

The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. II.

RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, 1867.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PEEL, PROPRIETOR.

Monday Evening, March 11, 1867.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Copy of the Baltimore Gazette.

The Causes Programme in the House—Ashley Rampant and Vira ent—B. F. Butler Follows Suit—Spalding's Warning—Northern Freemen.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

In the House, this morning, the programme of the caucus in respect to impeachment was carried out. Ashley, who adopted the "Great Edipper," who introduced the resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to continue the investigation, made the most intemperate harangue I ever heard uttered in any deliberative body. He did not hesitate to couple the President with the assassin of his predecessor, and was otherwise so abusive that the Speaker was impelled to call him to order. In reply to a reference of Mr. Niblock to a correspondence recently published, and which exposed Ashley's trafficking in official positions, he characterized it as "impudent," but soon after gentlemen intimating that he settled his personal difficulties "elsewhere," he quickly retracted the expression.

He was followed by Butler, who commenced his Congressional career by a violent philippic against the President, and argued that a bare majority of the States assembled in Congress was competent to impeach. The speakers were all on the Republican side, and with the exception of that of Mr. Spalding, breathed nothing but vengeance against the Executive. This gentleman denounced the scheme of impeachment as one of "consummate folly," and said that after the several legislation in respect to reconstruction which had been perfected, he vainly thought the party with which he had acted would have paused, and not thus continue to rush headlong to the point finally reached by Cambell and his compatriots, and warned his fellows that in a little while the very men who were now in advance would themselves be regarded as conservative, and be obliged to succumb to others still farther on the road to anarchy and personal proscription.

It was finally agreed by Ashley, who appears on this occasion to have had the floor to himself, that the Democratic members should be allowed fifty minutes to discuss this momentous question.

During the short speech of Mr. Spalding he broadly stated that the fat had gone forth that the President was to be condemned without regard to the facts. He said he had heard in "high places" the avowal of the odds in favor that "it was sufficient that the President stood as an obstruction in the path of the revolutionists—that his removal was a political necessity—and that the technical commission of an impeachable offence was in no way important or necessary."

I have referred to this debate to show that there can be no longer reasonable doubt that as soon as the plans of the conspirators shall have ripened, the President will be unmercifully dismissed from his position. At this particular juncture it would perhaps be dangerous to attempt this *coup d'état*. But by the time Congress re-assembles it is thought by the leaders sufficient power will be in their hands to consummate their revolutionary purposes with perfect security and comparative ease. The vote in the caucus (which was nearly unanimous) refusing to protract the recess until October, is considered a test vote upon the impeachment itself.

If it shall be supposed that these violent and undeniably revolutionary proceedings of Congress will meet with disfavor from the people whose representatives they are, a very great mistake will be committed. I know of many Republicans members who would gladly throw off party shackles and repudiate the lead of the Marats, the Dantonians and the Robespierres, who are forcing the country into anarchy, but that they are held up to the Radical point by their frenzied constituents. It is notorious that the late Congress, as iniquitous as their proceedings were, was rather belated than in advance of the intolerant masses of the Northern people. I am told by hundreds—embracing members of Congress and other influential Northern men, that at this moment "confederation of the whole Southern country" would be the most popular war cry that could be inscribed on the political banners of their party! And this will probably continue to be the sentiment of the masses of that section, until the capability shall be alarmed at the imminent and patent ruin of their financial and industrial interests, the national bankruptcy, and the attendant anarchy which must inevitably follow the pre-meditated disruption of the Government.

A FRIENDLY CALL.—Edward McLean, a Confederate soldier living near this place, who lost his right arm in battle, now engaged in cutting wood with the left. He can cut the tree and make 200 rails per day. He also makes coal—cuts the wood, stacks it, burns it and draws it. We wish for the truth of this statement upon the authority of Mr. David Eiler, a respectable gentleman of this neighborhood—Herrinwood Community.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.—In the United States Senate, Thursday, Mr. Henderson gave notice that he should introduce a bill to provide for the representation of the rebel States in Congress at the earliest practicable moment.

A POST OF ORDER.—On Tuesday, in the Senate, Mr. Salisbury raised the point of order, that as the Constitution of the United States had been violated, out of existence, it could not be amended.

BUTLER DEFEATED IN GARCIA.—Coveted resolution in favor of a single committee to report on impeachment is said to have been drawn up by Butler. It was defeated.

A BEAUTIFUL JEWESS.—Just married in New York, were earnings valued at \$10,000. She was indeed precious in her husband's eyes.

The Surratt were French Catholics in New York theatre, and the treasurer of the establishment, who had been extorting with her, exclaimed, "Well, we'll regret this all our life—ever if you should live to see us again."

The lady man of the Whirling Register sits the following night:

The Northern papers announce that the Virgin stock is running out. We hope it will not run out this way.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Radical members marked "R." Conservatives marked "C."

CONNECTICUT.

James Durbin, c.

Orris S. Ferry, r.

CALIFORNIA.

John Conness, c.

Cornelius Cole, r.

FLORIDA.

Goo Head Bright, c.

Willard S. Sibley, c.

HAWAII.

Richard Bates, r.

IDAHO.

Thos A. Hendricks, c.

Lyon Trumbull, r.

ILLINOIS.

John M. Palmer, r.

P. F. Powers, r.

MAINE.

Loth M. Moore, r.

W. P. Fessenden, r.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Chas. Sumner, r.

Henry Wilson, r.

MARYLAND.

Reverdy Johnson, c.

Vacancy.

MINNESOTA.

John B. Henderson, r.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Geo. W. Williams, r.

Henry W. Corbell, r.

ROCK ISLAND.

Wm Sprague, r.

Wm. H. Anthony, r.

TEXAS.

David T. Fowler, r.

J. S. Patterson, c.

VERMONT.

Geo F. Edmunds, r.

Samuel Cameron, r.

WISCONSIN.

Jas B. Doolittle, c.

VACANCY.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Pelor G. Van Winkle, r.

Waltman T. Willey, r.

YUKON.

James Guthrie, c.

VACANCY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW YORK.

Stephen Taber, c.

Wm. E. Barnes, r.

W. W. Brown, r.

John Fox, c.

John Morrisey, c.

John Morrissey, r.

John W. Chandler, r.

James Brooks, r.

Fernando Wyeth, r.

John H. Kephart, r.

Thos Cornell, r.

J. A. Greenwell, r.

T. C. H. Hubbard, r.

James W. Marvin, r.

Wm C. Fields, r.

H. L. Harris, r.

Benjamin C. Collier, r.

E. G. Churchill, r.

Dennis McCarthy, r.

T. M. Pomroy, r.

Wm H. Estes, r.

J. M. Humphrey, r.

H. V. Ward, r.

Hamilton Ward, r.

Burt Van Horn, r.

John A. Pease, r.

Sam'l Marshall, r.

John Baker, r.

G. B. Davis, r.

John A. Logan, r.

ILLINOIS.

N. B. Judd, r.

J. F. Burrows, r.

E. B. Washburn, r.

E. C. Ingalls, r.

Burton C. Cook, r.

H. P. Brownell, r.

Shelby McLean, r.

A. G. Burr, r.

Sam'l Marshall, r.

J. G. B. Davis, r.

John Baker, r.

John A. Logan, r.

KANSAS.

Sidney Clegg, r.

MISSOURI.

John L. Helm, r.

Geo. W. Julian, r.

Levi Johnson, r.

W. D. Washburn, r.

Godlove S. Clark, r.

Schuyler Colfax, r.

Wm. Williams, r.

J. H. C. Shambaugh, r.

Wm. Williams, r.