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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE EFFECT OF THE REACTION.

It cannot be doubted that the unwise and extreme measures of the Radicals towards the South, as well as the very plain intimation that similar measures would be forced upon the North, have produced, to a great extent, the mighty re-action in public sentiment now going on among the masses of the white people of the North. The explanations of the Republican press, and of their candidates for office last year, which they put upon the Howard amendment, leading the Northern people to regard the amendment as a humane and wise measure, while its real character was kept from public view, gave the party its success. The truth is now breaking forth upon the public mind, revealing the fact that the Howard amendment, if incorporated in the Constitution of the United States, in the hands of the Radicals contains every essential element necessary to force negro suffrage, negro equality and superiority upon the whole country, and at the same time furnishes the fulcrum for the entire absorption of all the powers of the States into the Congress, breaking down the essential protectives to freedom, held by the States and never surrendered to the general government, and for the utter subversion of the Republic.

It has been perfectly astounding to us, that sane men, lovers of liberty and of the conservative powers of our Constitution, could have been so blind to the destructive and vicious character of the amendment, in Radical hands, as ever to have countenanced, for a moment, the voluntary acquiescence of the Southern people in so iniquitous a measure. For some time the same delusions were fastened upon the public mind in regard to the real purposes of the Reconstruction Acts. Had the execution of these laws been placed in the hands of purely military men, perhaps, even to this day, the trap set for the destruction of the Republic would not have been discovered. The Reconstruction Acts simply contain the elementary principle of universal negro suffrage, enforced upon the South at the bayonet, and then must follow the Ballot-box, the Howard amendment, out of which must come all the rest: the destruction of all State authority, the entire subversion of the interests and domestic affairs of the people of the States into the hands of Congress, and then negro equality, civilly, politically and socially.

When it was suggested to Gen. Sickles, some months ago, that he could not find in the Reconstruction Acts the clause that negroes must ride in first class stages along with ladies, that negroes should sit on juries to try white men, upon the simple condition that they had paid public taxes, and that they were entitled to seats in Convention and to hold office, simply because they could vote, we are informed that he coolly remarked that he knew that, but, said he, "all these will surely follow, and I deem it best to familiarize the Southern people, in advance, with these things, and the Southern people will act with true philosophy only when they determine to make the best of it."

What has been the effect of all this upon the colored people? In many cases, they have grown daily in arrogance and insolence, increasing their demands upon the whites, insolent, in their language and demeanor, to gentlemen and ladies, who had been their best friends, demanding office as a means of living, instead of labor, vaunting their claims to seats in the Convention, to seats in Congress, in the Legislature, and to all important offices, and frequently accompanying these demands with incendiary threats. We rejoice to say that many of our colored population have acted as if unaffected by these things, and hence, while the noisy and vaunting have been shunned by the whites, those who have demeaned themselves well have been respected and kindly treated.

All these things in the South have helped to increase this re-action, and it will go on, we trust, until truth and justice and civil liberty shall be re-established upon this continent. But many Southern blacks are discouraged and downcast at the re-action in the North. False and unfounded statements are made to them, and many have their fears excited.

We say to the colored people, that their fears are groundless. Their freedom is sure beyond a peradventure. No power on earth can again enslave them. The Southern whites will never permit such a thing. Nor will they suffer any loss of right to the protection of life, person or property. But we tell them, emphatically, that the white race will rule North Carolina and will rule North America. Let them make up their minds to this and be good citizens, and their Conservative white friends will never forsake them!

THE *National Intelligencer* makes a very good hit when it says a considerable portion of the time of the last session of Congress was occupied in preparations for a solemn inquisition to determine whether the State governments of Kentucky and Maryland are republican in form. This was done simply because they had dared to give Democratic majorities. Now that Pennsylvania and Ohio have done precisely the same thing, a new Congressional Committee will have to be raised, to enquire into the genuine republicanism of their forms of government.

IT is stated that the Republican committee in Washington sent $20,000 to Philadelphia, on the Saturday before the election, in order to influence the result. But it was no go.

THE MEETING ON SATURDAY.

The meeting on Saturday last, though not altogether so large as we anticipated, was highly respectable in point of numbers and particularly so in point of character and intelligence. Several hundred of the best and most substantial citizens of the county were present, besides a fair number of colored men.

A number of gentlemen, of known speaking abilities, had been invited to address the people on the occasion, but, for various causes, none could comply except Gov. Bragg. This was a disappointment, but the instructive, practical and stirring speech of Gov. Bragg amply compensated the interested audience. It is matter of much regret that thousands of our colored population were not present to hear his wise counsels. His speech was one of the most excellent, in all respects, we have ever had the pleasure of listening to, and the universal sentiment, among those who heard it, white and black, was that of gratification and pleasure.

The object of the meeting, which was simply to secure harmony of action, was fully accomplished. There was no purpose to organize a party or to designate candidates for the Convention.

MORE RADICAL THEORIES.—The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* has the following concerning the situation of the Radicals in Georgia:

"We hear of splits and squabbles in the Radical ranks in a number of places. And it would be rather strange if there were not irreconcilable divisions between the incongruous elements composing that party.—There are three well-defined *castes* among them, and each has its claims to precedence. There are the negroes, the so-called Southern loyalists and the Northern adventurers. The first class furnishes the voters, and is strong in numbers; the second claims reward for its "martyrdom" and "loyalty," and the third for its superior intelligence and its disinterested labors in coming South to enlighten, redeem and organise the stray sheep of the Republican flock. In some of the counties of Alabama, in the Radical nominating conventions, resolutions have been passed to divide the honors and offices between the three classes equally. But in others there are not offices enough to give one to each class, and the negro or the Southern loyalist has to be dropped. The everlasting Yankee adventurer, like Shylock, always demands his pound of flesh."

This is the case, also, in North Carolina. Wherever the colored element is in the ascendant, the "Yankee adventurer" will have to expire upon the rack, during which agony, upon the plea that he assisted in giving freedom to the race, and continue to monopolize all the "loaves" that are to be had. In Granville, two of them have managed thus to get the blacks, and in New Hanover the same game will certainly be played. We should not be surprised, if something of the same sort was attempted in Wake, also.

Upon this point, the protest of the "moderate Republicans," in their address, is proper, natural and well timed. Nothing short of the most consummate assurance could influence men, who have recently been dropped in our midst, and who have no identity with our population, no acquaintance with their interests or habits, and no familiarity with their wants, to seek to control the legislation of the State or mould its Constitution and laws.

PUNS AND ELLIPSES.

The Washington *Chronicle*, one of Forney's two dailies, waxes exceedingly lugubrious over the discomfiture which its party has sustained. The *Chronicle* is peculiarly pathetic and philosophic, and with a simplicity unequaled, which must have been utterly astounding, thus forgets itself, and tells the truth:

"Nothing is more certain than political re-action, and he is no statesman who fails to take it into account. We have established theories of the ebb and flow of public opinion, as definite in their courses as the schedule of morality, but modified by what has been termed the doctrine of chances. The history of every progressive movement which has taken place in Europe, for the last two centuries, discloses an ultimate betrayal of some ostensible friend. Every revolution is stabbed by a child of its own begetting, and we have not escaped the general destiny."

Was there ever such a perfectly hopeless wlunc?

FASHIONS.—We have received from that enterprising *modiste*, Madame Demorest's Mammoth Bulletin of Fashion (70 figures) for ladies, for the Fall and Winter of 1867-'8, also another of less proportions (51 figures) for children of all ages. Each are accompanied by ten full size patterns and a pamphlet of descriptions; the prices are, for ladies $2.50; children $1.50.

This is a really a "big thing" in Bulletins of Fashions are issued semi annually for gentlemen, but this is the first attempt to reduce the idea to practice for the benefit of ladies and children, and it is done with the liberality that characterizes all this lady's undertakings. The mammoth plates contain every variety of dress, beautifully colored to suit all wear, together with patterns, and the valuable hints contained in the description books should, we think, prove invaluable to every lady and mother, as well as every dress-maker. The plain patterns alone are worth more than the cost of the whole. For sale by Madame Demorest, 473 Broadway, New York.

THE *Register*, of this City, speaks of the results in Pennsylvania and Ohio as "Copperhead" victories. One year ago, these sixty thousand men who voted the Republican ticket were good, sound, honest Union men. This year, they are *Copperheads*, because they have voted against the Reconstruction policy of Congress! A curious alchemy, neighbor, by which you convert so summarily Union men into Copperheads! St. Maur is "nowhere."

WHAT THE LATE ELECTIONS MEAN.—In almost every city, town and hamlet, all over the North, we hear of bonfires, salutes and rejoicings over the result of the recent elections.

The following extract from a speech of Mayor Hoffman, at an enthusiastic Democratic meeting at Tammany Hall, in the City of New York, shows what the late victories are understood to have accomplished.

"The result of these elections, in my judgment, will be the safety of the nation. It should be received by the Democracy of New York City and of the country in all moderation as the sign of the times, indicating that the great people of the country are putting their finger of warning upon the Radical disunionists. It should be received as a declaration that the moderate conservative men of the nation are to rule the nation. That extreme men on every side must, for the time being, stand aside, while the great mass of the conservative men of the country come up to save it. It is to be received as the declaration of the American people that the party whose policy it is to overthrow the Constitution of the country, to increase its debt and taxation, to overthrow its President and substitute in his place a revolutionary President, is to be put down under the feet of the great patriotic American people. It is to be received as the declaration of the people of the North that the policy inaugurated by that party at the South to place black men over white men cannot be and will not be sustained. (Long continued cheering.) It is to be received as a declaration that the people of the North are not willing within the States of this Union that there should be negro judges, negro magistrates, negro jurors, negro legislators, negro Congressmen—(loud cheering)—that the power and money of this government is not to be used to maintain within the limits of ten States at an expense of millions of dollars an army, the sole purpose of which is to elevate the black man above the white man. (Cheers.) That it within the limits of the Southern States the black man is entitled to the exercise of the right of suffrage, he is fit to govern himself, to take care of himself, and does not need a standing army to protect him; that if the black men of the South, numbering hundreds of thousands, are fit to walk up to the polls and vote down the white men, they do not need a Freedman's Bureau with millions of dollars at its back to educate, feed, and take care of them. (Laughter and applause.) It is to be taken as the declaration of the people of the American continent, that debt and taxation must be reduced; that there must be no increase of the paper currency; no more corrupt office is to corrupt the people. (Great applause.) It is to be received as the declaration of the American people that the American Constitution is to be the supreme law of the land (applause) and that no rump Congress shall pass laws which they shall declare to be superior to the Constitution of the country. (Applause.) At the same time it is to be received as the declaration of the American people that there shall be under all circumstances a faithful adherence by the American people and American government to every one of those obligations incurred during the war for the preservation of the American Union."

WHAT IT MEANS.

To the Radicals, the elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania and elsewhere, is the handwriting upon the wall, which reads—"*Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting.*" You have had supreme power for six years, and you have so multiplied corruption and fanaticism and crime in high places and in low places, that the majority can and will no longer trust you.

To the Democrats, it is significant of the future, in the sober, second thought, which is the only hope of Republics, and which sooner or later arrests the wrong doer. We must remember that our ranks are being recruited from that class of Republicans who have become disgusted with the speculations of Grant's past, who are disgusted with the attempt to give the ballot to the negro, who feel outraged with the disfranchisement of thousands of white men, and who will no longer tolerate disunion and disorder for the sake of party. As we sow, so shall we reap. If, with us, real Government, Constitutional Liberty, capacity and integrity are uppermost, no power on earth can prevent the overthrow of the Destructives, who for so many years have deceived the people and controlled the Government. Therefore let us look to our nominations and our platforms, and stand fast to the faith of the Fathers. The nearer we get to them the nearer we shall be to the principles of free Government.

To the Country at Large, its commerce, its trade, its general business, its credit and its good name, the elections are full of hope. Give to the Conservative men of the country power again, and they will hasten the day of specie payments, of stable trade, and assure the revival of good feeling among all classes and conditions of people.

The Southern People can see in these elections reasons for patience, hope, and faith in the future. The moral sense of the thoughtful man is shocked by the spectacle of placing the Ballot into the hands of *seven hundred and fifty thousand ignorant negroes*, the great body of them slaves, but two or three years since. The same moral sense is also shocked by the spectacle of taking the Ballot from tens of thousands of white men in one third of the States and making them even the inferiors, politically, of those who so recently were their slaves.

All honor to Connecticut for her town elections, to Pennsylvania for an honest, faithful, capable, constitutional Judiciary; to Ohio for the manly stand of her people in behalf of the Anglo-Saxon race; to Indiana and Iowa, for the splendid gains of the people in the cause of Truth and Justice, wherever they have had the opportunity to speak. California and Maine, Stars of the East and West, have found a reflection of undimmed glory along the Allegheanies and East of the Rocky Mountains. New York speaks next, and if Excelsior is her true motto, let her prove that, though many have done well, she will excel them all.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE mongrel Convention, that was advertised to come off at this place, has met and "squelched." We were not present ourself, but learn, from a gentleman who was, that O'Hara and the Goldsboro' correspondent of the Raleigh *Standard* "didn't set horses!" Altogether, it was a quiet affair. Early in the morning we saw a "delegrit," (as he styled himself) swapping a half bushel of corn for hard cider.—*Goldsboro' Star, 11th.*

WHEN WILL CONGRESS MEET?—On Thursday the 21st of November.

GOV. ORR has addressed a letter to President Johnson, asking him to revoke General Canby's recent order on the subject of Juries. He says:

"To show the ruinous results, however, that will follow from this order, if it is allowed to be executed, I beg leave to call your attention to the matter of registration in this State.

There are white majorities in but six districts. In two districts the numbers are about equal. In each of the remaining twenty-three districts of the State—there being altogether thirty one—the registration shows a colored majority. In Charleston the colored majority is 1,812, the registered whites being 3,286, and the blacks 5,098. Of the whites 118 were unable to sign their names; of the colored, 2,866. In Charleston and Columbia a larger number of the latter class of persons can read and write, than in any other portion of the State; a very much larger number, because they have had facilities before and since emancipation of obtaining some education not enjoyed by their class in all the rural region of the State, to which I shall advert more particularly hereafter. In organizing a jury in Charleston, therefore, assuming that all have paid their taxes, this proportion would give nearly eight colored jurors to four whites, and five of these eight would not be able to sign their names. In Beaufort Georgetown, Colleton, Berkeley, and other districts, the showing is even worse. Partial returns from Beaufort indicate that there are 2,550 colored, and but sixty-five white voters registered. This proportion would furnish but one white man to every fourth jury. Of the colored voters registered in the rural districts I estimate that not more than five per cent of the whole number are able to read and write, and very many of them have not intelligence enough to count one hundred. In Georgetown district there are 418 whites and 3,413 colored voters registered. One white man might perchance be drawn upon each jury, and in all probability not one of the remaining eleven colored men would be able to read and write.

To sum up, there will be in twenty three districts of this State a majority of colored jurors for the trial of all classes of cases, civil and criminal, and only five per cent of their number will be able to read or write. Does any country which has established the right of trial by jury, fail, by its legislation, to secure a proper degree of intelligence among the jurors? These rules, if applied to the State courts, will, I presume, be likewise applied to the Federal Court; and the proportion upon such Federal juries will be, in Charleston, eight colored to four whites, in Columbia, nine colored to three whites, and in Greenville, eight white to four colored jurors. These are the three points where the United States Court sits in South Carolina.

Can these colored people discharge the duties of jurors either to the United States, or the State, to the litigants or to public justice? With such instruments, will not the effort to administer justice be a mockery? Now, if the order had provided that no juror shall be allowed to sit upon a jury who is unable to read or write, or if a property qualification had been annexed, or in cases, civil or criminal, in which colored persons may be interested, a certain proportion of the jury should consist of their own color, it might not have been objected to seriously; but in its present bearings the order is to lead to results which must be universally deplored by those who desire to see even and exact justice meted out to all men. Nearly all of the litigation, certainly all of the important litigation, on the civil side of the court, is between white citizens, and involves intricate issues of law and fact, as well as sums great and small. What protection can the white, or even the colored man himself, have, if his case is to be decided by a jury made up of persons possessing so little intelligence that they are unable to read, write, or cipher? With what satisfaction would a Northern claimant regard an adverse decision made by a jury, a majority of whom were colored, when the same case, measured by intelligence and submitted to the judgment of men of experience and education, would, perhaps, have been decided in his favor? Suppose that he is a patentee whose rights have been infringed, and whose interests—involved to the amount of half a million of dollars—are dependent upon the keen discrimination of an intelligent jury called upon to determine some material difference between machinery or processes of manufacture; is it not preposterous to suppose that a colored jury, constituted as I have described, possess the requisite qualifications to render a just and intelligent verdict? Yet this is but one of the many classes of cases, which the Northern as well as the Southern man will be compelled to submit to the judgment of the ignorant and unwise jurors created by order No. 89."

THE RADICALS DOUBTFUL ABOUT A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—Judging from the opinions of recognized leaders of the radical party, openly expressed since the late elections, the question as to who will be their candidate for the Presidency has been effectually set at rest by the present conservative revival. Hitherto there has been little doubt entertained that Chief Justice Chase would be the radical candidate for President; in which they seemed to have lost great amazingly in popularity among the leading politicians of our State. Quite a number of prominent and influential radicals are now for, and seem almost unanimously agree that General Grant is the only man the party should nominate for President; yet several representative men and leaders of Congress who came home to the city have expressed their amazement at this opinion.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

(COPY.)

INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NORTH CAROLINA, RALEIGH, OCT. 7, 1867.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.—*Deputy Postmasters not to be disclosed.* We give publicity to the following decision of Gen. Schofield on the question of the employment of deputy postmasters. His opinion has been solicited by a gentleman of this city, who formerly held the office of deputy postmaster, and the following endorsation was returned:

(COPY.)

A deputy postmaster is not subject to disfranchisement for participation in the rebellion.

By command of Gen. Schofield.

WM. ENNIS,
A. A. A. G.

As a different ruling has prevailed in some registration boards, we hope that all deputy postmasters will avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded of having their names registered as voters.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

There is a deep significance in the result of the recent elections that should not be lost upon the people. It means more than appears upon the surface. When, in the elections of last year, under the white and spur of Republican party leaders, the vociferous cry of "prevent the rebels from seizing upon the Government," the appeal to blind humanity to help the poor negro, the use of power and influence and patronage money to an alarming and incredible extent, Republican victories were achieved in the various States of the North and West, the result was claimed by the Radical leaders as an endorsement of their negro suffrage propositions brought forward in Congress, but never formally presented to the people. Upon the re-assembling of Congress this was the chief argument employed to enforce obedience to the dictates of the Radical chieftains on the part of all "weak-kneed" Republicans. They were told that the *people* had declared in favor of negro suffrage, and the Congressional outline of a plan of reconstruction, and they must obey the will of the people.

Since then the reconstruction measures of Congress, the question of impeachment, and the extension of negro suffrage to all the States, have been presented in a practical shape. These were the issues in the recent elections. Upon these the fight was made in all the States in which elections have been held. Upon these issues, thus practically and tangibly presented for an expression of popular opinion, the people have spoken in thunder tones in Connecticut and California, in Maine and New Jersey, in Pennsylvania and Ohio, in Indiana and Iowa. Wherever elections have been held the result has been a popular condemnation of all the measures of the Radical leaders, in the face of an army of officeholders and inexhaustible money-chest, with which it was attempted to intimidate or seduce the people to sustain the Radical programme.

New York and the other States yet to hold elections this year will undoubtedly follow in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors. This revolution has been one of the grandest ever witnessed. It is one of the proudest vindications of the American theory of government ever conceived. Executives may fail to do their duty, Congresses may become corrupt, and attempt to subvert the Constitution, and erect oligarchical dynasties, but the "wrongs of society and the abuses of government will themselves educate their own avengers," and though slow to be moved, the people are at last aroused to the necessity of resuming to themselves the power that a corrupt Congress was attempting to wrest from them. They have risen in their might to arrest and rebuke their servants and arrogant servants in the career of infamy into which they had thrown themselves headlong.

It remains to be seen if this decisive will have its due effect upon the reckless leaders of Congress, who seem to be resolved to push on to the accomplishment of their will and dangerous purposes regardless of the consequences. If they do, the result of the elections in 1866 was to be taken as an endorsement of the family foreshadowed purposes of Congress, the result of the elections of 1867 must be accepted as an utter condemnation of these purposes since they have been given shape and form and substance.

From the New York World.

PENNSYLVANIA—OHIO—NEW YORK.

The news from Pennsylvania which we published yesterday confirmed our expectations; that which we publish this morning from Ohio fills the measure of our hopes. The people of both these States have cast the majority of their votes for the principles of the Democracy. So say our latest dispatches from Ohio, and they cannot be far wrong. At the worst our victory is all but overwhelming. Beyond all question, too, will the people of the Empire State in November roll up a majority, doubling, yes, trebling, their joint majorities. Six millions of people have spoken. To these the four millions of New York will join their voice, and this is their response to Maine and California:

"So Jura answers from her lofty peaks;
Back to the joyous Alps, who call to her aloud."

New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio are first the Empire State, and the second and third of all the States of the Union; the three most wealthy, populous, and intelligent of all; the foremost three in all the arts and victories of peace, and weightiest in war; the annual products of whose industry is double that of any other three and more various; whose garnered wealth surpasses that of any six of their sister States; whose commerce on our inland seas and upon all oceans surpasses the commerce of all—it is these three States which now are thundering, with the voice of their ten millions of people, an indignant, unanswerable veto upon the proceedings and the policy of the party in power.

It is high time for a voice so potent to make itself heard. Our sons were killed by thousands to fruitless slaughter, yet it was dumb. Heaping up, to mortgage posterity and abridge the joys of ourselves and our children and our children's children, rose a mountain of debt—yet it was dumb. Two years of peace, which failed to restore the Union, were added to the four years of war which failed, and like to the years were spent by shameless partisans in plans to prolong their hold upon power they had usurped—power prostituted to the setting up anew of strife which had ended, prostituted to the imposition of a military despotism upon ten sovereign States, prostituted to the crushing down of an already conquered people,—our brothers and kinsmen—and to the lifting up intople supremacy there of an ignorant, degraded race, prostituted to the crippling of Northern industry by reckless taxes and monstrous "protective" tariffs, and to the perverting of Southern industry by the defiance of order and law under which it might recover its well revived; prostituted to the denial of any Reconstruction laws for months, and then to the framing of such as would suggest postponement of their just fulfilment, and then to the heaping of insult upon injury, and penalties upon injury—yet it was dumb.

Long suffering and patient, indeed, are their servants have to Northern people. High time indeed was it that the people's voice of these their masters should be heard; saying to Pennsylvania and Ohio have said, and New York will say: Let Strife cease; Let Peace prevail, let Law revive; Let the Union be free.

Forney reports immense frauds in Philadelphia, and thus accounts for the Radical defeat. That, too, when all the elections were conducted by Radical officials. Such lies deceive nobody.

EXCITEMENT ON TAYLOR'S FARM, NORFOLK COUNTY—FEDERAL OFFICERS DRIVEN OFF—FRUITS OF RADICAL TEACHING.

The telegraph has announced a difficulty with the negroes in regard to the Taylor Farm property, near Norfolk. The Norfolk Ledger brings us the following particulars of the affair:

"We give below the facts in regard to the proceedings of the blacks on Taylor's farm. It seems that they have determined to hold high carnival and fight it out on that line in defiance of Mr. Johnson, the Freedmen's Bureau, or any other man. It appears that a party of gentlemen visited Taylor's farm, on Sunday, the 6th instant, among whom were officials authorized to offer each negro family a house and employment, or sell them cleared lands at a low price and give them three and five years to pay for them. The negroes called a meeting and organized by electing Anthony Butler President, and Ethan Rocket Secretary.

Propositions were made to the negro people for their consideration by Captain John De Pass, who in a very brief manner expounded to them that they were occupying the Taylor Farm without warrant of law; that the Government had turned the property over to Mr. Taylor, and he was the only person now who could give them a legal right to occupy it; that the Government would provide places for them, and desired them to vacate the farm; he beseeched them to act sensibly, and if they thought there was any desire to take any advantage of them, to appoint a committee of five, and let that committee proceed to examine the property and locality, (Wise's farm,) and if the change would be to their interest they could then determine what would be best for them.

After this advice was given, a negro named Anthony Butler gained the stand, and harangued the people in the following vein:

"That persons were continually telling them that they had no right to occupy the farm, as President Johnson had pardoned Mr. Taylor, and restored his property, but he did not care if the President did pardon him, the reconstruction acts of Congress did not recognize the President's pardon, and the property was their own, and they would hold it in defiance of all opposition."

Rich. Parker, negro, better known as "Uncle Dick," next addressed the crowd.—He informed the people that the Indians were the original owners of the land, and were driven off by force, and we (the blacks) will take it from the whites by force. They have no right to it, and shall not have it. We fought for it, and we are going to keep it. We don't care for the President nor Freedmen's Bureau. We have suffered long enough; let the white man suffer now. The time was when the white man could say "Come here, John, and black my boots," and the poor black man had to go; but, my friends, the times have changed, and I hope I will live to see the day when I can say to the white man, "Come here, John, and black my boots," and he must come. I will never be satisfied until the white man is forced to serve the black man, as the black was formerly compelled to serve the white. Now, my friends, we must drive them away. If they want to stay they must be our servants. If they are not satisfied with that, let them go somewhere else. We do not care for Andrew Sweesh or Yankee to drive us from our property, because it is ours. We bought for it, and we will fight now to defend it if necessary.

The negroes became excited to such an extent that it was unsafe to remain longer. Consequently, the delegation retired, and left the field "Uncle Dick" in possession of the field.

Thus is what we call the practical results of the teaching, and ere long those who have sown the wind will reap the whirlwind, and unless we are mistaken in our estimate of the commanding General of this District, he may be occasion to use the military bayonet."

[illegible] a smilingly now, and [illegible] who begin to see [illegible] and peace. There is no [illegible] among the soldiery [illegible] reform. There is no [illegible] step from the platform [illegible] nor from [illegible] of the United States [illegible] for the Convention [illegible] on both sides, [illegible] the fruits of the war would be [illegible] and of the useless dogma of secession. The States must live; the rights of property of the States must live; the civil law must be paramount in normal times; the war time powers of the President must be curtailed; class legislation must cease; Congressional oligarchies must go by the board; satrapy must be abolished; the negro must subside into the citizen, subject to civil and social regulations; the demoralization created by the war and prolonged by the agitators must give place to quiet and legitimate rule. Then we shall go back to the first annual message of President John[illegible] then we shall have swung round the circle. All those precious things are coming fast. Let us be firm, active, magnanimous, and patient. So we shall learn wisdom and gain great strength in the glorious days of a regenerated country that are even now upon us. And to the Giver of all good be the honor and glory, for surely He is ordering all things for the best, and far beyond our deserts. The situation has been in great peril.—*N. Y. [illegible] Intel.*

INSUBORDINATE BUT LOYAL HUNNICUTT.—As an illustration of the animus of the radical party in Virginia, Hunnicutt, who is his acknowledged leader there, said in a speech in that county a few days since that they had nothing to fear if a war of races should occur. He reviewed the results of registration in each of the Southern States, showing the negroes their physical preponderance in the Gulf States and South Carolina. He said he had no report of the entire strength of the two races in North Carolina, but in Virginia the white majority [illegible] twenty-five thousand, and it [illegible] under thirteen thousand each [illegible] would go with the negroes. They were bound to make common cause with them. "Again," said he to the negroes, "you have our property. The white race own houses and lands. Some of you are old and feeble and cannot carry the musket, but can apply the torch to the dwellings of your enemies." This sentiment was boisterously applauded.

NOW—for *prudence*. Will we lie low?—*Charlottesville Chronicle.*

THE DYING SOLDIER.

[Col. Christie, of North Carolina, fell mortally wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, while gallantly leading his men against the enemy's breast works. He was taken to Winchester, where he was nursed tenderly until his death. He longed to see his young wife, his darling Lizzie; but when she reached Winchester he was dead. His last words were, "Kiss me for Lizzie."—Extract of a letter.]

"The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring."

I am dying, is she coming?—throw the window open wide,
Is she coming? Oh! I love her more than all the world beside.
In her young and tender beauty, must, oh! must she feel this loss?
Saviour, hear my poor petition, teach her how to bear this cross.
Help her to be calm and patient when I moulder in the dust,
Let her say and feel, my Father, that thy ways are true and just.
Is she coming? Go and listen—I would see her face once more;
I would hear her speaking to me ere life's fevered dream is over;
I would fold her to my bosom, look into her soft bright eye,
I would tell her how I love her, kiss her once before I die.
Is she coming? Oh! 'tis evening, and my darling comes not still.
Lift the curtain—it grows darker—It is sunset on the hill.
All the evening dews are falling—I am cold—the light is gone.
Is she coming? softly, softly comes death's stealthy footstep on.
I am going—come and kiss me—kiss me for my darling wife;
Take for her my parting blessing—take the last fond kiss of life.
Tell her I will wait to greet her where the good and lovely are,
In that home untouched by sorrow, tell her she must meet me there.
Is she coming? Lift the curtain—let me see the falling light.
Oh! I want to live to see her, surely she will come to-night;
Surely ere the daylight dieth, I will fold her to my breast;
With her head upon my bosom, calmly I could sink to rest;
It is hard to die without her; look, I think she's coming now.
I can almost feel her kisses on my faded cheek and brow;
I can almost hear her whisper, feel her breath upon my cheek.
Hark! I hear the front door open; is she coming? did she speak?
No. Well drop the curtain softly—I will see her face no more,
Till I see it smiling on me on the bright and better shore.
Tell her she must come and meet me in that Eden land of light;
Tell her I'll be waiting for her where there is no death, no night;
Tell her that I called her darling, blessed her with my dying breath;
Come and kiss me for my Lizzie—tell her love outliveth death.

RICHMOND, VA.

NO STAMP ON IT.—A good joke came off recently at a court house. A person living a short distance out of the village is in the habit of frequently coming into town and drinking to inebriation. At such seasons he is apt to call on his Honor, Judge M——. Recently, he made one of his visits, became decidedly tipsy, called upon Judge M—— and desired the Judge to write him a pledge, asserting his intention to cease drinking. His Honor wrote the pledge, as desired, and the tipsy individual affixed his name thereto. He then desired to have the pledge that he might take it home and exhibit it to his wife. His Honor thought he was himself the proper custodian of the important agreement, but yielded to the solicitations of the man, at the same time assuring him that it he broke the contract, and appeared before him again in a state of intoxication, he would have him locked up. A week elapsed and the Judge was confronted by the same man, as tipsy as ever. "How is this?" "Judge M.," said the tipsy fellow, "you think I am a fool. I know what I am about. I'll show you it I am a fool." and he drew forth his wallet from his pocket, took out his pledge, unfolded its worn creases, and holding it up triumphantly, exclaimed: "Will you not show me the U. S. Internal Revenue stamp on that agreement?" The Judge caved.

The Republicans of Ohio never conducted a more strenuous campaign than they have in this election. It was a boon which carried Chief Justice Chase and all his political fortunes. Unless he could carry his own State he could not expect the Republican nomination and the loss of negro suffrage loses the State for him, for he is the leading representative of that principle. So deep was his personal stake in the result, that he has spent the last few weeks in Ohio manipulating the wires, and stimulating his followers to do their very utmost. He will now have an opportunity to meditate on the vanity of human expectations.—*N. Y. World.*

The Salisbury *Banner* chronicles a great falling off in the "Red String" organization in that vicinity.

Hetchetows they are dying out also. A League of whites that used to meet at Providence school-house, and generally had about fifty members in weekly attendance, about three weeks ago had only two present, and since then there has been no effort to get up another meeting.

The colored Leagues are also dying out. The darkies are beginning to find out that their has been more promised than there is ability to perform.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

AMUSING.—To hear old Whigs like Gov. Worth, Mr. Pell, Mr. Gales, Gov. Graham, and Gov. Vance rejoicing over Democratic victories.—*Stanford.*

Amusing still more amusing, most amusing of all, that the *Standard don't* rejoice over Democratic victories which it used to do with so much gusto for twenty years whenever it had an opportunity.—*Old North State.*

The base ball fever is widely spread. A little six year old was sitting in repose upon the parlor steps, with a base ball in his hand, gazing intently at the moon. "Pa" he suddenly spoke, "is there only one man in the moon?" "That's the tradition, my son; the man in the moon was the only infatuated of that bright world we have ever heard of." After a moment's pause he remarked, with a sigh: "He must be lonesome, pa, and no one to play base ball with."

A FALSEHOOD PUBLICLY UTTERED.—In his speech at Albany, General Sickles said "The conditions imposed upon the vanquished cannot fairly be stigmatized as oppressive, since they only assimilate the institutions of the South to those of the other States."

This speech was made since the Ohio elections took place. It is therefore not unbecoming to say that General Sickles told a willful falsehood.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

At no moment of difficulty does a husband know his utter helplessness, and draw so close to his wife's side for comfort and assistance, as when he wants a button sewed on his shirt collar.