The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

GOV. WORTH'S PROTEST.

We publish, below, the admirable Protest of Gov. Worth, in surrendering the office of Governor of the State to Mr. Holden, the unauthorized appointee of Gen. Canby. In issuing this protest, Gov. Worth has been influenced by no captious spirit. He has acted as during his entire excellent administration, solely from convictions of duty, and in the interests of the Constitutional rights of North Carolina. Our people will thank him for raising a point, which is one of the most vital practical importance in the subsequent developments that may yet spring out of the usurpations of Congress in this matter of "Reconstruction."

We deem this a fitting place to remark, that no man, who has filled the Executive chair of North Carolina, has more entitled himself to the confidence and regard of her loyal people, than JONATHAN WORTH. Under circumstances of singular delicacy, complication and embarrassment, he has uniformly stood manfully up for the rights, the honor and the dignity of the State. He has never yielded an inch, beyond what was absolutely imperative, to the encroachments of unconstitutional aggression. The motives, and as yet generally unknown, details of his administration, when published, as they must be, at some future day, will place him before the people in a light which will still further command their appreciation and esteem.

It is, perhaps, useless to speculate upon the considerations, which produced so sudden a change in the mind of the District Commander, as to cause him to modify his first order providing for the inauguration of the *civil* government. There is no accounting for the vagaries of military rulers, especially when that caprice is the result of an utter ignorance of law and of race in civil affairs. If Gen. Canby's object was to avoid the awkward dilemma, in which he placed himself, by the original idea of establishing a *premature* civil government, for which he had no shadow of warrant, in any legislation of Congress, he has, to use a vulgarism, "jumped out of the frying pan into the fire." For he is now placed in the attitude of having, by an impossible flourish of the sword, rescinded the Reconstruction acts themselves, in that he has allowed a Provisional officer to qualify, without taking the test oath, which is so specially commanded to be taken *in all cases*, as long as the State government continues to be simply provisional, and before the adoption of the Howard amendment!

Mr. Holden, himself, is made, by Gen. Canby's bungling proceedings, to occupy a somewhat ungraceful position, though it is not more so, instead than the whole tenor of his public life. As Provisional Governor of Northern Carolina, appointed by *President Johnson*, in 1865, he declared, in his first message to the Convention, that, Except as to the abolition of slavery, "*North Carolina's existence as a State, and her rights as a State, have undergone NO CHANGE.*" By now qualifying as the Provisional Governor *of the Military and of Congress*, he denies, as Gov. Worth very pithily suggests, the validity and legality of the very State government to which he gave his solemn official sanction, when he was a good *Johnson* man, and when he declared, (in the message above referred to) that the policy of the President was "as broad, as liberal and as just as the Constitution itself!!" Oh! Provisional Governor Holden!

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 1st., 1868.

Gen. W. W. HOLDEN, RALEIGH, N. C.:

SIR:—Yesterday morning, I was verbally notified by Chief Justice Pearson, that, in obedience to a telegram from Gen. Canby, he would, to-day, at 10 A. M., administer to you the oaths required preliminary to your entering upon the discharge of the duties of *Civil Governor* of the State; and that, thereupon, you would demand possession of my office.

I intimated to the Judge my opinion that such proceeding was premature, even under the reconstruction legislation of Congress, and that I should probably decline to surrender the office to you.

At sun down, yesterday evening, I received from Col. Williams, Commandant of this Military Post, an extract from the General Orders, No. 120, of General Canby, as follows.

"HEAD QU'RS 2ND MIL. DIS.
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 30th, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 120.

[EXTRACT.]

To facilitate the organization of the new State Governments, the following appointments are made: To be Governor of North Carolina, W. W. Holden, Governor elect, *vice* Jonathan Worth, removed; to be Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, Tod R. Caldwell, Lieutenant Governor elect, to fill an original vacancy—to take effect July 1st, 1868, on the meeting of the General Assembly of North Carolina."

I do not recognize the validity of the late election, under which you, and those co-operating with you, claim to be invested with the civil government of the State. You have no evidence of your election, save the certificate of a Major General of the United States Army.

I regard all of you, as, in effect, appointees of the Military power of the United States, and not as "deriving your powers from the consent of those you claim to govern."—Knowing, however, that you are backed by Military force here, which I could not resist, if I would, I do not deem it necessary to offer a futile opposition, but vacate the office, without the ceremony of actual ejection, offering no further opposition than this my protest.

I would submit to actual expulsion, in order to bring before the Supreme Court of the United States the question as to the constitutionality of the legislation under which you claim to be the rightful Governor of the State, if the past action of that tribunal furnished any hope of a speedy trial. I surrender the office to you under what I deem Military duress, without stopping, as the occasion would well justify, to comment upon the singular coincidence, that the present State Government is surrendered, as, without legality, to *him*, whose own official sanction, but three years ago, *declared it valid*.

I am, Very Respectfully,
JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of North Carolina.

THE LEGISLATURE, YESTERDAY.

We do not know that anything was done in either House of the Legislature, now in session in the Capitol, by authority of Congress, on yesterday, that requires any special notice at our hands, beyond the fact that the Howard amendment was ratified in the "House of Representatives."

R solutions were offered, in each House, looking, virtually, to the invocation of the "clemency" of Congress in removing the disabilities of *all North Carolinians*. Col. Sinclair and Mr. Pou, in the House, and Mr. Wynne, in the Senate, all Republicans, exhibited a spirit of liberality, it will be perceived, on this question, but Mr. Abbott, with the intolerance characteristic of the carpet-bag wing of the party, opposed the proposition, in the House, as did Forkner, of Surry, who represents the Holden-ally branch of the Abbott faction, in the Senate. The counsels of the fossionists have thus far prevailed, thereby affording another illustration of the already patent fact that the malignant clat is in the ascendant.

The failure of the House to elect its Doorkeepers and the other subordinate officers is owing to the fact that the caucus, on Wednesday night, failed to agree upon a choice. The indications of a disposition to refuse the negroes even a little part of the large share of the spoils, to which, from a Radical stand point, they are entitled, is creating quite a sensation in the colored camp. It is as we have said. The Radicals, having got all they want out of the negroes for the present, will have no further use for them, *until another election*.

P. S. The House did nothing at its afternoon session.

In the Senate, the 14th Article (Howard Amendment) was taken up and passed, so that it is now, virtually, a part of the Constitution. Mr. Robbins, the Senator from Rowan and Davie, [and one of the rising men of North Carolina,] made a very able and eloquent speech in explanation of his vote against the ratification of the Article. We hope to have the pleasure of publishing his remarks.

TERMS OF THE JUDGES.

It will be remembered that Sec. 26, Art IV, of the new Constitution provides that "the Judges of the Superior Courts, *elected at the first election under this Constitution*, shall, after their election, under the superintendence of the Justices of the Supreme Court, be divided by lot, into two equal classes, one of which shall hold office for four years, the other for eight years."

The drawing accordingly took place on yesterday. Judges Mitchell, Starbuck, Watts, Jones, Henry and Cannon drew the eight year terms; and Judges Buxton, Thomas, Pool, Logan, Russell and Tourgee drew the four year terms.

Personally, we could wish the entire bench good health and long lives, but as the scallawags and carpet baggers have forced upon the people an elective Judiciary, we feel compelled to advise at least seven or eight of the new Judges to do themselves, and their country, the justice to resign forthwith, and give place to men who are better qualified for the responsible positions.

PENSIONED NEWSPAPERS.—Senator Sherman, of Ohio, seems disposed to investigate some of the enormous frauds now being perpetrated upon the government. He charges that the *Daily Chronicle* and *Evening Star*, of Washington city, two violent Radical papers, upon the plea that they are entitled to the government advertising, are in the habit of publishing government or official advertisements, wherever found, although their circulation could not reach the points interested. For instance, they published advertisements for sod to be put on a Fort in New Mexico, provisions to be supplied in Utah, post routes in Arizona, &c. These two newspapers had charged the government $1500 each for publishing the laws, when the rate fixed by law to other papers was $315! Senator Cameron charged that these two papers had charged the government, for work and advertising, $40,000, each, for the year!

We do not read the two pensioned papers in North Carolina, the *Standard* and Asheville *Pioneer*, in which, under the strange ruling of Judge Brooks and the authority to do the government printing, advertisements, &c., are published, which never reach the eyes of the parties concerned. Where the government fixes a uniform and proper rate for advertising, over charging, to which Mr. Sherman alludes, can always be avoided or detected.

THE New York *World* asks: "What is the use of the Southern whites voting?—They have first to contend against as unscrupulous villains as ever stuffed a ballot-box, and if they pile up such a tremendous majority as even loyal figuring cannot crush, then Congress steps in and declares the Constitution carried anyhow, as it did in the case of Alabama. Do not blame these tortured people, then, if they do not vote.—Many of them, nearly a quarter of a million of them, cannot vote—they are disfranchised, and those who can and do vote, vote only to have their votes disregarded by a Congress that has shown itself—we regret the necessity of such language—a common liar."

LET THE POOR NEGRO.—The short extract which we publish, in another column, from The National *Intelligencer*, giving the authentic details of the Radical military maltreatment of negroes in Georgia, is enough, one won'd suppose, to open wide the eyes of that deluded race. Now that the Radicals have obtained a lease of power, through the instrumentality of the negroes, they will monopolize the spoils for which their companions and souls have hankered, to the exclusion of those to whom they are indebted for the opportunity. They will prove false and treacherous to the negroes, as they have proven perfidious heretofore, to all their obligations. Just let any considerable number of the blacks vote the anti-Radical ticket, and these very Radicals will be clamorous for the disfranchisement of the race. The only use they have for the negroes is to employ them as tools to subserve their own selfish and mercenary purposes.

We have a strong case in point. The Radical managers in North Carolina, although relying exclusively upon the colored vote for success, failed to put any negro upon their State ticket, in the late canvass, (although they might have found many negroes more reputable than the majority of so-called white men they placed upon it.) And now, having obtained all the important offices, the Radicals, in the Legislature, which has just assembled, evince a disposition to exclude the negroes from even a moderate share of the subordinate places. Out of the twelve or fifteen paying offices which the Legislature elects, but one or two of them will be given to negroes, although the number of applicants was and is very large, under a natural expectation that at least a few *crumbs* would be given to their race. There is Becker Hutchings, for instance, (and his case is but one out of many, only employed for the sake of illustration,) who, although much of the legislative track to make way for that pampered, and not half so worthy negro, Jim Harris, and although he has worked for the party faithfully, on *promised* pay, could not even get the paltry place of Doorkeeper for which he was a candidate. As there is a white presiding officer of the Senate, Joseph William, in order to be *consistent*, should have yielded *his* place in the House to a negro, and the Radicals, in order to be consistent, should have supported him. There was a negro candidate in the caucus, but he was literally hooted out of his aspirations.

It may be said that the negroes, in having so few of the offices within the gift of the Legislature, have yet as many as their numerical strength therein entitles them to. That is not the point. Five-sixths of the Radicals in the Legislature owe their election to negroes, just as the "Governor elect" and the other new State officials do, and common gratitude and fidelity demand that the fact should be *substantially* recognized. But the negroes will yet find out that, in serving scallawags and carpet-baggers, they are serving an ungrateful and selfish master, and that they have sold themselves for counterfeit money.

CAUCUS.—The first caucus of the white and negro Radicals, in the Common Hall, on Tuesday night, developed, it is said, considerable diversity of opinion and want of harmony. The Yankee element, however, had the upper hand, and seem determined to keep it. The more moderate men among the Radicals, who have some State pride left and are opposed to seeing all the offices monopolized by adventurers and squatters, or those who affiliate with them, were "snowed under." The selection of Joseph William, the hopeful scion of the "Governor elect," for the Speakership, is understood to be a choice in the interests of the carpet-bag faction, the fruits of which will transpire before many days. "Watch and wait."

"LET US HAVE PEACE."—Gen. Grant is reported to have published an order to all the military Governors, "instructing" them in regard to the passage of the bill for the admission of the Southern States. Does that order withdraw the soldiers? If not, when will another order withdrawing them come, and is it not time it came now? Military Governors are not wanted in the South any longer, with or without instructions.—Will the General hurry? Or is it the game that the soldiers are to stay for the election and act in Shepherd's style, taking care that nobody hurrahs for the opposition candidate?—*N. Y. Herald.*

The military authorities have offered five thousand dollars reward for "information that will lead to the conviction of the assassins of Solomon G. W. Dill, who was assassinated at his residence in Kershaw district, S. C., on Thursday evening, June 4th, 1868." A pretty good premium for perjury, considering that a number of the most respectable residents of the district are now confined in Castle Pinckney on the charge of "being implicated" in the said assassination.

RECONSTRUCTION.—Would you, ask the Radicals, rather remain under a military government than have officers of your own? Ask Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, and the other reconstructed States. They have been brought into the Union, and yet they have exactly the same sort of Freedmen's Bureau officials and the same kind of military rule that we have, superadded to a whole catalogue of scallawag and carpet-bag officers. Oh, the farce!—*Rich. Whig.*

A beautiful young damsel with blue gaiters, blue dress, blue sacque, blue lace collars, blue hat, with a blue plume, blue parasol with blue tassel, blue fan, blue kid gloves, blue eyes, tortoise bracelets, necklace, and ear-rings, attracted considerable attention at the Blue Lick Springs a few days ago. She was from the bluegrass region of Kentucky, and was a grass widow of the euphonious name of Blue.—*New Albany Ledger.*

SPOTSYLVANIA MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The ladies of Spotsylvania County, Virginia, and vicinity, have organized a Memorial Association, for the purpose of rescuing from oblivion and desecration, the Confederate Dead, and of paying to their memory that respect and honor which they have so justly deserved.

That this object will commend itself to the sympathies and co-operation of the Southern people, we feel assured.

For those scattered ashes were once your own flesh and blood; are the remains of *your own dead*, the relics of Father, Husband, and Son.

They have moreover perished in behalf of a cause, once fondly cherished with every fibre and sympathy of our souls; and to which they and we sacrificed, in consecrated fortitude, every interest, and *they* even life.

To leave them unhonored and uncared for, would be hostility to every conviction of our consciences, and trample upon the most righteous and sacred emotions of our humanity.

The purview of our Association is National. It covers the great battle-fields of Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania C. H., together with the scattered and solitary dead of the vicinity, and thus is seen to include this entire region with the exception of Fredricksburg.

Among these dead lie sons of the Army of Northern Virginia, are representatives of every Southern State.

In the furtherance of our object, we have already progressed far beyond our expectations.

A beautiful site, containing fifteen acres of land, situated about half a mile from Spotsylvania C. H., between the Confederate and Federal lines of battle, has been secured, laid off, and appropriated to the dead of each State.

Those who participated in the Spotsylvania C. H. battle field—those who died at its field hospitals, and all the scattered dead in its immediate vicinity, have already been interred.

With the exception of $300, received from other States, this much has been accomplished by means raised in our own and the adjoining counties.

Our home resources are now exhausted, and unless we obtain the means to complete our sacred purpose, from the people of the Southern States, it must be abandoned.

But we have no such expectation, and now confidently appeal to the people of these States to help us in our enterprise.

Help us through your Legislatures, as Cities and Communities, and as individuals, and let the work no longer be retarded by your want of sympathy and co-operation.

Contributions should be sent to any of the subjoined Officers:

MRS. DR. A. J. BOLLWARE, President.
MRS. JOHN R. SAMUEL, Vice President.
MISS EMILY BROWNE, Rec. Sec'ty.
MISS D. H. FRENCH, Cor. Sec'ty.
MRS. RO. C. DABNEY, Treasurer.
Address, Fredericksburg,
R. F. & P. Rail Road,
Virginia.

The foregoing appeal tells its own touching story. It will, of course, be useless to look to any of the Legislatures of the South, as at present constituted, for any aid in the filial and holy work of the patriotic leaders of this, or any similar, Association. But we trust that this fact will the more stimulate our people, wherever they may be at all able, to further the holy object which the ladies of Spotsylvania have undertaken, with such commendable zeal. Thousands of the gallant sons of North Carolina sleep beneath the soil of the historic battle fields of Spottsylvania, Chancellorsville and the Wilderness, and it would be a reflection upon our gratitude and upon our veneration for the memories of our lost kindred and friends, did we stand idly by and permit a hallowed commemorative design of this character to fail for lack of assistance.

We invoke our people, therefore, to aid in this pious work. Let them send contributions to the Secretary, or purchase life-memberships in the Association. Miss French, the Secretary, will furnish all necessary information.

SALE OF MINING PROPERTY.—Messrs. F. W. Bennett & Co., auctioneers, sold yesterday at the Exchange Sale Room, all the property of the Baltimore and Montgomery Mining Company, better known as the Steel gold mine, on the Uwharrie river, in Montgomery county, North Carolina, containing about seven hundred acres of land, with all its equipments, consisting of two steam engines—one of 10 horse and the other 25 horse power—pumps, 2 round paddles, (16 feet diameter,) 3 washers, (with rockers and sieve-borers,) buildings for offices, stores and superintendent, a large boarding house, barn, stable, blacksmith shop, and about 20 small houses for miners, &c. This mine is developed to the depth of upwards of 150 feet. The vein is composed of argillaceous slate and forms an auriferous bed of from 10 to 12 feet in thickness, carrying string veins of free gold in its centre. Purchased by W. S. Rayner, for $11,000.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* relates that a soldier of the Twelfth infantry, now stationed at the capital, was complaining very bitterly because he had been deprived of his vote by the Radical party. He said his poor old woman, who had dandled him on her knee, would be sorely grieved to learn that her boy had shed his blood only that lazy negroes might be elevated above him. He then commenced criticising Grant as a General, when a comrade interrupted, "But, friend, Grant whipped Lee." "Faith, and he did," was the reply, "under the inspiring song of 'We'recoming Father Abraham, with three hundred thousand more,'—adding, "My father told me, when I was a boy, that a swarm of bees could kill a horse." Silence reigned in Warsaw.

DECEASED.—Col. Philip S. White, well known in Philadelphia and to a considerable extent in the Southern States, died in Philadelphia on Thursday. He was a native of Kentucky, born November 25, 1807. He was very popular as a public speaker, and quite effective. From 1856 to 1863 he was a prothonotary of the District Court of the county of Philadelphia.

A poet was reading one of his effusions to Talleyrand. "Not so loud," said he to the poet, at the same time pointing to a man yawning in the street, "he hears you!"

A lady, who had a son at school, has forbidden him to play the "national game," for fear he may be prematurely balled.

THE LATE EDMUND B. FREEMAN.

Tribute of Respect.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
THIS, JULY 1st, 1868.

The Attorney General suggested that EDMUND B. FREEMAN, Esq., the clerk of the Court, died at his residence in this City upon Yesterday, at about 1 o'clock P. M., and therefore on behalf of the members of the bar, he offered the following resolutions, and moved that they be spread upon the record:

Resolved, That the death of Edmund B. Freeman is an event deeply and justly lamented by the Court and the bar, and that in view of his short term of service, we take occasion to express the high esteem in which we have entertained for more than the third part of a century with unremitting fidelity, ability and integrity.

Resolved, That the high qualities displayed by our deceased brother in the discharge of his official duties, may well serve up before those who aspire to follow at his desk, as a *model* of official excellence, the purest conjunction with happy natural endowments.

Resolved, That we tender our most sincere sympathy in their great bereavement, a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Chief Justice Pearson responded as follows:

"*Gentlemen*:—I concur in the feelings of the Supreme Court fully expressed in your resolutions.

We have known Edmund B. Freeman long and intimately. In his private relations he was kind and affectionate, and in the duties of his office no one could surpass him. He was trained to clerk from his infancy, and was fond of the occupation.

He displayed great ability in the management of dockets, but devoted his spare time to unemployed cases, which filling accounts. He only, and entire harmony in discharging his duties, no one ever dared to question, and I cannot call to mind an instance of his displeasure during his term of "Clerk."

His attachment to the Office was so strong that on several occasions he said to the Judges: "I cannot outlive the Court, I work in any other place."

That the Court should have *lost* at the same day with its Clerk, is a coincidence that is remarkable, and to the mind may form a topic for discussion.

The Court orders that the resolutions be entered upon the records, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to Mr. Freeman's family, as desired."

For the Sentinel.

VIRGINIA COLLEGE.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Several persons attended Commencement this year at Trinity, neither as friends nor enemies of the institution, but as observers at large, looking for merits and defects with equal zeal, quite as ready to censure as to praise, and expecting to do some of both. As these observers saw, was unprejudiced and generally unimpeachable as all Commencement reporters are, their conclusions herein presented, will, of course be vastly important to the public, and will forever fix the destiny of the College abroad.

1. As to the ability of the Trustees and Faculty, the course of study and the scholarship actually attained, the public has decided already. They have taken rank with the other Institutions of the country, and the man who impugns them convicts himself of ignorance or prejudice. *Tertium non datur.*

2. The first thing that forcibly strikes a stranger is, that more accommodations for visitors are needed. It is the fashion to go to Trinity Commencement, perhaps, to place in the State commands half as many persons from a distance, and I know not where, in this country, one would find such an assembly of elegantly dressed fashionable people. This being the case, the accommodations should be for both quantity and quality. Improvement is demanded. More hotels must be built, and a little more latitude must be allowed. People go to Commencement for enjoyment, to have a good time generally, but at Trinity every thing must be very decorous and orthodox, or one of those powerful iron nerved Marshals will most winningly inform you that "you must behave yourself." A Trinity Commencement is very elegant, very beautiful, but a little too moral. A little wildness is relished by the best of people, and nearly all would pleasantly remember some small deviation on such occasions. I noticed more than one time at the party, when a couple had found some cosy corner in the halls or library, and were becoming intimately interesting to each other, just then an oily Manager would whisper something to the gentleman, that very soon sent the interesting pair into the general circulation. Give us more and better accommodations, and a little more license, and we will all go to Trinity Commencement.

3. The exercises were all interesting. There was no failure. The speaking was *speaking*, not declamation. Every body thought the whole programme was good enough, and ought not to be better. It was in every sense as good as can be found anywhere. That matter is settled.

4. The moral tone and general spirit are to me incomprehensible. Every student is tenaciously in earnest, a little too much so, I think. I was in the very heart of the matter, and am nearly positive that no student used any profane language, or touched a drop of strong drink, or entered into any other small dissipation, so common, and sometimes so graceful, in young men. Every one was full of life and seemingly very happy, but I do not see the means by which all should be disciplined into such moral and social punctilio. At all events, such is Trinity, and those who like such life, can there find it in perfection.

5. Trinity is strong in real College ability, leads the State in numbers very considerably, owes no money, it is said, and all this she knows very well. For years she was second, and has endured more than a just amount of jibes and deprecations; now she is in danger of cherishing the same spirit of which she has complained in others. This spirit is not desirable. Nearly all who may patronize Trinity will be pleased. Her students do wonderously well, and her course is upward and onward. But a kind feeling among all the educated, and between all Institutions, is eminently desirable.

OBSERVER.

We often censure the conduct of others, when, under the same circumstances, we might not have acted half so well.

From the Baltimore Gazette's Correspondent.

POLITICAL TALK IN WASHINGTON.

A large number of Southern delegates to the New York Convention have arrived here, and the question of platform and nomination is being freely discussed. The determination to sink all personal preferences and to unite on the strongest and best candidate is universally expressed. So strong is this feeling that many of the delegates actually abstain from expressing any preference. They express the greatest confidence in being able to carry every Southern State for the Conservatives, if allowed to have fair elections. And just here comes in an important item. It is understood that there will be a declaration by the Convention to the effect that the *people* are determined to have a fair election. Such a notice being deemed necessary for two reasons—first that our Southern friends may be fully notified in advance that they will not be allowed to carry the Executive office by violence, outrage, fraud, and secondly, to arouse those who have of late years come to think that Radical outrages were not to be resisted, to the fact that the time has come to maintain the Constitution and the law. There have been some indications that a plot was being concocted by which Congress would override such States as might be necessary to secure to the present dominant party the Presidential election. The time for such a thing to be successful has passed. There will have to be a fair election, and before the Radical candidate will be allowed to assume the duties of the Presidential office, he will have to be fairly elected according to the forms of the Constitution. Such are the discussions one hears on every side, and hence it is the declared purpose of delegates to the Convention to insist on giving the proper notice "to all whom it may concern."

With a fair election, it is believed that every Southern State will follow the example of Mississippi and roll up a Democratic majority. Mississippi has the largest registered negro vote in the South next to South Carolina, and yet with a fair ballot it is said has given a Conservative majority of twenty thousand. The delegates from Texas predict twenty thousand majority for the Democratic nominee, and more if General Hancock is in the field. The delegates from Alabama and South Carolina say that the rapid change which is going on in the Southern States will greatly astonish the Radical party and their carpet-bag agents. The political leagues which had been formed are being exposed, demoralized and broken up, and the negroes are becoming very much divided, many of them declaring their purpose to abandon their allies and form new associations.

The action of the majority of the House of Representatives in allowing McKee, of Kentucky, to take the seat which they had refused to John D. Young, the member elect, has given great dissatisfaction to the more honest and respectable members of the dominant party, and they are chafing terribly under the outrage. Baker, (Radical) of Illinois, said yesterday that his party should adopt a standing rule, that whenever a Democrat had not more than 2,000 majority he should be considered defeated, and his Radical opponent be allowed his seat. Poland, (Radical) of Vermont, hearing the suggestion, proposed to amend, by declaring that whenever a State did not give over 20,000 Democratic majority, the entire Radical ticket should be declared elected.

Such remarks show how utterly disgusted these gentlemen are with the action of their own party. Poland remarked in the Committee which recommended that McKee should be admitted to a seat, that he could perceive but one objection to it. "And what is that one objection?" hastily asked the Chairman. "He has never been elected," promptly responded Mr. Poland, "and you had as well vote Beau Hickman into a seat as to admit McKee." Baker remarked in conversation, yesterday, that he had not dreamed the outrage would be perpetrated until it was an accomplished fact.

THE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.

Platforms have heretofore had but little efficacy in controlling the ruling powers.—They have been mere catchwords to gull and deceive the masses, while the leaders were being placed in authority. Especially has this been the case with the party now ruthlessly violating the fundamental principles of free government. The Chicago platforms, past and present, are made up of empty utterances, calculated, if not intended, to deceive the multitude.

The principles upon which the Democrats and Conservatives are about to do battle are plain and of easy comprehension, brief and to the point. We find them well stated in the following paragraph:

1. General amnesty to white men;
2. Suffrage, whether universal or restricted, to be the work of the several States themselves;
3. No military government over the States;
4. Civil supremacy everywhere;
5. No trial of citizens by military tribunals;
6. A reduction of the standing army;
7. Abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau;
8. A reduction of taxes as a consequence of the abolition of military rule and of negro domination;
9. National obligations to be faithfully observed according to the letter and spirit.

These present the real issues between the parties. The Radicals are pledged to maintain the opposite of these. They are pledged to keep up the *negro and military policy*; they have just renewed and extended the tenure of the negro bureau; and high taxes and a standing army are the natural consequences.—*Washington Express.*

A Washington special dispatch to the Louisville *Journal* says:

"Meade is here still. It was announced that he would go to Pennsylvania on a visit, but he has not gone. He may be seen strutting about the War Department any hour of the day like a peacock with a bar of iron drawn through its body. It is understood that he ran away from Georgia to avoid personal consequences likely to result from the betrayal of private hospitality, with which he is charged. He is being fêted extensively by the Radicals. Ben Butler dined him to-day. They are considered birds of a feather."

HEALTH OF GOVERNOR BROWNLOW.—The *Home Courier* learns from a gentleman just from Knoxville, that Governor Brownlow is prostrated with palsy, and cannot speak above his breath. His friends think he cannot live through the summer, though the Governor fully expects to serve out his six years' term in the United States Senate.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

The people of the North will probably never know, as they cannot fully realize, all the frightful and inhuman tortures inflicted upon the South at the hands of military satraps. Our attention has been called to a case quite as flagrant as that of the Columbus prisoners.

It seems that about six weeks ago a Federal soldier was killed at Warrenton in this State. No clue, so far as we can ascertain, has yet been afforded to detect the perpetrator of this violence. But the military authorities—those fine gentlemen sent here to preserve order and protect the innocent—assumed full knowledge of the case; and, without cognizance of law, and without the feeble show of affidavits from any party or parties whatsoever, arrested a peaceful and inoffensive citizen of Warrenton by the name of Cody. This gentleman was hustled off to Milledgeville, with manacles on his ankles and wrists. While thus chained, and in a dungeon, he was brutally attacked by four or five soldiers, who had been imprisoned in the same apartment for trivial misdemeanors. These soldiers set upon him to be a slayer of one of their comrades. As their superior did not give the unfortunate man a chance to exculpate himself, neither did these base underlings allow him the charity of a doubt. One of them kicked him in the mouth, leaving a hideous gash upon his lip, and Mr. Cody was finally saved from fatal consequences through the rescue of a sergeant of the guard.

A military commission was then designated for his trial at Milledgeville, and *one day's* notice given of the time to Mr. Cody's counsel. Upon repairing to Milledgeville the counsel was informed that the order for trial had been revoked, and Atlanta substituted for Milledgeville.

The trial took place one hundred and twenty miles from the residence of the prisoner, and occupied twenty-one days, during which time Mr. Cody was marched from his cell to the court, chained like a felon at his ankles and wrists.

Now mark the sequel. After an abrupt seizure; maltreatment, when manacled, by Federal soldiers; transportation and imprisonment remote from his residence; a tedious trial, and the degrading badgeings of a condemned criminal—he was allowed to go homeward fully acquitted of the charge against him.

There is not an innocent man in Georgia who is not liable to a similar fate. Will the people of the North abet and encourage the awful humiliation of the South? If so, they may well shudder from their own fate, when tyranny has exhausted itself upon us, and seeks its victims among themselves.

We trust that Mr. Cody or his counsel will publish a detailed account of this dark business, and we hope, for the sake of humanity, that the picture may be less horrible than our informant warrants us to believe.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

DIABOLICAL CRUELTIES PRACTICED BY THE RADICALS UPON NEGROES.—Among the methods of torture employed by these wretches upon the negroes to make them swear away human lives was the instrument known as the "*sweat-box*." This we understand to be a box of wood, inside of which the victim is made to stand. The wooden sides of this box, by means of a screw, are compressed closer and closer, until the individual can scarcely breathe; then a stream of hot air or steam is thrown upon the victim; he is almost stifled; a pressure put upon his heart and lungs until the agony of his position is such that human nature sinks under the infliction, and the poor creature cries out that he is ready to testify to anything desired. *We assert that our information is positive and reliable that these infernal cruelties have been practiced by the Federal military in Georgia upon black men in order to make them swear away the lives of innocent white men and respectable citizens before a military commission "organized to convict," and with murder in their hearts.*

One of these poor negroes thus tortured was kept there so long that his knee actually burst open by the pressure of blood. *National Intelligencer, 29th.*

LET US HAVE PEACE—AND PRESENTS.—The St. Paul *Pioneer* is very sad over a marked feature in the character of the Radical candidate for the Presidency. It seems that he will take anything anybody gives him. A former editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, who the *Pioneer* endorses as "a truthful writer," describes this practice of Gen. Grant's as follows:

"Grant is known to be a very self-absorbed, selfish and grasping man. He takes everything that is presented to him, no matter by whom, or what the supposed consideration. Rich men of the national bank and bondholder stripe have presented him with houses, bonds, and stocks. Sporting men have presented him with horses.—Gamblers have presented him with billiard tables. Dog-fanciers have presented him with pups. Theatre managers constantly present him with dead-head tickets. Harness-makers have presented him with saddles and harness. Carriage makers have presented him with carriages. Russell Jones and Washburne knew his weak point when they presented him with $5,000 of stock in the Chicago Horse Railway Company. Even poor card writers present him with all the visiting cards he uses—for which they get in return letters of thanks in very indifferent English. In fine, 'all is fish that comes to Grant's net.'"

SOLITARY AND ALONE.—"A Jew" has actually turned up who is in favor of General Grant. He has written a letter to a New York paper. He is frank enough to admit that "the majority of the foreign-born Jews will go with the Democratic party," but is hopeful of finding some native Jews," who will keep him company. This must be the "Wandering Jew." As they said at Chicago—"match him."

UNRECONSTRUCTED STATES NOT TO VOTE AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The Senate Judiciary Committee, at its meeting to day, discussed Edmund's bill for the counting of electoral votes after the next Presidential election. It provides that the States not represented in Congress shall not be allowed to send electors to the electoral college, nor to take part in the Presidential election. The chairman of the committee was authorized to report favorably upon the bill as it stands.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

Among the fire works announced for the 4th of July, in New York, are "splendid four-pounder parachute rockets, with stars which change color and are supported in the air by balloons, and combat between two fiery dragons in mid air."

Why is a photographic album like a libellous publication? Because it is full of personal reflections.