The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 2. RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1868. NO. 90.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

BE ON THE ALERT!

We again warn the Conservatives of the State to *look closely to their ballots.* All our information from all parts of the State does ... conclusive we shall defeat the Radicals, and the so-called Republicans, and the infamous new Constitution "horse, foot and dragoons," unless the fraudulent efforts of our opponents should be more effective than we anticipate. We desire only a fair ballot. We will not countenance trickery, deception or fraud, on the part of individuals or parties.

We are advised that all sorts of tickets are being gotten up,—tickets mixed with the names of Conservatives, Radicals or Republicans as it may suit, *to secure the new Constitution.* All of these devices are resorted to with the design of inducing Conservative men to vote for *the Constitution.*

No Conservative man can vote *for* the Constitution, without compromising his principles. In this contest, men are nothing, compared with the great issues involved in the new Constitution.

The State Executive Committee have instructed the several Conservative presses, throughout the State, to print tickets for those Counties most convenient to them, in order that the supply of tickets for each County may be furnished promptly, with a correct list of the County candidates.

We print a ticket for the Executive Committee except the one in our editorial columns, with the names of the particular candidates for Districts and Counties. The official ticket of the Conservatives is headed "Against the Constitution," with the names of the regular nominees for State officers and the Judges. The Executive Committee have put no name on their ticket, of doubtful Conservatism. Some few names are on the Conservative, the Radical and the Republican tickets, but the Committee have put no man on the Conservative ticket, who is not understood to be a sound Conservative and opposed to the new Constitution. We would not support any man, not a father, a brother or our dearest friend, who is not opposed to the infamous Constitution.

Conservatives should therefore positively refuse any ballot offered them, which is not "Against the Constitution," and which has the name of a Radical or Republican on it. The difference between a Radical and a Republican is the difference between *tweedle-dum* and *tweedle-dee.* They are all *tarred* with the same stick. They are all for negro equality and opposed to the White Man's government in North Carolina. If Radicals or Republicans choose to put Conservatives on their tickets, we cannot object. They can do what they choose in that matter, but Conservatives should not vote for them. If there is a name on the Conservative ticket, that any Conservative cannot conscientiously vote for, let him put a better Conservative in the place of that name, if he will, but let him avoid all compromise with Radicals or Republicans. After all, this is not a contest for men, for particular candidates. The contest is between the OLD CONSTITUTION and the mongrel one. Candidates have been selected by the Conservatives, with an eye to the best men to bring out the largest vote in the State to defeat the new Constitution. Our object is to defeat *all the candidates,* by the defeat of the Constitution.

KEEP THE BALL MOVING!

Our canvassers and candidates are doing nobly throughout the State. Never before have so large a number of true men,—men of intelligence and public worth,—thrown themselves into a canvass. Every man, who can make a speech or spread the light, seems to be at work, and the fires of patriotism are burning brightly all over the State.

We beg our friends, in every County, to keep the ball rolling and the fires burning, until the last vote is polled. The Radicals and Republicans are looking anxiously to see the zeal and the earnestness of the Conservatives expire before the election, in order to take advantage of the lull. Disappoint them in this. Keep up your Club meetings, your canvassing, your mass meetings, your barbecues, to the last hour of the last day of the election.

We shall DEFEAT the *enemies of the white men* of North Carolina. An experienced, able canvasser, who is in correspondence with gentlemen in different parts of the State, expressed to us the belief, the other day, that our success is CERTAIN. If we had a longer time to canvass, we should beat the Mongrels by 40,000 votes!

The Radical papers in this State, we are glad to state, are few in number,—there being only about three of them. We do not count the Wilmington *Post,* as that has been galvanized temporarily, for evidently the sole purpose of publishing the infamous Constitution, officially, and thereby fleecing the State Treasury. The three or four, however, that are in existence, seem to think that the paucity of their numbers devolves upon them the necessity of *lying* hard enough to make up for deficiency in numbers. They are magazines of mendacity.—The latest and most atrocious lie is that the negroes of Caswell are being persecuted and "intimidated." By the way, the only specific reference in Gen. Canby's recent order is to unlawful combinations of "colored voters." The case of Thomas Green, in Hillsboro', proves that Gen. Canby was correctly advised. We hope these deluded men will weigh well his words of warning.

WHICH IS BETTER, the *old* Constitution of our fathers, under which we have lived and prospered, or the *new* Constitution, which obliterates all the ancient and honored landmarks, and provides for a TAXATION, which will crush the people to powder, and which is designed to have the effect of transferring the property of our people into the hands of NORTHERN SPECULATORS!

NEGRO MASONRY

We mentioned, a day or two since, that, under the professed jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York, a negro Masonic Lodge had been organized in this City and we learn that the Editor of the Radical organ, who is himself a sort of a Mason, by tolerance, is very much pleased thereat. We are not Masons but we have a high admiration for that venerable and honored fraternity, and we regard this whole proceeding as an insult to the Masons of North Carolina, one which they should be prompt, individually and as a Society, to rebuke and resent. It is a blow aimed by Radicalism at the purity and efficiency of the Order. It is the legitimate result of the teachings of the negro worshippers. It is another stride at SOCIAL EQUALITY, for the semi barbarous African, with the white race of this country.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina have already, in the most unmistakable manner, expressed themselves on this point, which makes this recent attempt to institute *political* negro Masonry in the State the more insulting and aggressive. At its session of 1865, (this same professed Grand Lodge of New York having authorized the organization of a negro Lodge (King Solomon) in Newbern,) it had the matter under consideration, when a Committee, consisting of the Hon. Edwin G. Reade, H. H. Smith and Daniel Coleman, (the father, we believe, of the Radical candidate for Attorney General,) submitted a Report, which was unanimously adopted, from which we propose to make a few extracts.

"The committee have been unable to learn anything more of the facts than appear in the extracts above. If these facts be true, the Grand Lodge of N. Y. has sent an agent into the Southern States, "with full power to organize lodges throughout the Southern portion of the country."

Now upon the supposition that such lodges are to be composed of members worthy and well qualified, the inquiry would still be, "what right has the Grand Lodge of N. Y. to organize lodges within the jurisdiction of other Grand Lodges?" The committee are of opinion that there is no such right. And, if insisted upon, this Grand Lodge would consider as CLANDESTINE all lodges thus established."

It has since been ascertained that this Grand Lodge of New York is a bogus concern. We believe that the Grand Master of the genuine Grand Lodge of that State has signified that no authority has been given by it for the institution of negro Lodges.—Consequently, these spurious concerns must be without any of the signs, symbols, &c., of the Order, and their assumption of the name of Masons, under such circumstances, is the more outrageous and insulting. And yet this thing, in the face of the avowal of his Grand Lodge that they must be regarded as *clandestine,* is sanctioned and approved by a Mason, (so called!) But we proceed, without further comment, with the report:

"If masonry existed in Africa, and white men were, for any cause, excluded from the intimate relations which we have described, it would be unwise to thrust white men upon the fraternity in Africa. It would be very proper to inaugurate measures to remove the prejudice, but, without such removal, to set it at defiance, could have no other effect than to destroy masonry. So, here in the South, while there is no prejudice against the negro as such, yet, there is such prejudice against assuming the intimate relations of masons, that, to admit them to our Order, would be, inevitably, to destroy it. Many reasons might be urged why it is so; but it is sufficient to know that the fact exists. And, while the fact exists, the introduction of negroes into our Lodges would obliterate masonry from the South. We know that masonry is not only close in fellowship, but it is perfect in morals, and intricate in science. And we know that the negroes of the South are wholly incompetent to embrace it. They are ignorant, uneducated, immoral, untruthful, and, intellectually, they are more impotent than minority or dotage—both of which we exclude. It would be rare if any locality could furnish the requisite number of sufficient capacity to open a lodge. Therefore, to have lodges exclusively of negroes, would be dangerous to the high character of our Orders. And, to associate them in lodges with our white brethren, would be impossible.

It is only as masons that we have considered this subject, and we hope that it is only as masons that our New York brethren will consider it. While masons conform themselves to governments, and, reasonably, to manners and customs, yet they swerve not from the great object of universal good. They are not at all influenced by partisan strife, or sectional jealousies. Yet we fear that our Northern brethren are in gross error, as to their masonic mission to the South. Why should the mission be to the *South?* Why not to the negroes of the *North?* We fear that they are unconsciously imbued with the spirit of fanaticism;—that they have unwholesome dreams that they are better than we. And we do allow ourselves to rest in the conviction, that we are more devoted to the best interests of the negroes of the South, than they can possibly be. They were born in our families; we have nursed them in sickness; labored with them in the field and in the shop. We have rejoiced with them when we had much, and suffered with them when we had little; we have protected them because they were weak, and advised them because they were ignorant. We have made them better than Africans, and nearly equal to our Northern brethren—themselves being judges—and, but for fanaticism, doubtless many of them would have been worthy of masonic privileges. Our earnest desire now is, still further to improve their condition. We would educate them, improve their habits and manners, and make them industrious and provident. But under some strange hallucination, our Northern brethren suppose that we are enemies of the negro, and that they are his friends. And they spare no pains to make that impression upon the negro, and thereby destroy his confidence in us. When, and how, did their friendship manifest itself?—Was it when they caught them in Africa? Was it when they sold them to us as slaves, instead of liberating them in the North?—Was it when they refused to allow them emigration to the new and fertile lands and wholesome climate of our boundless territory? Is it when they exclude the few that remain at the North from every decent and profitable employment, to live in the filth and eat the garbage of the city sewers?—For be it known that of the few they have in the State of New York 13,000 are in the city of New York, and how many upon Broadway? And be it further known that in A. D. 1800, there were 40,700 negroes, (of whom 30,000 were slaves!) in the State of New York, and in A. D. 1820, there were but 39,200. What became of the 1,500? And why was there no increase? In the same time their white population increased from 500,000 to 1,300,000, in round numbers. Why did not the blacks increase also three for one? Why were there not 100,000 more, instead of 1,500 less, of the black population? How many of them were made masons? How many died of scorn and neglect? How many were driven off by oppression? How many sold into slavery? In A. D., 1800, there were 140,000 negroes in North Carolina, of whom 7,000 were free. In A. D., 1820, there were 220,000 negroes, of whom 14,000 were free.—How favorable the contrast for North Carolina. And now they are all free. And, if their condition is better than when in Africa or New York, it is because we made them so. Our northern friends did not. They so oppressed them that there was no increase. With us they increase as we increase. They sold them into slavery, we emerge them into liberty. They treated them worse than brutes, we have made them not quite fit for masons. Why will not our Northern brethren let them alone? For what new mischief would they smirk and smile around them? Are not the bayonet and the dollar and the trinket potent enough to enable them to effect their new cotton enterprises with the negro? Must they prostitute the sacred rites and tenets of masonry to sickly fanaticism; or to the illegitimate thrift of the capitalist on the one hand, or of the degradation of the negro on the other? Is there no tribe or corner of the earth where the African can be free from their persecutions, by capture when wild, and by deception and oppression when tame? If they would *catch* them again, let them use the lasso in the jungles of Africa, rather than the masonic cable tow in North Carolina.

Would our northern brethren go into the wilds of Africa and make masons of savages? Why not? Because they are not worthy and well qualified. If they are better qualified here than in Africa, it is because we have made them so. Our New York brethren did not. If they are not yet equal to the requirements of our Order, may not we be entrusted with their further development? May it not be left to us to determine when they are sufficiently developed? Do we not know them better, and love them better? And is not our benevolence towards them, which has been purified by the unrestrained associations of childhood, and by the sorrows and joys of life, greater than the pinched up, stingy, stilts, blatant philanthrophy of presumptuous meddlers?

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the Most Worshipful Grand Master be requested to correspond with the Most Worshipful Grand Master of New York in regard to the reported organization of negro lodges in North Carolina, and earnestly to remonstrate against the same.

Resolved, 2. That this Grand Lodge will, and the fraternity in North Carolina are instructed, to regard all such lodges as clandestine, and the members thereof as spurious.

Respectfully submitted:

E. G. Reade,
H. H. Smith, } Com.
Dan. Coleman,

December 5th, 1865.

We commend this matter to the attention of the Masons of North Carolina, and, in connection with it, the endorsement of the Radical candidate for Governor!

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN HYDE COUNTY.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Conservative citizens of Hyde County was held at Swan Quarter, on the 28th, day of March, 1868. Jones Spencer was appointed President, Henry S. Gibbs, Tilman F Credle, George L. Credle, Dr. W Bonner, Edward L. Mann, Vice Presidents, and Jos. M. Watson and J. B. Watson, Secretaries.

The President then appointed the following gentlemen a Committee on nominations and to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting: W. G. Jarvis, R. P. Wahab, W. H. Fortescue, N. C Williams, Thomas Jennett, Dupree Harris, David Murray, Henry Jones, Selby S. Bonner, Saml. W. Mann, James McClaud, N. Beckwith, Esq., T. M. Davis, John Fulford, Jabin Gibbs, William S. Carter, Joseph Swindell, John M Mann and James Wahab.

During the retirement of the Committee, the meeting was addressed, for about two hours, in an able and convincing speech, by F. B. Satterthwaite, Esq. At the conclusion of which, the Committee, through their Chairman, N. Beckwith, Esq., reported the following resolutions and nominations, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, By the people of Hyde County, assembled in mass meeting, that the so called Constitution, submitted to the people for rejection or ratification, within one month after its manufacture by the bogus Convention, contains most mischievous and destructive innovations upon the principles of Republican Government.

2nd. That each of the three co ordinate branches of our State government is perverted from its true purpose by the alterations proposed.

3rd. That the Legislative branch is perverted by the fraudulent distribution of members, so as to give the negro population an undue representation.

4th. That the Executive branch is perverted by the creation of useless and expensive offices to be filled by corrupt partisans.

5th. That the Judicial branch is perverted by the creation of six new Judgeships, wholly unnecessary, and by adding to the delays and expensiveness of legislative proceedings.

6th. That the Declaration of Rights contained in the so called Constitution is a magazine of falsehoods, in which are stored the most pernicious doctrines, to be hereafter used to debase us socially and to overthrow the Republic.

7th. That the attempt to fasten on us the intolerable burden of sixteen millions of dollars of public debt, which was only worth in the market of the world fifty per cent, of its apparent value, and which a system of good management could have saved to the State, (one-half of said debt by an honorable compromise;) ought not to succeed, because it was incorporated into the so-called Constitution for corrupt and speculative purposes, and to oppress and mortgage the crippled resources of the State, and not to protect the honor of the State.

Resolved, That for these and other good and sufficient considerations, we will oppose the ratification of this corrupt and degrading so-called Constitution, and will use all lawful and honorable means to insure its rejection.

Col. Rufus W. Wharton, of Beaufort Co., for Senator.

Hon. Tilman Farrow, for the House of Commons.

Israel B. Watson, for Sheriff.

Samuel R. Sadler, for Superior Court Clerk.

George W. Swindell for Surveyor.

Thomas W. Jones, for Register.

John Bateman, for Coroner.

William S. Carter, John Fulford, R. P. Wahab, George L. Fulcher and James McCland, for Commissioners.

David M. Carter, Esq., being loudly called for, responded in a short but able speech.

It was moved and adopted that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Raleigh Sentinel, Journal of Commerce,* and Washington *Conservative.*

The meeting then adjourned.

JONES SPENCER, President.

Joseph M. Watson,
J. B. Watson, } Secretaries

The Mass Meeting at Charlotte.—Judging from the glowing descriptions in the Charlotte papers, the Mass Meeting of White Men in that City was a glorious affair. The special telegram, kindly furnished us, at the time, by a friend in Charlotte, gave a fair idea of the grand and enthusiastic rally. The *Times* says, in concluding its interesting account:

"Having been arranged, the procession commenced its march. From every quarter fireworks were seen rising high in the air, illuminating the dark blue vault of night. Nearly every house in which a white spirit resided who could afford it, was brilliantly illuminated. The whole people were in fervid, and the patriotic interest manifested on the occasion goes to show that the hearts of the white men of Mecklenburg are true to the best interest of the State. The scenes transacted on Thursday last will long dwell in the hearts of the citizens. That glorious uprising of freemen will long be remembered—and with the patriotic reminiscences much of the amusing will remain, elicited by the many ludicrously illustrated transparencies—none of which afforded more merriment than the triangular box representing Holden's last ride and the result of scalawagism.—From every quarter its presence was greeted with bursts of applause."

Colonel R. H. Cowan.—The address of this gentleman on Wednesday evening, at the Theatre, was one of the best it was ever our good fortune to listen to. Faultless in manner, convincing in argument and eloquent in language, the orator was manifest in every sentence and word. We have never witnessed more enthusiasm, more feeling upon the part of the auditory, than was exhibited upon the occasion. Whatever may have been Col. Cowan's popularity before; whatever may have been his reputation as a popular speaker, his effort has added to both. We wish every voter in North Carolina could have listened to his eloquent statement of the issues of the contest and heard the thorough and convincing argument which he deduced therefrom. No longer doubtful would be the result—assurance would indeed be doubly assured.

We hope Col. Cowan will find time to respond favorably to the many invitations which have been extended to him. None can listen to his eloquent and elegant speeches and not be moved, for his reasoning goes directly to the mind as do his appeals to the heart. North Carolina will be benefited by his labors, and he cannot be indifferent to her necessities.

We take the foregoing handsome compliment to Col. Robert H. Cowan from the Wilmington *Journal.* Every word of it, we are sure, is amply merited. We should be delighted to hear Col. Cowan up here, and, in behalf of the Conservatives of Raleigh, we hereby invite him to address our Club some evening between this and the election. Will he not come? We will give him a crowded house, and the ladies, we are sure, will turn out in number to greet him. *That* is an inducement, which the gallant Col. cannot resist, we know.

The Tarboro *Southerner* learns that the Loyal Leaguers at Rocky Mount had a *glorious* time of it one night last week. Such wool-pulling and gouging never were seen before. The venerable President of the concern was relieved of about three inches of loyal flesh from his face, and a general consternation reigned supreme.—"When rogues fall out," the rest of the quotation is familiar.

"Vote for the Constitution, and you vote for *Free Schools,*" says the Wilmington *Post* (Radical.) Exactly, schools which are "*free*" to white and negro children indiscriminately!

The Warrenton *Courier* says that the Radical candidate for Sheriff in Warren "can't recognize his own signature five minutes after it is scratched."

Davie O. K.—A correspondent writing us from Davie county, under date of the 7th. inst., says:

"Our people are arousing. Many, who, before, were too careless to register, are now attending to that duty, to the neglect of everything else. Old men say they never witnessed such an uprising of the masses in their lives. Every man is a politician and discussing the merits of the miserable offspring of the late mongrel concern. Even some of the freedmen are finding fault with it.—Roll on the good work! Pile on the blows, thick and fast, and white men will sustain! You may set down Davie county all right!"

Let this be a week of work, work, WORK!!

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

THE MEETING AT EARPSBORO'.

Earpsboro', N. C., April 11.

Editors Sentinel: The mass meeting of the Conservatives at Earpsboro', today, was a splendid success. There was a large turn out of the people of old Johnston. The speeches produced the finest effect.

Two young gentlemen from Wake, Messrs. F. P. Devereux and G. H Snow, opened the ball and did themselves much credit. They are both promising young men and acquitted themselves finely.

S. T. Williams, Esq., the Conservative nominee for Congress, spoke, for about an hour, in a powerful and eloquent effort, and I have never seen an audience more attentive or more highly pleased. Mr. Williams is one of the best speakers of his age in the State, and his remarks elicited profound admiration. It was eloquent, and, at the same time, logical and argumentative.

Hon. Daniel G. Fowle, of Raleigh, followed Mr. Williams. He commenced in an animated manner, and from the beginning to the end of his speech, he enchanted all his hearers. He showed the character of the men, who had been nominated by the Radicals, and exposed the hideous Constitution in all its nakedness. When Judge Fowle finished his speech, no white man could be found, *on that ground,* who would advocate Radicalism. The hesitating and doubtful were all convinced and everybody came out against the infamous Constitution. Judge Fowle endeared himself to us all by his noble effort.

Ashe and anti-Constitution will carry Johnson by 500 majority. All the true men in the county are becoming a unit.

H.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN WATAUGA.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee for the County of Watauga, North Carolina, in which many of the citizens participated, for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices, the following resolutions, offered by Col. Wm. Horton, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we do hereby express our cordial approbation of the nominations recently made by the Conservative Executive Committee for State officers, and will use every fair and honorable means in our power to secure the success of said ticket.

Resolved, That the thanks of the friends of Constitutional liberty throughout the State are due and are hereby tendered, on the part of the Conservatives of Watauga county, to the small but gallant band of Conservative delegates of the late "Constitutional Convention," so-called, for their prompt action; especially to Messrs Durham, of Cleaveland, Graham, of Orange, and others, for the bold and fearless manner in which they met and combatted, though unsuccessfully, the diabolical schemes of the radicals.

D. B. DOUGHERTY, President.

Wm. Horton, Secretary.

GENERAL MEADE'S PROCLAMATION AGAINST INCENDIARIES.

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth" it must be to the radical managers, that they cannot get a general to take charge of any military district who knows exactly when he ought to be blind and when he ought to see. Now here is General Meade—a most provoking person. He did gratifying things at first, and radicalism was loud in its applause. Scarcely, however, had the radicals committed themselves to positive laudations of the General's honest courses than he made a report in relation to the election on the constitution, and plainly told his sponsors in Washington that the trouble was a little too much nigger, and that if they had been content to require no more in the constitution than was required in the reconstruction acts all would have been well. That was under the fifth rib. But there is a worse place than the fifth rib. It is what the French philosophers call the vital knot; and Gen. Meade has just put forth a proclamation that lays violent hands on this delicate thing. He says: "All public writers and speakers are enjoined to refrain from inflammatory appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people." Now, this will absolutely shut up every orator that the republican party has in its pay in Gen. Meade's district. General Meade also practically orders the suppression of an organization whose object is to "affect the results of pending elections in this district." This means the Loyal League clubs. It has been stated that this order was aimed at the Ku Klux Klan; but this is evidently wrong, as it so distinctly describes the evil courses of radical agitation. Gen. Meade is too intelligent a man not to have known what he was proclaiming.—*N. Y. Herald*

Impeachment Notes.—Lieutenant-General Sherman, who occupied a seat by Senator Doolittle, never once took his eyes off Mr. Curtis. When the language of Senator Sherman, in the debate on the tenure-of-office bill, that the bill had no reference to the Cabinet officers of Mr. Johnson, was quoted, General Sherman looked hard at his brother and the latter cast down his eyes. The venerable Thomas Ewing, whose nomination to succeed Mr. Stanton is yet unacted on in the Senate, sat on the other side of Senator Doolittle, and seemed particularly interested in the allusion to the debate of last winter.—*Sun.*

Mr. Johnson's Chances.—A very intelligent Radical, who is on terms of great intimacy with many Radical Senators, remarked: "Curtis is delivering a great speech, but it might as well be addressed to the Pawnee Indians—the case is judged now." And such seems to be the opinion entertained in well-informed circles here of both parties, despite all the attempts made to create a different impression. Under that terrible influence of party pressure, the backbones of those Senators, which needed "stiffening" are being gradually braced up, and no fears are entertained that they will be able to toe the mark when the day of pronouncing the verdict rolls round.—*Q., in Sun.*

Several of our cotemporaries, in different sections of the State, occasionally, "pitch into" our neighbor of the *Republican.* To these, one and all, we say, gentlemen, you are poaching upon our manor—that game is ours—we keep it for our own use. Each has his own particular case to attend to, and (to change the figure) we ask in the language of another, will not.

"Things have come to a de'il of a pass,
When a man can't wallop his own ..."

—*Newbern Journal of Commerce.*

A colored lawyer, after long argument, has been denied admission to the bar of a Pittsburg court.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

RADICAL POW-WOW AT CHAPEL HILL—DEWEESE AND GUTHRIE (PAR NOBILE)—REGISTRATION.

Chapel Hill, April 11.

Messrs. Editors: White feelings of ... prompted and directed to your valuable columns our short report of the grand rally of white men of Orange, in this place, some days ago. Feelings of disgust for the so called whites, and pity for the deluded blacks, force us to say a word in regard to the black and tan assemblage that disturbed our quiet a day or two since.

The *whites* had their day, bright and glorious, with all that could have been desired in the way of a political feast—not only hearing the issues of the day fully and ably handled, and the wicked designs of the Radical party brought to light, but the pleasure of a shaking of hands between the most intelligent, industrious, virtuous and best citizens from different portions of the county; an assemblage of men truly representing the sentiment of the people of this section.

The *blacks* have had theirs,—its surroundings too differing from the many of the kind that not only our community, but many others, have been annoyed with, for some time past; and for words to express the contrast we are certainly at a loss.

The extensive hand bills posted hereabouts, some days ago, led many to suppose that the occasion was to have been a grand Radical jubilee—the meeting to be addressed by J. H. Harris, (nigger,) *Hon.* (?) J. T. Deweese, Attorney General (?) W. M. Coleman, and other *distinguished* speakers.

Feeling a little interest in the affair, we knew not what distinguished gentlemen had arrived, until the hour for the speaking, when our attention was attracted by an unusually large crowd wending their way boisterously to the spot selected for the "able speakers" to unbosom themselves to their colored brethren. On the one side of the street, and a little in advance of the main column, we saw the speakers, H. B. Guthrie, and J. T. Deweese, (better known in this community as the "*Booker's* man,") with three or four whites and half a dozen blacks straggling after; while, on the opposite side, a large body of negroes, all seemingly very happy in anticipation of the approaching feast. We naturally inquired for Harris, the *Attorney General,* and other able speakers that were expected, but no reply.

The *Attorney General* probably did not dare to face his *Alma Mater,* in such ranks, within whose classic walls he had such opportunities to elevate his mind, and make of himself a man.

A few of our good white citizens, through curiosity, attended the meeting, but between them and the audience could easily be distinguished a perfect line of demarcation, indicating, as it were, a fear to get in contact with the unclean thing. A half hour, however, had not elapsed, ere their places were yielded in disgust, leaving an audience composed of a handful of whites and a large body of negroes, before whom the aspirant for Congressional honors poured forth his eloquence for two hours, greatly to their delight, as evinced by their frequent applause. He claimed the *authorship* of the Militia Bill, as embodied in the proposed Constitution, and thought few men in the State could know better its true intent.

The only speakers were H. B. Guthrie and this man Deweese. We can truly say, that their "glorious" meeting has availed them nothing, and we would be glad that other places, in the good old State, will act as nobly, on such occasions, as did the people of Chapel Hill yesterday.

There were eleven whites and five blacks registered at this place, yesterday, and twenty whites and one black at White Cross, today, and even the *negro* cries, "Hurrah for the Conservative party."

B.

From the Concord Press.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr.

IMMENSE OUTPOURING OF WHITE MEN!

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!!

On last Saturday Josiah Turner, Jr., addressed one of the largest audiences that it has been our lot to witness in this place.—He was to have addressed the people in the Court House, but it was found that it would not contain one-third of the crowd, so they repaired to the ... Lutheran Church where he was listened to with marked attention for three hours. We have seen many large assemblages of men, but we have never seen such perfect order and quiet prevail.

Mr. Turner showed up the Radical party in unmeasured style. He went into the cause of Radicalism, and showed the people how the thing was affecting the whole country. He then took the nigger Constitution and literally riddled it; he told the people if they wanted peace and concord, to vote the Constitution down; if they wanted another war to vote for the Constitution; if they wanted everlasting DISGRACE, vote for it; if they wanted NEGRO EQUALITY, vote for it; if they wanted HIGH TAXES, vote for it; if they wanted to see the good old State plunged in a vortex of infamy, vote for it; in short, he so completely dissected that infamous document, that there were many present, of different views from his, who, after hearing him, came away with the idea of voting against the Constitution.

His speech was characterized throughout by sound logic and plain facts, and we are informed, by one who knows, that several ... expressed a determination to come out of the order, and vote with the Conservatives. Several negroes were heard to say that they were satisfied from Mr. Turner's speech, that they had been made tools of by the Radicals for party purposes, and that they intended to "put in their tickets" with white gentlemen. On the whole, we are satisfied that the speech was productive of much good to the Conservative cause.

The great and paramount issue is: SHALL NEGROES OR WHITE MEN RULE NORTH CAROLINA? All other issues are secondary and subordinate, and should be kept so.

SHALL WHITE CHILDREN BE APPRENTICED TO NEGRO MASTERS?—*That is one of the issues.* The mongrel Convention refused to prohibit such a thing!

The Roanoke News wonders if Gen. Littlefield was a "Bummer."

NORTH CAROLINA.

This Constitution of North Carolina is to be voted on upon the 21st. of this month. As we remarked before, the instrument does not emanate from the white population of North Carolina. It is the work of negroes and alien adventurers, and was expressly designed to perpetuate their ascendancy.—Every negro, therefore, is allowed to vote. Every one is no disqualification. And every negro voter is eligible to the jury box. This doctrine of negro equality runs through the Constitution, and under it the races are to be commingled at the public schools, at the State University, in churches, public hotels and assemblages, and in the militia. All this is matter of law and obligation, according to the principles of this Constitution. Such are the abhorrent features of this government, which it is proposed to fasten on the whites of North Carolina.—Have we any right to expect social order, peace, or submission to the authority of Government, when such degradation is inflicted upon the population?

If there was any doubt as to the intent of this Constitution, it is supplied by the votes of the Convention which framed it. We find that it was proposed that white and black children should not go to the same schools; that they should not intermarry; that whites and blacks should not muster in the same company, and that black officers should not command white men; that poor white children should not be bound to negroes; that marriages between whites and blacks should always remain void; but all these propositions were contemptuously rejected. The great ambition of the negro is, to be on terms of complete social equality with the white race, and they insisted upon these conditions.

This Constitution we may hereafter examine more in detail. The above are its more salient iniquities. Its aim is entire equality for the negro, amalgamation, intimacy of the children, negro office-holders, jurors, magistrates, sheriffs, police, and tax assessors. There is nothing that makes life valuable that is not to be held subject to the degrading contact or oppression of the African race. It is a bold and daring conspiracy against the property, the intelligence, and the manhood of this people. As a measure of malignity, the Constitutions, such as we have seen framed in Arkansas, Alabama, and North Carolina, surpass anything that could be expected from fiends.

And yet we are told by the Radical papers that there is discontent, "disloyalty" in the South; the whites are "rebellious" &c. They fret and are restive at the prospect, nay, at the actual infliction of this ruin, shame, and unutterable humiliation of negro equality and negro rule. Is it strange—this spirit of resistance to negro rule? Is it not *the instinct of white blood* stronger than all reconstruction laws; stronger than Republican platforms; stronger than the bayonets which are used to enforce this cruel wrong and bondage? It is exactly the same spirit which made the white race in New York defeat the Republican party by nearly fifty thousand votes, because it was rotten on the question of negro suffrage, which has made the Republican Legislature in Pennsylvania refuse even to submit the matter to a vote of the people, and which has found voice and expression in Kansas, in Ohio, in Michigan—in every Northern State where the people have been called upon to endure this infamy. Can we wonder that the South, even in the presence of bayonets, resents to the last this scourge?

Let it be noted that all through that broad land there is not a man who has a thought or purpose of disunion. There is not one who does not accept as final and irrevocable the Union of the States. It is against *negro government* and *negro equality,* and not against the Union or the flag, that they agitate, and, if you please, conspire and resist. Well, against this proposition human nature itself revolts, and extermination is your only remedy. The people of Alabama and the South ask only the same institutions as those which exist in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York. Their offence hath that extent—no more. There is not a just or humane man who will not pronounce that to threaten them with the sword, because they refuse to obey a negro dynasty, is a suggestion fit only for monsters in human shape.

The people of the country see that the policy of Radicalism is not peace, but the sword. Their policy conducts to violence, to a war of races, to further ruin and misery and bloodshed, to a repudiation of the national debt, to retrogression in everything that goes to make a nation great. It lives only by a rite. To vote down this vile conspiracy for power—whose means are negro equality, bloodshed, and civil war—is the first duty of the hour, and no man is excusable who hesitates to do his part in this good and necessary work.—*National Intelligencer.*

Scallawag.—This word has performed a conspicuous part in the political drama of the day. It is a very popular term, and strikes the ear impressively. But whence came it? Who knows its etymology? Where is *Jeemes Fent Taylord?* Twenty years ago he carried a Cobb's Johnson in the pocket of his spike-tail. What does his dictionary say? We learn that Walter Scott uses it in one of his novels. A friend, an Englishman, tells us that it was used in England quite twenty five years ago. It evidently belongs to the same class of words that Scald, *a,* (paltry; sorry; scurvy; scabby,) Scald head, *n,* (a kind of local leprosy,) Scall, *n,* (leprosy, see Lev. xiii.) Scalled, *a,* (scurfy, scabby,) and Scallion, &c. do. Shakespeare spells *scalled* with two l's. Scallawag ought to be spelt with two l's instead of one, and means a dirty, mangy, scurvy, leprous, mean fellow. Holden is a scallawag.

If any one knows more than this about it, out with it.—*Warrenton Indicator.*

A Convert.—Col. Ed. Cantwell, of Oxford, has "jined" the niggers. So the leading scallawags of Granville at present are Lassiter, Grissom, Cantwell, and Ragland. Grissom and Cantwell were officers in the Confederate army. Grissom says he is acting from policy. What actuates Lassiter and Cantwell? "Is not Brutus an honorable man?"—*Warrenton Indicator.*

Good!—We hear of a white man going home and telling his wife that he was chosen a radical candidate for office, whereupon she told him plainly that if he supported that cause he could no longer sleep in her bed! A Spartan wife, that! Of course the husband backed down.—*Milton Chronicle.*

The vote upon the new Constitution will be taken the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of April. Be sure and VOTE AGAINST IT.