The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

PENDLETON AND CHASE.

The press of the North, very generally, in treating upon the Presidential nominees, seem to regard the choice of the National Democratic Convention as lying between Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, and Judge Chase. We shall not be surprised if several other names will have prominence in the Convention. As a result of the views of the advocates of Judge Chase's nomination, we insert, on our first page, to-day, an article from the New York *Herald*, which has the merit of being rather more considerate and well put, than usually characterizes the editorials of that paper. It very warmly, now, advocates the claims of Judge Chase; we do not regard it, however, as an authoritative expositor of the views of the Democratic and Conservative masses of the North.

We have no choice of any man in opposition to the nomination of the Convention, which meets at New York on the 4th. of July. We expect to support whoever may be nominated, but Chief Justice Chase is far from being our *first* choice. His long adherence to the Radical party, after it exhibited a total recklessness of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and his devotion still to negro suffrage, which, in any view we can take of it, means negro supremacy and negro office holding, in many portions of the South, together with the fact that Judge Chase had an opportunity to defend the Constitution in the McCardle case and failed to do it, from motives of policy, rendering, in our judgment, not a proper basis of the Constitutional Union party at this crisis. Nothing, therefore, could induce us to support him but a choice of evils. As between Gen. Grant and Judge Chase, we vastly prefer the latter, for the reason that, under his lead, there is left a hopeful chance of a restoration of the Constitution by the Democrats and Conservatives, while, under Gen. Grant's administration, we consider the Constitution would be a nullity and our Federal Republic among the things that were. Moreover, Judge Chase is a man of ability in civil affairs, and would administer the government ably, according to his construction of the Constitution, while, judging from the past, Gen. Grant would be a mere tool of the Congress,—at least, until he got ready to dispense with its services and run the machine "upon his own book."

We go in for the selection of the best and surest man to defeat Radicalism, without sacrificing the Constitution and the Republic. If Judge Chase is the surest man to effect this object, we shall support him, if nominated. If others are equally certain of success, who have stood up more firmly for the Constitution against the aggressions of the revolutionists, we should prefer them.

THE WRANGLE BEGUN.—The squabble over the spoils, in view of the probable speedy inauguration of the mongrel regime, has begun to assume quite an excited phase. It was, at one time, supposed that Gen. Abbott would walk over the track for the choice of Senatorships, viz: the long term. It is conceded, anyhow, we believe, that some Yankee is to have that choice, as the Northern element controls the party in the State and dictates terms; but Col. Heaton is said to have entered the lists actively against Gen. Abbott. And thus we have it: Ohio vs. New Hampshire and New Hampshire vs. Ohio, in the great scrub race for the Senatorship *from North Carolina!* We have heard that Col. Heaton has addressed a circular to the members of the incoming Legislature, urging his claims to the position,—the chief of which is that *he* has been in the State five years, while other imported aspirants have only been in the State three years! If any of them had any modesty, they would not presume, after so brief a residence, and without any identification with the interests of our people, to clamor for the highest offices in the State.

If Gen. Abbott's three years sojourn, and Col. Heaton's five years sojourn, in North Carolina, have qualified them to be our United States Senators, why is it that, after a life-long residence in Ohio and New Hampshire, they were not considered qualified to represent those States?

However, we have no disposition to interfere. We had as soon see this class of Radicals sent to the Senate as the indigenous material. When it comes to carpet-bag vs. scallawag, it is a bear fight.

DEATH OF DR. HENRY JOYNER.—We announce, with profound regret, the death of this gentleman, which took place at the Lunatic Asylum, near this City, on Friday last. Dr. Joyner was brought to the institution only a few weeks since, in the hope that his condition might be improved by the skillful and experienced treatment, which obtains there. His mind had been seriously affected, of late, by his troubles and reverses, growing out of the disasters of the times, and his bodily health had been correspondingly affected. But he sank rapidly and died on Friday, as stated. His remains were carried, on Saturday, to his home in Halifax, for interment.

Dr. Joyner's death is not only a sad, sad bereavement to an afflicted family, but it is a public loss. He was an intelligent, high-toned, patriotic citizen, and had served the people acceptably in many capacities. He was an excellent neighbor, a kind-hearted, liberal gentleman, and a genial, admirable companion. Peace to his ashes!

THE PUTATIVE Legislature elect of Louisiana is so destitute of a local habitation and a name, that a General Order has been issued by the District Commander, calling for the post office address, &c., of its members.

EX PARTE TESTIMONY.

The military authorities in the South, anxious when, perhaps, for the preservation of order, have lent too willing a ear to the statements of interested and frequently unreliable parties, by which they have been misled, and have too often issued orders and arrested innocent and very worthy parties, on mere *ex parte evidence*. By this means, military rule has gained an unenviable reputation, and officers, who would otherwise be respected and esteemed, have excited the ill will of the community. This is much to be regretted. The military and civil authority of the land should be universally (and are) respected in their legitimate spheres, in proportion to the wisdom, propriety and strict adherence to duty, which they observe. When law is enforced with impartiality, when justice is administered with proper strictness and forbearance, and when the innocent are protected and the guilty are punished, the officers of the law are *always* respected. But where the executors of the law listen to one sided, partial stories, prompted by partizan or personal venom, as has been too much the case, of late, it is impossible to do justly and act impartially.

A number of cases have occurred in North Carolina, where too much credit has been given to *ex parte* statements. Hence, arrests of prisoners have been instituted too hastily, involving costs and sometimes inconvenience and injury to innocent persons. In many cases, when these matters have been brought directly to Gen. Canby's notice, to our knowledge he has taken the precaution to examine into the matter before proceeding. In other instances, where, we presume, they have been left to the judgment of others, or when investing small matters, they have been hastily attended to, the evil of listening to *ex parte* testimony has been made manifest. The following has been brought to our knowledge, which, though really a small business, illustrates the evil upon which we are animadverting.

Special Orders, No. 141, issued at Headquarters, Charleston, S. C., June 5, 1868, contains the following:

EXTRACT:

"IV. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Commanding General that a suit was commenced in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, North Carolina, by *Halstead Bowden* against *Jeremiah King*, upon a cause of action which arose in the State of North Carolina in 1862, which said action was stayed under paragraph II, General Orders No. 10, series 1867, and that the said Court, in disregard and violation of said Order, proceeded to give judgment therein for the plaintiff in the sum of twenty-two dollars and thirty-two cents ($22.32); and no evidence appearing that the defendant therein did *not* (?) consent in writing to the entry of such judgment: It is hereby ordered, that said judgment be set aside, vacated and annulled, and the Clerk of said Court be required to enter upon the record of said judgment and sign officially the following certificate:

"Set aside, vacated and annulled by virtue of Special Orders No. 131, issued from the Headquarters of the Second Military District, dated June 5, 1868.

"(Signed.)

The Commanding Officer Post of Wilmington, N. C., is charged with the execution of this order."

This was forwarded to Maj. Upham, commanding at Wilmington, who endorsed it as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY POST OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 8th.

Respectfully forwarded to the *Clerk* of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, who will comply with within instructions and make report of having so complied to these headquarters.

J. J. UPHAM,
Brev. Maj., Capt. 6th Infantry,
Com'dg. Post.

The Clerk of the Court, having made diligent search, reported that no such suit *had ever been commenced* in his Court, and *no such judgment ever had!*

DID THE SOUTH SECEDE.—It is a significant fact, that of the ten Southern States now about to be "admitted," Georgia was in the Union before Massachusetts, South Carolina before New Hampshire, Virginia before New York, North Carolina before Rhode Island, Louisiana before Indiana, Mississippi before Illinois, Alabama before Maine, Arkansas before Michigan, Florida before Iowa, and Texas before Wisconsin. We give the dates of their admission:

Georgia,	January 2, 1788
South Carolina,	May 23, 1788
Virginia,	June 26, 1788
North Carolina,	November 21, 1789
Louisiana,	April 8, 1812
Mississippi,	December 10, 1817
Alabama,	December 14, 1819
Arkansas,	June 15, 1836
Florida,	March 3, 1845
Texas,	December 29, 1845

When did they get out?—*N. Y. World.*

Several eminent citizens of Berlin have recently given a dinner to the German Customs' Parliament and to Bismarck, and of the one hundred and forty subscribers to the dinner no less than ninety were Jews, which, in connection with the fact that nearly one third of the members of the Prussian Parliament were Jews, is advanced as evidence that the Jews are becoming very prominent in German politics. There is no H. U. Grant in that country to issue special orders to ostracise this class of citizens.—*N. Y. World.*

AN ADMISSION.—The Washington *Chronicle* believes that a majority of the men who have remained in the United States army, or have enlisted since the advent of peace, are favorable to the "Conservatives." The "party" may not, therefore, show much favor to the "rank and file," whatever they may do for the officers.

Fowler has been obliged to change his seat over to the Democratic side of the Senate Chamber. Chandler perdured in whispering to Cameron across Fowler's desk, and he couldn't stand the talk or the smell of whiskey.—*Boston Post.*

Reported for the Sentinel.

TRINITY COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

For the first time in fifteen years, we had a rainy Commencement, a circumstance so unexpected, so contrary to experience and so little to be desired, that everybody seemed to think constantly that the rain would cease. But, notwithstanding the constant rain on Wednesday, and a shower after noon on Thursday, the College Hall was full on the latter day. I do not know any place in the State that always commands such a vast assemblage as Trinity. Wherever there is Commencement will always see an immense crowd of the elite of the land. This year the number of visitors, both ladies and gentlemen, was larger than usual. Almost every part of the State contributed a portion. White Sewtern, Raleigh, Fayetteville, and other places were represented, Green Lane, High Point, Thomasville, Salem, Lexington and Charlotte, seemed to vie with each other in beautiful ladies. Perhaps none predominated in numbers, as to be sure. I attempt no decision. The Commencement was well presented in practice and theory, country in and out of it.

Commencement proper commenced on Sunday, June 7th, by a sermon from Rev. J. E. Manly, to the Literary Society. It was an interesting hour. The Society is connected with the Historical Department, is very flourishing, and will effect much good. As the young men, eighteen in number, took their places before the rostrum, a thrilling sensation was produced in the entire congregation. Mr. Manly's text was [illegible] 2 Cor. 5: 20. But we leave the Annual Court. The sermon was next to others upon the occasion. What the president need no description of, polished and eloquent as all German divines, he showed a depth and accuracy of thought equal to the refinement of the most intellectual, his style is a kind of compact eloquence not very common in pulpit orations, and his taste is manifest in the use of ornament, not overmuch, yet in practice as well as theory. Mr. Mann—a name is that of a true Christian orator, sufficiently polished for the most fastidious, yet useful and impressive as becomes a preacher of the Gospel. But best of all, the sermon was full of the Holy Ghost. It was a sermon, not a speech.—Many hearts were moved with power, and all rose up stronger for life's journey. It is understood that a copy of the sermon has been asked for publication, and we hope the request will be granted.

Monday night and Tuesday night were devoted to declamation by the lower classes, and were sources of great enjoyment to the large numbers present on each occasion. Wednesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, the sermon to the Graduating Class was preached by Bishop Doggett, from Ephesians, 4th. chap. and 21st. verse: "The truth is in Jesus." To describe Bishop Doggett, his manner or his matter, to North Carolinians, is superfluous. He avoids a very common error usual on all such occasions, viz: abstruse metaphysical or doctrinal disquisitions. People go to Commencements for enjoyment, not for grave instructions, and many speakers fail by attempting what no one wishes to hear. The Bishop was in his best vein, and perhaps never did better. He is, as all know, a finished scholar, and while the sermon showed the finely chiseled thought, it glowed with the unction of a true Bishop. Some portions were thrillingly eloquent, and electrified the vast congregation present. It was a decided, grand success, and all in less than one hour.

At 3 o'clock the address to the Literary Societies was delivered by Hon. John Kerr, of Caswell. The subject was: "The Force of Character," and few men ever said more or said it better than Judge Kerr did in fifty minutes. The address had been carefully prepared, and was a gem of the rarest water. His matter was superb, like John Kerr in his brightest, most brilliant hours, and like no other man. Some of his bursts of eloquence were indescribable; certainly no living man can feel more eloquent than Judge Kerr, as he pauses to clothe some brilliant thought in appropriate diction. Everybody seemed to be sorry when he finished, and the same audience would go farther to hear the same address than they would before they heard it on that day.

At night there were seven original speeches by members of the Sophomore Class, and the young gentlemen certainly acquitted themselves very handsomely. Messrs. Adams, Harriss and Gaither were specially complimented. One thing in the whole Commencement struck all the observant very forcibly, viz: the high finish of all the speakers. There was no mannerism, no *Sophomorean* declamation, but nature thoroughly cultured and wonderfully effective.

Thursday was the great day. The Chapel was beautifully decorated, so much so that it was the delight and praise of all. The rostrum presented a grand array of intellect and position and the audience was radiant with beauty. The following was the programme of the day:

VOCAL MUSIC.

PRAYER—By Bishop Doggett.

SALUTATORY—*Latin*.—By Joseph Clark Brown, Trinity.

THE GIFTED ARE THE GIVERS.—By James Terry Lograud, Richmond.

ENTHUSIASM IS TALENT.—By Alvis H. Stokes, Caswell.

MARIE ANTOINETTE—*French*.—By John DeJarnett Pemberton, Richmond.

PIETY, AN ELEMENT OF SUCCESS.—By Joseph Lewis Keene, Wilmington.

THE TIMES DEMAND MEN.—By John Richard Wetmore, Madison.

INTELLECTUAL GROWTH.—By Thomas Richard Purnell, Wilmington.

PHILOPATRIA, GREEK ORATION.—By William Thomas Swain, Caswell.

BE NOT CONTENT WITH LITTLE.—By William Kelly Gibbs, Davie.

WHO ARE HEROES?—By Henry Clay Thomas, Thomasville.

NEW ELEMENTS OF THE AGE.—By Samuel Rufus Hollon, Guilford.

ANNUAL REPORT.—DEGREES AND MEDALS CONFERRED.

VALEDICTORY.—By John Franklin Hoffman, Lexington.

BENEDICTION.—By the Bishop.

Trinity is noted for its fine speaking, but this far exceeded all former occasions. The Bishop and other distinguished gentlemen declared on the rostrum publicly that they had never heard it surpassed at any Institution. The speeches were really valuable productions, and were delivered in a superb manner. I have never seen any assembly so enthused by Commencement speaking. The tables on the rostrum were literally loaded with splendid bouquets before the speaking was over. It is very difficult to make any distinction, all did so well; perhaps Messrs. Lograud, Stokes, Keene, Webster and Gibbs, received most applause, and of these Mr. Gibbs swept the field, with a perfect storm. Yet even this discrimination is unjust to the others; each, while speaking, seemed to be best.

Bachelor of Arts was bestowed on J. P. Heitman, of Lexington, and he also received a certificate at having completed the studies in the Biblical Department.

Bachelor of Science was given to J. C. Brown, S. R. Holton and H. C. Thomas.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Rev. Wesley M. Rade, of the North Carolina Conference, and upon Rev. E. J. Maynadier, of Charlotte.

The Commencement this year was a proud day for Trinity; not only the Methodist, but all the people of the State, may justly be proud of such a College. The high tone and deep piety of the Institution are wonderful and delightful, and everything is in every way pleasant. The choir commended the exercises of the day with a piece of vocal music of rarest excellence and execution; we have never heard anything better. Prof. Carr, who leads the choir, can certainly sing, and can teach others to do the same, and Miss Craven performs on the Melodeon most elegantly. The Thomasville Band was present during the whole Commencement, and aided much to the entertainment. They were frequently applauded, and are not only a handsome band of young men, but are a fine Band, gaining general favor.

The Commencement was closed by a magnificent party at night. The large grove was splendidly illuminated by colored lights, the band made delicious music, and such an array of beauty is rarely seen.

The Chief Marshall, C. F. Siler, and the Chief Manager, W. A. Webster, and their assistants, were polite and attentive, and managed everything handsomely, and the inevitable Frazer, the prince of proprietors, conveyed everybody in fine coaches from and to High Point with safety and facility, and at very reasonable rates.

Thus passed the Commencement. It is understood that the Trustees have inaugurated active and efficient measures to extend the College buildings, enlarge the Faculty, and otherwise meet the growing interest in Trinity. They are very energetic men, and we shall expect no small progress in a short time. A large increase of patronage is already evident, and everything is hopeful and full of life.

[Special to the Richmond Dispatch.]

MR. MOTT AND GENERAL M'MAHON REQUEST THE PRESIDENT TO WITHDRAW THEIR NOMINATIONS FOR MINISTERS TO COSTA RICA AND PARAGUAY.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1868.

On Monday next the President will withdraw from the Senate the nomination of Mr. Mott as minister to Costa Rica, at the request of the nominee, who finds he cannot be confirmed.

General McMahon, of New York, nominated Minister to Paraguay, also asks that his nomination be withdrawn for the same reason, and requests that he be named as Minister to Mexico, for which he believes he can be confirmed. It is not likely that the President will comply with the last mentioned request.

BEVERDY JOHNSON WILL NOT RESIGN HIS SEAT IN THE SENATE AT PRESENT.

Senator Johnson, Minister elect to England, will, at the request of the President, remain in the Senate for a few days before offering his resignation as Senator. The object is to have the aid of Beverdy Johnson in certain legislation of Congress now pending.

MR. EVARTS TENDERED THE OFFICK OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The President has tendered the office of Attorney General to Mr. Evarts, who is now here, but he has not decided to accept the nomination.

WHO ARE THE MASTERS—CONGRESSMEN OR THE PEOPLE. During the last twenty-four hours the rotten suffrage plank in the Chicago platform has received some terrible knocks from Radical Senators which are not calculated to strengthen the no policy Grant and Colfax ticket. Mr. Sumner, in the night session of the Senate last night, made a strong speech in favor of the Congressional enactment of Universal Suffrage on all of the Northern States, and to-day Mr. Yates, of Illinois, followed in a more earnest and bitter Radical speech in the same direction. He argued the right of Congress to impose conditions of admission upon States, and the perfect control of that body over the question of suffrage in all the States. He contended that the Senators who voted for the bill which passed yesterday and who voted for the Colorado bill had committed themselves to this principle. If they had the right to control the suffrage in the States of the South, they had the right to control it in the States of the North, and there was no possible evasion of this point. Congress had the right to enforce by laws a republican government in every State of the Union, whether admitted or to be admitted. This power is vested in Congress by the Constitution, and it requires Congress by laws necessary and proper to carry into execution that power. He continued in support of this view for an hour and a half, and excited the fears of the weak-kneed Republicans not a little.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. World.*

WELL ANSWERED.—Stephen Slade, a negro well known in this county as one of the best farm hands and tobacco curers in all this section, was "had up" before the United States officer at Yanceyville, to answer charges of 'intimidating' colored men in the late election against voting the radical ticket. After an amount of questioning, and all to no purpose—the officer asked:

"What was your reason, sir, for voting the Conservative ticket?"

"Ah I is free man, sir!" inquired Stephen.

"Certainly you are, sir," replied the officer.

"Then, sir, it I'm a free man—I shall keep my reason to myself." And Stephen kept it.—*Milton Chronicle.*

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT MEETING.

At a district meeting held in the Court House at Asheville on the 30th ult., Hon. Mont. Patton was called to the Chair, and W. C. Waddell and R. M. Stokes were requested to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting to be to appoint Delegates to represent this Congressional District in the National Democratic Convention, to be held in New York, on the 4th of July next.

Gen. T. L. Clingman, being present, was called on, and, in a short and appropriate speech, urged the people to lay aside all former party prejudices and co-operate with the Democratic party at the North—the only party now organized there for the restoration of the Southern people to their Constitutional rights and liberties, to defeat the Radical party in the Presidential election next Fall. He deprecated the idea of creating dissensions at the South by forming a third party, for trivial and really unimportant reasons, based, mainly, on opposition to, or preference for, party names. The Democratic party at the North proposes to put the Southern white people on equality with the Northern white people, in the Union, and to that party alone can the South now look for relief from the oppression and degradation which the Radical party is now forcing upon them.

Gen. Clingman was followed by N. W. Woodfin, Esq., Capt. S. Kelsey, Col. W. M. Cocke and Col. D. Coleman, all of them urging the hearty co-operation of the Southern people with the Northern Democratic party, for the restoration of our country to peace and prosperity under a sound Constitutional Government. These gentlemen represented the old line Whig and old line Democratic parties of former and higher days, as well as the extreme Union and Secession men of latter days; but they were all now united in one harmonious effort to save our country from that anarchy and ruin which must result from the present policy (outside of the Constitution) of the Radical party. The patriotic sentiments uttered by these gentlemen should have been heard by every honest white man and woman in the country, and certainly the crowd a larger audience than was in attendance.

Capt. Kelsey then introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The delegates chosen from counties of the seventh Congressional District, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Democratic Convention, to be held in the city of New York, on the 4th day of July next, being met in Convention, according to previous notice, at Asheville, on the 30th of May, A. D., 1868, do

Resolve, That it is expedient that the Democrats and Conservatives of this Congressional District be represented in the said National Democratic Convention.

Resolved, That the exigencies of the American people, of all sections, demand the last efforts of patriotism to save Constitutional liberty, now in imminent peril, from the assaults of Radical Republicanism; and to this end, all patriots, of whatsoever former political opinions, should rally together, with united hearts and efforts.

Resolved, That we joyfully congratulate our countrymen, on the defeat of the Articles of impeachment against the President of the United States; and hail it as a harbinger of hope that there is still left sufficient public virtue in the country to preserve its Constitution and the liberties of the people.

On motion, the meeting proceeded to elect two delegates, to represent this Congressional District in the Democratic Convention to be held in the city of New York, on the 4th of July next; and in case of their inability to attend said Convention, two alternates be also chosen by this meeting. Whereupon

Mr. R. G. A. Love, of Haywood, nominated S. McD. Tate, of Burke, as a delegate, with J. W. Wilson, his alternate.

Capt. Kelsey, of Madison, nominated Hon. T. L. Clingman, as delegate, and Col. W. M. Cocke, his alternate.

These nominations were unanimously confirmed.

Although the meeting was not so large as was expected, it was composed of leading representative men of the District, from all of the old parties, and the greatest harmony of feeling and sentiment prevailed.

On motion the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Asheville *News and Farmer*, and the Raleigh *Sentinel* and Wilmington *Journal* and *Star* be requested to copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

M. PATTON, Ch'm.
W. C. WADDELL, R. M. STOKES, Sec's.

THE RADICAL PROGRAMME.—As well as we can gather from the views expressed by the various classes of Radicals, we may infer that the success of the Radical party is dependent chiefly upon carrying out the following "loyal" projects:

1st. The disfranchisement of the Southern whites.

2d. The elevation of the Radical negro to power.

3d. The mobbing from the polls of Democratic negroes.

4th. The Dry Tortugas for Southern Democrats.

5th. The bastile for witnesses who will not testify to suit Butler.

6th. To make Chief Justice Chase and the Senatorial "traitors" odious, and to place their names on the "Roll of Infamy."

7th. To make recanting rebels respectable, and to place their names on the roll of saints and martyrs.

8th. To silence the "Copperheads."

9th. To gag conservatism.

10th. To banish the Jews.

11th. To maintain the Freedmen's Bureau and military commissions.

12th. To make a general *auto da fe* of the Catholics.

An adherence to every article of this creed will be considered, in the new dispensation, the true test of Radical orthodoxy. When all its requirements shall have been carried out, the Radical party will stand a reasonable chance of retaining power, and it may be considered that "it is the will of the people" if any people shall then have been left, that General Grant shall reign in "peace," and that Dr. Breckinridge shall be regarded as the Apostle of "peace."—*Louisville Journal.*

The Radical papers felicitate themselves on the fact that it required only ten minutes for Gen. Grant to write his letter of acceptance! We know of several school-boys who could have written a better one in half the time, without the necessity, as seems to have been the case with Gen. Grant, of a week's previous incubation.

From the New York Herald

CHASE OR PENDLETON—WIN OR LOSE IS THE QUESTION.

The chances for the next Presidency depend, we believe, upon the action of the Democratic Convention which is to meet in this city on the Fourth of July. The Democratic party, or, as we think it should be called, the Conservative party, has the best prospect for electing its candidate if it act wisely, notwithstanding the military reputation of the radical candidate. The mass of the people have become disgusted with the Jacobinism, corruption and extravagance of the radicals, and earnestly desire a change. They begin to be alarmed for the future of our glorious country under the rule of a faction that is centralizing the government into an oligarchy and military despotism. However much they may esteem General Grant for his military services in conquering the rebellion, they cannot endorse him and are not disposed to cast their votes for him as the candidate of this atrocious party which is working to destroy the Constitution and civil liberty for mere party purposes. The elections that have taken place during the last few months in the States, both on the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the Continent, show unmistakably the current of popular sentiment against the radicals, and there is every reason to believe that even General Grant cannot save this revolutionary party from defeat next November if the Democrats should nominate an acceptable candidate for President.

The question, then, is narrowed down to the availability and suitability of the Democratic nominee. For this position two men loom up prominently above all the rest named George H. Pendleton and Chief Justice Chase. The former appears to be the favorite of a large party in the West, and the latter of the populous and wealthy Central and Eastern States. The Western Democrats seem to be influenced by their admiration for Mr. Pendleton personally and for his views on questions of national finance, and we freely admit he is a popular man, a brilliant statesman, a patriot, and has, on the whole, broad and correct opinions on financial matters. More than that, we are satisfied his views generally, both on the national finances and the political questions of the day, are acceptable to a majority of the people. But, as we will show presently, he is not an available candidate; for his war record would defeat him, and the moneyed and bon-bodding Democrats of the North would become either lukewarm or hostile in the contest. Mr. Chase has become the choice of a great part of the Northern Democrats because of his Conservative course on the impeachment trial and of his noble resistance to military despotism in the South and defence of civil rights, and because there is the best prospect of electing him.

We care nothing for men or parties—for Pendleton, Chase, Grant, the democrats or radicals—apart from the interests of the country. We consider only what is best for the welfare of the Republic, and act accordingly. From this motive, and with a view of laying before the people a correct statement of the political situation and the chances in the Presidential contest, we dispatched a special correspondent to Cincinnati to sound Mr. Pendleton on his opinions of the issue and his course on the Presidential question. The result we gave in an interesting report, published yesterday—The distinguished favorite of the Western democracy received our correspondent in the kindest and frankest manner; but when he learned that the object of the visit was to ascertain and publish to the country the views he might express his countenance assumed a serious aspect. He did not wish to have a conversation just then "with three or four hundred thousand readers of the *Herald*" (he might have said a million) "before breakfast. However, after a while, his "old smile came back" and he was the same polite and accomplished gentleman. But though he was reticent himself, our correspondent discovered from a near and reliable source what the financial and political platform of Mr. Pendleton is, and it is the one we published yesterday.

But the great and paramount question here is not what Mr. Pendleton may think or how good a President he might make, but can he be elected—can he defeat General Grant and the radicals and thereby restore the country to peace, constitutional order and prosperity? We believe not, and we regret to say so. The memories of the war are yet fresh in the minds of the people, and throughout the North everywhere the people are proud of having put down the rebellion. This is particularly the case with the millions of soldiers who fought in the cause, and their relatives and friends. With a large part of these this war sentiment would be superior to former party affiliations or party considerations. The mass of this numerous class have not lost their prejudices or become educated up to the pure principles of statesmanship and Mr. Pendleton's financial doctrines. The radicals would make terrible havoc on Mr. Pendleton among the people for his anti war or peace policy and even among a portion of the Democratic party; while, as we said before, the wealthy national bank and bondholding Democrats of the North would become apathetic or hostile. In fact, there is every reason to believe Mr. Pendleton would be defeated and radical, revolutionary and military despotism rule be perpetuated.

On the other hand, if Mr. Chase were nominated, he would not only get the party vote, but that of all the Conservative people and a portion of the Republican vote as well. He is and has always been in accord with the democrats as to the reserved rights of the States, though on the slavery question he differed with them. But that question is dead and buried, never to come up again. As to the National Banks and the financial system that grew out of the war and was a necessity of the war, though Mr. Chase was the author of these we have no reason to believe he would be in favor of perpetuating them in time of peace, if they proved injurious to the country and against the will of the people. He is universally acknowledged as able man and quite capable of occupying the position of President. Indeed, it would be hard to find a man as capable. Then, what is most important just now, he is the staunch defender of the constitution and the supremacy of civil authority over the revolutionary and despotic military policy of the radicals. There is little doubt of his election if nominated by the Democratic Convention. We, have the best authority for saying that "if a military man should be nominated the peace Democrats of the West will bolt, hold another Convention and nominate the Chief Justice." The question for the Democratic Convention, then, is simply this: either to nominate Mr. Chase and win, or to nominate Mr. Pendleton and lose. It will be no use nominating any negative candidate as a compromise among the political managers. Under these circumstances will Mr. Pendleton, who is an able and a patriotic gentleman, see the welfare of the country sacrificed for personal ambition and the barren honor of a nomination? We appeal to him to forego all personal considerations and give his powerful assistance to nominate Chief Justice Chase, in order to defeat the radical revolutionists, to restore peace, the supremacy of civil rights and Constitutional law all over the country.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The following is the Omnibus Bill, as passed by Congress. It is now before the President:

"AN ACT to Admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, to Representation in Congress.

"WHEREAS, the people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida have, in pursuance of the provisions of an act, entitled 'An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the acts supplementary thereto, framed constitutions of State government, which are republican, and have adopted said constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification or rejection of the same: Therefore

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as States of the Union, when the Legislatures of said States respectively shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, upon the following fundamental conditions: That the Constitutions of neither of said States shall ever be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote in said State, who are entitled to vote by the Constitution thereof herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: *Provided*, That any alteration of said Constitutions, prospective in its effect, may be made with regard to the time and place of residence of voters; 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 seventeen of the fifth article of the Constitution of said State, except the proviso to the first subdivision, shall be null and void, and the General Assembly of said State, by solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the State to the foregoing fundamental condition.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if the day fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of either of said States by the Constitution or ordinance thereof shall have passed, or have so nearly arrived before the passage of this act that there shall not be time for the Legislature to assemble at the period fixed, such Legislature shall convene at the end of twenty days from the time this act takes effect, unless the Governor elect shall sooner convene the same.

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the first section of this act shall take effect as to each State (except Georgia) when such State shall by its Legislature duly ratify article fourteen of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, upon the following fundamental conditions: That the Constitutions of neither of said States shall ever be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote in said State, who are entitled to vote by the Constitution thereof herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: *Provided*, That any alteration of said Constitutions, prospective in its effect, may be made with regard to the time and place of residence of voters; 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 seventeen of the fifth article of the Constitution of said State, except the proviso to the first subdivision, shall be null and void, and the General Assembly of said State, by solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the State to the foregoing fundamental condition.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if the day fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of either of said States by the Constitution or ordinance thereof shall have passed, or have so nearly arrived before the passage of this act that there shall not be time for the Legislature to assemble at the period fixed, such Legislature shall convene at the end of twenty days from the time this act takes effect, unless the Governor elect shall sooner convene the same.

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the first section of this act shall take effect as to each State (except Georgia) when such State shall by its Legislature duly ratify article fourteen of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-Ninth Congress; and as to the State of Georgia, when it shall, in addition, give the assent of said State to the fundamental condition hereinbefore imposed upon the same; and thereupon the officers of each State duly elected and qualified under the Constitution thereof shall be inaugurated without delay; but no person prohibited from holding office under the United States, or under any State, by section three of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as article fourteen, shall be deemed eligible to any office in either of said States, unless relieved from disability as provided in said amendment; and it is hereby made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification of said amendment by the Legislature of either of said States, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact."

And now Mr. Charles E. Moss, who makes Wendell Phillips' newspaper the medium of his communications, is after the "lost" carpet-baggers of New Orleans with a sharp stick. He represents the "ring" in that city to be one of the most dangerous and corrupt in the whole country. The candidates for the United States Senate are scoundrels, and their election "would be a scandal and do much to make reconstruction odious in the eyes of the nation." All this is superfluous; the character of these carpet baggers is the same in all the Southern States; they are vermin that attach themselves to the "body politic" for the sake of feeding; and it is certainly supererogatory to talk of corruption in a crew, specimens of which were sent to Chicago with a thousand dollars apiece in their pockets to vote for Dorsey as their candidate for the Vice Presidency, and then sold out the entire "loil" delegation of Louisiana to Fenton for fourteen hundred dollars.—*N. Y. World.*

DIPLOMATIC "PUNISHMENT" FOR DUELLING.—In compliance with Mr. Seward's request, the Prussian government has re-called Baron Kusserow, first private Secretary to the Prussian legation, who fought a duel a few weeks ago with Gen. Lawrence. In Mr. Seward's note to the Prussian minister, after announcing that Gen. Lawrence had been recalled from his mission to Nicaragua, the Secretary of State expressed his regrets at being placed in such a position as to be compelled to ask the Prussian government to manifest its disapproval at his conduct in participating in this duel. Instead of censuring Baron Kusserow, however, a dispatch has been received from Berlin by the resident minister "that Baron Kusserow be, and he hereby is, promoted to the rank of first Secretary of legation in London, and that Count Lottum, Kusserow's second, is to remain here as first Secretary until his successor shall be appointed."—*Washington Correspondence.*

Robert E. Withers, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia, is about 34 years of age. He was Colonel of the 18th Virginia (Confederate) infantry. For the last two years he has been editor of the *Lynchburg Daily News*. Gen. Walker, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, also served in the Confederate army, and, as Brigadier General, commanded at one time the "Stonewall brigade."