The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 2. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1867. NO. 41.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

UNWISE DISCUSSION.

It is difficult for some men to write or speak with discretion. Partizan feeling or ambition will be sure to outcrop itself in times of political excitement.—Whereas, men who are guided by a pure, unselfish patriotism, will always show itself by its coolness and moderation.

Gov. Bragg's speech at the Conservative meeting in this City last Saturday, was of this latter character. It was free from passion—free from the arts of the demagogue. He appealed to the reason of men, and indulged in no invective, no expletives or bitter railing, but eliminated in plain simple terms, that course of policy, which humanity, kindness to both races among us, and a wise and considerate statemanship demand, for the safety and prosperity of the whole country and all classes.

The same spirit marks the able letter of Gov. Graham, published by us on Wednesday last, which, although differing in some respects from the views of many of his friends, submits his thoughts in a manner so felicitous, and at the same time, so convincing of his own pure patriotism and honest conviction, as to inspire all with the admiration and respect, which his entire public life has riveted upon the judgment and feelings of his fellow citizens.

What a pity it is, that all of us cannot speak and write thus, whatever may be our opinions. We regret to learn that the speeches and talks of the speakers at the Radical meeting at the Court House, in this City, on Wednesday evening last, were in wide contrast, with the speech and letter above alluded to. We had no reporter at that meeting. We have no disposition to ridicule or to madden our political opponents. The solid differences of opinion between us, throw us wide enough apart, without our desiring to widen the breach, by showing the same bitter and retaliating spirit towards them. But we have heard some things we regret, and which we ought not to overlook.

We are informed that Mr. Holden, Senior Editor of the *Standard*, who made the most elaborate speech, perhaps, made many characteristic assaults upon his political opponents, denouncing them as secessionists and traitors, as enemies to the colored race, &c. He attempted a reply to Gov. Bragg. We are told that he avowed himself opposed to all distinctions between the white and colored races—regretted that any such distinctions ever existed, and that he should labor for the obliteration of all distinctions. We suppose the sentiment was fully endorsed by all who participated in the meeting, whether white or black. It is fair to presume that the Senior has been reported fairly to us, that the Junior Editor of the *Standard*, Mr. Joseph W. Holden, who, it is understood will be one of the Radical candidates for the Convention, also endorses that sentiment.—If not, he owes it to himself to disavow it. The Senior, also, we are told, made some very unguarded and incendiary remarks about the "war of races." He attacked Gov. Bragg and those who favor his views, as desiring to bring this horrid state of things about. If his remarks on this point have been fairly represented to us, we have no hesitation in saying that the charge is utterly without foundation. No sane man desires such a thing, and no Conservative will give any countenance to it. Gov. Bragg's allusion to a "war of races" was simply incidental and was alluded to only as a sequence which followed necessarily, a hostile course towards the whites on the part of the blacks. Such a result he deprecated in the extreme. But if Mr. Holden is correctly reported, his remarks seemed to court such a result—indicated that he would be glad to provoke it, and in a menacing manner affirmed that, if it came, Gov. Bragg and his coadjutors would be the first to go under!

We appeal to reasonable men North and South, and especially to the military authorities among us, if such language is admissable from any one at this particular time especially. Is it not, at least, unprovoked and imprudent? Does it not violate that license to allow free speech and a free press only so far, as not to promote public disorder and lawlessness. We allude to this subject with regret, not designing to depart from our purpose not to enter into any controversy with the *Standard*, but simply to allude to a matter, which our position obliges us to do, as one anxious to preserve the peace and quiet of society. We further learn that the speakers disavowed the doctrine of confiscation. It is too late in the day for Radicals to attempt thus to back out.

ELECTIONS YET TO BE HELD.

Concerning the elections that are to be held during the coming month, the *National Intelligencer* says, New York has to elect a State ticket and Legislature. That its Republican majority of last year will be reversed is as certain as anything can be that has not actually happened. The estimates of the Conservative majority are so large that we hardly care to annoy our opponents in advance by repeating them, but that the majority will be overwhelming, they know as well as we do. In New Jersey there is a Legislature to be chosen, which will, of course, be Conservative, and a constitutional amendment allowing negro suffrage is to be voted on. Its chances, after the late result in Ohio, may very readily be estimated. In Michigan and Kansas, negro suffrage is also to be voted on. In these two States, and in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Massachusetts, there are State elections to be held early next month. In all of them we count on large gains for the Conservatives, and shall not be at all surprised to see two or three of them give a Conservative majority.

WAY TRAVEL.

Our correspondent "Progress" to-day touches a point which is of much importance to our merchants and our Rail Roads. There are two points, about which we may differ with our correspondent, yet we entirely approve of his design to stir up our Rail Roads and merchants to see if something cannot be effected, to afford facilities to our people along the routes of Rail Roads for their better accommodation.

1st. We advocate no plan which experience and calculation can demonstrate, will certainly damage the Railroads pecuniarily. We are sure our correspondent desires no such thing; because we know he is deeply interested in the success of our Roads.

2nd. We do not favor the idea, that our Railroads are to be indifferent to either *through* travel or *through* freight. Our North Carolina Railroads should be conducted on the same liberal principles that the Railroads of other States are conducted, *to the extent of their ability*. The citizens of other States are as deeply interested in the accommodation which our Railroads afford them, as the citizens of North Carolina are in the accommodation which the Railroads of other States afford to ours. We are a sister-hood of States and a brother-hood of people, and we are in favor of our Roads doing all they can to facilitate *through* mails, *through* travel, and *through* freight.

What our correspondent desires is, that too much attention should not be paid to the accommodation of other people, to the neglect of our own. We believe that a wise discretion into which all our Railroads should enter heartily and to co operate with each other in effecting, would lead all our Roads to work together to facilitate the public mails, through travel and through freight, and at the same time promote to their utmost capacity *way* travel and *way* freight.

Here at the capital of the State, we are paying high prices for Northern flour, Western bacon, Northern pork, Northern butter, Northern beef, Northern cabbages, Northern potatoes, and thousands of other things which can be produced cheaper in this State than anywhere else, but which we cannot get, because the expense of freight and travel are too high in North Carolina to make their production abundant and profitable. Is it not a crying shame, that our people are dependent upon Northern markets for these things? Can any one doubt the causes of our poverty and dependence when these things are so? We have nearly bankrupted ourselves by making cotton and tobacco, while we have to go North to purchase what we eat and wear. Let the people look to it.

As we expected, the call of a State Convention being too short, and the delegates appointed to attend believing there would be none, failed to attend here on the 16th. A few gentlemen from Wayne having sufficient leisure determined to visit the City on Wednesday, to be on hand if the delegates met. We are glad to learn that our friends in that County are fully up to time, and are ready to do their duty in the coming election. In no County in the State are the Conservatives more fully organized, than in the County of Wayne. The young men of that County do not wait for the old stagers to move, but they are active in promoting the interests of Conservatism. We hope their example will be followed by the young as well as the more aged men, all over the State.

The policy of the many disfranchised Conservative men in the State to be still, when the people are calling for their counsels in this crisis, cannot be justified. Our opponents who are equally disfranchised, are not acting thus. They are busy night and day in promoting Radical measures.—Let our Conservative men do likewise. The people claim at their hands, the advice and counsel they are so well prepared to give.

Meanwhile we hope that some public meeting of Conservatives in the State, will suggest at once a proper day, when the Conservatives can meet in Convention in this City.

WE LEARN that J. H. Harris, the negro speaker at the Radical meeting on Wednesday night last, remarked, during his speech, that he would be glad to have the photograph or picture of every Conservative colored man in the County. Said he, "what shall we do with these men?" The reply was, from some of the colored people present, "Hang um!" "Hang um!"

And this is what they call freedom. Colored men are allowed by Congress to vote, but what freedom can there be when men are not allowed to vote as they please? But there are two sides to this. These men who are trying to stir up strife between blacks or between whites will get their deserts.

GEN. WRIGHT returned on yesterday from Columbia, S. C., having met Gen. Canby and Gov. Orr according to appointment. We have not seen him but learn that the interview was pleasant and agreeable, and that the order for the election will be issued in a few days.

The yellow fever is abating rapidly everywhere. In Memphis there were only seven deaths up to noon yesterday. The Secretary of the Howard Association at New Orleans has telegraphed that no further contributions are needed. In Vicksburg there have been no deaths within forty-eight hours. In Galveston there were only four during the same time, and in Mobile there were only two yesterday.

STATE NEWS.

——At a Conservative meeting held in Salisbury for Rowan County on the 15th, inst. Messrs. M. L. Holmes and Wm. M. Robbins were selected as candidates for the State Convention. This is a most capital selection and we presume will secure the the support of every Conservative man in the County. D. A. Davis, Esq., presided, and Messrs. Crossland and Stewart acted as Secretaries. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we agree to ignore all old party divisions, and unite as one body with the great conservative party in restoring our State to the Union.

——A young man, whose name we could not learn, met with a sudden death, one night last week, while out 'possum hunting within three miles of Concord. Two of those he was with had crossed a small ravine, or gully; he remarked that he would go up higher and cross. He tried to do so by jumping; he missed the opposite side, and fell back into a ravine, breaking his neck it is supposed. When taken up he was dead. He had been married but three weeks.—*Wadesboro Argus.*

——The Wilmington Evening *Star* has become the Morning *Star*.

——A Weldon correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* gives the following account of a fracas between freedmen near Heathsville in Halifax County:

"A fracas occurred among a party of freedmen about Heathville, a few days ago, in which one was severely but not fatally stabbed. They had been distilling brandy on shares, on a neighboring plantation, and after dividing went to drinking it the next thing, as a matter of course, was a row.

The wounded man was taken to the house of one of the neighbors, who lived near by, and who is also his "brother" in the "League," and while the others were gathered around the sufferer, he slipped over to the house of his cripple guest and stole therefrom everything he could carry off.

The same correspondent gives the following item:

Mr. John Weller has sold his plantation and extensive vineyard to Dr. Garrett for six hundred acres of land in another part of the county, and eight thousand dollars in money. This is the most extensive vineyard in the county, being some eight or ten acres in extent, and containing many varieties of grape, the favorite Isabella being in abundance.

From the Charlotte Daily News.

CAPT. LAZELLE TO THE N. P. G.

CHARLOTTE N. C., Oct 14th, 1867.

W. W. HOLDEN,

Editor Raleigh Standard, Raleigh, N. C.

MY DEAR HOLDEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your personal congratulations, extended to me publicly in the issue of your paper on the 12th instant, in a paragraph which you are pleased to head "The Grassy Creek Difficulty."

Really, Holden, it seems to me that you were in the facetious vein when you wrote. I have heard before of your playful wit, and innocent practical jokes upon the public, such as facing, like the noble sun flower, to the genial warmth of the predominant party, when you were expected to look the other way. Surveyors, you know, take "back-sight" in running straight lines.—Pray, do you, dear Holden, in your lofty singleness of purpose?

A soliloquy follows your congratulation. You say "*we* thought the national forces were here to protect, and not to harrass and oppress Union men." Why not add, my dear Holden, *when* you and your son (for you say *we*,) first thought and *wished* so? It would give a charming compactness, and confer tone upon your monologue. Now, Holden, are you a Simon pure prodigal, returning to get a few husks!—or have you a longing eye on the fat calves? I really cannot tell. Things must appear differently, you know, from your elevated, and my insignificant standpoint. Then Holden, my dear fellow, you follow up so quickly by immediately making two speculative inquiries: "What is to be done with the rebel Sheriff Austin?" and "Who is to repair Hinson's injuries?" Don't precipitate disclosures—why not wait and see?

Are you *well*, dear Holden? I fear that your nervous system is disordered, or that you are bilious—for you seem so to have lost your eloquent, impassioned, rich and glowing style, and I might add your courtly manners. Both appear a little jaundiced, and jaundice proceeds from the liver and the liver affects the bilious secretions, you know. Take some warm syrup, if worms make you nervous—it will do you good.—Don't write any more until you are better. You known you are loved and feared. Try not to lose caste. When you *do* write my dearest Holden, write about something that you know about, if there be anything—or of somebody who cares a straw for the devil, and you and your paper. Keep the latter and your politics so straight that they "lean a *little* back," and keep an eye leeward for the fellow who will "whistle you down the wind."

Yours, meditatively,
H. M. LAZELLE,
Capt. U. S. Army.

JURIES.

General Canby has issued the following Order in regard to the formation of jury lists under previous orders from District Headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, S. C., Oct 11, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 176.

[*Extract.*]

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VI. Commanding Officers of Posts will immediately, upon the receipt of this order, transmit to the Sheriffs of the respective Districts or Counties of their Posts, one of the triplicate sets of registration books, complete by Districts or Counties as the case may be, with instructions to such Sheriff to cause without delay the names of all persons registered therein to be transcribed upon jury lists, as required by the laws of the State and the orders issued from these Headquarters; and on the completion of such lists, to return said books to Post Headquarters, where the same will be kept until further orders.

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By command of
Bvt. Maj. Gen'l ED. R. S. CANBY:
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aid de Camp, A. A. A. G.

For the Sentinel.

AN APPEAL.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

It is enough to rejoice the heart of every patriot in the land to hear of the mighty political reaction which is going on, and to think that our good and glorious country is not to be given up to faction, war and bloodshed and the train of heart-sickening evils consequent upon the rule of wicked and designing demagogues. Let us congratulate ourselves upon this long desired return to a proper sense of the eternal principles of right and justice, and an appreciation of the best interests of the whole country. Madness and its disatrous consequences have ruled the hour long enough. The country in the meantime has passed through a terrible ordeal. When, after the unfortunate storm a four year's devastating war had ceased, and the sun of peace had appeared again, high hopes of quiet and prosperity were entertained; but those fond hopes soon proved to be deceptive illusions. Wicked men attained to high places, the sun of peace disappeared again, the political heavens became dark and lowering, and men's hearts failed them, in view of the portending storm which was threatening to fury beneath its ruins the last hope of Constitutional government in America. Our country may not inaptly be compared to the tempest-tossed ship which for many days and nights has been driven to and fro by the lashing billows and angry storms of ocean's warring elements. Frightened with the hopes and destinies of thirty millions of souls, who were sinking in despair and about to go down beneath the waves of anarchy and misrule, when behold, to the Northward a ray of light gleams upon her forlorn and weather beaten vision, soon the bow of promise serenely spans the political heavens, and from Maine to California the sun of hope is about to burst forth again to flood the country with light and glory. How opportune, then, Messrs. Editors, is the organization of the Constitutional Union movement that has been inaugurated. Let every patriot of whatever color, who is a friend to law and order and a Constitutional Union unite with this great movement. Let moderation, discretion and wisdom characterize its platform and all its proceedings. Let the colored people be taught by conciliatory and reasonable persuasion that it is to their interest as well as to the interest of the white man, to assist in making the country great and prosperous, and that then they can reasonably hope to buy lands and homes with the proceeds of their successful labor, instead of trusting to the bloody and impracticable plan of obtaining them by Confiscation. I verily believe that many colored men, who have been deceived and decoyed into oath bound associations, will co-operate with a Conservative party composed of good men, and such as they would not fear to trust politically or otherwise.—There has been no opposing political organization in the South, and they have heard but one side of the question. Let them hear both sides and choose between the two. Let them understand that this is not a white man's any more than a black man's party. If they, however, choose to have nothing to do with this party and it turns out to be composed only of white men, why then the question will arise as to who made it a white man's party. Furthermore if Northern conservative men desire to co-operate with this movement, let them be showed respect and encouraged to mingle with us. Let bygones now be bygones and away with this useless and mischevous abuse of "yankees." The North and the South were both responsible for the late war, and now that it is passed and gone and we are to be one people again, why should either so act as to keep alive alienation and embittered feelings? Let us all, irrespective of place of birth or of color, unite in one grand and harmonious effort to restore peace, harmony and prosperity to the country, and then *the southern* man under his own fig tree and the colored man under his fig tree too, which he has bought with the proceeds of his honest labor, from his neighbor the Southern white man, and the *northern* man under his *southern* fig-tree can all worship God according to the dictates of our respective consciences and have a good time generally speaking *all together*.

A FRIEND TO ALL MEN.

The spirit of the above article commends itself to all. We endorse it fully and urge upon all Conservative men of whatever political predilections, the exercise of moderation and prudence in all matters. EDS. SENTINEL.

GOVERNOR BRAGG

We had the pleasure of hearing this distinguished gentleman on Saturday, in his address to the mass meeting in Raleigh. To say that the speech was characterized by great ability and good sense, is what will be expected by the people of this State, before whom he has canvassed in two exciting and able campaigns.

Gov. Bragg reviewed with much force the political excesses which have brought about the reaction now manifesting itself at the North. He warned the colored people of following the lead of the demagogues who were driving them on to their own destruction. He advised them to be content with the rights and privileges they possessed, the protection of life and property guaranteed them, and not by means of confiscation and forced disfranchisement, seek to make themselves superior to the white race.

The colored people present listened to the wholesome truths to which they got heard gave utter now with marked attention, and its influence must be most beneficial. We hope the Governor may be able during the campaign to deliver other speeches, especially devoted to the colored people. In Wake, Warren, Halifax and Northampton, where that race more particularly know him and appreciate his character, similar advice to that given to those who listened to him on Saturday, must be attended with good results to the cause of peace and prosperity in the State.

We are glad to see our able, experienced and trusted editor giving the Conservatives of the State the aid of their support and counsels. Those men whom the people have honored and who now have their confidence, should not desert them in their dark hour of trial.—*Wil. Journal.*

A white radical candidate for the Virginia Convention, named White, became involved in a row with the colored adherents of another candidate, colored, at Williamsburg, Va., recently and was compelled to flee for his life. He had his enemies finally bound over to keep the peace.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN MECKLENBURG.

A large number of the Conservatives of Mecklenburg assembled in Charlotte, on Friday, to give expression to their views and feelings upon the issues of the day, and the appointment of delegates to the Convention of the State, &c.

Upon motion of Capt. R. P. Waring, Jno. Walker, Esq., was called to the chair and F. S. Dewolfe, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.

Capt. Waring explained the object of the meeting (as set forth above) and moved that a Committee of five be appointed to prepare business for the action of the meeting.

The Chair, in response, appointed Capt. Waring, Col. H. C. Jones, Jr., Hon. J. H. Wilson, Jno. E. Brown, Esq., and Col. E. A. Osborne.

While the Committee was out, Judge Osborne was called for and entertained the meeting in his usual happy and felicitous style, in which he took strong grounds against universal suffrage, but was willing to accord qualified suffrage.

After the Judge had concluded, Col. H. C. Jones, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, made a report and prefaced them with a few well timed remarks.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously and are as follows:

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of the Conservative citizens of Mecklenburg County, in Convention assembled, it may be necessary to give expression to our views upon the great questions of policy which now engage the attention of the people of this State, in order that all good men may understand the principles for which they labor, and the motives by which they are actuated, now, then

Resolved, That neither the Congress of the United States nor its Courts can legally confiscate, or appropriate without compensation, the property of the citizen, and that we regard those who advocate such lawless violence, as the enemies of peace, order and good government throughout the land.

Resolved, That the right of suffrage in this State belongs by law, and by every principle of natural justice, to every citizen that owes allegiance to her government, and that the depriving of any citizen of this right, by violence, or by the domination of majorities, is an act oppressive in its character, revolutionary in its tendency, and destructive of all hope of a speedy return to perfect peace, order and good feeling in the land.

Resolved, That while we protest against the Congressional action known as the reconstruction acts, as an usurpation of power and a gross infraction of our Constitutional rights, as they have been defined by our ablest jurists, and recognized by Congress itself, yet, believing it to be the part of wisdom to submit to power we are unable to resist, and to extract as much good from the distressing burdens of minority rule, we favor the earliest practicable reorganization of civil government in this State, and with a view to this we respectfully suggest that the Conservative citizens of this State meet in Convention, at Raleigh, at the earliest possible day, to determine upon the best method of accomplishing this purpose.

Resolved, That we cordially invite all patriotic citizens, without distinction of parties, or color, to join us in our efforts to put down the spirit of Radical misrule that weighed so heavily upon us in the past, and which threatens us with more enormities in the future; and to elect to State offices men who are able to rise above the lust of power to the higher and holier considerations of liberty, justice and equality in the State.

After the adoption of the resolutions, it was moved and carried, that fifty delegates, with the addition of the Chairman and Secretary, be appointed to attend a proposed meeting of the Conservative citizens of the State, at Raleigh.

[The Chair was allowed time to make the appointments, which will be duly announced, when made.]

A DISTINGUISHED REPUBLICAN SPEAKS OUT.

Thurlow Weed acknowledges that negro supremacy is dead, and warns the Radicals against deceiving themselves. He says:

"The result did not turn half so much on the question whether colored men should vote in Ohio as whether we should by military law convert the Carolinas, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, &c., into St. Domingos. It was not whether negroes should vote in Ohio, but whether negroes should be voted *for* in southern states. Indeed, it was for this distinctly that the question was submitted. Chief Justice Chase and Senator Wade were rivals for the negro vote. The former had for it in speeches in South Carolina. The latter played for it in the Senate. Each relied upon *that* element in the Radical National Convention for a nomination. They could not in decency refuse to allow the colored people of Ohio to vote while they demanded negro suffrage in rebel States, and expected that Congress would force negro suffrage upon Maryland and Kentucky. They thought the Republican party strong enough to carry it, as it would have been if the game had been played less desperately. They charged their pieces too heavily. The petard hoisted its engineer."

NEGRO SUPREMACY MUST BE ABANDONED.—Commenting upon the election returns, the *National Intelligencer* of yesterday says:

"But if the North thus decides, it is obvious that this foul outrage cannot be inflicted upon the South. No party drill or necessity can stand up against the logic of this vote. *Negro supremacy in the South must be abandoned*, and Congress must respect the voice of the people by making this its first work when it meets. All that can fairly be demanded of the Southern States is, that their constitutions shall conform, in substance, upon the questions of suffrage, emancipation, and equanity to fare the law, to those now actually in force in Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania. Let this principle be assumed—and to do so is simply to obey the popular verdict—and the work of restoration will be simple and speedy. All the complications and delays which have resulted from the efforts to gain a party advantage in the election of 1868; but this will not longer avail."

The recent treason of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company with the government has been with the representations of the directors committee, and the company will go on with the election of officers at the appointed time.

The present "reaction," as far as it is not affected by local causes, is a protest against the course of radical and violent leaders.—*Cin. Times, (Radical)*

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

NORTHERN FANATICISM AND SOUTHERN PHILOSOPHY.

When the Rev. Mr Beecher recently returned to Brooklyn, an audience of over five thousand faithful followers greeted him at his church on a Sunday evening. His sermon, for a wonder, of religious matters, but as soon as the written part had been read he felt free from control, and in symbolising this freedom by leaving the flower decked table, which serves him as pulpit, he walked about rambling with his unpremeditated remarks through the whole range of popular subjects, from the impeachment of the President to the last murder in Arkansas. A benediction he did not dare give, for what man can bless his fellow man? His brother minister, the Rev. Mr Blanchard, a week afterwards, addressed a large audience of Spiritualists in New York on the subject of Free Thought and Free Pulpit. Free Thought meant to him and to his audience an absolute abandonment of all authority that could fetter man's mind: the wisdom of antiquity, the light of learning, the weight of experience and, above all, "the absurd tyranny of the Bible!" Placing himself as the third brother between Mr. Beecher, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Frothingham, of Boston, he proclaimed the uprising of a church, which was to know no other guidance but the sublime reason of man and the direct revelations of the Great Spirit. For the Free Pulpit he claimed the undisputed right to discuss all sacred matters, and what matters were not sacred? Surely politics concerned the happiness of men, and was not that a sacred thing? Surely woman required an advocate and an interpreter of her rights, and was not her cause a sacred thing?

The Sunday after this, the last and highest tribute to perfect freedom was paid by the inauguration of a church in Hoboken, the professed creed of whose members was declared to be Atheism and Infidelity; the speaker stated that they believed neither in the scriptures, as inspired writings, nor in the existence of God. Among other remarks, which it would seem wrong to repeat, he said that the building was to be not a church, but a "Mausoleum of Jehovah!"

These are not isolated instances, but only stray expressions called forth by the reopening of fashionable churches after the summer vacation. But they open a view into the heart of Northern society, which would make the stoic turn with disgust and fill the Christian with ineffable sorrow. It is sad enough that four hundred thousand inhabitants of New York never go to church, as a recent census has revealed, but we doubt—with all reverence, be it said—whether their souls are not safer than those whom infidels and deceivers pretend to instruct and to guide.

The fact is, that true faith is simply dying out at the North under the influence of Radicalism. As the powerful dogma of the Reformation could not be confined by human wisdom or man's violence to matters of religion, but soon brought light and independence to science, to art, and to all the highest powers of man, so Radicalism, also, does not content itself with undermining the belief in constitutions, but goes on blighting the faith in all that men have heretofore held sacred. Their doctrine is emphatically a doctrine of destruction. Down with the sacred compact of glorious old States; down with the principles of the noble founders of the Republic; down with the ancient virtues of generosity and charity! In their stead Radicalism gives to the Union Maine liquor laws, negro dominion and unbearable taxes. They have successfully upheaved the foundations of the Republic and torn down its pillars; what wonder that they now attack the church as well as the State, and, as they have substituted their own will for the Constitution, prefer their own reason to revelations from on High.

We hope and trust that the South will be spared at least this humiliation, to see infidelity darken its bright skies. We have attained the bitter cup that is held to our lips by implacable friends. We are even now at the dregs and we are sorely tried. But if all is lost, our honor is safe yet, and God be thanked, our faith has stood the trial. In our [illegible] moment when all was [illegible] despair crept into many a heart, no impious cries were heard, no reckless imprecations were sent to Heaven. The nation bowed in reverential submission before the [illegible], and ever since we have accepted [illegible] as coming from on High. [illegible] faithful to the land. When slang [illegible] when brutal [illegible] are [illegible] homes are [illegible] and our children left without a roof to shelter them, we look upon our foe but as the instrument in the hands of a higher power, and when the Radicals rule [illegible] with violence and [illegible] we recognize that there is one who presides over all be calm and that with Him is justice and mercy. We cannot close our land to the Northerner or to the foreigner who comes to settle among us; we cannot keep out teachers and preachers who intrude on our soil; but we can close our ears to the siren song of the worshipper of reason and shut our hearts against the eloquent words of the infidel. Atheism has never prospered in the broad light of Southern good sense, and Spiritualism has always been a folly in our eyes. Let us but preserve our faith and all is safe. Let us believe in God, who watches over our beloved land, let us believe in ourselves, our manhood and our strength; let us believe in justice so high and we can well bear the darkness of the moment for the sake of the brightness of the future.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE EFFECT OF THE ELECTIONS.—The Washington correspondent of the *Boston Advertiser*, in his dispatch of Wednesday evening, says:

"The President has been visited by a large number of persons to day, and judging by the reports, he seems to have expressed himself quite freely. He is stated to have said, among other things, that one result of the elections would be the ousting of the Congressional policy in all the Southern States, where the whites have a registered majority, such as New York will certainly give against the Republicans in November; that impeachment is as dead as Radicalism, and that the people have declared their sentiments in favor of him and his policy in a most unmistakable manner."

COLDSBORO' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—We are pleased to learn that it has, at last, been definitely settled that General R. E. Colston will lecture before the Association on the 29th inst.—*Goldsboro' Star.*

In view of the inefficiency of the police, the statement that Butler intends going to New York to live fills one with the gloomiest forebodings.

A SOLDIER'S MISFORTUNE.

An Arkansas gentleman furnishes the *Metropolitan Record*, with the following account of a sad disaster, that befell him while he was playing commandant of a military post during the late war:

In 1863 I was ordered to the town of A——, in Mississippi, as Post Commandant. I had often heard of the place as being a gay, dressy town, with a more than usual number of young ladies. Now, as I had been on field duty for seven or eight months, without having even bowed to a member of the "female persuasion," I very naturally felt considerable anxiety as to the state of my wardrobe, which, to tell the truth, was in a deplorably dilapidated condition. Upon examination I found that my best coat was a jacket (is that a "bull?") and my best pants had seen service until they were dangerously threadbare in certain places. However, they were the best I had, and after carefully brushing, I rolled them up for dress occasions. I reached my post on Saturday evening, and having no acquaintances, I concluded on Sunday morning to attend divine service. It did not take me long to dress, and my jacket and trowsers were soon on duty, and tying a sash, slightly the worse for wear, about my waist as a finish, I considered myself, for the times, presentable. I soon reached the church, and found it filled, with the exception of one pew, which, being under a window, I imagined had been avoided on account of the sun, which shone full upon it. With an old soldier's indifference to trifles, I boldly entered the vacant pew and sat me down. As I did so I thought I detected a merry twinkle in the eyes and a nervous twitching of the laughing muscles of some rosy-cheeked misses who occupied the seat in rear of me. After being seated a few moments, the opening hymn was read, and as the congregation arose I made an effort to get upon my feet, but was horrified to find myself glued to the bench!—The young ladies in rear smiled audibly, which I cannot say added to my comfort. Another effort, followed by a peculiar noise, as of cloth being torn, and a smothered "tehe! tehe!" from the young ladies. Thought I, "here's a fix for a first appearance." All this time I had kept "eyes front," but now taking a sly glance out of the corner of my right, I saw the situation at once. The confounded bench was made of "*fat*" pine, with only one coat of paint. The heat of the sun had drawn the crude turpentine to the surface, making a soft coating of at least a fourth of an inch in thickness.

There I sat, "the observed of all observers," with a face like a red cabbage—regularly "limed!" The sermon seemed interminable. I dared not look at any one, and upon the slightest movement the internal trousers would tear with a noise that was exceedingly embarrassing. I'm afraid my mind was too intent on planning an escape when the service should close, to enjoy the parson's eloquence, and regret to say that I have never been able to remember his text. I felt that every man, woman and child in the house knew my wretched predicament. "If I only had on a long-tailed coat instead of this deuced jacket," thought I. Finally, with a feeling of desperation, I determined to make a break for it, and while the last song was being sung I took advantage of the higher notes to tear myself loose, which I accomplished just as the song was finished. Intensely relieved to find myself free, I arose for the benediction, holding with *careful carelessness* my slouched hat behind me to conceal damages. But I was hardly erect upon my feet before I perceived the eyes of my fair fellow worshippers directed to the place I had just vacated and every face convulsed with repressed laughter. I whirled and gave one glance, and Oh! *mirabile dictu, there, stuck tight to the bench, was the whole seat of my unfortunate breeches*—at least enough "to bottom a chair!"

How I got out or reached my room I leave you to guess, for I have no distinct recollection of "the order of my going." I was informed afterwards, by those who met me on the street, that I seemed to be in a hurry, and that, although the sun was hot enough to melt the bricks on the pavement, I carried my hat in my hand, and *my horse behind me*. Result was that I immediately conceived a great fondness for long tail coats.—Ben. H. [illegible] Arkansas.

MR. J. Q. ADAMS' LETTER.—Mr. John Q. Adams, who accepted the Democratic and Conservative nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, is the grandson of Jno. Quincy Adams, and son of Charles Francis Adams, Minister to the Court of St. James. Like his great ancestor, he cannot concur in the extreme political intolerance and disloyalty to the Constitution of the ruling party in Massachusetts. The elder John Quincy Adams repudiated the treachery of the Blue light Federalists of 1812, and raised the standard against them. His grandson is now arrayed against the same phase of popular disloyalty to the Constitution and the national welfare—into which the people of Massachusetts have been beguiled by the depraved politicians and preachers of that State. It would be a great national blessing if he could meet the same success in his independent and bold conduct that crowned the efforts of his distinguished ancestor.

His letter accepting the nomination is concise and to the point. Incidentally he makes the following point for States' Rights, having a direct aim at the New England States:

"I am glad to see the doctrine of State Rights, as understood and promulgated by the founders of our Commonwealth and by the fathers of our National Union, rescued from unmerited obloquy and cherished by you, as it must be by all, *if the New England States* are to retain their senatorial preponderance in Congress."

Upon the financial question he is very decided. We extract the following sentence from what he says on the subject:

"The intolerable burden of an exploded and unscientific plan of internal taxation, combined with a tariff, which is nothing but legalized robbery, must have been saddled upon the people by gross ignorance or fraud, and if not speedily removed, it will furnish the exhausted tax payer with a semblance of reason for repudiation."

General Ord has ordered that when a Union man is arrested he may have trial by Military Commission instead of Civil Court, on his oath that he fears mischief on account of his Unionism.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE LAW.—[illegible], who speaks by authority, writes to the Baltimore Sun that the President will shortly remove Mr. Stanton, and let him sue for a writ of *mandamus* to compel his reinstatement to his place in the Cabinet in case the Senate refuse to sanction the removal, thus raising in the courts the question of the constitutionality of the law. Mr Johnson thinks the decision will be against the law.