The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE DESPOTISM OF MAJORITIES.

Never, in the history of Republics, has the doctrine of the "tyranny of majorities" been so fully and so wickedly illustrated, as in the history of this government for the last three years. The State governments projected under this tyranny are likely to outstrip the dominant majority of Congress in the exercise of every device to rivet the chains upon, and to arrest the progress of, reason among the people, by stifling discussion and cutting off all appeals to argument of reason.

This tyranny is not the work of the majority of the people—the recognized Constitutional voters of the Republic. Far from it. There never has been a time, since the close of the war, when the principles and measures of the Radical party, fairly presented, could have received the sanction of the majority of the legal voters among the people of the United States. But the enemies of the Constitution, seizing upon the opportunity afforded them by the peculiar *status* of affairs arising from the exigencies of the war, and its results, forced upon the people a class of representatives unknown to the Republic in its better days, who, by manipulating the advantages growing out of the peculiarities of their position, and by studiously concealing their real designs, cajoled many of the people, by little and little, to the endorsement of a set of principles and measures which, when taken as a whole, are loathed and hated by the intelligent and trustworthy in all sections. It is not true, and coming events will show it, that the vicious and unconstitutional legislation of Congress, by which the constitutional voters of ten States are put under the ban, and hordes of semi-barbarians are put in their stead, as the governing power in the land, is the "higher law," or the *vox populi, vox Dei*.

Written Constitutions are essential to liberty, and in Republics are the safe guards of right, of law and of justice. Without them, minorities are always oppressed, but, with them, when respected, all, whether individuals or communities, are protected.—"The Constitution of the United States and *the laws made in conformity thereto* are the supreme law of the land," is a sentiment to which all true Unionists and patriots must subscribe. Those who hold to a "higher law" than these, are the real *traitors* in this government, and, unless the efforts of true liberty and freedom have been an utter failure in this Republic, coming events will fasten the treason upon the true traitors.

We regret to see some gentlemen in the State Senate, who have had better teaching, who in other days were ready to support and defend the Constitution, now ready to desert that time-honored instrument, which they have but a few days ago sworn to support!

We were not surprised that no one in the Senate, on Monday, felt prepared to reply to the able, indeed irresistible, argument of Mr. Robbins, in support of sound constitutional principles. It was rather creditable to most of them, who, in days of yore, were defenders of that same Constitution and bound in their professions of devotion to it, that they did not attempt to reply; but there are several gentlemen in that body whose consciences, unless they have become seared, would have been more quiet, if they had been dumb, rather than have voted against their own life-long, cherished principles. Alas! that party machinery and party despotism have made such men its manipulators. Once, they were proud freemen, who dared to hold the truth in sincerity, however unpopular or at any cost.—Now they are but the slaves of principles they dare not attempt to defend, and of a party which will not brook the independence of free thought and free action!

LEGISLATURE, YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, the proceedings, it will be seen, were unimportant.

In the House, Mr. Pou, (Republican,) of Johnston, introduced a series of resolutions requesting Congress to remove political disabilities from all citizens of North Carolina, who might be laboring under them, and supported them in a liberal and forcible speech. Col. Sinclair, of Robeson, also advocated them with energy and ability. No one, as yet, we believe, except Gen. Abbott, of New Hampshire, *via* New Hanover, the representative of the carpet-bag element, has lifted his voice, in the House, in opposition to them. We reproduce the words of the Charlotte *Democrat*:

"The fact that a man, who spent his past life at the North, and only became a *resident* of North Carolina after the close of the war, and obtained civil office by force of military law, should countenance, aid or assist in proscribing the old native citizens of the State, is *contemptible*."

It will be observed, by the report, that Gen. Abbott spoke of Mr. Pou's resolutions as a step towards "debauching the politics" of the State. A fit speech, truly, from the representative of a class of men, who have done more to debauch and degrade the politics of the South than fifty previous years had been able to effect,—who have brought among us all the mean and disgusting expedients of Yankee politics,—who have manipulated the negro vote, in solid column, against the interests of the white race and the peace and dignity, of our good old State,—and who have made familiar to our ears the name of "Rings" and such low party machinery! Pah! "An ounce of civet."

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM

We have always regarded this institution as the *noblest charity* of the State. Founded in the spirit of benevolence, and owing its origin to purely philanthropic motives, it has, together with the Institution for the Deaf, the Dumb and the Blind, been a monument of the pure benevolence, and the refined intelligence and humanity of the State. Under every change of administration, until now, the foul touch of partyism has never been permitted to enter their walls. Even when under the control of Directors of one political faith, the high philanthropic purposes of both these institutions have never been disturbed by the coarse and miserable cry of partyism.

The superintendence of the Lunatic Asylum was, at its very inception, placed in the hands of Dr. Edward C. Fisher, then of Virginia, from no unworthy or sinister motives. His skill in the management of Lunatic Asylums had been tested by his long connection with similar institutions in Virginia, which, together with his eminent attainments as a Physician and his qualities as a gentleman and Christian, peculiarly fitted him for that post. For many years he has maintained his high reputation, without taint or suspicion, and to day he is, perhaps, *the only man* in North Carolina, who, in all respects, is fully prepared to manage the institution. Next to him is that worthy gentleman, Dr. Fuller, who, at an early age, after completing his medical studies, with commendable sacrifice relinquished the tempting allurements of position and profit, as well as the close endearments of society, to the true spirit of philanthropy, and has spent years of toil as the assistant of Dr. Fisher, devoting himself, on inadequate pay, exclusively to the good work of relieving and promoting the welfare of the demented and insane, that most unfortunate class of all our afflicted people.

More than two years ago, in order to secure a more efficient supervision, to correct and prevent abuses, and to throttle, in the outset, the spirit of partyism, then *for the first time* seeking to control the institution, the General Assembly adopted, what we then thought and what we still think, if carried out in the proper spirit, the very best plan for its management, by placing the entire control of the institution in the hands of the Governor, and five Supervisors whom he might select, residing in this city. Gov. Worth, at once, called to his aid five of our best citizens, gentlemen of exalted social position, of the highest integrity and of unquestioned business character. Without reward, the Governor and these gentlemen have assiduously devoted themselves to the interests of the institution, and we unhesitatingly say, that the Asylum has never been better provided for and never has been so efficient, as within the past two years. At the time alluded to, the General Assembly thwarted the designs of "Gov." Holden to make the institution a political machine, by the appointment of his friend, Dr. Grissom.

The resignation of the old excellent Steward on the inception of the new *regime*, two years ago, led to the selection of J. Harvey Moore, Esq., as Steward. The ravages of war and of the hostile army had despoiled the institution of almost every out-door comfort, but under the auspices of the Superintendent, and the intelligent supervision of the Board, and by Mr. Moore's prompt assiduity and skill, the grounds, farm, garden, stables and various kinds of stock, have been repaired, greatly improved and replaced, and everything presents the most encouraging aspect. There is no position more difficult to fill than that of Steward. He should be a good accountant, capable of conducting an intelligent correspondence, a good tradesman, capable of buying and selling, a good farmer and gardener and mechanic, a man of undoubted integrity, having the disbursement of some $30,000 per year, a man capable of governing servants, and, withal, a man of a kind, benevolent spirit, and of great industry and energy.—Such a man Mr. Moore has proven himself to be. There cannot be found one white man out of a hundred, if one of a thousand, capable of filling the office well, and we are quite sure there is not a negro in the State, nor any fifty of them combined, who can discharge properly the duties of the office.

On yesterday, we announced the new Board of Supervisors appointed for the Asylum, by "Gov." Holden. For the sake of humanity and for the honor of the State, we could have wished better things of him, but we certainly did not hope or expect it. *Not one* of the appointees is competent for the high duties pertaining to the office. He might have done far better in his own party. And then the appointment of a *Canadian negro preacher to the oversight of the most noble charity of the State*, is an outrage upon public decency and propriety, and an insult to the people of the State. The appointments on the Board show that the "Gov." intends to control the whole affair himself, for not one of them would *dare* differ with him. It is a mere family concern, under such management.

We learn that the new Board of Supervisors have removed Dr. Fisher, and appointed Dr. Eugene Grissom, of Granville, Superintendent. We regret that Dr. Grissom should allow himself to be placed in such a position. He is a good country physician, but his devotion to politics, for the last seven years, has not improved his medical knowledge. We may be in error, but we are strongly impressed with the belief, that no ordinary Physician is at all qualified for the post—no one can be, who has not made the subject of the medical treatment of the insane a *specialty*, and who has not experience in the management of such institutions. Our objections to Dr. Grissom are neither personal nor political; they are wholly professional. Had he the qualifications of Dr. Fisher or Dr. Fuller, we should not say a word. One of the most intelligent and thorough-bred physicians in the State, whose American and European medical education is equal to that of any one of our acquaintance, remarked to us, two years ago, that he would not, for a moment, think of bringing *his* qualifications for such a position into competition with those of Dr. Fisher.

It is rumored, that Moses Patterson, an old negro man in this City, is to succeed Mr. Moore as Steward! Another rumor is that Forney Whitaker is to be the Steward. In either case, the institution will be seriously damaged. We wait further developments. It is understood that, under such a *regime*, the removal of Dr. Fisher is the signal for the leaving of Dr. Fuller, Mr. Moore, (if not himself displaced,) the matron, and every attendant who can find employment elsewhere. If these things be so, what must be the condition of the unfortunate lunatics in the institution? Will the friends of the poor creatures allow them to remain a day longer than they can effect their removal, if these changes are made?

The impression prevails that the partizan knife is also to be applied to the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and the Blind.—We hear that old Handy Lockhart (negro) is to be a *Supervisor of that Institution*.—Old Handy is a good coffin-maker, and we should not be surprised if, under the new *regime*, he will be needed as an undertaker.

Let Gov. Holden reconsider his plans and purposes before he destroys these noble charities of the State. He has ample scope for the use of his partizan scalpel on the Railroads, &c. We pledge ourselves not to open our mouths, if he appoints forty negroes, apiece, to manage the Railroads, if he will just spare the charitable institutions of the State from the ravages of the vandals. We have no expectation, however, that he will do so. We know that he is utterly incapable of humane or generous considerations, when their exercise would interfere with his own selfish schemes of personal or political advancement.

OUR REPORTS AND REPORTERS.—The *Sentinel* is the only paper having regular reporters in both Houses, or which furnishes the public with correct proceedings of the General Assembly. The reports were never more faithful or better, in this city. We are pleased to know that many of the Opposition endorse the correctness and propriety of our reports.

We see it is stated that complaints are made of our Reporter in the House, because he employs the term "negro," simply as a matter of information to the public. There is a manifest propriety and necessity that the public should know who are the representatives of the people, and what they are doing. If the negro members of the body exhibit any capacity for legislation, they are entitled to the credit, and the public should know it. There is nothing derogatory to a man of the African race, if at all mixed with it, to be termed a negro. It is a simple designation of race, and is no more derogatory than the use of the words Caucasian, Indian, Mongolian or Malay, when applied to those races; and those who complain only show a miserable want *of sense*.

We have acted from a deliberate conviction of its propriety, and shall not be deterred from it by the threats of any one.—Our reports shall be fair, faithful and decorous to the General Assembly, but we shall not yield to the miserable, dirt-eating, self-degrading course which some adopt, to please any one. Any attempt to remove our Reporters on that account, we shall charge to the low, mean, base designs of the friends of the *Standard*, who are too stingy to pay Reporters to report for that paper, but who wish the Reporters of the *Sentinel* expelled, in order to persuade the General Assembly, as they did the Convention, to pay Reporters for the benefit of the *Standard*. Let them do their worst. We defy them.

One word more. It is not stated by whom these complaints are made. If by the negro members, it is an indication that they are ashamed of their race and color,—a very bad sign; if by white men, it is an indication that *they* are ashamed of the company of the negroes,—a poor compliment to the latter, which they should properly appreciate.

ARE WE "PIG OR PUPPY?"—PROVISIONAL OR PERMANENT?

We don't know. It would take forty Philadelphia lawyers, and a dozen politico-legal-military Satraps, with several "Governors" and "Lieut. Governors," to decide. All that we *do* know is that Gen. Canby, on Tuesday, issued an order, as we learn by a telegram received on yesterday, "restoring *civil rule* in North Carolina, WHEN the President shall have proclaimed the ratification of the Constitutional amendment.—The functions of the military officers are THEN to cease. Prisoners in custody, under charges of a violation of the Reconstruction acts, then to be discharged; those in prison for other offences to be turned over to the civil authorities."

The latter clause of this order will have the effect of turning over Capt. Tolar, and his unfortunate fellow sufferers, and others similarly situated, to the "tender mercies" of a county jail under the new regime.—Why is not a writ of *Habeas Corpus* applied for?

THE NOMINATIONS.

We have only time and space to say, this morning, that we raise, with pride and pleasure, to our mast-head, the names of Horatio Seymour, of New York, and Gen. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, as the National Democratic nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. We have in them both, and in the admirable platform adopted by the Convention, the best guarantees that, in the event of their success, which we believe certain, the Government will be restored to its Constitutional moorings. That is all we ask or desire, and, to that end, we hereby pledge our zealous and unremitting efforts. We are unaffectedly pleased with the nominations and believe that they combine the elements of victory over the enemies of the Republic.

LEGISLATURE, YESTERDAY.

The length of our reports on yesterday precludes other than a very brief notice of what transpired, in either House, although the proceedings were unusually interesting.

In the House, the carpet bag and malignant element triumphed over the moderate and decent wing of the party, by laying Mr. Pou's resolutions, invoking Congressional "clemency" for all disabled citizens, on the table. This is supposed to advance Abbott's prospects for the U. S. Senate, as it would really seem, from the way the scalawags act, that a Yankee's road to their favor lies in exhibitions of hatred to the white people of the State, and especially that portion of them who have been distinguished for their public services and private worth, and who have illustrated the annals of North Carolina.

Col. Sinclair's resolution, calling for an investigation into the misconduct of "Judge" Jones, was indefinitely postponed. So be it. It would have been a spurious arrogation of virtue, if the Radicals in the House had ordered such an enquiry. "Judge" Jones, probably, stands higher with them than ever.

In the Senate, Mr. Love, the excellent Senator from the 43rd District, threw a bomb-shell into the Radical camp, in the shape of a resolution arraigning the action of the Senate, and its Presiding Officer, in restraining Mr. McLaughlin, of Iredell, of the seat in that body, to which his loyal white constituents have elected him. Every Radical in the Senate *knows*—and no one knows it better than the "Lieut. Governor,"—that Mr. McLaughlin is not only not under disabilities, but that he can take the test-oath, and yet, because, with manly independence and a just self-respect and regard for his constituents, he refused to succumb to an inquisitorial exaction, he has been unlawfully deprived of his rights and prerogatives! We refer the reader to the proceedings, without further comment, at present.

THE GREAT CONVENTION

The pressure upon our columns is so great, that we cannot give as full particulars of the great National Democratic Convention, now in session in New York, as we could desire, though we will endeavor to furnish such abstracts as will give our readers a general idea of what is done. Thus far we have only received the detailed proceedings of the first day, which were devoted mainly to the preliminaries of organization. On our first page will be found the opening address of Hon. Auguste Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, and an interesting epitome of the first day's doings in the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

The Committee on Platform being very important, we give it as follows:

Charles C. Langdon, Alabama; A H Garland, Arkansas; A H Rose, California; Tilton E Doolittle, Connecticut; James H Bayard, Delaware; Wilkinson Call, Florida; Henry S Fitch, Georgia; William J Allen, Illinois; J E McDonald, Indiana; John H O'Neil, Iowa; Colonel G W Glick, Kansas; William Preston, Kentucky; Jas B Eustis, Louisiana; R D Rice, Maine; Stevenson Archer, Maryland; Edward Avery, Massachusetts; Charles E Stewart, Michigan; E A McMahon, Minnesota; Charles Manson, Missouri; M E Barksdale, Mississippi; C F Porter, Nebraska; J A St Clair, Nevada; J R Wortendyke, New Jersey; Henry C Murphy, New York; Robert Strange, North Carolina; W. J Gilmore, Ohio; A D Fitch, Oregon; Francis W Hughes, Pennsylvania; Thomas Steere, Rhode Island; Wade Hampton, South Carolina; E Imund Cooper, Tennessee; George W Smith, Texas; Chas N Davenport, Vermont; Thomas S Bocock, Virginia; John J Davis, West Virginia; Jas A Mallory, Wisconsin.

Gen. W. R. Cox, of this city, was on the Committee on Credentials, and Hon. W. N. H. Smith, of Hertford, on the Committee on Permanent Organization.

In numbers, character and ability, this great Convention surpasses any ever held before in this country. It has attracted to New York immense numbers of persons from all parts of the country; and it is estimated that fully 200,000 strangers are in the city. This fact is significant of the absorbing interest which is felt in the deliberations of the Convention, and of the intensity of popular feeling which has been awakened by the infamies of the Radical usurpationists.

We await, simply with curiosity, the names of the nominees. Now that so admirable a Platform has been adopted, the selection of a candidate, provided he has some of the elements of availability, is a matter of secondary consequence.

Mr. Boreman thinks the railroad family must be very large, since it has so many connections all over the country.

Forney says that Chief Justice Chase is "throwing his bait into a polluted stream." He must be fishing for you, Forney.

THE MALICE OF PARTY.

There is no duty imposed on the Executive of the State more sacred than that of protecting from neglect or bad influences, of any kind, the charitable institutions of the State. Mere *partizan malice* cannot be justified at any time, in reference to any individual or thing. Its indulgence, under any circumstances, must always be charged to the gratification of the lower, vonsi or sensual attributes of our depraved nature, and can only be practiced or justified by the sordid and depraved among mankind.

The pecuniary interests of the State, and of our people, ought to receive his constant attention and his most sober consideration. While he may confide his appointments to office, ordinarily, to those of his own party, yet, in no instance, in our judgment, can he displace a good officer from any position, without supplying his place with one, believing him to be equal for that position to the one displaced, without violating his solemn oath of office. The State and people are not only injured by it, but the Executive, guilty of it, sins against God and right.

This responsibility and crime are vastly increased when, in the exercise of partizan feeling or malice, competent officers are removed from the control of the charitable institutions of the State, and incompetent ones put in their places. This becomes not only a sin against Heaven, but is also a crime against humanity, against the suffering objects of the sympathy and commiseration of the State, which the people ought not to forget to punish.

In all frankness, we say let "Gov." Holden follow out his programme to bestow no favors upon political opponents, as he lists, but, in doing so, we warn him, that the people of the State will hold him to the strictest accountability, should he be reckless of the State's interest, either in the conduct of the public or charitable institutions of the State.

Rumor is still uncertain in regard to the changes both at the Insane Asylum and the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind. We hope for the best for those noble institutions, but we have no confidence either in the judgment, or wisdom, or honest purposes of the State administration to promote the substantial interests of the State. Providing for the faithful, for the *slaves of the party*, is its great aim, however wretchedly incompetent they may be, and whatever becomes of the State or the people! More at another time.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON

President Johnson's letter, addressed to a number of New York gentlemen, who desired to know if he would consent to the presentation of his name before the Democratic Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency, which we publish on our first page, this morning, is in his usual happy vein. Whatever may be the result finally attained by the nominating Convention, we shall always contemplate with pleasure the complimentary vote conferred upon President Johnson. It was well merited and cannot be otherwise than gratifying to him. We should have been glad if our North Carolina delegation had given him at least one complimentary vote. He would have prized it, particularly, we are sure, coming from his native State.

WE THOUGHT HE WAS FROM ILLINOIS.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, speaking of the admission of a part of the North Carolina delegation in Congress, says:

"Messrs. J. R. French, J. T. Deweese and A. H. Jones, claiming to represent respectively the first, fourth, and seventh Congressional districts of North Carolina, appeared here to-day, and were admitted to seats as Representatives. Mr Jones is a native of North Carolina, but Messrs. French and Deweese are carpet-baggers from Ohio. The latter has hardly been in the State long enough to obtain a domicile, for his trunk, at the Ebbitt House, still bears the mark, "Deweese, Cleaveland, Ohio." The other claimants for seats from that State are expected here to-morrow."

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of this Road was held in Tucker Hall, on yesterday.

On motion of Jno L. Morehead, Esq., Geo. W Mordecai, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Messrs. F G Stagg and R. F Simonton appointed Secretaries.

A quorum of stock not appearing, the meeting adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK.—A quorum of stock was present, viz: 6,458 shares, in person and by proxy.

On motion of Mr. W. F. Henderson, the temporary officers, appointed in the morning, were made permanent.

Mr. Byron Laflin presented his credentials as State proxy.

The President read his report, and a lengthy and excited discussion ensued upon the question of its reception,—the State Proxy objecting to certain alleged offensive (or "disloyal") expressions in it. Mr. Turner replied in a scathing and pungent speech.

Finally, *all* the reports were referred to a Committee of three, viz: Messrs. K. P. Battle, Jno. I. Slayer and Geo. French.

Meeting adjourned until 8 o'clock, P. M.

[Fuller reports hereafter.]

FORNEY MOVED TO TEARS.—The Washington *Chronicle* of yesterday says: "Mr. Chase's formal abdication of his principles, which we publish to-day over his own signature, is enough to bring tears to the eyes of those friends (if he has any) whose affection has survived the trials to which his recent conduct has subjected it."

LETTER OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

We give below the letter of President Johnson, addressed to a number of citizens of New York, asking if he would allow his name to be presented to the New York Convention as a candidate for the Presidency:

CITY OF NEW YORK, June 24, 1868.

To the Hon. Andrew Johnson:

SIR. The undersigned, citizens of the city of New York, having observed with satisfaction your administration of the highest executive office of the nation, and believing that the patriotism, fidelity to the Constitution, and fearlessness which have hitherto marked the performance of your official duties are the highest guarantees, as well as the essential qualifications, for the efficient and faithful discharge of a public office for the public good, do respectfully ask whether, if deemed desirable for the preservation and unity of the Conservative interests of this country, you will allow your name to be presented to the Democratic Convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States?

Yours, with high respect,

F W Coggill,	James Gallatin,
Thomas Morrell,	Robert H Berdell,
Wm H Appleton,	J W Gerard, Jr.,
Henry Grinnell,	Francis Skiddy,
N A Baldwin,	Emil Sauer.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1868.

Gentlemen—To your friendly inquiry whether "if deemed desirable for the preservation and unity of the Conservative interests of the country," I would permit my name to be presented to the Democratic Convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, I would respectfully reply that I am not ambitious of further service. I may say, indeed, of further endurance in that elevated and responsible position, unless by a call so general and unequivocal that it would be an endorsement by the people of my endeavors to defend the Constitution and the reserved rights of the several Commonwealths composing what was once in fact the Federal Union. Of such approval, in the present temper of parties, I can, perhaps, have no reasonable expectation.

All history proves that men who, in official position, oppose for any reason the cherished schemes devised by factions to acquire power, usually find more determined assailants than open and earnest defenders. Hence, in resisting measures which, although sustained by Congress, I honestly believed to be encroachments upon the Constitution, my task has been made arduous and seemingly ungracious by an opposition powerful, well organized, and possessing a controlling influence in the halls of legislation unprecedented in the history of the country. Compelled to devote my entire time to the issues that have been forced upon me, and to contend against a majority represented by two thirds of each House of Congress, I have been unable, while striving to protect and maintain the liberties of the people, to check extravagant expenditures for objects not contemplated by the Constitution, and to lighten the burdens of taxation which now rest so oppressively upon the nation.

In the midst of these embarrassments, I have not been discouraged. When from the public prints, or from some unusually frank and outspoken friend, I have heard that I "have no party," the suggestion has only served to remind me of a memorable remark, uttered when faction ruled high in Rome, that "Cæsar had a party, and Pompey and Crassus each a party, but that the Commonwealth had none." Aiming only, as the representative of the people, to stand by the rights of the Commonwealth, may I not pertinently make the application to my own case?

Constrained, in occupying my position as the Federal Executive, to abide in silence wrongs and encroachments of the most insidious as well as desperate character, or sometimes, when incapable of arresting them, permitted only to employ futile protests; compelled, with only the privilege of remonstrance or the terrible alternative of counter-revolution, to resist revolutionary projects; obliged to stand in the attitude of a mere spectator, whilst the invaluable time of the nation has been wasted in causeless assaults upon myself and office for the benefit of a party, I cannot complain if the people, while witnessing the scene, have not been able to make my cause the roughly their own the defence of the Constitution and I was their own battle.

Until, however, the people's representatives will recognize more plainly the imperative needs of the country, by lightening the burdens of excessive and onerous taxation, and preventing successive imposts upon the same article, beginning with its crude state, and following it through its several stages of manufacture to its final use and cost—the people being thus made to pay extortionately and ruinously these accumulated taxes; until the time appropriated in Congress to partisan schemes is devoted more to legislating for the people's wants, the nation will have to be content with the mere delusive hope and promise of better times, since mere party politics will continue to be considered of greater moment than the study and practice of political economy and the reduction of tariffs, and the making of a President of more consequence than the diminution of national indebtedness and a return to sound currency and specie payments.

With the people, then, must rest the correction of whatever is wrong in the respects indicated; and if their public servants find them careless of their responsibility—if the people will not do their duty in seeing that their representatives perform theirs, no Executive will ever have power successfully to defend their rights, and few will care to incur the obloquy consequent upon the attempt.

I am now, however, as I have ever been, in the hands of the people and at their disposal. My struggle for the Union and the integrity of the Government began long ago. Conscious of having honestly discharged my duty, and satisfied that the contest in which I have been compelled to engage will in the end, at least, inure to the benefit, and, indeed, safety of constitutional liberty and human rights, I can well afford, I think, to look calmly on the present, and await patiently the verdict of the future.

Whilst I know that the struggle for the rights of the people and for deference to the Constitution is not yet over, yet believing that, with the late palpable failure to do violence to that great instrument and the Executive office, the worst that faction can for the present do has been accomplished, I would only, in conclusion, this brief statement of my views and feelings, express the hope that, in the selection by the Convention of a candidate for the Presidency, whose duty it will be, if elected, to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, and to execute the laws made in pursuance of its provisions, the public good, and leading and well defined principles, will not be sacrificed to the mere purpose of party ascendancy.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to thank you most earnestly for the kind expression of your abiding confidence in me as a public servant, and to assure you that the approval of the people is all that is requisite to make me feel that the efforts I have made to restore the Union on the basis of justice and conciliation, have not been altogether in vain. Leaving my cause and myself in their hands, should the continuance and the conclusion of the contest to vindicate and preserve constitutional government be confided by them to abler and more worthy hands, I shall cordially acquiesce, as has been my habit, in the decision of the American people.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Messrs. F. W. Coggill, James Gallatin, Thomas Morrell, Robert H. Berdell, Wm. H. Appleton, J. W. Gerard, Jr., Henry Grinnell, Francis Skiddy, N. A. Baldwin, Emil Sauer, New York City.

THAT "INAUGURATION."—The *Old North State* contains a letter from Raleigh, which has the following relative to the Haytien "Inauguration" on the 4th. It is good:

"I shall not attempt a full description of the proceedings and the audience, for they were indescribable. The crowd, however, consisted of about six thousand negroes—about three hundred white men, including the Legislature, the officers elect, and the office seekers, and just seen white ladies, members of the families of the chief worthies. Twenty blacks to one white! And this is the *fact*. As a member of the General Assembly I attended—though I should have done so any way,—for I deem it good strategy, when the enemy is near and in force, to look inside of his picket lines if you can. I took my seat in a few feet of the stand, and saw and heard the whole affair. Was I crest-fallen amid it all? Far from it. How proud I felt at the thought that *my* constituency was *white!* How from my soul I pitied and contemned these new officers, who have wriggled their slimy way up to so-called high places by negro votes, while the mass of white North Carolinians despise them! I felt more than *philosophical*. I think I was the most *cheerful* man there. Why? Because I was more forcibly than ever before impressed with the delightful thought,—this immense absurdity, this fantastic tomfoolery can't last *long!*

In spite of all the attempts to galvanize the ceremonies into a show of joy and of dignity, no one could fail to see that real gloom prevailed in the secret souls of many who would refuse to confess it; and an air of ridiculosity *would* cling to the scene. It was easy to imagine ourself attending upon a grand farce in some play-house; and this was what it resembled. Negroes here, negroes there, negroes everywhere, shouting loud and smelling still louder! They darkened the scene so that you could only see clearly now and then when the cannon flashed. The fact is, the whole affair constituted a spectacle never to be forgotten. It completely "removed the dilapidated linen from the shrubbery," an! *no mistake*.

I heard one Radical Senator say that Africa must be depopulated to-day, for *all* the negroes in the world were here. Many others felt unutterable things—they could not deny it—I saw it in their faces! Be of good cheer, white men of North Carolina; this thing will play out,—it will cure itself,—and sooner than many suppose. Poor fool negroes, dreaming silly dreams of greatness and honor;—idling, parading gaping, expecting;—how sad will be your waking up! I pity you in my inmost heart."

JONATHAN WORTH.—In retiring from the Gubernatorial Chair of North Carolina, Gov. Worth will have the proud satisfaction of knowing that he takes with him to private life the esteem and confidence of those men in North Carolina whose esteem and confidence are worth something.

Thousands, who distrusted Gov. Worth when first nominated, have learned the value of the man, his sterling integrity, incorruptible honesty, and firm devotion to the right—have learned to appreciate his sound practical sense and the administrative abilities which he has displayed.

He retires to private life, at a period in the history of the State pregnant with great interests—at a time when the Old State is passing away and when vital changes are taking place. May health and success attend him, and may his latter years behold the State of his love, regenerated, disenthralled and redeemed from the rule of scalawagery, bounding forward in a career of unexampled prosperity!—*Western Journal of Commerce.*

"INAUGURAL" DINNER.—The Goldsboro' *Rough Notes* is responsible for the following:

"It was amusing to see the large number of negroes that had come to town on last Saturday—expecting to be present at a grand feast in Raleigh. It appears that it was commonly reported amongst that class of *colors* that a grand dinner would be given at the 'old time-honored Governor's Mansion' in Raleigh, by his Excellency (?) W. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina (!) and also that a train would be ready to carry all the 'truly loil' free to the Raleigh festival. The consequence was that many of our citizens and the Railroad men were overrun with those invited would-be Excursionists, all of whom seemed to be anxious to know when the 'free train' would leave for Raleigh. They appeared to be much dissatisfied, when told that they were 'boaxed.'"

Grant's progress westward is somewhat remarkable. Considering that he is accounted by his flatterers "the great Captain of the age," and that he is the nominee of a great party for the Presidency, it is almost inconceivable that he should be able to travel through crowded populations without the slightest recognition of his presence.—A militia captain would cause as great a stir. He comes and goes, and no throngs of people press upon him, no admiring plaudits rend the air, no loud huzzas betoken his entrance or exit. What means all this? Have the laurels of the hero wilted? Has the blood wastefully shed by a blundering butcher nauseated the popular stomach? Or has the Radical ring-master directed his clown to sneak through the country, lest, inopportunely, some word should be spoken which would expose the imbecility of this would-be President?—*Rich. Enquirer.*