The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

HOW IT WAS DONE AND HOW IT WILL BE UNDONE.

Each day but serves to *fasten* the conviction upon us that those white men in North Carolina,—exceeding in numbers far beyond what we could possibly have anticipated, who voted for the mongrel Constitution, committed a most grave (we will not say an unforgivable) error. It would be a poor satisfaction to know, as we do, that hundreds are now realizing the fact, and expressing repentance for their fatuity, if we did not reflect that much of the mischief, which has been or is about to be consummated, may yet be undone, when the State is admitted as an *equal* member of the Union, as it must be, in the light of the Constitution, when admitted at all; and if we did not further believe that thousands, who thus voted, will unite with the Democratic and conservative masses in the State, in contributing to the overthrow of Radicalism in the Presidential election.

We heard an incident related, a day or two since, which illustrates, at once, the disgraceful expedients which were employed by the Radicals, in the late election, to influence the votes of the timid and unreflecting white men, as well as the reasons which really operated upon many such to vote for the Constitution and the Radical ticket, though, in this immediate case, they failed of influencing the brave and independent man upon whom they were brought to bear. What we heard may be best related in the form of a dialogue.

Radical—Is it possible that you intend voting against the Constitution?

Citizen—That, certainly, is my intention.

Radical—Why, you will not get back into the Union, if you do.

Citizen—I feel the necessity of "getting back" for the sake of peace and quiet. But these will never come by restoration on the basis of this Constitution. It will aggravate the discord and troubles of the times. I prefer military rule, bad as it is.

Radical—Don't you know that your property will be in danger of confiscation, if you do?

Citizen—Well, I do not believe it; if so, I made what I now have, and I had rather have it go, than that my family and my people should be degraded, and my State ruined, by this thing. I can make a living hereafter, as I have done heretofore.

Radical—But don't you know that the names of all those voting against the Constitution must be written on the back of their ballots, and that Gen. Canby and the military will *mark* all such as disloyal, and that you will probably be arrested?

Citizen—I believe Gen. Canby to be an honest man, and I am not only not afraid, but I am anxious, to let him and all the world know that *I* am too honest to seek the degradation of my neighbors.

Radical—But you formerly belonged to our League, and although you have announced your withdrawal, that does not absolve you from your oath to vote as you are ordered by the League. You will be at once and severely dealt with.

Citizen—I do not look at the matter in that light. I have publicly quit the infamous concern, into which I went unreflectingly. I have shaken the polluted dust from my feet, and am no longer bound by the obligation. I defy you and your threats. Whatever you may say, there is law enough left in the land to punish *you* for even such menaces.

And thus the conversation, in effect, went on. As we have remarked, there were probably thousands of weak kneed and ignorant men, who *were* influenced by such considerations and deterred by such threats as those above presented. Already they are waking up to a sense of their grave and lamentable error, and they will turn upon their deceivers the first legitimate opportunity that presents itself.

We repeat the prediction, which we have heretofore made, that the clamor for a change in the new Constitution will commence within three months after it goes into operation. Nine-tenths of the white men in North Carolina, who voted for it, are bitterly hostile to the negro-equality spirit which pervades it; but they were either deceived into the idea that no such thing was in it, or that their property or lives would be in danger, if they voted against it. *From such men* will the demand for change first come. Mark that. And when our people shall have witnessed the practical workings of this cobbled up patch-work of Puritan spitefulness, Radical malignity and stupid ignorance,—shall have seen the spectacle of imbecile Judges disgracing the bench, and other incompetent officers prostituting their positions, and the other evils that will grow out of it,—the clamor will be universal. We expect to see even the more sensible of the negroes disgusted with the work of their Radical masters. "Watch and Wait."

NORTH WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.—In noticing this Road, on Saturday, we inadvertently stated that the County Court of *Stokes* had ratified the County subscription thereto, when we should have said the County Court of *Forsythe*. The necessary tax has been laid to meet the first instalment, which will fall due on the 1st of January, 1869. We are pleased to learn that there is every prospect that this important enterprise will be pushed rapidly forward.

FEDERAL COURT.—This tribunal is still in session, making good head-way, we learn, with the crowded docket. Most of the cases are for violation of the Revenue laws.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The following views of the Rochester (N. Y.) *Union* as to the obligation resting upon the National Democratic Convention to present an unexceptionable ticket and platform for the support and endorsement of the people, are so just and sensible, that we heartily endorse them, and give them that leading place in our columns, which is devoted to editorial matter. It says: Never since the organization of the Democratic party was there such a plain and straight and easy road to [illegible] as now. And all that is required [illegible] is honest, outspoken, practical action by the New York Convention. The Republican party is [illegible] and demoralized in its rank and file, corrupted and rotten to its very core, and only held together by the cohesive power of public plunder. It has nominated for President one who, concede all that is claimed for his military career, is politically a literal Know Nothing—a man who has lived forty-six years, and who has never been known to utter, by tongue or pen, a word that evinces civil capacity, or shows the most distant approach to statesmanship. It has laid down a platform that affirms the grossest inequalities in the political and material rights of the people, making one rule of suffrage in one section, and another rule of suffrage in another section; exempting from taxation thousands of millions of one class of personal property owned in bulk by money-lenders, and putting the whole public burden upon real estate and the laborers of the producing classes—paying the people's gold to the tax-exempt bondholders, and furnishing the people [illegible] with a depreciated rag currency.

The Democracy [illegible] upon the offensive against [illegible] platform, and to beat them down need take bold, positive issue upon the [illegible] questions which touch every man's pocket, and nominate statesmen [illegible] standard, who are [illegible] and faithful to the Constitution [illegible] for the offices of President and Vice President; men whose record is such as to defy attack, and so allow of making the canvass one purely of principle. No candidate has any business to look for a nomination at the hands of the New York Convention whose personal position is such, whether through any fault of his or not, as to offer a vulnerable spot to the assault of the enemy. The Democratic masses have little preference for men, and, representing them, the *Union* has refrained from urging the claims of any candidate. It believes the policy pursued by the Democratic State Convention of last Fall, in selecting unexceptionable candidates, the true one to pursue at New York. That policy presented men of the highest and purest character, who were personally unassailable, enabling us to fight the battle upon the issues, and hold the attention of the people to them, and to it we owe our success crowned with fifty thousand majority. Had the Convention undertaken the business of personal rewards and vindications, we would have lost the State. Our campaign of 1867 in New York furnishes an example that may be imitated with profit now in the nation.

RADICAL LOVE FOR SOLDIERS.—The Radicals in Congress have turned out the brave General Morgan, of Ohio, from his seat, and put in the Radical contestant, one Delano. Gen. Morgan's sin was in having fought for the Union and getting only about seven hundred actual majority in his District.

Again, on Saturday, in Executive session, the Senate rejected, as Minister to England, the distinguished soldier, who, at one time, led the Union armies.

These Radicals profess high regard for the soldiers, but it is only for that portion of them who are Radicals. The most scarred veteran among them, if he is opposed to Radicalism and negro equality, is denounced as a "Copperhead." We have seen but few of the rank and file of the Federal army, who do not appreciate and despise this hypocrisy.

RECONSTRUCTION—A PRACTICAL AND STRIKING ILLUSTRATION.—A scene was presented, at a certain nameless place in this State, a few days since, which illustrated, in the strongest and yet fairest possible light, the practical working of the Radical iniquity, sometimes called, by way of satire, "Reconstruction." The occasion was a dining. There were present, at the table, three ex-Governors, an ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, one or two ex-members of Congress, and other distinguished men.—The only person in the room *who could vote or hold office, was the negro man who waited on the table!* Here was the whole thing in a nut shell: Wisdom, intelligence and virtue disfranchised, because they *are* virtue, intelligence and wisdom, and ignorance enfranchised, *because* it can be used in the infamous interests of an infamous party!

SUPREME COURT.—This tribunal convened in this city, on yesterday—Chief-Justice Pearson, and Judges Battle and Reade, being present. The Court, after conference and argument, decided that its powers, as now constituted, were not interrupted by anything which has as yet transpired, and proceeded, in the morning, to the examination of applicants for County Court license,—some twenty-two in number—all of whom passed. We learn that it was left to the candidates to decide whether they would apply for license and pay the tax fee, in view of the fact that, under the probable in-coming regime, there will be no County Courts. They decided to stand the examination.

In the afternoon, applicants for Superior Court license were examined.

The names of the classes will appear to-morrow.

The Seventy-First Commencement at the University of North Carolina.

JUNE FOURTH, 1868.

One of the late graduates at the University, in an oration, marked by a maturity of thought and felicity of expression rarely observed on such an occasion, set forth the power and glory of the Union, that once more binds together all who live from Maine to Texas, from Cape Hatteras to Cape Flattery. Another, with a sincerity that carried his words deep into the hearts of his hearers, held up for admiration the virtues of the Old North State. A third, with much enthusiasm, claimed for "Old Orange" a high position in the esteem of her sister counties. A fourth oration, calling attention to the attractions of Chapel Hill, would have been a very proper companion to these interesting essays. It might have told us of the early times at the University—their simplicity and their hardships forming a striking contrast with the complicated signs of the present,—of the fathers who founded the University, their infancies and their might,—of the birth place of Senator Haywood, of the home of Senator Benton, of the humble residence of Rochester, the founder of a city full of palaces,—of the wise, firm, far seeing and patriotic President Caldwell, of the learned men associated with him in the Faculty of the University, and of the famous men whom they taught and trained, men honored by their fellow men as worthy of their utmost confidence as President, Bishop and Governor, and Judge and Legislator, and Preacher, and Teacher, at home, and as representatives of their country's glory abroad. It is no wonder that the wise fathers, and brave sons and fair daughters of our land love to attend Commencement at the University at Chapel Hill, in Orange County, North Carolina, one of the United States of America.

On Tuesday last, after the Seniors, as their predecessors had often done before, had assured the Examining Committee that they had been largely, minutely and thoroughly taught what are the laws of nations, and what the Constitution of their own country, and after the Societies had welcomed to their final sessions their honorary members, the following declamations by members of the Freshman Class gave opportunities for the display of force and grace by the speakers, and of taste and Society pride by the hearers.

I. Adams and Jefferson, — Everett.
SAMUEL L. PATTERSON, Caldwell County.

II. Fall of Poland, — Shelly.
W PLUMMER BATCHELOR, Raleigh.

III. Pocahontas, — Hall.
SAMUEL M DAVIDSON, Charlotte.

IV. In favor of permitting the British refugees to return to the U. S., — Henry.
ANDREW J BRITTON, Northampton County.

V. National Respect, — Beman.
JOHN K. GIBSON, Richmond County.

VI. National Glory, — Rivers.
ROBERT A JOHNSTON, Richmond County.

Those who criticized most closely decided that Messrs. Britton and Gibson were the most worthy of praise, although Gov. Seymour declared that he had, at no time and in no place, seen more natural or appropriate declamation by Freshmen or Sophomores.

On Wednesday morning, the Hon. Thos. Henry Seymour, lately Governor of Connecticut, was introduced to an intelligent audience by Senior Busbee, as the orator of the day on the part of the Philanthropic Society. After a few words, gracefully returning thanks for the honor thus conferred on him, and expressing his gratification at renewing his intercourse with companions in the joyous contests of boyhood and in the deadly strifes on the plains of Mexico, he announced, as his subject, "Government, its origin and forms, together with its functions and dangers." As to its origin, it was the inevitable expression of an instinct of humanity whenever individuals attempted to form a society. Men feel, because they are men, and not brutes, that they ought to live together, for and with each other, and that unity can be attained only by subordination. But, while the origin of Government was thus necessary, its forms have always been contingent, dependent on the accidents of time and place. Mankind may not have determined, by experience, the form which is most powerful and permanent in securing liberty and sympathy, among its rulers and subjects at home, or safety and honor for them abroad. But they have proved by repeated and always bitter experiences, that an oligarchy is the very worst. So, also, history demonstrates that mankind is gradually comprehending the proper functions of Government, the attaining and the maintaining of the largest happiness of the greatest number. As men are realizing the truth of revelation, that they ought to love and not hate one another, so also Governments are discovering that they should cultivate for themselves the emotion of love as well as that of fear. Thus will the dangers to and from Governments be avoided or removed. These have their roots in selfishness, as manifested in the want of sympathy among those who are governed, as well as between them and their rulers, in their reluctance to conform themselves to the discoveries of experience, and in their contracting big debts and maintaining big armies.

Gov. Seymour has not a commanding presence, his voice is not strong, nor is his manner oratorical. But he seems to love the truth, whether speculative or practical, and to bow before its decisions with great reverence. It was delightful to follow him apart from the mad and maddening scenes of party strife, and contemplate the grand principles that underlie them as they appeared in his numerous and apt illustrations. Where there is no order there can be no disorder. Progress necessitates resistance.—The force that binds the planets to the sun now makes them appear in this place and now in that; it makes us confident in the stability of the system, while it displaces every plane and crooks every path in the firmament. Such is the condition, such the experience of humanity, while it moves onward to realize the idea of Government.—While listening to the patriotic counsels of Gov. Seymour, and observing under his guidance "*rerum species*," one felt like one who sounds the depths of some placid stream, forgetful that its waters are hurrying to engage in, nay, to be the cause of, the incessant and terrific tumults of the ocean, where many waters meet. The waves may lift up their voices on high, but to the philosophic ear they only proclaim "*[illegible] in rebus [illegible] fines.*" "The Lord on high is mightier than the noise of many waters; yea, than the mighty waves of the sea."

In presence, voice and manner, the orator for Commencement presented a striking contrast to the preacher for Commencement, the Rev. Mr Moran, of the N. C. Conference. His manly form, deep and rich voice and vigorous and graceful action, enabled him to secure, for an unusual length of time, the thoughtful attention of a large and intelligent audience to a rare, subtle and broad generalization concerning the dealings of our God with His creatures, a generalization that clearly possessed the marks of what is evidently the favorite philosophy of its author, that of Sir Wm. Hamilton. Its breadth and its depth were in inverse ratio, most simple and comprehensive. The doctrine of this sermon to the Seniors was drawn from Eph 1: 10: "*That in the dispensation of the fullness of times he might gather together in one all things in Christ, both which are in Heaven and on earth.*" The object of the learned divine was to gratify the instinctive desire of the human mind to perceive unity in the midst of diversity, an end and a purpose all through the most complicated and wide spread activities, and [illegible] of the glory of God in the face of the Lord Jesus Christ has ever been, as a matter of fact in history, the centre around which all the [illegible]. This unity [illegible] manifested as well in the time, as in the nature and results of that revelation. Not only [illegible] within and the law without, but also the history [illegible] that compelled men to seek that revealed in books [illegible] present *pedagogos*, always ready to lead men to Christ. As a wise and loving and enthusiastic teacher adapts his teachings to the aptness and condition of his pupil, so has God "at sundry times and in divers manners" taught humanity that Christ Jesus is the only light to the Gentiles as He is the only glory of His people Israel. The obscure mythology of the Pagan, that "crops out" through the surface of his gross idolatry,—the transcendental faith of the Egyptian, that moulded the strange forms of his temples,—the polished philosophy of the Greek that controls and refines the teachings of the wise,—the organizing energy of the Roman that showed men how to govern,—the speculations of mediæval schoolmen and the discoveries of modern science but re-echo from every side the voice of Jewish type and sacrifice and prophecy, that it is the purpose and plan of Heaven to reconcile all things to itself by Jehovah Jesus.—And let all the world say AMEN. It has been a matter of controversy whether the proper method of discovery is of the general from the specific, of the law from the fact, or, the inverse method, that of the general from the particular, of the principle from the instance. Of this question much has been said and doubtless much will still be said on both sides. But of one assertion there should be no doubt, that if the eloquent preacher of last Wednesday shall have imbued within the minds of those who asked for his sacred teachings a regulative force that will give tone and temper to their readings of history, to their conclusions in Science and their activities as guides to their fellow men, a form that shall declare them Christians in the inner sense of that title, he will not have striven in vain in a work which was evidently to him a labor of love.

Those who got up unwearied from the deep researches of the orator and got down unheated from the high speculations of the divine, must have felt at ease while they listened at night to the following declamations from members of the Sophomore Class:

The Evil of Infidelity, — Phillips.
W JAMES McKAY, Harnett County.

On Being Found Guilty of High Treason, — Emmet,
HENRY M. SHAW, Currituck County.

Radical Reform, — Charles Phillips.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN, Richmond County.

The South, — Miller.
GEORGE T. WINSTON, Windsor.

Union of England and Scotland, — Belhaven.
REUBEN C. SHORTER, Alabama.

Defence of the Irish Church, — Phillips.
JOHN W. PHILLIPS, Edgecombe County.

Clarence's Dream, — Shakspeare.
CHARLES E. FRENCH, Wilmington.

Demosthenes Denounced, — Aeschines.
EDGAR LEARY, Oxford.

On the Crisis, — Wilkerson.
CHARLES A. REYNOLDS, Leaksville.

The Men of the Ranks, — Wise.
NELSON M. FEREBEE, Camden County.

The United States, — Brown.
JOSEPH K. RANKIN, Lenoir.

Andrew Johnson, — Groesbeck.
JAMES B. YELLOWLEY, Greenville.

These were unusually attractive efforts, displaying good sense, good taste and careful training. When people listen well and long, it is not unreasonable to conclude that they have something which in manner or in matter is worth listening to. Messrs. McKay, Buchanan, Winston, French, Leary and Ferebee were judged to be worthy of marked commendation. Good sense is all the more powerful for being well said.

Of course Thursday is the great day of Commencement week. This is the day for which Seniors have longed and Mothers have left farm and family—the day for which sisters and sweethearts have reserved their brightest smiles and richest dresses.—And the class which on this Thursday received their diplomas, deserved all the praise that they received in abundance from old and young, from learned and honored, and wise and fair. Let their names be recorded and read in the changeless tongue of Ancient Rome:

Julius Shirley Barlow
Gulielmus Hyslop Sumner Burgwyn
Fabius Haywood Busbee
Gulielmus Harrison Craige
Jacobus Gulielmus Davis
Carolus Fetter
Augustus Washington Graham
Georgius Washington Graham
Robertus Davidson Graham
Jacobus Warren Harper
Gulielmus DeWitt Horner
Gulielmus Clarence Jones
Georgius Gray Latta
Thomas Alexander McNeill
Paulus Barringer Means
Robertus Eugenius Lindsay Morehead
Gulielmus Simpson Pearson
Johannes Edwin Purcell
Isaac Robison Strayhorn
Jacobus Alexander Watson

The honored orators of this honorable class were the following:

ORATION—*Latin Salutatory*—William H S Burgwyn, Northampton County.

ORATION—*Pro Patria*—Eugene Morehead, Greensborough.

ORATION—*Thoughts, not Swords, Rule the World*—Charles Fetter, Chapel Hill.

ORATION—*Andrew Jackson*—W Clarence Jones, Alabama.

ORATION—*Peter the Great*—Augustus W Graham, Hillsborough.

ORATION—*Effects of the Reformation*—William D Horner, Granville County.

ORATION—*Orange County*—Ike R Strayhorn, Hillsborough.

ORATION—*Die Macht Der Musik*—James W Harper, Lenoir County.

ORATION—*Poland*—Paul Barringer Means, Cabarrus County.

ORATION—*Constitution and the Union*—William S Pearson, Morganton.

VALEDICTORY ORATION—Fabius Haywood Busbee, Raleigh.

Those whom for three years this class taught to expect efforts of more than usual excellence were not disappointed, and they who were comparatively strangers expressed themselves as entirely satisfied, that the exhibition was one rarely if ever surpassed.—The Salutatory was pronounced with singular dignity and propriety and the Valedictory delighted every body. One young lady declared that she was sure that Latin is the language of love, and another young lady has not, and, we hope, will not let the Valedictorian say good bye. A venerable Virginian was saved from exploding at Mr. Morehead's speech by not having one drop of North Carolina blood in him, and the artillery man was applauded for resolving to fight hereafter with thoughts that burn instead of swords that cut. What was understood was all so good, that the audience took for granted that the German speech had sound sense in it too. The youngest sons of the University are very far from being her feeblest. May their light be as that of the rising sun, to grow brighter till the perfect day!

Besides these twenty Bachelors out of undergraduates the Senatus Academicus made eleven of their Bachelors Masters of Arts, viz: T S Armistead, J T Gilmer, F H Haywood, W J King, H A London, Jr., T S Scales, G Slover, R S Tucker, W G Twitty, A Van Wyck and W R Webb.

It conferred the degree of A B, *causa honoris*, on W N Mebane and L A T Jobe, formerly students at the University and now teachers of classical schools, and the degree of A M, *causa honoris*, on E B Haywood, M D, of Raleigh, and on W S Pettigrew, Esq., of N C.

The degree of LL B was conferred on A W Rieger, Esq., of Beaufort, N C, a graduate of the Law Department of the University.

The degree of D D was conferred on the Rev C Phillips, Prof. of Math. in our University, on the Rev T H Pritchard, of Raleigh, and on the Rev A A Watson, of Wilmington.

The degree of LL D was conferred on B F Moore, Esq., of N C, and the Hon T H Seymour, of Connecticut.

The twenty graduates had among them representatives from seven different Freshmen classes in the University, the earliest dating from 1858 and the last from 1864.—Only one, Mr J A Watson, of Chapel Hill, was present at the eight successive examinations of a class in its regular course.—Mr. Busbee never failed in reaching after the highest honors for scholarship at his eight examinations, although they were not all the examinations of the Freshman class of 1864.

The first distinction in this class was assigned to Messrs. Burgwyn, Busbee and Morehead. To Mr. Busbee was given the first choice of speeches and the second to Mr. Burgwyn.

The second distinction was assigned in the order of their names to Messrs Harper, Pearson and Graham.

The third to Messrs Fetter, Horner, Jones, Means and Strayhorn.

Messrs Burgwyn, Fetter, Harper, Horner, Jones and McNeill were absent from no duty during their Senior year. Mr. Burgwyn was absent but three times in three years.

The Faculty declared in their report to the Trustees that in years, maturity of intellect and extent of attainments, this class is more than an average with its predecessors.

Among the twelve Juniors, Messrs Porter, of Tarboro', and Webb, of Alamance county, obtained the first distinction in scholarship. Messrs. Graham, Murchison and Rose the second, and Mr. Bitting, the third. Mr. Cowper was considered a first rate scholar in all the departments but Mathematics.

Five out of the twelve members of this class were absent from no duty during their Junior year, viz: Messrs. Bitting, Graham, Maverick, Murchison and Porter.

The first mite men among the Sophomores were Messrs J Battle, R H Graves, Jr., and R H Lewis. Those of the second rank were Messrs Buchanan and Leary. The third miters were Messrs. French, Malloy and Sloan.

Mr. G T Winston obtained the first distinction and Messrs Anderson and Lindsay the second in all the departments but Mathematics. Mr Yellowley, the second in the Bible, French and Greek, and the third in Latin.

The third distinction in Mathematics was awarded to Mr. C. S. Reynolds.

Seven of the twenty-two Sophomores were absent from no duty during the year, viz: Messrs. Battle, Cook, Leary, Malloy, McKay, Rankin and Shaw. Mr. Buchanan has never been absent when it was in his power to attend.

Among the Freshmen, Mr. Britton was declared first in scholarship. The second distinction was assigned to Messrs. Crocker, Davidson and Gibson, and the third to Messrs. Johnson and Vinson.

Mr. Batchelor secured the second distinction in Mathematics.

Messrs. Gibson, Johnson and Patterson were absent from no duty during the year, and Mr. Vinson but twice and then on account of sickness.

So closed the sayings and doings in Girard Hall. What was said and done in the Ball Room is reported to have been equally as brilliant and pleasing.

The Marshals, who for once were of the Senior Class, of course did their duty so as to be a model to all predecessors and successors, viz: Messrs. Morehead, Marshal, and Messrs Harper, G. Graham and Strayhorn.

Universitas! Esto perpetua!

From the New York World.

IMPOSING RESTRICTIONS ON STATES.

The proposed "omnibus" act for admitting several of the reconstructed States is chiefly remarkable for imposing upon the States disabilities not imposed by the Constitution. We copy the first section of the bill:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, and Florida shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as a State of the Union, when the Legislature of such State shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14, upon the following fundamental conditions: *That there shall never be in such States any denial or abrigment of the elective franchise to any person by reason or on account of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed;* and the State of Georgia shall only be entitled and admitted to representation upon this further fundamental condition—that the first and third subdivisions of section 17 of the fifth article of the constitution of said State, except the proviso to the first subdivision, shall be null and void; and that the General Assembly of said State, by solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the State to the foregoing fundamental condition.

Such a condition is not worth the paper on which it is written. The Chicago Convention itself had to confess in its platform that in "the *loyal* States" Congress has no right to interfere with the elective franchise. But if it does not possess this right in all the States, it has it in none. We will grant, for the sake of the argument, that the unrepresented States are, to all intents and purposes, nothing but territories; but it cannot be disputed that when they shall have been readmitted, they will be States, standing on the same footing and entitled to the same rights as the others. On what legal or constitutional ground, then, can such a condition be enforced?

If such a condition can stand at all, it must be upon the ground of a *compact* between particular States, each acting for itself, and the Federal Government. But there is a prior compact of superior obligation to which all the States are parties, and the proposed condition is a violation of that compact. The relations of the State to the Federal Government cannot be changed by a compact made by them individually and Congress, but only by amendments to the Constitution, in which three-fourths of the States simultaneously concur. If, by a compact with a particular State, its relations to the Federal Government can be changed, the rights of every State in the Union may, in like manner, be changed, and every State be put on a different footing from any of the others. Our Federal system may thus be completely altered and the Constitution abolished, by supplanting it in one State at a time by a compact between that State and Congress. A bare majority of Congress and one contracting State may do what two thirds of Congress and three-fourths of the States are not competent to do by amendments to the Constitution; for, when the Constitution is amended in the regular way, the change affects all the States alike.

This doctrine that a State may change its relations to the Federal Government by compact might not, in the end, bear all the fruits the Republican party expects from it. For, if a State may surrender its constitutional rights by a compact, it may by a subsequent compact regain them. Such a condition as Congress attempts to impose is not only legally null, but practically futile. If Louisiana wishes to make, like Michigan, distinctions founded on race and color, it has only to wait until Congress is Democratic, and then by joint consent abrogate this compact. Or, the first Democratic Congress can repeal this restriction, and leave the States as free as they ever were.—Or, still again, the States, after their readmission, may amend their Constitutions and change the rules of suffrage; and then see what steps even a Republican Congress can take to reverse their action. When they are again in the Union their rights as States will depend on the Constitution, and as the Constitution incontestibly permits Ohio and Michigan to exclude negroes from voting, every State that chooses may do the same, unless it can be made to appear that the Constitution uses different language in respect to a part of the States from what it does in respect to the rest. But, in good truth, the perfect equality of the States is the clearest and the most fundamental thing in the Constitution.

INFLUENCING THE VOTES OF SENATORS ON THE IMPEACHMENT.—The Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* says:

The following laconic messages, which passed over the wires between Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Gen. Stokes, will be produced by the Democrats if they can get a hearing before the nosing committee:

KNOXVILLE, May 3.
How will Fowler vote?
W. G. BROWNLOW.

WASHINGTON, May 3.
Don't know. Think he's all right.
W. B. STOKES.

KNOXVILLE, May 4.
If you ain't certain, pump him.
W. G. BROWNLOW.

WASHINGTON, May 4.
I can't. He wont discuss the question.—I fear he is shaky.
W. B. STOKES.

KNOXVILLE, May 5.
Tell him if he'll resign and let me appoint you in his place, I'll make him Judge of the Supreme Court in place of Harrison, who will make way for him.
W. G. BROWNLOW.

WASHINGTON, May 6.
He won't resign.
W. B. STOKES.

KNOXVILLE, May 6.
Not profanely, but religiously, tell him to go to hell.
W. G. BROWNLOW.

From the World.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—ELABORATE PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE THE DELEGATES.

Great preparations are now being made for the numerous delegations to be in New York to take part in the Democratic National Convention. Irving Hall has been engaged by the State Central Committee of Pennsylvania for the delegation from the Keystone State, and Masonic Hall will furnish sleeping quarters for the entire Pendleton escort, which is to number over five hundred men. The Academy of Music will resound to the eloquence of Democratic orators, and the Circus building will be engaged for outside Southern delegations. The Everett House will furnish board and lodging to two hundred and fifty delegates and their friends from Maryland and other border States. The Hancock men will congregate at the Astor House in large numbers, and negotiations are now going on with the proprietors of this house and delegations from Illinois and Connecticut. The Connecticut men have a desire to secure the ladies' ordinary for a caucus-room, to meet in. Five hundred delegates and their friends are expected at the Astor House.—Accommodations have been made ready at the St. Nicholas Hotel for twelve hundred persons who are expected to be present. The Chase men and supporters of Gov. English, of Connecticut, will be found at this hotel principally. At the Southern and New York hotels preparations on a grand scale are being perfected for delegates from the border and Southern States, and the denizens of these hostelries will once more behold the familiar faces of staunch Southern Democrats. The Everett House is negotiating with the Vermont delegation, and it is probable that the Green Mountain boys will be found here in large numbers. The Pendleton men will aggregate themselves at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The irrepressible, indefatigable, and never-to-be-beaten Colonel Woolley, of Cincinnati, who had the honor of kicking Butler some weeks since in Washington, and who is now enduring imprisonment for his country's sake, has secured rooms for the West Virginia delegation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The New York State delegation, numbering sixty five persons, marshalled by Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, will stop at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, as will also twenty six delegates from Indiana, headed by their chairman, Lafayette Devlin. The Illinois delegation of thirty persons, under the charge of Storey, of the Chicago *Times*, and the Ohio delegation of forty two persons, with their gallant chairman, General G. W. McCooke, will also occupy quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Committee and caucus rooms have been engaged at all the hotels named from the 1st day of July until the close of the Convention, which will begin its session on the 4th of July. It will cost each delegate about seven dollars a day to live in this city during the Convention, including the necessary trifling expenses of barber and bootblack fees, and car fare.—Many leading statesmen and politicians have engaged rooms at the different hotels from the 20th and 25th of June until the close of the Convention, in order to have time to perfect their manipulations and organization of the country delegations. The admirers of Charles Francis Adams, from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, will repose their aching limbs at the Clarendon Hotel. Tammany Hall will be fully ready by the 25th of June.

THE NEGRO DISTURBANCES AT WASHINGTON.

The riotous and murderous conduct of the blacks at Washington after the charter election had resulted in a radical victory may well alarm the country. It matters but little whether the first blow, which was the proximate, accidental cause of the riot, was struck by a white or by a black hand. All accounts seem to agree, however, that an inoffensive white man, a soldier, was the first victim of negro violence. Cut across the ribs with a razor, he died in a short time. Another white man was killed by a negro, who cut him across the wrist with a razor, severing an artery. The house of a conservative judge of election was entered and gutted by a negro-mob, which was prevented only by the strategy of a policeman from demolishing the office of the *National Intelligencer*. Restaurants were stoned, forcibly entered and robbed. The windows of other buildings were broken, and the wife of a police officer was struck on the shoulder by one of the missiles. Throughout the city a large number of negroes were arrested, most of whom were found to be armed with muskets, clubs and pistols, but, as if indicating the savage ferocity of the infuriated blacks, their favorite weapon was found to be the razor.

What strikes us, however, as a still more horrible detail, is the incendiary speech addressed to the negro mob by Mr. Forney. Our correspondent, in his letter which we published yesterday, states that the ex-Secretary of the Senate told this mob that there were two regiments of Lee's rebel troops in the city with hostile intent against the colored people.

No language can be too strong in reprobation of such a direct appeal to the worst passions of an ignorant and excitable race. Its tendency to provoke dangerous, if not fatal, collisions between whites and blacks is inevitable. Yet this is the tendency of the entire policy of the Jacobin leaders of the dominant radical party. What Charles Lamb would have classed among the imperfect sympathies between the two races, these blind leaders of the blind are trying their utmost to convert into cruel antipathies. An infinity of painful consequences must ensue, culminating, if not providentially checked, in a repetition on a grander scale of the horrors of the St. Domingo massacre.

We firmly believe that both the former slave holders of the South and their emancipated slaves would gradually have adopted themselves to their new relation to each other, reaping mutual advantages from it, if fanatical intermeddlers had not wickedly sown the seeds of a dreadful conflict of races. The first fruits of this conflict are visible in the recent deplorable scenes at Washington. A full harvest of destruction will be the final and terrible result.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.—General Schofield is perhaps the youngest man who has occupied the position of Secretary of War. He is not yet thirty-seven years 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 duty as General Commanding the first military district, consisting of the State of Virginia.

Mr. Washburne is said to be much gratified by the compliments showered upon his letter accepting the Chicago nomination.