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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE PREJUDICE OF COLOR.

Pseudo-philanthropists and fanatical religionists at the North continue to decry the Southern white people, because of the alleged existence among them of a stubborn and obstinate *prejudice* against the blacks, purely on the ground of color. Now, it is perfectly clear to our mind that this is *not* a prejudice at all, much less is it a prejudice against color. Is it a prejudice in the mind of a Caucasian, that he prefers white to black—day to night—a bright sun to dark, murky clouds? Is it a prejudice, that men and women prefer bright gay flowers to the dark, wasted remains of what is left when the flower dies? Is it a prejudice to prefer what represents life in its health and beauty, to the representative of death and gloom? Is it a prejudice for men to prefer white sheep to black ones? We have always felt commiseration, pity and sympathy for the black race. Their color is the result of crime, of sin in their great progenitor, and is a penalty fixed and fastened upon the black man by God himself, which no climate, or education, or ablution, or virtuous life, can efface or eradicate. We grant that no black man should suffer for the sin of his father, any more than a white man—that the being black is not a crime in itself, nor deserving of punishment in any sense. We grant that no disability in what is essential to the protection of life, of liberty, or of property, should be visited upon the black man, because of his color. But, admitting the right of a freeman, and of every freeman, white or black, to the protection of all these, is it essential to the protection, that white and black jurors should fill our jury boxes, in a government where qualification or merit constitutes the guardian of the purity of the jury box, or that our municipal or legislative, or executive or judicial, or Congressional, offices shall be filled by white and black persons indifferently? Is it essential to this, that white and black should sit cheek by jowl in the same carriage, on the same car, in the same church, or the same political meeting? We think not. To assert it, contradicts the whole history of the past.

While we deny that it is a mere prejudice against color, yet we admit that there is an instinctive withdrawal from all close affinity in every true blooded white person with those of negro hue. Why is it? Has not God made us so? It is a well known fact that the first and second sights of a black man to white children, in Europe and at the North, is always accompanied to the children with shuddering and alarm. Familiarity only can remove this, when the children learn that they are peaceable and kind. Now who can explain this phenomenon, upon the simple idea of *prejudice*. It is ridiculous to attempt it.

Now we admit, that when this prejudice, or whatever you choose to call it, causes or encourages any one to treat unkindly, or with the slightest injustice, any man or woman, on account of his or her color, it is a crime, a wickedness which deserves condemnation. That feeling which would cloak a white man's crime because of his color, or which would lead one to emblazon a black man's crime, because of his color, is a crime in itself. No injustice, no injury, no disability should be put upon a man simply because of his color. We grant all this. And yet it must be plain to every one, that in matters of government, and of social life, in a country heretofore ruled by white people, the ineffaceable mark and its accompaniments which God has put upon the negro race must always have their influence, not against the negro race affecting any essential right of a freeman which he ought to enjoy, but in claiming for the white race that preference which virtue, refinement and its accompaniments must always assert.

Nowhere in this Republic are these sentiments more deeply engraven than upon the hearts, and convictions and actions of the Northern people. Real prejudice against the negro is ten times as strong in the North as in the South, and it is shown, and will always be shown, in matters of government, trade, intercourse, and social life. It is well known that negroes in the North, by the force of circumstances, are compelled to segregate and form communities of their own, that they are denied equal chances in the various avocations of life.

In the South, whatever may be the attempts of the government, or rather the Radical party, to uproot the very foundations of society, and to Mexicanize our people, and however ready the blacks may be to yield to the unnatural tendencies of the times and force themselves into positions heretofore claimed only by the whites, we cannot doubt, that a proper and prudent course, on the part of the Southern whites, will greatly modify the mistaken views into which they have been misled, and that ultimately these matters will settle down on a proper basis. Any exhibitions of a determination to *rule* on the part of the blacks, or manifestations of an excessive ambition and obstinacy on their part, will only react even in the North against them, and they will learn, only when it is too late, who were their best and truest friends.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.—It is a most gratifying result that North Carolina Bonds are steadily advancing in the New York Market. They sold the other day in New York at 59½,—a fact creditable to the State, because of her long established integrity and the stern opposition of our people to repudiation.

A "LOYAL" STATE.

Tennessee is claimed by the Radicals to be a *reconstructed* "loyal" State. No man in that State is allowed to hold office or to vote, who voluntarily aided the "rebellion." The entire list of the late Confederates is ousted from all participation in the elections. These are therefore kept at home, quietly pursuing their avocations, contented to be let alone. Still they are the objects of the greatest hatred to the Radicals, and are made to feel their tyrannical power in every possible way.

The contest in Tennessee, now, is between the white and black Radicals and the Conservative white and black Union men. Brownlow's black and white militia are scattered over the State, to overawe and to spread terror among the Conservative Unionists, in order to re-elect Brownlow and defeat Etheridge. Everywhere extreme bitterness and opposition exist towards every man who does not bow the knee to Brownlow. Every man is marked, if not killed, who stands in the way of Brownlow and Radicalism. Yet such is the general disgust felt, all over the State, for Brownlow and his party, that it is said scarcely a decent man in the State adheres to him. It is believed that his defeat would be overwhelming but for the fear of his bayonets and the dread of producing general civil war. This is a specimen of Radical reconstruction with a vengeance. It is the precise condition in which the Red Strings Radicals would place North Carolina. It is this for which they are toiling night and day, stirring up the blacks against the whites, and endeavoring to excite hostility and create alienation between the poor and the rich. Will the people of North Carolina [illegible] of freedom and of both races. Will the colored people follow in the lead of this class of men, who have already deceived them and will continue to do so?

Civil war in Tennessee is [illegible] a moment. On Thursday last, [illegible] Etheridge, while addressing the people at Rogersville, was shot at. This was the signal for a general shooting, in which many were wounded slightly, and several killed and mortally wounded. This is a fearful beginning. The strong arm of the national government, we hope, may arrest it, but it is hardly possible to prevent much mischief. Thursday next is the day of election, and who can anticipate the result without shuddering?

And this is *loyal Reconstructed Tennessee*! Is this the reconstruction proposed by the Republican party. As the Radicals ready to see the South again drenched with blood [illegible] Is this what the Leaguers and Red Strings, and Southern loyalists are seeking to bring upon North Carolina. Is this the "Republican government" which [illegible] to the Southern States? Oh! Shame upon such Republicanism! Shame upon [illegible] black and white, who can [illegible] ruin to American republicanism and American liberty. From such a reconstruction, we pray God to deliver us!

A SIGNIFICANT ARTICLE.

We invite attention to a highly significant article from the New York *Herald*, which we publish upon our first page, this morning, in which it predicts a great revolution in public sentiment at the North, in view of Radical reconstruction on a *black* basis. The indications clearly are, as suggested by the *Herald*, that, owing to the extent of the disfranchisements, the indifference, disgust and despair of the whites, and other causes, nearly all the Southern States will fall under the political control of the colored voters, aided and instigated by an insignificant squad of mean whites. Those who know anything of the negro character, know very well that he will claim everything to which this novel predominance will entitle him. He will demand office and he will have it. Those who now seek to use him will find that he will use *them*, much as they may seek to escape from the dilemma, when it stares them in the face and is forced upon them. Already, it is understood that this Congressional District is to have a negro member of Congress, who has been agreed upon, and, it is rumored, is determined to run, if the results of registration shall demonstrate that the blacks have a majority here. Wherever they have the ascendancy, a similar state of things will exist. We may, therefore, reasonably calculate that Congress, before many months, will present a spotted appearance, with conspicuous ebony relieving the ground of white. When this is the case, of course the *Hon.* Cæsar Crow or the *Hon.* Pompey Smash will see to the appointment, from his Congressional District, of an aspiring youth of African descent to the Military and Naval Academy, &c.

The *Herald* predicts the result, a result which is inevitable. We confidently expect, if we should live for five years longer, to see "Nojoque" the most popular book at the North. As the *Herald* states, the prejudice of the whites, North, against the blacks, is infinitely more intense than the same feeling at the South. And it only needs a few practical illustrations of political and social equality brought to their own doors, and under their very noses, to combine them in favor of Helper's plan of extermination or some other equally as summary disposition. Then—too late—the blacks will begin to realize who are their best friends.

SPEECH OF MR. ROBINSON, OF N. Y.—IRISHMEN AND RADICALISM.

We make our acknowledgments for a pamphlet copy of the speech of the Hon. William E. Robinson, of New York, on Reconstruction, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 12th inst. We were greatly impressed with the fearlessness and patriotism of this speech by the abstracts which were published at the time of its delivery, and a perusal of the entire speech greatly heightens that admiration. Mr. Robinson is a native of the "Emerald Isle," and his effort is characterized by much of the fire, eloquence and power of invective of Curran or of Grattan. It is full of the breathings of liberty, [illegible] be expected from a true son of Erin. It has always passed our comprehension how any Irishman, who has fled his native land to avoid English oppression, can lend his sympathies to a policy which makes of this land of the South, [illegible] a renegade Irishman, like Kelley, of Pennsylvania. *Apropos* to renegade Irishmen, we make room for the following [illegible] between Mr. Robinson and Kelley, in which a North Carolina specimen [illegible] is referred to:

"Mr. ROBINSON. During the seven centuries of British misrule in Ireland no military commander [illegible] office without [illegible] alderman of Cork or Dublin, or any other Irish city; and though [illegible] has cursed the British [illegible] no military [illegible] ask them to carry that [illegible] while passing it. Oh, [illegible] tacle to see the Representatives of a Republican people [illegible] letters under the [illegible] sion of our neighbors [illegible] perpetrations for our own [illegible] of tyranny and [illegible] monarch emperor [illegible] ted upon a subject [illegible] lions they may have [illegible] in Ireland were [illegible] those ten southern [illegible] man, and child in [illegible] It is with the deep [illegible] exertion. [illegible] spirit of oppression [illegible] practiced in any other country, would call forth our sympathy [illegible] condemnation of the [illegible]

Mr. KELLEY. Will the [illegible] yield for a moment.

Mr. ROBINSON. I will [illegible] with pleasure.

Mr. KELLEY. I [illegible] to the gentleman from Ireland, [illegible] no longer ago than yesterday I introduced on this floor a very devoted [illegible] Emerald Isle, who has been [illegible] ized citizen of the United States, a resident of the State of North Carolina, who appealed to the various members to whom I introduced him to [illegible] ter everything in the [illegible] in the South, [illegible] administered by the military commanders, and he presented to those gentlemen, as well as to me, the argument that [illegible] was being crushed out of every loyal man, not by the United States Government, but by the pretended State and local governments of the South. And the gentleman will not, if he travels through the South, find one out of every ten of the Irish Americans [illegible] to Congress to protect them from oppression [illegible] than they endured in Ireland.

Mr. ROBINSON. In reply to what the eloquent gentleman from Pennsylvania has said, I need only say that I doubt not there are a thousand Irishmen to-day living under British rule, for whose victims we so recently unanimously voted the 'sympathy of the American people,' who would appeal to the British Parliament, if introduced upon its floor, to overthrow by express letter everything but British rule in Ireland as administered by her Castlereaghs and Dudleys, and would represent that the very life would be crushed out of every loyal man if the Fitzgeralds and Emmets and O'Briens had succeeded in overthrowing that British rule in Ireland, against which we so recently and unanimously protested in this House; and the gentlemen from Pennsylvania will not, if he travels through Ireland, find one out of every ten of the loyal men in Ireland who feed and fatten on the patronage of British rule in their starving country, who does not look to the British Parliament to protect them and preserve them from the calamity of granting to Ireland her rights and liberties. And it is no argument to me that because some Irishmen, who have foresworn allegiance to British power and British law and fled from their oppressions, has here become the apologist of laws more galling and oppressive than those whose authors he foreswore, that I should [illegible] and not my own; that I should join in voting condemnation on our neighbors and cover up our own faults [illegible], if not far transcending theirs. I care not who such a man is, he is not a true Irishman; but a British—you may fill up the blank as you please.

Mr. KELLEY. I did not say that that gentleman said he had fled from the oppression that he speaks of. I apprehend that, like the gentleman, he came here because America was a freer country than Ireland.

Mr. ROBINSON. I thank the gentleman for that word "was." It was a freer country. I was here an old Clay Whig when the Democrats were in power, daily protesting against their attempts to infringe the rights of minorities and trample down the safeguards of our Constitution, but they never dared to trample on the rights of their political opponents; they never dared to override all constitutional provisions to perpetuate their power, as the party in a majority here are now doing. I was an old line Whig then, and I would be a recreant and a coward if I failed to denounce now enormities greater than those I then denounced."

The "renegade Irishman" alluded to above is no one else than Mr. John Robinson, of Goldsboro, as he is the only man of that nationality who was among the number appointed by the Fourth of July Convention in this City, to proceed to Washington, for the purpose of inducing Congress to break up the State governments. He is an unworthy namesake of the gallant author of the speech before us. He is said to have been, at one time, an ardent "rebel" and a Confederate poetaster,—writing "war songs" for the boys, and pouring out his soul in lays of minstrelsy.

We regret that we have not the space to publish Mr. Robinson's entire speech.

STATE NEWS.

—The Editor of the Weldon *State* has been shown two patents recently granted by the U. S. Patent Office to Dr. James Johnson, of Northampton, both of which display great ingenuity on the part of the intelligent inventor. One is an agricultural machine, named, from the work it performs, "Fertilizer, Distributor, Ridger, Cotton Planter," &c. The second invention is an improved spring intended for beds, mattresses, sofas, chairs, seats in railroad cars, &c., to be used wherever a spring bed or seat is required.

—Lewis Albritton, convicted of highway robbery in Craven Criminal Court, has been sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 16th of August, the same day set apart, by the same Court, for the execution of [illegible] Haywood.

The trial of the three citizens of Robeson County, heretofore referred to, before a Military Commission in Wilmington, for an assault upon one Burnie, of the Freedmen's Bureau, on account of some personal difficulty, has been concluded. The finding of the Commission has not transpired. It leaked out, on the trial, that Burnie was instructed to prosecute by the "Union Leagues." The Judge Advocate [illegible] the Court, thus reported by the *Journal*:

"In conclusion, he said that he had no doubt from the wide notoriety the case had received, if the accused were allowed to go unpunished, not only would Union men in this section feel that sufficient protection was not afforded them, but it would be the signal for further acts of violence."

Commenting upon which, the *Journal* very properly remarks:

"We cannot refrain from protesting against this concluding expression of the Judge Advocate, an expression which is no more nor less than a slander upon the section in which his authority is exercised, and which is characteristic [illegible] It will be observed that it is also in direct opposition to the opinion expressed by General Sickles in his speech during the President's visit to Raleigh. Of the incorrectness of the [illegible] so unjustly expressed abundant proof is afforded, and we can but recognize in it one which is intended to harm our people and place them in a false position, a position to which no act of theirs has entitled them. In no instance have Union men failed to receive that protection which the civil law can afford all citizens, and we would deem it a failure to discharge our duty were we to allow this slander to go unnoticed and undenounced."

Our sprightly cotemporary, the Washington *Index*, thus puts the case:

"The Raleigh *Standard*, the Newbern *Republican*, and other papers of this class, are clamoring, like hungry wolves, for the removal from office, by Gen. Sickles, of Governor Worth, and the State officials generally. For what reason, and upon what principles, should they be removed? The *Republican* speaks of Gov. Worth, as a so-called Governor. Why so-called? Is he not the chosen of a majority of the people—twice chosen, by a large majority?"

The last *Old North State* contains a very elaborate, and, we doubt not, able answer to the question: "Are debts due anterior to the formation of the so-called Confederate States of America, by citizens of those States, to citizens of the other States, but paid to the C. S. Receivers under the so-called confiscation acts, recoverable by the creditors," by W. H. Bailey, Esq., of Salisbury. The article was prepared several months prior to the delivery of the opinion of Chief Justice Chase, at the late term of the U. S. Circuit Court in this city. Mr. Bailey takes a directly opposite ground. We judge the U. S. Supreme Court would also differ with the Chief Justice, if the case were properly brought before that body.

DUNCAN G. MCRAE, ESQ. THE MILITARY COMMISSION.—The many friends of Mr. McRae, and the people of the State, generally, will be gratified to learn that a *nol. pros.* in his case was entered on yesterday, and that he was at once discharged from military custody. Not a particle of evidence of any kind has been elicited to his prejudice, except the statements of an abandoned woman, which were disproved in every particular. Mr. McRae, after two and a half month's imprisonment, is declared entirely innocent of that wherewith he was charged, and returns to his family and fellow citizens in Fayetteville, whose sympathies have been so much enlisted in his behalf.

All restrictions upon the publication of proceedings in the case now pending were, on yesterday, removed, and we shall endeavor to-day, to-morrow, a running summary of the testimony thus far evolved, and, hence forward, a daily abstract of evidence in the further prosecution of the trial of the other parties.

RADICALS VS DEMOCRATS.—In the New York Convention, Wednesday, the question was taken on the amendment separately. That portion disfranchising deserters and persons who had left the State to avoid the draft was lost. The portion disfranchising those who had voluntarily engaged in rebellion against the United States was adopted 75 to 49.

The former being, we suppose, Radicals, and the latter Democrats.

The blackberry crop has attracted such general attention this year that the Radicals insist on the word *colored* berries, out of respect for their bosom associates of African lineage.

The Salt Lake *Vidette* has the following: "Correction. Instead of 'people all very lousy,' in a letter from Crystal Park, the other day, read 'people all very busy.'"

A Milwaukee paper says the 'Japanese as balancists have no living equal, unless it be the smart fellow who balanced the books of one of our wholesale clothing merchants after he had stolen some $15,000.

President Johnson has presented the Tycoon of Japan with a beautiful chronometer gold watch.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH—A BATCH OF BLACKS IN CONGRESS, AND WHAT THEN?

A day or two before the adjournment of the late session of Congress, Mr. Sumner admonished the members of the Senate that it would be well to prepare their minds for the reception, within the next twelve months or so, of a sprinkling of Senators of African descent from the Southern States. From the developments of the initial steps to reconstruction, and from all the signs of the times, there was something more in this notification than idle badinage. We think the probabilities are all in favor of the African sprinkling so boastingly foreshadowed by the Massachusetts Senator, and we should not be surprised if, with the accomplishment of their work of rehabilitation, the ten outside States were to send up five, ten, fifteen or twenty colored gentlemen to the lower House, and half a dozen, more or less, among the conscript fathers of the Senate.

In round numbers the aggregate population of these ten outside States may be set down at eight millions, and the proportions at four millions five hundred thousand whites against three millions five hundred thousand blacks which gives the whites a majority of a million. Allowing one voter to every seven persons, these figures will cover five hundred thousand black voters against six hundred and fifty thousand white voters. The blacks have decisive majorities in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana; the whites in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, while the two races nearly balance each other in Florida, allowing for the larger destruction of the whites by the War and the increase of the blacks by accessions during the war from the border slave States. Hence, if all the voters of both races are brought out, the blacks are sure of three States, and they may carry four or five of the ten. We may safely assume that, while the blacks *en masse* will vote the republican ticket, they will be supported by some considerable fractions of the whites; so that, if we go no further, the chances are in favor of the blacks.

But rebel disfranchisements will probably in the aggregate cut off say seventy five thousand men otherwise entitled to vote, so that in all the ten States concerned the whites will have but seventy five thousand majority to rely upon. But, in the next place, the actual registrations made of voters from Virginia to Texas exhibit an almost unbroken catalogue of black majorities, so heavy in most places as to show that large numbers of whites, from indifference, disgust or despair, have given up the fight on the threshold, and that, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, the republicans, with their solid black vote and their white supporters, hold the game of reconstruction in their hands.

So, from the facts and figures before us, the actual situation of things warrants the conclusion that the republican party will carry nearly all, if not all, these ten outside revolutionized Southern States, in their work of reconstruction. Nor is it likely that the blacks, constituting in all these States the bulk and strength of the party, will consent to do all the work without any of its rewards. They have only to demand a share of the honors and offices to get them. Hence, we may confidently expect, and during the present Congress, that sprinkling of members of African descent in both houses suggested by Senator Sumner.

We are called, then, to inquire what will be the moral effect in the political world of this startling innovation upon the old order of things? We may be sure that negro equality, proclaiming itself through negro voices from both houses of Congress, will make a profound impression upon the public mind throughout the North. We apprehend that the result will be a general reaction against the republican party in the Northern States; for we know that there is a stronger wall of white prejudice against the negro in the North than exists in the South. This prejudice elected Buchanan in 1856, and would have elected Douglas or Breckinridge in 1860, had the Charleston Convention consented to unite upon either. We may expect, then, when the blacks assume the political balance of power in ten reconstructed Southern States, and send up their black representatives to Congress, that there will be a revolutionary reaction against them among the whites of the North which will upset the Republican party. This may be the real object of those leading Southern white politicians who are urging their people to the experiment of allowing the Radicals and the blacks all the rope they may desire in this business of Southern reconstruction. Let us push this thing of negro equality, say these Southern leaders, into Congress, and then the laboring white masses of the North against this [illegible] negro political balance of power will sound the alarm, and a Northern reaction of the whites against the blacks will be the inevitable result; and thus the Republican party will be destroyed by its own weapons.

This will, in all probability, be the conclusion of the experiment of the political organization of the blacks against the whites in the South—a reaction of the whites against the blacks and their supporters in the North. Meantime, however, we suspect that the spontaneous and powerful popular movements North and South in behalf of General Grant for the succession will carry everything before them; but with the settlement of this question there will unquestionably come a decisive Northern revolution on this other and momentous issue of negro political and social equality.—*N. Y. Herald*.

A NORTH CAROLINA PRINTER IN CALIFORNIA.—The Democratic State Convention of California has nominated the Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman of San Francisco, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. He is an able preacher, a pious and most agreeable man, an old resident of the city, and has long edited a religious newspaper there. He suffered both in purse and peace of mind, from persecution for conscience sake during the war, but was found unflinching and faithful in his belief. He lately made a tour of and has been lecturing for the benefit of the starving in the Southern States. He is a native of North Carolina. He learned printing in Lynchburg in the *Republican* office.

In reply to the question whether the Nicolson pavement is healthy, a Western paper says that all the contractors have got fat on it.

Jeddo, Japan, which has a population of five millions, contains several streets over twenty miles in length.

The census of the Cherokee nation amounts only to 13,156—a falling off of 20,000 since the last enumeration.

"NOJOQUE."

Helper, the author of "Nojoque," has sent to the New York *World* the following communication:

SIR: May I correct, through the columns of the *World*, a few items of the very unwarrantable misrepresentation which some of the newspapers are now making in reference to my new book? In the first place, the designation of the work as "Black Book," is, I contend, a positive misnomer. An exactly opposite or contrary designation would certainly be much more in accordance with the truth. This will be sufficiently apparent when I tell you that the work contains two chapters (among others), one of which is headed "Black, A Thing of Ugliness, Disease and Death," and the other "White, A Thing of Life, Health, and Beauty," and further, that it was a part of the contract with my publisher, that no copy of the book should ever be bound in black. You will readily perceive, therefore, that with more correctness, perhaps, than could be used in regard to any other work that has ever been published in this or any other country, "Nojoque" might be designated or described as a White Book.

It is not true that I was recalled from my Consulship in Buenos Ayres. More than two years ago I voluntarily resigned that office. Between the party now in power and myself there is this difference: While they have degenerated from their national and constitutional character as Republicans, and have become Radicals, and are sectional, I am still a Republican—a white Republican—and am not sectional.

There is no truth whatever in the statement that I was ever an advocate or champion of any black thing—certainly of no animated black thing; for the few black things that possess excellent qualities, are all inanimate. I have always maintained, and still maintain, that we shall have at the South great States, like you have here at the North, only when our States there, like yours here, shall be peopled exclusively, or in a manner exclusively, by white men, white women, and white children. On these subjects, the old line abolitionists and myself always disagreed.

I was quite as strenuously opposed to negro citizenship, negro suffrage, negro testimony, negro jurors, and negro generally, in 1857 as I am in 1867. I then, in my "Impending Crisis of the South," gave unreserved expression to my dislike of both slavery and negroes; and now, in my "Nojoque," negroes and slavery have been portrayed and denounced as the chief objects of my displeasure. I believe I was right then; and I believe I am right now. Certain it is that there has been no change in my views, and that no inconsistency of essay or statement can be pointed out or shown as existing in or between the two books here mentioned. Abundant evidence of this fact is furnished in the eighth chapter of "Nojoque," which is headed, and which embraces, "Thirteen Kindred Pages from 'The Impending Crisis of the South.'"

Bad as slavery was, it was not slavery alone that retarded the Southern States.—The negro race itself, was, and is, the very basis of our backwardness throughout all the South. Under slavery, the negro race increased so fast as to cause, at times, serious apprehensions that the gloomy and deleterious pall of blackness would soon be spread over the entire Southern half of our continent. Under the most just and beneficial operations of freedom, the black and bi-colored inhabitants of our country are gradually yielding (and ought not, in any way, to be hindered or restrained from yielding) their unworthily-filled places to the whites, who are, in every respect, infinitely superior and better, and therefore far more desirable. It seems to me that, as a matter of simple fairness and justice to the whites, and also as a matter of proper concern for the welfare of others, we ought to find for the blacks a home somewhere beyond the present limits of the United States.

Those who have ascribed to me the origin of the title of my new book are mistaken.—I got the word on the Pacific coast of our possessions, at least sixteen years ago, and it is there descriptive of a thing of great value.

HINTON ROWAN HELPER.

New York, July 22, 1867.

THIRTY FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

This is the estimate for carrying on the military governments in the Southern dukedoms for the next fiscal year. The estimate is based upon information received at the Treasury Department, and may, therefore, be relied upon.

As actual expenditures usually exceed estimates in advance, it would not be surprising if the sum total should run up to forty millions of dollars before the year is out.

Now, this money is taken out of the pockets of the people for no earthly purpose but to keep the Republican party in power. Not one nickel cent of it is needed to support the Government, for the Government does not need the support of the dukes, nor the dukedoms. These Southern people can and will govern themselves, if the Radicals will only give them a chance.

The military is no more necessary to maintain order, nor to execute the laws, now, in Louisiana, Carolina, or Virginia, than in New York or New England. Hence, we repeat, these thirty five or forty millions of dollars is just so much of an electioneering fund to keep the Southern States out of the Union, and to keep the Butlers, Stevenses, and Kelleys in power, at least until after the next Presidential election, when they expect a lease of power and plunder for four years longer.

If this money came out of the pockets of the Radicals themselves, there would be less cause for complaint; but as Democrats and men who never voted for a Republican in their lives have to pay their proportion, the operation presents the complexion of a positive swindle. Still, it is a swindle that must be submitted to, until the masses of the people, tired of supporting these dukedoms, and tired of being taxed for the maintenance of the most wicked faction with which a great country was ever afflicted, rise in their might and sweep the whole concern away.

The best beginning to that end is to prepare for the fall elections. If we can whip the Jacobins as well as they deserve to be whipped, this autumn, they will want more than thirty-five millions to enable them again to cheat into the Presidential chair a man after their own heart.

Meanwhile the $35,000,000 is just so much to be added to house-rent, food, fuel, and clothing; so much subtracted from wages and salaries. The high tariff and big bounty lords will not feel the burthen any more than the dukes in the military dependencies; but it will fall with crushing weight, as usual, upon those who are the least able to bear it—the workingman, the mechanic, the day laborer, the artisan, the farmer, the salaried clerk, the man of small incomes, and others of all that class.—*New York Express*.

"WONDERFUL CURIOSITY."

Under this head we give this week an account of a reported discovery of the "connecting link" between the vegetable and animal kingdoms and that the "animal" and "vegetable" united is to be found in this State.

We think it very probable that the "thing" here referred to is the "insect" known as the "mole cricket" (grillo-talpa,) great numbers of which are found in the mountains of this State, and also in the east, particularly on Tar River. A gentleman who has seen the "mole cricket," (we acknowledge that we have not,) informs us that the description given by the writer from Tyrell county of the "insect" he has seen answers well for the "cricket," excepting that he describes it as having a pair of stout short legs near the head, (somewhat resembling those of the common mole,) and "two posterior legs." The "mole cricket" has three pair, two in front suited for digging, two in the middle, and two posterior, similar in shape to our common cricket, but much shorter and suited to underground passages. From the anterior and posterior members it takes its compound name of "mole cricket." The description our informant gives us of the "mole cricket" differs also somewhat as to the "vegetable" nature of the "insect" described by the writer from Tyrell, in that the "vegetable" or plant springs from apparently a "pea," or something similar to it, in the body of the "cricket."

Our informant says that he has had as many as five or six "mole crickets" in his possession at one time, taken from the neighborhood of one spring, and that he has seen one in what might be called its "sprouted state." The "sprouts" were just making their appearance from the back of the chrysalis, and were about half an inch in length. Our informant, who delights in the study of nature, is satisfied that in this "insect" the link is found uniting animal and vegetable life.—*Wadesboro Argus*.

NEGRO RIGHTS AS VIEWED BY A "UNION SHRIEKER."—Flake's Galveston *Bulletin*, the organ of the Radicals in Texas, in its issue of the 19th instant, makes the following candid and pregnant statement with regard to the negro and his prerogatives:

"We may just as well state the truth at once. Whatever rights or privileges have been bestowed on the freedmen by the North have been given of necessity. It is a great mistake to suppose that there is any superfluity of love for colored men in the bosoms of Northern people. There is an intense hatred of rebellion, but no more love for the negro than can be conveniently enjoyed. The lines of distinction between the races are deeper, broader, and more indelible in Quaker Pennsylvania than Mississippi or Texas. It would be strange, if sometime in the far distant future, the negro should be forced to appeal to the South against Northern prejudice."

WHOLESALE ATTEMPT TO BREAK OUT OF JAIL.—SANFORD CONOVER, PERJURER, THE LEADER.—On Thursday last the prisoners, eight in number, confined in the third corridor of the jail, being supplied with the necessary implements for a sure escape, had made arrangements for their exit. The plan was not carried into execution, and the following day a number of prisoners confined in the lower corridors, who are all desperate characters, were notified of the project. The plan, which was certainly a feasible one, was readily agreed upon, and the whole number of prisoners at once gave their word of consent, and promised the necessary assistance, as well as the utmost secrecy on their part.

Receiving information of the plot, the officers searched the prisoners. Conover was searched, and upon his person was found a large knife, fitted with a fine steel saw, and with which a large bar had already been cut. He remonstrated, protested his innocence, and declared that some one of the prisoners must have placed the knife in his pocket. Relying upon his standing with certain members of Congress, Conover at once availed himself of his privilege, and addressed a letter to Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, in which he detailed the insults that were heaped upon him by the guards at the jail. Other tools were found upon other parties.—*National Intelligencer*.

NAPOLEON'S LETTER OF CONDOLENCE TO THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—It is stated on good authority that the letter of condolence on the death of the Emperor Maximilian addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor of Austria was to the following effect:

"I send you the expression of my condolence on the dreadful news of the death of the Emperor Maximilian. My grief is the more lively because I feel the responsibility of the painful part I have had in this misfortune. But God, who penetrates our hearts, knows that I never had any other object than to extend to those distant places the influence of our civilization. In doing this I have found no nobler or more worthy intercessor than your Majesty's unfortunate brother."

CRETANS AND TURKS.—Here is an amusing illustration of the truth that "accounts differ." By careful study of the Cretan dispatches, it is ascertained that the total loss of the Turks during the present insurrection has been one million five hundred thousand men; of the insurgents, forty men. A similar computation, founded upon the Turkish dispatches, gives a Cretan loss of three million men at the lowest figures, against a Turkish loss of five. This reminds us of the wide difference between Yankee and Confederate estimates in the war.

THE TERRITORY PURCHASED OF RUSSIA.—Congress having failed to provide for the government of the newly acquired North western territory, it has been added to the military department of Washington Territory, and General Rousseau has been assigned to the command. General Rousseau has gone home to see his family, and will proceed at once to take his new command.—*National Intelligencer*.

On the 21st of August next an event will occur which has been only twice recorded in the history of celestial phenomena, the appearance of Jupiter without satellites. Three of them will be passing across the planet's disc and the other will be immersed in its shadow. The apparent absence of moons will not last more than two hours.

A gentleman, speaking to an Irishman about the ritualists, said: "Why, Pat, [illegible] are Papists." "Pon my sowl you'[illegible] this time," said Pat, "but leave out [illegible] letter, and that's what they ar[illegible]