The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 3. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1868. NO. 17.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM E. PELL, | SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1868

AN APPEAL FROM THE SOUTH.

The [illegible] Convention, which assembled in this city in June, urged upon the Southern delegates the propriety of preparing an address, during the National Democratic Convention, at New York, to the North people, giving a true and clear [illegible] of matters at the South, as they [illegible]. We are not aware that any notice was taken of that suggestion. No such address has been prepared, and we suppose that either a want of time or a doubt of its [illegible] prevented its preparation.

It has occurred to us, that there is left the Southern people a still better instrumentality of self defence than any long, labored address which might be issued.

Nothing will occupy the discussions of the Northern people more, for the next three months, than the questions arising out of the Reconstruction acts. To Southern minds all those acts were not only clearly unconstitutional, but they seem to have been dictated by the worst feelings, by a spirit of injustice and inhumanity, wholly unjustifiable. Many Northern people think otherwise and fully justify Congressional action. Now this in many minds, is owing to a misapprehension of the facts, as presented by Radical Congressmen. Hundreds, it is true, who [illegible] respectability, justify Congress on the simple plea that the safety of the party demands it. But there are many who would not justify Congress upon these grounds. Were the *truth* known, and the *whole truth*, many who now support the Radical party would abandon it.

We suggest, therefore, that gentlemen in the South, who have a national reputation, [illegible] to the Southern people, that they meet the hundreds of false assertions and wicked fabrications made by Radical members of Congress, and others, by a statement of facts addressed to prominent gentlemen at the North, or to the Congressional National Democratic Committee, at Washington, or to the leading Northern papers. The specific false statements of Radicals must be met promptly. Senators Wilson and Sumner always have budgets of falsehoods for retail from their lying correspondents, and now that Southern loyalists and carpet baggers have been admitted to Congress, we shall have them in abundance.

Hundreds of colored voters were in the Seymour and Blair procession in Macon, Georgia, a few nights since, and thousands more cheered it on with right good will. The *Telegraph* of that place says:

"The Democrats in this canvass are going to illustrate not a conflict, but a *co-operation of races*. We mean that somewhere between four fifths and nine tenths of the Georgia negroes shall vote with us, and by our side, in this election; and we mean in this [illegible] not the slightest violence to the negro's inclination. He shall vote as he chooses, and he shall vote for his own best interests and happiness."

The true white men of the South always preferred *co-operation* with the blacks, rather than a *conflict*. Heretofore, the blacks have been carried off by the false pretences of the carpet-baggers and native scallawags, men who never could be relied upon. If they prefer to co-operate with them still and seek a conflict with the whites, their [illegible] best friends, let them do so; but let the whites be fully prepared for it. The malice and blindness of Congress, and of the Legislature, will force the alternative upon the white people of the South to be ready for the conflict when it comes. No wickedness can be greater than that which seeks [illegible] and promotes it. The burden of this guilt will not fall upon the Conservatives and Democrats. They will not court or provoke a conflict, but they will not back down when it comes, and woe be to those leaders who are inaugurating it!

There is no need of a conflict between the whites and blacks. The truest and only friends of the black race will be found among their old owners and those among whom they were raised up. They should still be friends and should befriend and sustain each other. Many of the blacks are really Conservative and Democratic, if let alone. Why is it that, in North Carolina, they may not form Democratic Clubs, as in South Carolina and Georgia?

GRANT'S PLATFORM.—The Richmond *Whig* well says that the party in Congress, whose candidate Grant is, are engaged in making for him a platform that would sink a navy crowded with Heroes. The platform they are making is the one on which he will really have to run, and it is the most violent, revolutionary and atrocious that has ever yet been devised. The Chicago platform, which he refuses to be *bound* by, is tame, compared with it. It carves out for General Grant such work as only a brute could agree to undertake. To secure his own election as President, he, as the Commanding General, is to arm the negro voters of the South, lead them, himself or through his subalterns to the polls and carry the election. This is the thing in effect, though it may be so told as not to sound so harshly.

Such a programme as this will defeat Gen. Grant, work as he may, if there is any [illegible] of the country.

The Iliad of all scalawag woes and the [illegible] in the path of the carpet baggers *is an official bond with security for the honest discharge of the duties of office*. Confronted by this terrible paper, they tremble, turn pale and collapse.

RADICALS ALARMED!—THREATS OF ARMING ONE PORTION OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE OTHER!!

One of the last evidences of the utter consternation which prevails in the Radical ranks, in view of the extraordinary demonstrations in favor of Seymour and Blair, is the increased bitterness exhibited by them in Congress, and in the Legislatures of the "reconstructed" States, towards the Conservative people. The temper of such men as Wilson, Drake, Morton, Yates, Conness, Howard, and others of the Senate, is not exceeded in bitterness and abuse by that of the most ordinary scape graces of the lower House.

The telegram was certainly mistaken in saying that Dewese's war speech, the other day, mortified the Radicals. It was a fit chorus for the general tenor of feeling evinced by the usurpers and revolutionists of Congress, who see, in the signs of the times, their condemnation, and whose only hope of success is to involve again the country in bloodshed, to array the races against each other, in order to furnish a plea for the utter destruction of the whites in the South who have any claim to respectability and worth, and a reason for stealing the lands of the Southern people, as they *have* been stealing, for the last seven years, the earnings of the honest and industrious people of the North, to support their destructive schemes.

The purpose to place the arms of the government in the hands of the so-called loyal Governors is perfectly apparent. It is designed, first, as a bravado, to make the Southern people entirely acquiescent in their schemes and plans of fraud in the approaching elections. The idea of affording protection to loyal men or enforcing the laws is a falsehood, a pretence, with no shadow of truth, and simply gotten up for the hour. They know that the Union men are in no danger, except from their own lawlessness and disregard of the rights and claims of others; not [illegible] the law or the peace of society is [illegible], except when the assumptions and oppressive conduct of the Radicals have forced our people to resist them. Secondly, their object is to arm the blacks against the whites, in order to stir up a conflict between races, and thus force war and bloodshed upon us. The statement of Gov. Morton, and others, in the Senate, that the whites of the South were armed, and the blacks defenceless, is a palpable falsehood. The first object of the government or the military, after the war closed, was to take away the arms of the whites and give them to the negroes.—Sickles then prohibited the wearing of fire arms, which was never enforced except in cases of white persons. Almost every negro in the South is in possession of a deadly weapon, while thousands of white men are entirely destitute. Shall they remain so? Shall these Congressional and Legislative threats of arming one portion of the community against the other, be allowed to pass over our heads unnoticed and unimproved? Shall these schemes of wholesale butchery of the white people, these hyena threats of Congressmen and Legislators, make our people timid and cowardly and succumb to them? We hope not. We are still freemen, and we hope we never intend to be slaves. Our constitutional rights we must never surrender. The right to vote, and the right to bear arms, are what the Constitution guarantees to us, and these must never be surrendered. Let the people open their eyes to the dangers which threaten them.

THE ASHBURN MURDER.—Some of our readers are aware that, some months ago, a carpet bagger named Ashburn, who had rendered himself [illegible] to his particular associates, was killed in Columbus, Ga. Investigations led to a discovery of the murderers. Under the instructions of Gen. Meade, a large reward was offered for evidence, &c. In a short time, the military arrested some twenty or thirty of the respectable citizens of Columbus, who were imprisoned, put in chains and dungeons, and afterwards sent to Atlanta for trial before a Military Commission. Hon. A. H. Stephens became one of the principal defenders of the accused, and Joseph E. Brown, known in the better days of Georgia as her Governor, conducted the prosecution, with others.

The investigations, so far, have convinced the public that the entire testimony was suborned by the money offered as a reward; that the parties accused were innocent, and that the trial exhibited one of the most remarkable cases of perjured testimony ever brought to light. Georgia having been reconstructed, the Military Commission is dissolved and the accused have been turned over to the civil authorities. A telegram announces that all the witnesses have gone North,—thus confirming the general conviction that they were all perjured villians, bought up to convict innocent people.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of Georgia, by a vote of 117 to 20, have passed a resolution, asking Congress to remove disabilities from all the citizens of Georgia.—This act is in most commendable contrast with the mean and illiberal spirit exhibited by the Legislature of this State, now in session. Poor old North Carolina is peculiarly afflicted. She has the most malignant of Southern "Governors," the most malevolent of Southern Legislatures, and, taken as a whole, the most imbecile and narrow-minded of Southern officials.

Emerson thinks himself fortunate when he can write twenty good lines a day. Mr. Emerson is very rarely fortunate.

THE CHATHAM RAIL ROAD.

Under its modified charter, which has been accepted by the Stockholders, this Road, as our readers are aware, becomes closely allied with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and has been put under the control of its officers, whose well known promptness, energy and skill in management will soon complete it.

While we have great respect for the character and services of the late Dr. [illegible], we have, for some time, entertained [illegible] about the value of the mineral wealth of the Deep River region. The coal and the iron are there, to some extent, but whether they are there in sufficient [illegible] can be obtained cheaply enough, to enable them to compete in the markets of the world with other mines, is exceedingly [illegible]. The profession and [illegible] of great mineral wealth on the Deep River led to the projection of the Railroad from Fayetteville to Egypt, and of the Chatham Road, from Page's to the Gulf. It is now quite certain, that the mineral wealth of Deep River alone will not sustain these two Roads, and hence they must look to their extension in other directions.

We beg leave to call the attention of our readers, interested in these Railroad matters, to certain memoranda prepared at our request, by a friend, upon the subject of the extension of the Chatham Railroad, which will be found in another column.

We observe that Railroad men, as a general rule, seek success in the special good of their own Roads, that they are too apt to conclude that "if our Road is successful, therefore, it must be a general good." As public journalists, we are obliged to take a different view of these matters. We first endeavor to ascertain what is to effect the greatest good of the greatest number, and then we think we may very safely conclude that what contributes to their general benefit must pay, if not at once, at least in the long run.

We confess that the examination, we have been able to make, inclines us strongly to urge the extension of the Chatham Road to Jonesboro, instead of the Gulf, and forward to the people of Fayetteville to build the Road from that place to Florence, making a shorter route to Columbia. No people in the State merit more aid of this sort than those of Fayetteville. Indeed, the whole Cape Fear region has been proverbial for its liberality, in regard to internal improvements. We are aware that joining hands with Fayetteville will not directly facilitate the anxieties of many to see the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, by the agency of the Chatham Road, extended to the Southwest, so as to form, at a good point, a junction with the Road from Charlotte to Atlanta, thus reducing the distance greatly on the great line of Southern travel. But to extend the Road to Jonesboro, and thus form a junction with the Fayetteville Road instead of going to the Gulf, would lessen the expense, open up a new source of freight and travel to the Raleigh and Gaston Road from the upper Cape Fear region, and would furnish a better route for the Chatham Road in the direction of the Southwest, than to go to the Gulf. The building of the Florence Road from Fayetteville would greatly benefit the Chatham Road, and the cost of construction would be so inconsiderable that it could not seriously interfere with the other project in another direction. We hope the matter will be thoroughly canvassed, and that Fayetteville and Raleigh will be speedily more closely united by Rail Road connection.

HOWARD AMENDMENT.

Congress has declared the Fourteenth Amendment to be a part of the Constitution. Mr. Seward has so declared, with two or three *ifs*. The case stands thus: Twenty three States only, including Ohio and New Jersey, voted for the amendment at the first voting. At the same time, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, California, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Arkansas voted against it; *i. e.* 23 to 14—not two-thirds. It is, therefore, plain that, at the simultaneous voting of the States, the amendment was defeated. Mr. Seward says, *if* now you count the votes of Ohio and New Jersey for it, which States have since changed their votes, and *if* you count the votes of North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, Georgia and Florida, which changed their votes and voted for it, in order to become States of the Union, then, in that case, the Howard amendment is a part of the Constitution.

But it will not be disputed by sound lawyers, that Ohio and New Jersey *had* the right to change their votes *before* the amendment was ratified; therefore, throwing out Ohio and New Jersey, the amendment is not a part of the Constitution.

But again, none but States *of* the Union, recognized as such, have a right to vote on an amendment to the Constitution. If the States cannot change their votes in the case, then the Southern States cannot change theirs, and, to be consistent, the Radicals must require them to vote again on the question, now that they admit them to be States of the Union.

GEN. BUELL FOR SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.—The Evansville *Courier* says: "We had the pleasure of meeting General D. G. Buell, yesterday, who paid our city a flying visit. The General expressed himself greatly pleased with the nominations made by the Democratic Convention and predicts for the ticket a glorious victory."

CONGRESS.

It is perfectly surprising that this body should be kept in such ignorance of the real state of things in the South, as it evinces in every discussion. Even our friends in that body seem almost entirely unprepared to correct knowingly the false statements of our enemies that are made from day to day.

Such men as Stokes and Dewese are listened to with eagerness, and their contemptible falsehoods are obliged to pass uncorrected, because no friend of the South, in that body, is in possession of the necessary facts to correct them.

It is manifest, that the majority, at least, in Congress, are of opinion that the Conservative people of the South are so deadly hostile to the Southern loyalists, carpet-baggers and negroes, that they are boiling over with rage against them, and would readily destroy them but for the presence of the military; that the Conservatives are well armed and are only waiting an opportunity to break out in riotous and brutal butchery of them. The Southern press has denied these things, time and again, but to no avail. Men bankrupt in character, and some of them with less intelligence than the negroes they represent, will rave and rant about the bitterness of Southern Conservatives, [illegible] as soon as such men as Mr. [illegible] arise in the defence of our people, the means [illegible] are employed to put them down."

THE PEOPLE MOVING. A Democratic Ratification Meeting was held at Kenansville, in Duplin, on the [illegible]. [illegible] Stanford, Esq., presided. The New York nominations were enthusiastically ratified, an Executive Committee for the county was appointed, and [illegible] delegates were appointed for the approaching State Democratic Convention. [illegible] speeches were made by the Chairman and Col. A. A. McKoy of Sampson.

A large and spirited meeting was held at Clinton, in Sampson, on the 18th. Jno. A. Oates, Esq. presided. Col. McKoy made an eloquent and patriotic speech, and the usual proceedings were had.

A "Colored Democratic Club" has been formed in Duplin. It bids fair to do a great deal of good.

A SLANDER DISPOSED OF.

The following letter from that excellent and venerable citizen of Union county, D. A. Covington, Esq., addressed to Mr. Hodnett, of Caswell, explains itself. This letter, the member from Union did the people of that county the justice to read in the House of Representatives, on Saturday, but *the party* refused to allow it to be spread on the journal.

MONROE, UNION COUNTY, July 24, 1868.

Hon. Mr. Hodnett:

MY DEAR SIR:—If I am not mistaken, you are the gentleman with whom I served on a Committee or two, in the Legislature of this State, at its sessions of 1866-'67. I notice, in this week's *Standard*, a resolution introduced by a Mr. Laflin, proposing to call on Gen. Grant for two regiments of soldiers to keep down insubordination, in this State, &c., and that Mr. Downing, our Representative from this county, stated that he should vote for the resolutions, for the reason that he had, that morning, received a letter from his county, in which it was stated that the Conservatives had called a meeting for the purpose of devising measures to resist the laws.

Now what I have to say is, that I pronounce the statement of Mr. Downing's correspondent *emphatically false*. No such an organization has been spoken of or thought of here, and it is a vile slander upon the people of this county. The Conservative party of this county (of which there are not a few) have appointed a meeting to be held here—not at midnight with closed doors, and where secret oaths are to be administered—but at noonday, on Saturday next, where all parties are invited to come to hear and to participate in its proceedings—the object of said meeting being to ratify the nominations of the great Democratic Conservative party, at New York, for President and Vice President of the United States, and to endorse the platform submitted by the nominating Convention.

I request you, my friend Hodnett, to have this letter, as a matter of justice to this county, read in the House of Commons and published in the *Sentinel*; and I authorize you to call on Mr. Downing for the name of his correspondent, who informed him that an organization was on foot here by the Conservatives to resist the laws.

Truly, yours,

D. A. COVINGTON.

THE LATEST Reconstruction Bill, covering the cases of Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, reaches the culmination of Radical infamy. It is bad enough to appoint military rulers over us, but it is both an insult and a grievous wrong to declare by law that the persons whose claims were submitted to the people and rejected at the ballot-box shall nevertheless fill the offices. It is a refinement of tyranny that will delight the heart of such wretches as Beast Butler.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR CLUBS.—We observe that these are rapidly forming all over the State. We call attention to that of Hendersonville, in another column, which, in its conception and operation, seems a model of promptness and efficiency. A friend, from Haywood, says they are about being organized all over that county. Speed the good work. These clubs are the hope of the country. It is to them, working by legitimate means—the Clubs versus the "[illegible]"—that the South looks for its regeneration.—*Asheville News.*

In 1864 Grant wrote in relation to his proposed nomination for the Presidency: "I would regard such a consummation as being highly unfortunate to myself, if not to my country." In 1868 the country agrees with him in both respects, and will take him at his word.

The Boston *Post* says: One thousand to one hundred is now bet against Grant.

For the Sentinel.

OUR RAIL ROADS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—At the recent meeting of the Chatham Railroad Company, it was resolved that the President and Directors proceed at once with the work, and press it on to a speedy completion. The Directors met immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders, and organized by electing Dr. Hawkins, President, and W. W. Vass, Secretary and Treasurer. We understand that the intention is to lay the iron to Haw River in 120 days from the present time,—that [illegible] being ready for the iron to that point. The Western Rail road from Fayetteville [illegible] reached within 10 miles of that point at Haywood, which, by reference to [illegible] Map of N. C. for 1866, will be found [illegible] *direct line* to Cheraw, if the Company [illegible] decide to build that line. [illegible]

[illegible]

From Raleigh to Haywood, *via* Page's, is 33 miles.

[illegible]

[illegible] Florence may be made at a cost of $12,500 per mile. Two thirds of the route have been surveyed and the report of Major J. P. Robertson and David McDuffie shows that that amount will cover cost of construction and rolling stock. In fact, after crossing Big Rockfish, 10 miles South of Fayetteville, the balance of the line may be graded at $1,500 per mile.

Now how will the cost of the line from the Gulf to Cheraw compare with that? There is hardly a mile of that Road that can be graded for less than 8 to $12,000, while a large, if not the greatest, portion of it will cost at least $20,000 per mile.

Now looking at it in the light of dollars and cents alone, we see that one million of dollars will secure the connection to Florence *via* Fayetteville, while it will cost at least three, if not four millions of dollars to build the road by Cheraw. As a matter of economy the advantage is vastly in favor of Fayetteville as well as distance. Fayetteville, in addition to all this, is a North Carolina town. Has she no claims beyond all this? Is there not an obligation resting upon the citizens of Raleigh at least to lend a helping hand in building her up? We will pass by for the moment the claims she has upon the State, from the fact that her representatives in the Legislature have always voted for every scheme of Internal Improvement in the State, and address our appeal to the good people of Raleigh. In 1831, when the Capitol was burned, and the question was before the Legislature to fix its location between Fayetteville and Raleigh, the Hon. L. D. Henry, as Speaker of the House of Commons and member from Fayetteville, gave the casting vote in favor of Raleigh, and gave you the Capitol of N. C. In 1852, when the question for the establishment of an Asylum for the Insane was under consideration, after the strongest effort that could be made to secure its passage had culminated in the defeat of that measure, the Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, who, at the time the vote was taken, was on account of the severest domestic affliction detained from his seat, hearing the result, hastened to the House of Commons, appealed to his friends to reconsider the vote, and in tones of eloquence, that few could equal and none surpass, secured the final passage of that measure and gave Raleigh the Insane Asylum.

Again,—when the North Carolina Rail road bill was under consideration in the Senate, and various propositions were made to project some scheme of Internal improvement for what was then called the "Old Rip Van Winkle of the South," it was ascertained by Col. Alexander Murchison, the Senator from Cumberland, that if he would vote for that measure, it would give the Speaker of the Senate the casting vote in its favor. He wrote to his constituents, in Fayetteville for instructions as to what he should do. They called a meeting, over which the lamented Dr. Thos. N. Cameron presided, and they told him they saw that that Road would destroy the commerce of Fayetteville, *but for him to vote for the bill* and help build old North Carolina. He did so, and gave you the North Carolina Rail road.

Now, when it is known that by adopting a line of Railroad that will put them in connection with you and the rest of the world, by a line that will be 24 miles shorter than another and at comparatively a trifling cost,—a line that must form the great through line for freight and travel between the North and South, and passing through a section of country abounding in everything calculated to make your road a remunerative one,—will you not interest yourselves to secure them the aid they ask at your hands?

R.

GEN. FRANK BLAIR'S LETTER ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, July 13, 1868.

General George W. Morgan, Chairman Committee National Democratic Convention:

GENERAL:—I take the earliest opportunity of replying to your letter notifying me of my nomination for Vice President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention recently held in the city of New York.

I accept without hesitation the nomination tendered in a manner so gratifying, and give you and the Committee my thanks for the very kind and complimentary language in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Convention.

I have carefully read the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and most cordially concur in every principle and sentiment they announce.

My opinion upon all of the questions which discriminate the great contending parties have been freely expressed on all suitable occasions, and I do not deem it necessary at this time to reiterate them.

The issues upon which the contest turns are clear, and cannot be obscured or distorted by the sophistries of our adversaries.—They all resolve themselves into the old and ever-renewing struggle of a few men to absorb the political power of the nation. This effort, under every conceivable name and disguise, has always characterized the opponents of the Democratic party, but at no time has the attempt assumed a shape so open and daring as in this contest. The adversaries of free and constitutional government, in defiance of the express language of the Constitution, have erected a military despotism in ten of the States of the Union, have taken from the President the powers vested in him by the supreme law, and have deprived the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction. The right of trial by jury, and the great writ of right, the *habeas corpus*—shields of safety for every citizen, and which have descended to us from the earliest traditions of our ancestors, and which our Revolutionary fathers sought to secure to their posterity forever in the fundamental charter of our liberties—have been ruthlessly trampled under foot by the fragment of a Congress. Whole States and communities of people of our own race have been attainted, convicted, condemned, and deprived of their rights as citizens, without presentment, or trial, or witnesses, but by Congressional enactment of *ex post facto* laws, and in defiance of the constitutional prohibition denying even to a full and legal Congress the authority to pass any bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law. The same usurping authority has substituted as electors in place of the men of our own race, thus illegally attainted and disfranchised, a host of ignorant negroes, who are supported in idleness with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their birthright, through the management of Freedmen's Bureaus and the emissaries of conspirators in other States, and, to complete the oppression, the military power of the nation has been placed at their disposal in order to make this barbarism supreme.

The military leader under whose prestige this usurping Congress has taken refuge, since the condemnation of their schemes by the free people of the North in the elections of the last year, and whom they have selected as their candidate to shield themselves from the result of their own wickedness and crime, has announced his acceptance of the nomination, and his willingness to maintain their usurpations over eight millions of white people at the South fixed to the earth with his bayonets. He exclaims "Let us have peace." "Peace reigns in Warsaw" was the announcement which heralded the doom of the liberties of a nation. "The Empire is peace," exclaimed Bonaparte, when freedom and its defenders expired under the sharp edge of his sword. The peace to which Grant invites us is the peace of despotism and death.

Those who seek to restore the Constitution by executing the will of the people condemning the reconstruction acts, already pronounced in the elections of last year, and which will, I am convinced, be still more emphatically expressed by the election of the Democratic candidate as the President of the United States, are denounced as revolutionists by the partizans of this vindictive Congress. Negro suffrage, which the popular vote of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Connecticut, and other States, have condemned as expressly against the letter of the Constitution, must stand, because their Senators and Representatives have willed it. If the people shall again condemn these atrocious measures by the election of the Democratic candidate for President, they must not be disturbed, although decided to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and although the President is sworn to maintain and support the Constitution. The will of a fraction of Congress, reinforced with its partisan emissaries sent to the South, and supported there by the soldiery, must stand against the will of the people and the decision of the Supreme Court and the solemn oath of the President to maintain and support the Constitution!

It is revolutionary to execute the will of the people! It is revolutionary to execute the judgment of the Supreme Court! It is revolutionary in the President to keep inviolate his oath to sustain the Constitution! This false construction of the vital principle of our Government is the last resort of those who would have their arbitrary reconstruction sway and supersede our time-honored institutions. The nation will say the Constitution must be restored, and the will of the people again prevail. The appeal to the peaceful ballot to attain this end is not war—is not revolution. They make war and revolution who attempt to arrest this quiet mode of putting aside military despotism and the usurpations of a fragment of a Congress, asserting absolute power over that benign system of regulated liberty left us by our fathers. This must be allowed to take its course. This is the only road to peace. It will come with the election of the Democratic candidate, and not with the election of that mailed warrior whose bayonets are now at the throats of eight millions of people in the South, to compel them to support him as a candidate for the Presidency, and to submit to the domination of an alien race of semi-barbarous men. No perversion of truth or audacity of misrepresentation can exceed that which hails this candidate in arms as an angel of peace.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

FRANK P. BLAIR.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS IN NEW JERSEY.—The Democratic Convention nominated Theodore F. Randolph as a candidate for Governor, and an electoral ticket, and also adopted resolutions endorsing the Democratic National Convention ticket and platform.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

THE PROSPECT.

There is nothing absolutely certain but death and taxes. It is probably safe, however, to count that the following States will vote for Seymour and Blair, and against Grant and Colfax:

Connecticut	6
New York	33
New Jersey	7
Delaware	3
Maryland	7
Kentucky	11
Missouri	11
California	5
Oregon	3
Nevada	3
Pennsylvania	26
Ohio	21
Indiana	13
Illinois	16
Total	165

We carried Connecticut in April by 1,700 majority on Governor, on the largest vote ever polled in the State. Every opposition ticket had Grant's name on it for President.

We carried New York last fall by 50,000 majority, and we shall, with Mr. Seymour as a leader, increase it this year.

New Jersey is always Democratic. It was so last fall by a majority equal to 80,000 in Ohio. None but a fool supposes she will vote for Grant.

Delaware voted against Lincoln even during the war, and she will go now twice as strong against Grant.

In Maryland and Kentucky the Radicals will not poll for Grant, one vote to every three the Democrats poll for Seymour.

In California, at the last election, we had 8,000 Democratic majority, and in Oregon we had 2,000 in June, 1868. There is not an earthly prospect that the Radicals can overcome these majorities.

Pennsylvania is naturally Democratic. We carried it last year, when the opposition did their best, and we will repeat the result with interest this fall.

We also carried Nevada at the last election.

These States, thus named, where it hardly seems possible we can be beaten, have 115 electoral votes.

Indiana and Illinois are old Democratic States, which the war caused to swerve from their moorings. They had no State officers to elect in 1867, but if they had had, the Democrats would have carried them triumphantly. This was evinced by the local county elections, wherein the Democrats made vast gains, in almost every instance, throughout the States. The pressure of taxation is severely felt in them, and the desire for a change in the administration pervades all classes, without distinction of party.

In Ohio we polled last year 240,000 votes for Judge Thurman, our candidate for Governor. He was beaten by less than 3,000, on the largest vote ever given in the State. He was beaten by illegal negro votes, because the Democrats were deficient in organization and lacked confidence in the result. Had they had better organization, and as much confidence as they have now, Ohio would have been Democratic by 20,000 majority. We are a Democratic State to-day; the Radical strength is all confined to the Western Reserve and to a few Counties in the Miami Valley. Grant has no strength personally in this State. He is the weakest candidate they could have run, and invokes neither the enthusiasm of the outsiders or the energy of the inside party men.

We have not spoken of Missouri, with her eleven electoral votes. She is one of the strongest Democratic States in the Union, and if her people all voted, would give Seymour and Blair 50,000 majority at least. We have been beaten there for several years, because the Democrats have allowed themselves to be disfranchised by illegal test-oaths, administered at the polls. These oaths have been declared to be unconstitutional, and this year the Democrats will vote; and the support Grant will receive in Missouri will be small indeed.

But this is but a partial survey of the field. There are 317 electoral votes, if all the Southern ones are counted. Of these 159 are a majority. The States we have given have six more votes than is requisite for a choice. But Grant is not certain of all the South. He can not, even backed up by the negroes and the military, carry half of it.—He will lose Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas certain, and they have 50 electoral votes.

If the people in Western Virginia turn out and vote, as we understand they will, Grant will be beaten in that State by a great majority. The Radicals have been carrying it because not one third of the people have voted. It has five electoral votes.

Nebraska is about balanced politically, and is as likely to go for Seymour as Grant. Wisconsin and Minnesota are in the same category. A vigorous effort by the Democracy will give both States to Seymour. The Radicals only carried them last year by the barest majorities. Even New Hampshire is not absolutely certain for Grant.

Upon a *resume*, therefore, of the general field, the friends of Seymour and Blair have everything to encourage them, and with proper organization can hardly fail to succeed.

GEN. GRANT'S OPINION ON THE IMPENDING WAR.—In the course of an able speech against the bill to arm the negroes and Radicals of the South, which was recently sprung upon the Senate at a midnight session, Mr. Doolittle said:

"Not many years ago Gen. Grant, who is now the candidate of the Radical party, was of precisely the same opinion which I still entertain; and in the State of Wisconsin, when these questions were being discussed, he authorized me to state to a Convention held in Wisconsin, and to the people of Wisconsin, that if the system of reconstruction was to be persevered in, the whites disfranchised, and universal negro suffrage set up in the States of the South as a condition of reconstruction, it would inevitably lead to a war of races, unless we maintained a standing army there to prevent it.

Mr. Thayer: What convention?

Mr. Doolittle: I allude to the State Convention held at Madison in the fall of 1867, and subsequently Gen. Sherman was there at a meeting held in the Assembly Chamber at Madison, and Gen. Sherman sat by my side when I addressed the people of Wisconsin assembled there, and urged the same view, and stated the fact which Gen. Grant had authorized me to state, and Gen. Sherman authorized me to state the same thing, and he nodded his assent as he sat by my side."

"I ain't de white nor yet de black folks what hab de most influence in this world, but the *yeller boys*," said old Aunt Chloe, as she jingled a few gold coins that had come down from a former generation.