THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL,

SEATON GALES,

Thursday, June 21, 1866.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sun day excepted) at the following rates:

Our terms are invariably in advance. Money ay be sent us by the Rail thoul conductors or

FOR GOVERNOR, JONATHAN WORTH OF RANDOLPH.

Wher can a new Constitution go into Operation f

"Make haste slowly" is an old maxim originally written in Latin. The Convention, in the Important work they have undertaken of re-casting and es-entially altering the Constitution, may nor wisely by its observance. It is more than questioned by many, whether the Convention had antibority to do more than it had done and was sevepted at its hands by the President of the United States, in Octo last; and whether, if any term of constit ion it may adopt and send forth shall ever become the law of the land, it will not, like the treaty of peace with Mexico at Gandaloupe Hidalgo, owe its authority solely to its ratification by a legiti mate tribunal, and not to the agency which pro pared it. Whether or not this opinion be cor rect, we take it for granted, that the Convention will not assume to give to the State a Constitution with no other sanction than its own decree of ordination; buf that its draft of a Constitution will be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection.

.This being ascertained, we desire to suggest for consideration, the question whether, supposing the Constitution to be ratified by the people, it is possible to bring it into operation at the election in October, or during the present year? Supposing the Convention to adjourn by the 95th of June, what is the next step to be taken? To publish the proposed Constitution for a sufficient time to be considered and understood by all the voters of the State; not with the huary of revolutionary proceedings, bastening to plunge a country into a war, or to rescue it out of one; but for patient and convenient scrutiny, and calm and intelligent decision .-How long should be allowed for such a canvass ! In 1835, a Convention, limited to specified subects of amendment, adjourned on the eleventh of July, and ordered the election on ratification upon the second Monday of November, ensuing At present the whole Constitution is open to amendment, and the canvass may be expected to be the more searching, by reason of the fact that the authority of the Convention in the premises has been doubted. It would seem, therefore, that the work of the Convention may meet with some disfavor, if there be any attempt to hasten results upon matters of such moment. It appears to us, therefore, that no portion of a new Constitution can be put into practical operation much earlier than the time appointed by law for the Legislature to assemble; if so soon. And that the election in October, as now proposed, must, of necessity, be made under the Constitution as it is. Any attempt at leaste, by from the ordinary and deliberate modes of proceeding to which the people have been accustomed, will lead to complications and jeopard the auccess of the appeal submitted to

the popular judgment. The plan proposed by the Convention, that the people shall ratify the Constitution in Au gust, and make the elections under it in October. it appears to us, will not afford any thing like the time which should be silotted to the people, for the eareful consideration of an amended Constitution. Organic changes, when spe cifically auggested by the people in advance, should be carefully and patiently considered, -If so, how much time should be given for the consideration of a Constitution, entirely rewritten, containing several important changes !

It, therefore appears to us, that the action f the Convention should be reversed. The regplar election should be held, as heretofore, in August, and the ratification of the Constitution

In making this suggestion, we are influ sneed by no merely political motive. So far as the Convention has gone in the matter of amending the Constitution, we have no serious sotion to it in itself, yet from the general tone of the people it is clear that the success of the amended Constitution is jeoparded by an early submission of it to them.

We are aware, that the present arrangement was effected, to meet in the first place the wishes of our Western friends, and secondly, to ensble the majority in the Convention, who are supposed to be sympathisers with Ex. Prov. Gov. olden, to periect their arrangements for a political canvass against Gov. Worth. The auxieties of our Western friends were natural. They had long desired a change is, the basis of representation, and, we are free to say, that we com estables with them in their anxiety. Their deto have a fair representation, upon the basis population in the popular branch of the Legslature, was both natural and just, and we are ready to grant it to them now ; but their angle. by has led them, we fear, to hasten an appeal to the people, at the hazard of the amended Constitution, and in so doing they have unwittingly yed into the hands of a political organizati see defeat before the people of North Carolina must be as inevitable as the rising of the sun.

Hendersonville Pioneer.

We have received several numbers of this paper, published by Hon. A. H. Jones, in Henlerson county, in this State. We have bereto fore simply announced its publication, and, unlike some of our cotemporaries in the State, have not endorsed it. Ar. Jones is a member of the State Convention, and a member elect to Congress from the Mountain District.

Mr. Jones has not superintended, in person the publication of his paper since it commenced, 5 00 and therefore it would be ungenerous to hold him strictly responsible for what appears in it. The whole tone of its selections stamps the character of the paper as decidedly radical, of the Browntow stripe." It has published, with favor, Brownlow's severe attack upon Prendentfrom the most furious of the Radical papers. No editorial has appeared in it, fixing decidedly its editor's status, yet its selections do unmistakably. From a letter of Mr. Jones written from Raleigh and published in the Pio eer, his

real status is however fixed. He says: "We most cornestly desire that President Johnon will so define and place himself, that we cannot mistake his position. If he is for using his influence in order to place us politically on an equal footing with those who were for prosecuting the war to the latter end, and who were for recuting, and did persecute, us for advocating eace and restoration, and for raising our humble voices against rebellion, we desire to know the fact. Burnt children dread the fire, and we are not willing again to see political power thrown into the hands of those who have been instrumental in our rule; and it is natural that we should watch with a Jealous eye those who affiliate with, and court the political influence of those whom we fear to trust. We hope and believe that the President will, at an early, day, ave an opportunity to give an expression that will clear all doubts as to his political sympa-

Now, it appears palpable, that the President has so defined his position—so firmly and unequivocally asserted his principles and policy, that fair minded, liberal men have no doubt as to their meaning. The Radicals everywhere talk and act as if they thought he meant a good deal he does not say. The wish is no doubt father to the thought. The President's real friends have no doubt about the meaning of his utterances. They are too unmistakably plain for that. If any anxiety is felt at all by them, it is, that he will stand up to what he has said, and carry out his policy.

But we are more concerned, at present, that Mr. Jones and his fellow Union men, both old Whige and old Democrate, will stand up to their own hitherto avowed principles. The only danger to the country, at present; will arise from the utter backing down of old Democrats and Whigs from their time-honors principles and eworn pledges.

Mr. Jones says in his prospertus of the Pioseer, speaking of its course, "it will cheerfully and earnestly support the National Government in its rightful authority and power in maintaining and sustaining itself from all enemies from within or without, but will contend against any encroschments upon the reserved rights of the

After such a declaration, can Mr. Jones, or any of his former or present political associates, vote for the Howard Constitutional amendment? A scheme which so utterly denucles the States of all rights, can they rote for

Post Offices Opened.

We are indebted to Dr. Jobe, the Special Agent of the P. O. Department, for the following list of Post Masters, recently appointed in this State:

Mrs. Saml. L. Raboteau, Barclaysville, Har-

Miss Angelina Shields, Woodlawn, Gaston, John H. Bell, Jamesville, Martin, Wm. S. Beard, Westminster, Guilford. Tristram Bostick, Bostick's Mills, Richm Elizabeth A. Poindexter, Red Plains, Yadkin Miss Dacy R. Freeman, Logan's Store, Ruth-

Marths A. Harrell, Gum Branch, Onslow. Mrs. Mary Green, Warrenton, Warren. Lewis Hornaday, Sandy Grove, Chatham. Geo, B. King, Amity Hill, Iredell. Rob't, F. McGuffin, Dobson, Surry. Benj. Brewer, Pleasant Hill, Northampton Frances Bryan, Cherry Lake, Ashe. W. D. Carlion, Morrisville, Wake. Jao. W. Terry, Bear Branch, Richmond. Miss Sallie A. Palls, White Plains, Cleaveland Jacob Rearden, McNeill's Ferry, Harnett. Clemmie F. McLaughlin, Miranda, Rowan. Norman L. Shaw, Harrellsville, Hertford. Elfas F. Wyatt, Forestville, Wake. Jno. W. Roberts, Clinton, Sampson Owen Hadley, Powelton, Richmond.
W. Goucher, Bath, Besufort.
Jaa, R. Scrogge, Liberty Hill, Iredell,
Jno. L. Gordon, South Creek, Beaufort. Miss Sarah J. Lee, Fair Grove, Davidson. Alexander Jackson, Williamston, Martin. Miss Mary J. Long, Pleasant Grove, Alamance. Erastus H. Moshur, Mitchener's Store, John-

J. R. Cloud, Columbus, Polk.
J. H. Loak, Wilson's Store, Stokes.
W. Zachary, Sazapshaw, Alamance.
Jos. W. Bland, Harrell's Store, New Han-

Josiah Bradshaw, Bunnsville, Tancey. Misa Lucinda D. Beggersteff, Oak Spring Rutherford.

Josephine C. Royster, Allenavilla, Person. Mrs. Naoma Smith, Fairview, Buncomba. Henry Dexter, Arcadia, Davidson. Mrs. Marths L. C. Smith, Bloomaburg, Hali-

Robt. A. Stewart, Carbenton, Chatham. Miss A. D. Upchurch, Green Level, Wake. Mrs. Rachel Mischell, Woodsdale, Person. Jno, C. Pulchett, Monticello, Gullfo Jas. M. M. Houston, Dry Pond, Lincoln. Juo. A. Mchiannen, South Lowell, Orange.

Judge Howard's Speech.

We surrender a portion of our space, to-day, to the speech of Judge Howard, upon the question of the Basis of Representation. Judge H. presents bis views with great clearpose and force. and his remarks will doubtless be read with

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.-We are requested by Mrs. Mary B. Clarke to announce the receipt of Two numanus of Mr. Grissom, of Ornivitte, \$70, forwarded by Mrs. Virginia L. Cohoon, of upon the proposition to abolish the property Elizabeth City, through her, to the Stonewall qualification for members of the House of Com- Cemetery Association, at Winchester, Thus

"The Prison Life of Jefferson Davia" The Diary of Post Surgeon Craven, the medical attendant of Ex-President Davis for the drst seven months of his prison life, has just and fro, and mattering at brief intervals been published, and will be read with intense the shame, the shame! avidity both on this and the other continent. The papers, generally, throughout the country, are giving copious extracts from this most

The plain, simple, unadorned record of Dr.

port of his successor in office, Dr. Cooper, While it is gratifying to know that, since the report of the latter, the rigors of Mr. Davis'

for which Mr. Davis is called upon to soffer, could have been the victim of such horrible brutality as marked the earlier stages of his onfinement.

Such recitals as that which we subjoin, -and which is but one out of many,-recall the picture which the historian has left us of the terrible prison-hours of the hapless Louis XVI.

STANTON'S IRONA. On the morning of the 23rd. of May, a yet

bitterer trial was in store for the proud spirit, -s trial severer, probably, than has ever in nodern times been inflicted upon any one who had enjoyed such eminence. This morning Infferman Davis was shackled.

It was while all the swarming camps of the armies of the Potomac, the Tennessee and Georgia, - over two hundred thousand bronzed and aurelled therana, were preparing for the Grand Review of the next morning, in which, passing in endless succession before the mansion of the President, the conquering military power of the nation was to lay down its arm at the feat of civil authority, shat the following scene was cancted at Fort Monroe:

Cant Jerome E. Titlote of the Third Penn. lvania Artillery, entered the prisoner's cell fellowed by the blacksmith of the fort and his assistant, the latter carrying in his hands some eavy and harshly-rattling shackles. As they intered, Mr. Davis was rectining on his bea, fe rerish and weary after a sleepless night, the ood placed near to him the preceding day still lying untouched on its tin plate near his bedside Well!" said Mr. Davis as they entered dightly raising his head.

I have an unpleasant duty to perform, sir, aid Captain Titlow; and as he spoke the sen r blacksmith took the shackles from his assis

Davis leaned instantly from his recumbered at tude, a flash passing over his face for a moment, and then his countenance growing livid and rigid as death.

He gasped for breath, clutching his throat with the thin fingers of his right hand, and then recovering himself slowly, while his wasted tig ure towered up to its full height-now appear ing to swell with indignation and then to shrink with terror, as be glanced from the captain's face to the shackles- he said slowly and with a la-

"My God! You cannot have been sent to iron

"Such are my orders, sir," replied the officer, beckening the blacksmith to approach, who stepped forward, unlocking the padlock and fetters were of heavy iron, probably five-eighths of an inch in thickness, and connected together by a chain of like weight. I believe they are now in the possession of ajor-General Miles, and will torm an interesting relic.

"This is too monstrons," groaned the prison-er, glaring hurrically round the room, as if for some weapon, or means of self-destruction. "I demand, Captain, that you let me see the commanding officer. Can be pretend that such shackles are required to secure the safe custody of a weak old man, so guarded and in such a fort as this ?"

"It could serve no purpose," replied Captain Titlow; "his orders are from Washington, as mine are from him."

"But he can telegraph," interposed Mr. Davis, the history of natious. Beg him to telegraph, burne. and delay until he answers.

"My orders are peremptory," said the officer, "and admit of no delay. For your own sake, let me advise you to submit with patience. As a soldier, Mr. Davis, you know I must execute

"These are not orders for a soldier," shouted the prisoner, losing all control of himself.— "They are orders for a jailer—for a hangman which no soldier wearing a sword should accept! I tell you the world will ring with this disgrace. The war is over, the South is conquered; I have no longer any country but America, and it is for the honor of America, as for my own honor and life, that I plead against degradation, "Kill me! kill me! cried, passionately, throwing his arms wide open and exposing his breast, "rather than inflict on me, and on my people, through me, this insult worse than death."

"Do your duty, blacksmith," said the officer, walking towards the embrasure as if not caring to witness the performance. "It only gives in creased pain on all sides to protract this inter-

At these words the blacksmith advanced with the shackles, and seeing that the prisoner had one foot upon the chair near his bedside, his right hand resting on the back of it, the brawny mechanic made an attempt to slip one of the shackles over the ankle so raised, but, as if with the vehemence and strength which freuzy can impart, even to the weakest invalid, Mr. Davis suddenly seized his assailant and huried him half-way across the room,

On this Captain Titlow turned, and, seein that Davis had backed against the wall for further resistance, began to remonstrate, pointing out in brief, clear language, that this course was madness, and that orders must be enforced at "Why compel me," he said, "to add any cost. the further indignity of personal violence to the

necessity of your being ironed."
"I am a prisoner of war," fercely retorted Davis; "I have been a soldier in the armies of America, and know how to die. Only kill me, and my last breath shall be a blessing on your head. But while I have life and strength to resist, for myself and for my people, this thing shall not be done."

Hereupon Captain Titlow called in sargean

Of course such a scene could have but one issue. There was a short; passionate scuffle. a moment Davis was flung upon his bed, and before his four powerful assailants removed their hands from him, the blocksmith and his masistant had done their work—one securing the rivert on the right ankle, while the other turned the

The harsh clank of the striking chain nd dropping his face into his hands, he burst ionate flood of sobbing, rocking to

> For the Sentinel. Ladies of North Carolina.

It is well known that his Ex Provisional Exremarkable book. We have space, to-day, for cellency, W. W. Holden, during the late bloody only one, but may give others hereafter. forward in the same course, by introducing a it either as a compromise or as embedying the resolution in the Convention of North Carolina, true principles of sound conservative government on the 13th May 1862, which on that day passed ment. I should have been content with this on the 13th May 1862, which on that day passed office life have been considerably one igner type 108 and 109. The resolution is in those words: proceeded to its consummation. But it tild not additional transfer of the Convention and as I find the Convention disengaged, white

> bey have made to the Confederate cause, and for the patriotic ardor which they have exhib- my vote. ited in behalf of the country in the prosecution

war feeling. If they have rendered themces justly obnoxious to repreach, by reason their conduct in this particular, it may not be amiss to refresh the recollection of the pubhe as to who if was that encouraged them to pable of indicting wrong upon the East, except purshe a course of zeal and activity in the matpurshe a course of zeal and activity in the mat-

A FRIEND OF THE LADIES.

----STATE CONVENTION. ADJOURNED SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, June 20th, 1866. Mr. Grissom introduced a resolution that the sessions of the Convention commence at 8 o'clock A. M., that a recess be taken at 2 o'clock P. M. and the Convention reassemble at 4 o'clock the resolution to go into effect immedi stely. This resolution was adopted under a suspension of the rules.

An ordinance to incorporate the Wilmington Railroad Bridge Company passed its several Mr. Wright, from the committee on Finance

Courts to borrow money in certain cases. Or dered to be printed. The Convention proceeded to consider the ordinance to fimit the action of the Railroad

eported an ordinance authorizing the County

Companies, on its second reading. Mr. Settle addressed the Convention in port of the ordinance. He adverted to the un ust monopolies created by contracts between the railroads and Express Companies-the exorbitant rates charged by the latter for the population. Adopting the well considered and transportation of Express freights under these xclusive, oppressive contracts &c.

The ordinance was amended, on motion of Mr. Ward advocated the measure, and characterized the existing Express monopolies as vio latious of the railroad charter, and gross impo

Messrs. Boyden, Moore, of Wake, and Caldwell, of Burke, opposed the ordinance and defended the action of the railroads.

Mesers, Conigland and McIvor also oppose he ordinance, and on motion of the latter it was laid on the table, as follows:

AYES - Mesars, Adams, Alexander, Bagley Baker, Barrow, Berry, Bingham, Boyden, Bry-an, Burgin, Buxton, Caldwell, of Burke, Dick, preparing the fetters to do their office. - 7 hess Dickey, Eaton, Ellis, Faircloth, Forches, Garland, Garrett, Gilliam, Henry, King, Lash, McDonald, of Moore, McGebes, McIvor, N. A. Mc Lean, Nat. McLean, McLaughlin, Moore, of Wake, Norfleet, Odom, Patterson, Phillips, Satterthwaite, Sloan, Smith. of Anson, Smith, of Wilkes, Starbuck, Stephenson, Walk

Warren, Wilson, Winston and Wright -47. NATS .- Messrs. Allen, Baines, Bradley, Brickell, Bynum, Caldwell, of Guilford, Clark, Cowper, Faulkner, Ferebee, Foy, Gahagan, Grissom, Iarris, of Rutherford, Harrison, Hayiles, Hodge, loward, Jackson, Jones, of Davidson, Jones, suderson, Joyner, Logan, Love, of Jackson, McCauley, McCorleie, McKoy, of ampson, McKay, of Harnett, McRac, Moore, of Chatham, Murphy, Pearsall, Perkins, Person, Polk, Richardson, Rumley, Settle, Smith, of by be some mistake. No such | Johnston, Spencer, of Hyde, S outrage as you threaten me with is on record in gomery, Stewart, Swan, Ward, Willey and Win-

> [If the vote, as above reported, be correct, t would appear that the mays, and not the yeas,

The Convention proceeded to a further con-

ideration of the amended Constitution, The question recurring on the amendment of ir. Settle, to see, 4, of art, V, that no person olding office in any Bank or Railroad shall be entitled to a seat in the General Assembly, Mr. Bynum offered a substitute therefor, excluding om seats in the General Assembly salaried offi cers of such corporations in which the State holds stock.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, moved to amend the substitute by adding a provision excluding Stockholders in such corporations who hold stock to the value of \$1,000.

These amendments were consecutively rejoc

Mr. Moore, of Wake, offered, as an addition al scc. to art. 2, a digest of the ordinance in relation to debts of the State to be hereafter created. (Ordains that bills appropriating public be read in each money and raising revenue House of the General Assembly, on three several days, the yeas and nays to be had on each reading, the rote of a majority of all the mem-bers of each House being assential to their pass-

Mr. Love, of Jackson, moved to amend by providing that it shall not apply to appropriatofore chartered, and in process of construction Rejected, yeas 25, nava 63,

Mr. Furches moved to amend the amendment by substituting therefor the ordinance in related, in the words in which it passed its second

Pending the consideration of this amendment, a message was received from his Excellen-or, Governor Worth, relative to the destitution damental, constitutional principles of justice existing in certain Western counties, which was referred to the committee on Finance. The Convention took recess until 4 o'clock P. M.

A letter from Lexington, Va., to the Baltimore and with the thoroughness and close adds.

Sun, says General Lee is the all respects a read, active, working and most efficient President—

of an ally. and file of soldiers from the next room, and the sergeant advanced to seize the prisoner. Inmediately Mr. Davis flew on him, seized his masket and attempted to wrench it from his standing and progress of all the students in the several schools, &c. I have been informed, by good authority, that the General keeps such constant and attentive supervision over the affairs of the college, that he is always familiar the Senate. It so, has not the abolition of with the relative standing in his classes held by slavery already effected a most happy compro-each of the one hundred and fifty attndents now miss. The East will loose much of her pre-

REMARKS OF MR. HOWARD.

OF EDGECOMBE. 'n Convention, June 16th, on the proposed change

in the Basis of Representation, Mr. President :- A few days ago, when we had what delegates are pleased to call, a "love feast" over what they considered a just and fair compromise of this question, feeling that it would be useless to attempt to stem the com-mingled tide of Eastern and Western influence, thinking that in a tew moments a vote est vigorous prosecution of the war. It is not would place the terms of the adjustment on remanni, generally, that he also preed the ladies cord, I srose simply to enter my prote t against mimously, as appears from the Journal, pages simple expression of my dissent, had the matter s difficult to conceive that any man,—any State That the thanks of the people of North Caroli the delegates from Lincoin and Orange and Caroli the delegates from Lincoin and Orange and Caroli the State for the contributions which peace, I hope I shall be participed for setting

forth the considerations which shall influence

Before doing so, however, I will candidly admit that when I first came to this city, and Our fair countrywomen have been sometimes before I had fully investigated and well considsured by the Northern people for too much ered this question, I did express to Eastern delegates a probable willingness to necept the provision about to be adopted. And I will also state, that I still believe, that the West, under the new apportionment of power, will be inca

fuced by the honors or emoluments of office, Were this, then, a simple matter of State poley, I would add nothing more; but in my opinion it is not only no compromise, but the just disturbance of a compromise, not only a esertion of the great, conservative principles government, but a rejection of every pri le upon which a just, a fair, a successful restance can be made to radical an.

Before the Convention of 1835; there was much agitation in this State upon this subject, and justly so. The Convention met, and after nature consideration, by mutual concession efected a compromise. Considered as a mere distribution of power between sections, a compromise wise and just, for it gave to each section a branch of the General Assembly. Either was powerless for aggression on the rights of the other; both must evince kindness and good will to effect the many of jects of legislation-a majority of numbers and a majority of interest must concur. This was a compromise indeed, in substance as well as name; much more than a compromise. It was a perect embodiment of the highest, conservative rinciples of representative republican govern pent. Let us examine its principles. The Senate was based on taxation, the Commons or stablished division of the political character of the slaves -- a class combining the rights of perons and property - they were allowed represen-Mr. Moore, of Wake, by a prevision subjecting it tation as population, three fifths, as property two fifths—while every freeman or freedman was fully represented.

The rights of person and the rights of propertrare the two great interests of society. The to both is that which is most entirled to the admiration, the love, and adoption of mankind,-Disregard the rights of persons and the popts far heart swells with discontent until physical-power upheaves the foundations of the social and political fabric. Disregard the rights of property and that "equality" which the delegate from Lincoln seems approvingly to evoke. shakes its red cap in the face of authority and tramples beneath its deserrating tread material interest which man has enshrined in his heart and consecrated by his affections. The distribution of constitutional power should harmonize and protect all. This is true conservatism, and most happily is it adjusted in our present Constitution. Yet tounded in justice, approved by experience, binding as a compact compromise, it is proposed now, when every Southern voice should be raised for the sacred ness of constitutions, to abrogate and annul is

Mr. President, let us examine the proposition the delegate from Lincoln. Analyse and view it. It is monstrons. Insert it in the Constitution and it amounts to this the newroes shall have no power, either primary or delega hall con and the will of the numerical majority shall be the law of the land. Not a check with which to defend the rights of a minority or the rights of property-an absolute negation of the casential purpose of constitutions. the delegate from Halifax aay, they dare not adopt it if they could,

and for what?

Constitutions are not, except in a delegated government, to confer power but to restrain it. Without Constitutions the majority rule. Such are the purely Democratic governments of tory. I hoped that such governments at this found no advocates, save among the reckless, the bankrupt or the revolutionary. The delegate from Lincoln is far from either, and he utters such sentiments as these; "Why should property be less secure or justice worse administered when confided to the majority of the people of the whole State?" ment is based upon faith in majorities." The context shows that he speaks of numerical maorities. He can find no such sentences among the writings of the recognized statesmen of moern times; and I am sure they accord not with the settled convictions of the delegate himself. The able manner in which he has discussed this question shows too clearly that he is too wise and I know he is too conservative to desire the adoption of such principles. What is it but the rejection of all Constitutions? Yet the pride and boast of our land have been that those embodiments of checks and balances in the exercise of power have wielded an influence more conservative of the rights of minorities and property, more powerful to prevent the wrongs which passion, or prejudice, or mis-taught philanthropy or molecked fanaticism could inflict, than all the "pomp and circumstance" and authority of royalty. And to-day we stand powerless, unprotected, beneath the impending wrath of a numerical majority, if this shield held by a powerful hand, nerved by indomitable will, is stricken from above us. damental, constitutional principles of justice and right established by our fathers.

But, Mr. President, I did not arise to reply to the delegate from Lincoln. This has been happily done by my friend from Halifax, with the marked ability which he always displays,

possification for hombers of the House of Comnons, are necessarily excluded to day, but shall
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fluence? Will it not create three powers as it were, adding thus to the conservatism and in-creasing the chances of a sound and stable government? If this is a mere distribution of power, the much of events has already effected a just compromise. And with what show of justice can you disturb it? If the Rast has lost her power in the Senate, secured in 1833, as a final adjustment, by accident, how can you fairly deprive her of that which she gains he the same event? How without shame can you take from her not only what she has gained out also deprive her of much of the little she tormerly had? A compromise indeed in her weakened condition she is required to give all she gains in the Commons by the give all she gains in the Commons of the event and one third of what she had before. The West gains much in the Senate. in he new position of strength, in the mere asciden al exercise of power, regardless of former Conof what power she had before. One gives all the other takes all. Strange compromise!
But it is said the West-has the power here and can take all and therefore she is magnanimous in this arrangement. Were this so would it re-lease her from her plighted faith of 1835? But it is not. Facts are stubborn things. The West demanded the white basis entire, the tion so ably argued by the delegate fro coln, and fought for so long as there was hope. She demanded the proposition of the delegate from Jackson, white basis in the Commons, and mixed basis in the Scnate, and fought it, until defested by a decisive vote. This was all that was left. She proposed to call it a compro-mise?!! and took it without a struggle,—it was

But, Mr. President, this is not a question of mere State policy. It is not even a mere qua-tion of policy. It is a matter of principle. In me particular I concede to it correct principl t gives to property proper representation. But it contains two fatal errors-unjust in prir ciple and perfectly suicidal to us. That representation is dependent on suffrage, and that taxation is not dependent on representation. Is not this so? The delegate from Lincoln says "the right of suffrage being denied the negro, he cannot justly be represented." Here the first principle is announced, and with a conclusion that once admitted, shuts the mouth of every South-No one would exempt the negro from taxation. Is he represented? It may be said he is in the Senate, but this is not true. A poll tax is paid for the protection of personal rights, and always exercises its power and claims its representation in the body representing persons. must be in proportion to population, and therefore diminishes rather than increases the power of the body representing taxation as con-

toused in her lap by Eastern members. I blam

not the Western delegates, viewing it as a men

matter of State policy. He who stands firmly by his own people always commands my re-

tradistinguished from persons.

The true principles of good government are exactly the reverse of these two principles, thus embodied in this settlement. Repre is not dependent on suffrage. The rights and the interests of a community are so blended, so dependent each on the other for mutual pros perity, that the interests of each may well b represented without universal suffrage, and the fair adjustment of the right of suffrage is a matter of convention; and in an agricultura community like ours, where land is so plentifu and labor so scarce, the interests of the employer and employee, of capital and labor, are har monious, and the rights of the one class will be as faithfully maintained as the rights of the other. I cannot foresee what time may develop. but I doubt not that interest will accede to sye that interest will demand, whatever is just whatever is right, according to the fundamen tal principles of sound, republican represents

And of these fundamental principles there is one that the American people will surely re-turn to and abide by. Taxation without repre-sentation is tyranny. Where, I ask, do the friends of this settlement propose to take their stand? They cannot forego taxation—the white population" will not submit to that -Taxation without representation !- they cannot ace that. Representation demands suffrage. They propose to vote that. How, I ask, they defend us? How can they sustain any contest with radicalism? How can they ask our proper representation in Congress without granting universal suffrage? Tappeal to the Western Counties to pause before they consummate this deed-to pause before they deprive us of every plank of reason, or justice, or principle on which we now stand.

tive government.

But the delegate from Guilford says the re-ction of this will cause a mighty agitation. am sure that he is misteken. On the other and adopt it, and you will inaugurate an Agitation much more powerful, much more uncon Sir, the negroes are in Eastern Carotrollable. lina, and must remain for years. The peace, the prosperity of our section depend on the relations. Their interests are our interests, their welfare our prosperity, and whenever permitted, we will show to them and the world that whatever justice, right, or a common interest demands, they shall have.

OUR DEAD IN BALTIMORE.-A letter from Baltimore, speaking of the late strawberry festival, gotten up by the ladies of that city for the benefit of the Southern poor, has the following

paragraph:
"A number of beautiful bouquets from North Carolina, and from Church Hill, Richmond, came one day too late; and on the evening of the days on which they were received I accompa-nied some triends who have charge of several graves of Confederate soldiers in our bes Greenmount Cemetery, and they decorated their last resting places with them. One grave, in which reposed the bodies of three North Carolina soldiers who fell together at Gettyshurg, was covered with floral tributes from their own loved State. A carbless passer-by would have little thought that a stranger's hand had laid them there."

The Johnson victory in Nebraska seems to lack no element of completeness. The returns of the election are not all in, but enough to show that "State" has been carried; that probably Morten (Democrat) and the whole ticket is elected, and the Legislature is about equal. When it is re-membered that this has been an abolition Ter-(Democrat.) two years ago, by about 10 majority, you can appreciate the wenderful change of sentiment, says a letter to the New York Express.

THE WHEAT CHOP.—Recent advices from all sections of this State authorize the announcement that the wheat crop now being harvested, though short as to quantity, will prove en-perior in quality to the crop of any previous year since the beginning of the late war; and we consider it all ogether probable it will command a p ice satisfactory even to the farmers them selves. - R chmond Times.

The British Admiral Pannock, just deceased was a tough old salt, aged ninety-seven years.