, it is never strong, because deficient. in true principle. There is too much reason for the belief that, in future, political success will depend more on the control and use of ence of money, than on any principles of justice and right. But the results of impeachment have not only wrested from the grasp of the Radical party these essential sources, at this most critical junefure, but they have tallen equally disastrous on the

ruin and disaster. It means popular con-torial judges, none have added to theft refrom of mere partisans, managers, or Senacistes. What man of the North would be demonstron for all time. While on the other putation for honesty, purity, integrity or willing to surrender up the equal rights of hard, success will be accepted as a license while all have lost caste in these mest important particulars. The exhibi-With such remembs thosen into it, the tion of fidelity, on the part of Radical Sen-THE COMIC CHICAGO PLATEORY, present contest assumes all the importance, ators, to party, mannet compensate them.

Gilbert Abbott A'B ekett made very nice to both sides, of a death strings of the lor an equal exhibition of commonplace. partisanism and disreputable disregard for The Managers had, in the arena of House politics, acquired some reputation, but, only with one exception, came to the Senate to lose it. That exception was Butler. It is difficult to decide for which he acunited most distinction, low cunning, in lecent impertinence or unscrupulous corruption. However, in all these particulars, he has gained notoriety, and he, of all his partisan confreres, presents an isolated in-stance of having added to his reputation. The Lreach which impeachment threaten d to make between the Radical Senators

will in all probability be sufficiently healed, for practical purposes, through the cohesive power of the public plunder. But that between the Radical party and results. Personally, there can be no question that he is the ablest man in that party His influence, politically and socially alance of power. By throwing that in having originally advocated negro equality nonths been gradually receding fre

Chicago Convention giving him cerem one will of the Radical candidate for the literature part n. It can be power of controlling the press and amperessing the right of free speech and talks but one thought beyond thanks and a count hand, the ignominious failure of lowe: "You have truly said, in the course of

decised of the perfect neutrality of gay. General Hawley that he is expected to be become of a war-and resources in this polit. the political thrall of the party-that has

everything except sharery, that is gone, cannot now be doubted that the design to the eyer rough a source of corruption, the which the majority are bound to respect, sever to be re-established, after believed, remove the President daired back to the party of the South, for future success, party of the South, for future success, party of the source of the South, for future success, party of the source of the South, for future success, party of the source of the I fraud and intrigue, and the influ-

Chief Justice Chase promises more fruitful though not so extensive as that of Grant, is confined to the most influential of his party, and under present circumstances he holds really, in the paim of his hand, the political fluence in either direction, it would decide the question. It is now manifest that Chase, went with that doctrine up to the point of testing it practically, found it utterly impracticable, and has for nearly twelve. Hence, the impendment was not the cause, but simply the secusion, of a galasination of accumulating difficulties, ending in a mp- coming through the postoffice, he would ture, that is, at this crisis, prespond with have made himself liable to indictment and

Southern Kansas were deeded many years for the Vice Presidency new the peril Is age to the Cherokee Indians by the govern which he was to be plated by the move-ment, in return for half a million dollars is ment of Burler.

The Speaker not only refused to accept the Cherokees. The land, being apparent the office, but replied that he would not the Cherokees. The land, being apparent the office, but replied that he would not, by unoccupied and boclaimed, was taken to possession of by settlers and pre-empted, spenths letters or commiss the telegrams of lifty thousand farmers being now settled on smother man. He could not stoop to such ity thousand farmers being now actiled on he land under the Homestead law. The disgraceful conduct. adians in 1866 demanded the value of their when this utterance of the presiding officer and, and, by some manusuvering, it is allege fell upon the ear, did not apply to Burier ed, of Mr. Harian, then Secretary of the for himself the covers condemnation and deerior, it was bought by speculators, and has the settlers, who would have paid more than the speculators, are in a fair way to be confidence and sanctity of private telegrams, ousted or swindled. This prouffar arrange but he had done so without the semblance ment was originally fixed up in secret se of authority from the House; he had done

post it up for reference and use. By no page conversy, allke from the farithmetical process can so degrable into a stalling of their allege-wave of their mation be obtained with 20 few figures.— letters.

The speech made by General Grant in reply to the address of the President of the

promise to do his duty; and that thought is discreditable to him. We copy it as for-Such a servile utterance is a self-pro-

nominated him, and he responds by saying that the expectation is well founded, and that he/will have no palicy of Having deserted the Democratic faith in which he was educated and given up the ideas on reconstruction and negro suffrage which he was known to hold two years ago he naturally finds no difficulty in promising to have no political opinions in the future. The surrender of his mental independence is the price General Grant is willing to pay for an election to the Presidency. He avows his willinguess to go into that office as a pupper, and let the Radicals pull the strings. This abject pledge probably affords a cor-rect measure of General Grant's capacity as a statesman. He does not propose to be "a pillar of state," but a weathercock to show which way the wind blows, veering as the popular breath changes and having no direction of his own. But the Presidency is no place for a man without ideas and des titute of a policy; who knows no rule of conduct but the service one of doing as be is bid and because it is bidden thinking it Such debility of understanding and servility of will cannot take shelter under the truism that, in a republican government, the will of the people ought to pre-vail. Certainly it ought; but their delib-erate, settled will as expressed in the Constitution ought to prevail over their fitful milules on some fleeting occasion. The constitution is their permanent mandate. I by the will of the people he meant the ca-price of a translent majority, it is not at all binding on the President Unless we adopt the tyrannical principle that in a republican government the minority have no rights which the majority are bound to respect, it President to have no policy of his own in opposition to the will of the majority. Hore part of the community undertakes to oppress to use all the influence of his great office to protect the weak. The danger that majorifor baving a settled constitution; and, as constitutions do not execute themselves, ours is so framed as to make the President the chief bulwark against the tyranny and oppression of domineering majorities. By swearing him, in a peculiar manner, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and making his single will equal in legislative efficiency to the combined wills of nesrly two thirds of the members of both Houses of Congress, it has clothed him with a power which is perfectly idle and nuga-tory, if it be his duty to have no policy of his own and never to resist the majority .--It General Grant's servile view be the true theory of our government, why was author-ity given to the President to thwart the

majority of Congress; and to hold that bodycompletely in check, unless the majority against him is fully two-thirds in both Houses? Our Constitution is built on the broad basis of human rights; it recognizes the rights of the minority as being as sacred as those of the majority; and it makes the President their defender by clothing him with the veto power for their protection. But Gen. Grant diclares, in substance, that if As is elected President, there will be no more vetoes; that he will hever have a policy in opposition to the will of the majority that when a majority tyranoize he will be its subservient and willing tool. We are proud to say that no candidate for President ever before debased himself by such a servile abdication of all the sentiments that best a patriot and a statesman.

Prom the National Intelligencer.
COLFAX BACKS OUT FROM THE CRIMINAL OBJECTS OF THE GU-ANO IMPEACHMENT.

Mr Colfax, on Saturday, promptly refused to act in the base and dishonorable effice Butter sought to impose upon bim. It was well that he did so. His relusal was It was well that he did so. not alone from a seme of the obligations of the common decencies and proprieties of life, but from a keen appreciation of the application to him of the oriminal law of he United States. Had the Speaker of the House, or any other individual, with or without an order of the House, broken the seal of a letter addressed to Mr. Woolley, and coming through the postoffice, he would conviction, and if would have been the day of Woolley's counsel to have caused such offender to be arraigned at the bar Eight hundred thousand neres of land in the criminal court. The Radical candidate

himself the covert condemnation and de-nunciation it conveyed too directly to need expression? Butter had not only violated the s on of the Schate, the House having on at not once or twice, but by scholards, and knowledge whatever of it.

without even the excuse that they should not pass to the parties for whom they were of that object required the utmost desperation, violence but from his tobround, by the
estimation of the Radical party, the only
agency for the solution of the Langerous and
difficult difficulties and the had fall to
All the great burdes of the North had, by
overwhelming insportines, constended their
most favorite and cherished principle, negrouffrage. Therefore, as this principle, and
those results legitimately springing from it,
became unterpole and even should be according to all business places. This rule is so simple and so true,
only hope left a party, bent upon ancess as

part of the parties for whom they were
intended because contents to the orders
with regard to incorrection; but be had
collars by the number of days of interest in
the results by the number of days at six
per cent. This rule is so simple and so true,
according to all business places, that every
or communications, and believing they were
baker, profess, and ose true.

The rule is the true
intended because content to the orders
with regard to incorrection; but be had
they are number of
they so the selection; but he had
dollars by the number of days at six
who were without charge against them, and
organized in attention to their private busiaccording to all business places, that every
or communications, and believing they were
baker, profess, here they are corrected by the felenions
of the parties for whom they were
therefore intended because contents to the orders
with regard to incorrection; but he had
they are the regard to incorrect or
with regard to incorrection; but he had
they are the regard to incorrection; but he had
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Or auditiply by one sixth of the number A Tennessee idiot writes to Brownlow that of days. The interest on \$1,000. c thirty he hopes to see him President of the United days would thus be found by simply multiplicates. Brownlow prints him in his paper plying by five.

ticence—the General's strong point—is som times found to be the congenial relage of supporty; but sele-use will sayly, too, for a cleak to mental shallowness and timidity, and may be the mark of coar-caess, manuability and ignorance. To all camfor, we are competed to make an application of the latter hypothesis to Ganaral Grant, Certannly, as a public man, he has not so for manifested that kind of courage, which, being big with convertion, naturally appearance atteracce in open and consistent avowshild opinion. We incline to attach to this fact. great importance in making out a moral Hagnosis of the man, bassages as ties Grant was silent when the weight of his moral influence would have given defining direction to public policy, he must be looked upon as among that class of easily moulded men who are led by the fonce of others, or who, incapable of leading, cautiously, follow what they conceive to be the veerings of public sentiment. From the day Grant out his signature to the articles of capitulation at Appointtex Court House, to the present o his movements have been marked be certain contradictions, difficult to reconcile. He has never noted in the true spirit of a conquering general towards a vanquished toe. He has never endeavored to carry out the essential provisions of Die terms of sur-render made by his subordinate generals. nor stood upon the good faith that required him to see, so far as an position would permit, that the penaltics of victory did not extend beyond the abandoningst of the cause his enemy was fighting to maintain He accepted office under the Printdent, and attended him or his posttical .journeyings. He wrote dispatches decidently conservative in tone; but changed his position at a time when it was demanded of him to stand firm. He drifted into the espound of Sheridan, when that general began an active participation in political affairs, and, finally, found himself in direct antagonism to the President, and even at Issue with him on a question of personal verselty. He found it not inconsistent with his personal dignity to anule the Chief Magistrate in a

lrimself the expected recipient of political advantages to be gained by the President's His letter to the Prinificult, upon his resignation of the War Office, was characterized by extreme personal, malignity, and seems to have been written for public effect. The occasion was seized, it appears, by certain Radical politicaus in the General's confidence, to turn his reply to political account, and se that epistic was evidently the result of consultation, it suggests, in tone and tenor, what is the great diffect of the General's conduct in public affairs a leaning dependence upon the advice of others, The burthen of proof is that he has no debut is carried over to a sympathy with the Radicals by dextrous personal manieux ring. He is led by affinities, and has a signt way. He is led by annuary of superior farce, or of neetling up to men of superior farce, or of neetling up to men of superior farce, or the still commoner habit of following the caprices of personal fellowship and parts ality. He became accordingly, by our oft nursing, the easy prey of Radicalism, his been dandled and fundled by Radica politicians, whose especial office seems to and soul. Mr. Washburne, especially, has given much time and attenti ling of Ursa Micjor; and a broad of expectant politicians has vied with one another in stroking and caressing Bruin until he purred contentedly in the Radical lap. The quality which induced the aspiring Stanton, the ing jealous of McClellan, to jactice to Gran rai Grant, was the apparent mga lon of personal opinion, that makes the latter now so ductric to the ends of the Radical party.

published letter, and to impute dishonora-

ble conduct to him, his superior in office

He has been found capable of using his

personal influence to tavor impeachment.

with a member of the Court, when he was

We should look to see General Grant, up in his accession to the Presidency, in augurate no new or definite policy, but ex-pect him to pursue the same shifting expe-thency that has so far been seen to the management of his party. He would find him-self at a lost to adjust differences which might arise among contending factions; and as he could not command prace, must submit by vacillate sore! these or make a final surrender to one or other of them. He bus had no experience in state-craft; but possesses a dangerous proclivity for military discipline at variance with the peaceful and lawful solution of the great question of the day. His tastes are proverbially coarse; his habits without proper decorum. His military record is the result of the certain operation of the law of comparative exhaustion, rather than the ex-hibition of great provies or military genius. The conservative element in his party, which looks to him for more me measures, can find no comfort for such expostnient, or his violent letter to the President. His reticence must be construed to be only an artifice to cover up imprance. and an uncertain and time-serving lack of individuality and courage, - Buit I

The Irish Oldiam, upon tull consideration of the national platform adopted by the the whole it is selden that so take, fraudnient and utterly immoral a document, has been given to the world, even for a party platform. It that party carry the next election, there will be a spendy end, proba-bly a violent end, to the United States.

MAXIMS, BY THADDRES STRYESS. "Send your conscience to h-II, and vote for the

"We are outside of the Constitution."
"I shall rejoice when we have colored Representatives and colored Governors."
"I do not think it would hart Senators

nuch to commit perjury."

Is he a safe political tender 1 - philip Argus General Hancock was not a member of the military commission that tried Mys Surratt, He at that time commanded the military district of which Washington City forms a part, and as such formally signed the proceedings of the commis-

sion. A SAN SELECTION OF THE PARTY Among the miscellaneous feems of experi diture of the United States House of Representatives last year were \$782 for hi gloves and \$34 for Martin que saulf miscellaneous appropriations would be

Vallandigham says in the Dayton Ledger off so hard pressed for material as to be forced outside of the Democratic party for a quodidnty, no are for Chase,