The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 3. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868. NO. 18.

THE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM E. PELL, | SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868

THE RADICAL REGIME.

"Gov." Holden has "put his foot down" against Conservatives—no man who does not and did not, endorse Radical reconstruction—shall eat a morsel of bread that comes from the State Treasury. The offices, from the lowest to the highest, must be filled by the "truly loil," by which are meant those who support "Gov." Holden and Radical reconstruction. This *regime* is to be carried out to the letter, in the larger and smaller offices about the Capitol, even down to bell ringer. It is to be carried out in county affairs, from jailor to the most insignificant deputy; in municipal affairs, from Mayor to every watchman and street scavenger; on the Rail Roads, from President to day laborer, and in the Charitable Institutions of the State, *except* where the appointing power gets *stalled*, and cannot run the machine without Conservatives.

As to the more prominent offices, where political influence may be supposed to operate, this might be well enough. But heretofore, in the history of party in North Carolina, has it been attempted to carry proscription into the lower offices.—The operatives of any business should always be selected for their capacity and integrity. Not so with Radicalism—it must make a clean sweep. It would carry its proscription into every branch of business, down to the lowest depths.

The question is, what ought Conservatives to do, under such circumstances? In ordinary cases—in mere matters of difference between parties, when both parties simply disagree as to the best method of preserving and promoting the objects of the government,—our counsel would be, 'do not imitate such an example—do not give place to the spirit of retaliation.' We would proscribe no man simply for his opinions, unless those opinions are antagonistic to the government, itself—unless they are destructive and revolutionary.

But the differences which divide Radicals and Conservatives are not of an ordinary political character. The mere question of partizan politics does not enter into the controversy. Conservatives are for the preservation of the Federal Republic—for the Constitution, in all its fundamental principles, as it came from our fathers—for the conservation of society, and for the rule of the white man in America. It is, therefore, a question of life and death, not with the party, but with the Republic. It is not whether we shall have a party, but whether we shall have a *free country!* Radicalism is adverse to a Federal Republic under the Constitution—it is opposed to the protection of civil liberty by the agency of free States—it favors the concentration of power in the hands of a partizan Congress—the ignoring of the Federal Constitution—the prostration of the Executive and the Judiciary to the control of Congress—the equality of the black and white races—the rule of the black man in the South, and the rule of party over the written Constitution. In other words, the Conservatives are for the restoration of the Constitution and the Federal Republic, while the Radicals are for a military despotism and an Imperial central government. Liberty, humanity and patriotism are on the side of Conservatism—despotism, military rule, the will of a central oligarchy, and negro dominance, are on the side of Radicalism.

Patriotism, and humanity, and liberty, therefore, demand that Conservatives *shall support Conservatives*—that they shall defend each other, aid each other, and promote the interests of each other!

THE APPROACHING STATE CONVENTION.

We are pleased to say to our friends, all over the State, that the indications point to a glorious Convention on the 13th. prox. Large delegations have been appointed, and there is every present probability that they will attend in force. This is right. Let them come, with banners, with devices and with music, and let us have such a rally of the friends of Constitutional Union, of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, as shall show the country that the people of North Carolina are in earnest. The times require that the masses of the people should meet in council,—the terrible schemes of oppression, intimidation and ruin, that are being hatched by the Radical conspirators in our State Capitol, *demand* an indignant rebuke at the hands of those masses. Come up, friends, and let us consult together in the interests of PEACE and UNION!

HON. O. H. DOCKERY.—We believe in giving credit, where credit is due. We are gratified to learn that Mr. Dockery has been decided in his advocacy, before the Reconstruction Committee and elsewhere, of the removal of disabilities from all whose names were presented. His conduct in this matter is in favorable contrast with that of hon john pool.

BANKRUPT LAW.—It is stated that the time in which debtors may avail themselves of the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, without paying fifty per cent. of their indebtedness, was extended by Congress, prior to its adjournment, to the first day of June, 1869.

The Radicals are willing to drench the land again in fraternal blood. They seek civil war to prevent a fair and free election.

Let us have peace, says Grant. Grant's masters in Congress seek a new civil war at the South.

GEN. BLAIR'S LETTERS

"I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us. Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown, or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration?"—*Gen. Blair's Letter to Col. Brodhead.*

The above sentiment, as well as the general drift, intent and meaning of the entire letter, as also Gen. Blair's letter of acceptance, and his speech at Omaha, have the ring of the true metal, and furnish the key note of the great contest being waged between Democrats and Conservatives, on the one hand, and the Radical party, on the other.

A *sickly* Conservatism, here and there, infesting minds which love to linger half way between the starting point and the goal of certainty and assurance, made some persons cringe and close their eyes as if anticipating an explosion, when the letter to Col. Brodhead first appeared, because they said it meant war—it meant revolution; and chimeras and hob goblins dire disturbed their dreams. Not so with the great body of earnest, honest people in the land, who were tired of war and surfeited with revolution. To them it was the key note of deliverance to the enslaved South—it was the harbinger of triumph for the Constitution and the restoration of the Federal Union.—That whole letter, which has caused such a fluttering with timid minds, frightened the Radicals so terribly, and made them raise the clamor of war and bloodshed, contains not a sentiment hostile to those he has since uttered, but the quotation above, to which no Conservative or Democrat objects, contains the sum and the substance of all that he has said or written.

Every Union man of the North was impelled by the above sentiment to give his sanction to the late war, in its inception, in 1861, and to support it until it was said the Government had triumphed and the Union was saved. This sentiment nerved the arm of Gen. Blair to fight for the Union. It was the alleged attempt to revolutionize the Government and destroy it, on the part of the South, which aroused the patriotism of the North to save it. Will Radicals or Republicans say that the effort to save the Union from usurpation and destruction was wrong, was unpatriotic, was wicked? "Shall we submit to the usurpations of" the Congress and the Radical party, "by which the Government has been overthrown?" Shall those usurpations be allowed to complete its destruction, lest the quiet of the nation be disturbed? Just such a course, on the part of the Government and the Union men, would have resulted in the triumph of secession. "Shall we submit,"—shall the friends of the Constitution, of the Union and of civil liberty, quietly and still longer submit to, indeed acquiesce in, these dangerous and destructive usurpations of Congress, or shall we resist? To submit, declares the success of secession, "the triumph of the revolution and the end of the Government." It may yet be saved by an effort. Its restoration may yet be complete. Was it worth saving when the South "rebelled?" Was it worth a war to save it, when the South seceded? Is it not worth the same effort to save it now? Or has the Government been so blasted and ruined, that it is not *worth* saving?

But, says one, if Gen. Blair's plan is carried out—if the National Executive attempts to arrest the mischief and ruin occasioned by the unconstitutional Reconstruction acts of Congress, war will come. Tush! Whence will it come? Will the Southern States and the "loil militia" attempt to prevent the execution of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof? Will they make war upon the government? Nonsense. Have they not had a sufficient taste of war?

See what the whole people of the United States have submitted to, for the last three years, and yet no war. The *truly loyal* North,—see what it has borne without bloodshed. In the forcible language of Mr. Blair,

"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."

These are some of the usurpations, the indignities, the insults, they have been bearing for three years, and yet there has been no bloodshed. Is it likely that, when the people of this great nation rise in their might and say that these usurpations must come to an end—they are all null and void; that those Southern States are States and the people under the Constitutions of their own making alone have the right to change or modify their own governments, that the governments now in existence are invalid, are null; that the new Constitutions they have formed are worthless, because not made in accordance with the chartered rights of a free people, are violative of the Constitution of the United States,—think you, when the people of the United States rise in their might and say these things, as they will say them in thunder tones next November, when they elect Seymour and Blair, that there will be war? And think you, when the President, who takes the oath to obey the Constitution, *does* it, and declares that unconstitutional laws are no laws at all, and that governments, formed without Constitutional warrant, as the new governments of the South have been, are no valid governments, and never can be valid, under the Constitution of the United States, that we shall then have war? Think you that the carpet-baggers and scallawags and negroes will take up arms against the government, when the government simply determines to carry out the mandate of the people and of the supreme law of the land? Surely not.

Well, but General Blair's plans are revolutionary? It is easy to call things hard names, that pays it. The sole object of Gen. Blair is to check revolution—to arrest its progress—to correct its abuses and evils—to rid the Country of the evil consequences of revolution. The act of usurping power of the Government became dizzy by its successes in putting down revolution; reason lost its balance and the government became deranged. Gen. Blair proposes, after the people have restored it to a sound mind, with all it members performing their proper functions, that it should set about at once to repair the damages and remove the obstructions which its damaged condition produced.

The condition of affairs is *unique, sui generis.* The *status* of the Southern States is unlike that of any other, if the government should be restored to its proper constitutional forms. No history, no dissertations upon law, human or divine, furnish a parallel case. The governments now in the Southern States were not formed by the people nor are they the result of the rebellion or the usurpation of one portion of the people against the existing governments. They are simply *ordered, created* by Congress, without a shadow of right or authority, but simply because Congress, usurping all the powers of government, determined that such governments should be formed.—The people acting were mere machines.—They were told, 'do this and you shall live, and if you don't you shall perish.' Hence, they acted under duress, the necessity of compulsion and fear.

Now, according to Gen. Blair's scheme, the Government being restored to its senses by the people, simply removes the obstructions to the free action and voice of the people, produced by usurpation and revolution, and they at once displace the governments in existence by following the simple forms of the Constitutions in force in 1860, and form or restore the governments destroyed by the revolution. Will this necessarily bring war upon us? We think not. Nay, we do not believe it. The voice of the people, the whole people, will command, and all will obey. Discord, usurpation, malformations in government will cease, and the Union and Constitution being then "one and inseparable," *we shall have* PEACE. Let the ball roll on, and let the people rally for SEYMOUR AND BLAIR!

BE VIGILANT—BE FIRM—BE PRUDENT.

These three words embody all that is needful to success, on the part of the friends of Seymour and Blair. The Radicals, both in Congress and in the General Assembly, see the vengeance of the people coming in November. Hence, they are doing their worst to intimidate, and, if possible, to frighten, the people to their support.

The movement in Congress to arm the negroes in the South created a storm in the public mind, which defeated it. Under the imperial orders of the Head Centre, the General Assembly of this State will do its worst. The opposition of Conservatives only whets their appetite for vindictive measures. They rule with a mobocratic spirit, in order to excite retaliation and resentment. Let Conservatives and Democrats beware of the serpent's coil, or the trap set for them. If they could only excite the opposition of the mythic Ku Klux Klan to do something a little riotous, or do a little blood letting upon the faithful, they would pluck up courage and their hopes would revive.

Let them do their worst. They have hold of the public purse and are bleeding it severely. They have had office less than a month, and the Treasury, which ought to have carried on the government till November, is empty. The call upon the Sheriffs would have replenished it in three weeks, but that would not give any special friend a fat job, to raise it by loan. They have ordered the Treasurer to borrow $100,000, and some prudent Radicals wanted to limit the rate of interest to be paid to 8 per cent., but that would not suit the liberality of the party. A place must be found for every scallawag, if one has to be made to order, and the more lavish the officiary are in the public disbursements, the better are they relished. Two years of extravagance and waste, by such a General Assembly as we have now, would bankrupt the State utterly, and put the lands of the people under the hammer everywhere. As a certain Judge would say, "*Let them fust!*"

SPEECH OF MR. PENDLETON.

At a great Seymour and Blair meeting in Cincinnati, on Friday night last, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, Mr. Pugh, and others made speeches. We make the following extracts from Mr. Pendleton's speech—the entire speech being too long for our columns.

Mr. Pendleton said:

"I have had occasion lately to speak of the proceedings of the New York Convention. I approve them all. (Cheers.) I approve the platform. I approve the nominations. The platform announces the principles for which we have so zealously struggled. I have enumerated them before:

Fidelity to the Constitution!
Fidelity to the Union!
Fidelity to the rights of the States!
Fidelity to the liberty of the citizen!
Fidelity to the principles of free government!

Fidelity to that policy in matters of finance and taxation which, by paying the five twenty bonds in legal tender notes, will lift from the shoulders of labor the burdens which oppress it, and by equality of taxation will make it to reap the just rewards of patient and cheerful industry. (Applause.) Governor Seymour and General Blair have each explicitly declared that they cordially approved those principles. (Applause.) Our candidates realize all we expect in pure, patriotic, able, cultivated Christian statesmen. I have known Governor Seymour well. I knew him throughout the trying scenes of the war. I have closely watched for many years his course, and his opinions; and I tell you in all sincerity, this night, that he is the first statesman in America. And that we can commit to him more safely than to any other man the destiny of our Government in these troublous times. Self possessed, cool, calm, sagacious, moderate, tolerant—he will unite deliberation in council with vigor in action; and seeking nothing but the enforcement of the Constitution, he will bring us back to Union and peace and happiness under the shadow of its wings. (Applause.)

INDICATIONS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

I am glad you came here in such numbers to-night. I am glad to see this immense crowd—this great outpouring of the people. I am glad to recognize so many of our political opponents among your familiar faces. The spirit which animates them fills my heart with hope. It is not the enthusiasm made to order by the *clap-trap* of politics, nor yet the zeal engendered by party discipline. It is a spirit of thoughtful and anxious inquiry—of boding fear. It shows that the public calamity weighs heavy upon the public mind. It shows that the management of public affairs excites their apprehensions. It shows fear—shall I say a conviction—that the great powers of Government have fallen into unworthy or unable hands, and are being wielded now rather for the advancement of a party than for the good of the country. (Applause.) My friends, I desire to reason with you to night. I will not speak to you in any partisan sense. We stand in exactly the same position. We are fellow countrymen, fellow patriots. We have the same lives to live, the same blessings to win, the same dangers to avoid. We have the same interests, the same hopes, the same fears. We have the same country to love, the same institutions to preserve, the same liberty to enjoy. We ought to be—we are alike honest in our motives—thoughtful in our investigations, and sincere in our convictions. (Applause.) I believe in the principles of the Democratic party. I desire to woo you to embrace them. I believe they will maintain our liberty and perpetuate our Government. You have been, perhaps, for a long time members of the Republican party. You have given to it your love, your confidence, your votes, your money, your exertions. You have installed it in absolute power. It has had uncontrolled sway. Has it answered your expectations? Has it satisfied your demands? (Voices, "No," "No.") Answer this question not to me. Answer it to your conscience, and to your God. (Applause.)

QUESTIONS AT ISSUE.

The two great questions into which politics are now divided are, restoration of the Union and the management of the finances and taxation.

Has the policy of the Republican party satisfied your first demands on either?

Voices, "No, no."

RETROSPECTION.

Let me recall to you the retrospect of a few years. We were told that the object of the war was to enforce the Constitution and to maintain the Union. Mr. Lincoln told us so in his inaugural address. Mr. Seward told us so in his despatches to foreign ministers, and in his invitations to Senators and members to return and occupy the seats they had left. Congress told us so in its resolutions and laws. Every recruiting officer who desired to be Colonel of a new regiment—every candidate who desired to hold office—told us so. It was this inspiring thought of devotion to the Constitution and the Union—the old Constitution which Washington and Franklin and Madison made, the old Union which was the bond of peace for seventy years—which brought volunteers to our ranks, and collected that mighty host under whose tread the very continent seemed to shake. This was continued till the very end of the war.—When Mr. Lincoln met the Southern Commissioners at Fortress Monroe, in the spring of 1865, he expressly declared to them that he only required that they should lay down their arms, recognize the abolition of slavery, and return to the Union; that no other condition should be demanded. We were told that illegal force impaired the relations of the States to each other; that the force must be removed, and the relations would of themselves be restored. The war was brought to a close. John[ston] surrendered to Sherman. The last man laid down his arms. The last arm was given up. The State governments were then in full operation and vigor; they had remained unchanged; they performed all the functions of government in the preservation of civil society. Some of the office-holders had fled; some had been killed; some were liable to indictment and punishment, but the forms of government were there, and the State Constitutions were as binding as they ever had been. General Sherman carried out to their legal conclusion the principles upon which the war was commenced. He conquered armies, he subdued hostile forces. He cut with his sword the knot which tied the States of the Confederacy together; and having re-established their relations to the Union, he said to his prisoners, "Go to your homes in peace."—This was Union—this was peace—this was enforcing the Constitution—this was executing Federal law, while it maintained the rights and powers and dignities of the States unimpaired. This was a fitting conclusion of the war. It assured Sherman's ability as a statesman to be equal to his vigor as a soldier. The terms of that pacification will remain, for all time, the monument of his wisdom, and foresight, and moderation. Its rejection has been the source of many troubles. But the President of the United States, and the party which elected him, were not satisfied. They annulled its terms. They insisted upon the appointment of Provisional Governors—that the ordinances of secession should be repealed; that slavery should be abolished; that the Confederate debt should be utterly repudiated, and promised that then the States should be restored to their position into the Union. All was done. The States were recognized to have sufficient vital power to assent to an amendment to the Federal Constitution, and to bind their people for all time. Congress and the President quarrelled, and when Congress in the [illegible] had not the power, and the President [illegible] the disposition, to recognize the restoration of the Union. A change had come over their party schemes—visions of power and a revolutionized Government had flitted before their eyes. (Applause.) Six months elapsed and the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution was proposed. You are familiar with its provisions. Citizenship in the States was to depend upon the will of the Federal government, not of the States; the rule of representation was to be changed so as to reward the admission of negroes to the elective franchise and to punish their exclusion. The ban of proscription in the States was to be put upon all who had aided in the rebellion, and to question the validity of the public debt in the manner I shall do to-night was to be treated as a crime. If this were adopted by a vote of the Southern States—those States which now they tell you had committed suicide six years before—they had promised their Senators and Representatives should be admitted to Congress. Six months again elapsed, and another change had come over them. The Radicals had triumphed. The Reconstruction acts were passed. Their State Governments, which had been so often invited to perform the highest acts, were abolished. Military despotisms were set up in their stead. The maintenance of order—the protection of life, liberty, and property—the establishment of new governments founded on different principles—were committed to the charge of a military officer, backed by the short, sharp process of martial law and drum head courts martial. (Cheers.)

WHAT IS NOW PROPOSED.

Eighteen months elapse. A Presidential election approaches. All the large Northern States show great uneasiness. Many openly pronounce their defection. The Radicals are alarmed—they fear defeat. They must make up from the re-organized States at the South whatever they may lose at the North. They pass a law regulating the Electoral College—determining what votes shall and what shall not be counted in the election. They declare that none of the old States are States—that no electoral votes shall be counted except from States which have been re-organized since the spring of 1867,—which have adopted new Constitutions—which have adopted negro suffrage and which have been admitted to representation by this Congress. Do you understand the meaning of those provisions? The State of Alabama, two months ago, rejected absolutely the Constitution which was submitted to a vote of her people; yet that same rejected Constitution is put in force by Federal arms, and she is admitted to representation because it is believed that by its stringent oaths so many whites will be disfranchised that her electoral vote will be carried for the Radicals. (Hisses, and cheers.) Mississippi now rejects the Constitution submitted to her people, but as the oaths of that Constitution are not so stringent, and the whites might give a Democratic majority, she is denied representation, and her electoral votes are not to be counted.—Virginia is supposed to have white population enough to adopt or reject her Constitution, and then in either event to give the electoral vote to the Democratic candidate; and her name is immediately stricken from the list. Texas has not been sufficiently humiliated, and for her a new military organization is to be created, as you have read in to-day's papers. (A voice—"What do you think about the State of Ohio?") Well, she is a pretty good State, and I think can take care of herself. (Cheers.) The fourteenth amendment has been declared, within two days, to be adopted—Ohio and New Jersey, before their votes were counted, before the other States had ratified, by solemn act of their Legislatures, withdrew their assent to this amendment. The ablest constitutional lawyers assert they had the right to do so. No man will affirm the question is without doubt; notwithstanding the amendment is declared to be adopted by the votes of these two States—and it is already hinted that Maryland and Kentucky will be, by mere brute force, excluded from the vote for President, on the pretext that their representation has not been made to conform to the new rule established by that amendment. My friends, my Republican friends—are you satisfied with this condition of things? (A voice, "No, no.") Is this the restoration your party promised? Are you willing that this gigantic civil war should end in this disgraceful scramble for mere power? Are you willing that the lives which were lost, the blood which was shed, the money which was spent, the high hopes which were excited, should have no other end but this pitiful party scheme?—Are you willing that the fate of American liberty, the high interests, moral and material, involved in a restored Union, should thus be made subservient to mere party success? I cannot believe that you are satisfied with the Republican party in this.

WHAT THEY PROMISE.

They tell you that the work is accomplished; that the Union is restored; that whatever is wrong will be speedily righted by the States. Do not be deceived! This is not so. This is not so. This is one act in the drama. We are in the midst of the revolution. It is driving on with accelerated speed. Its leaders can not stop it, its devotees can not direct it. They dare not pause. They will be compelled [illegible] which they have lighted. [illegible] gaining power by this means, they will to-morrow devise new purposes and want new powers, and obtain them by new means. The spirit of revolution is insatiable. It slumbers, but only to gain strength. It pauses, but only to gain accelerated speed. It uses the cunning devices and unscrupulous intrigues of the politician; and if these fail, it will employ the sword of the soldier. It uses the long Parliament and the Legislative Assembly—the block and the guillotine—and if these fail, it calls for a Cromwell and Napoleon. The Radicals understand this. They pass laws and organize States and provide for electoral votes and impeach the President, but in the meantime they distribute arms to the negroes of the South; they bind to them the army and the navy by holding access to the paths of promotion, and they present as their candidate for votes that man in whose hand they have put the powers of the President and the absolute power over the re-organization of the Southern States. If they cannot elect by fraud, is there no reason to fear they may usurp by force? A decisive overwhelming defeat at the polls will avert this danger and save to us peace, at the same time that it saves to us liberty. [Applause.]

Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS—THE CARPET BAGGERS—THEIR UNCONSCIOUS REVELATIONS—BOUTWELL'S EXCLAMATION—A CARPET-BAGGER WITH A SECOND SHIRT—HOW HE CAME BY IT—OTHERS OF THE SAME KIDNEY—GRANT ON HIS TRAVELS—THE CHINESE MISSION—SENATORS READ OUT OF THE PARTY—GEN. HANCOCK.

Washington, July 26, 1868.—Congress will close its present session to-morrow.—Not the least among the inducements to this course has been the embarrassment caused by the advent of the carpet-baggers. These gentry, "in their new suits," must needs exhibit themselves to the galleries by speechifying on the floor, and the Democratic members have made themselves merry at their unique display. The other day Mr. Deweese,* (who, I learn, went South a year or two ago, and was employed by the Freedmen's Bureau as a horse doctor—having some time since invented a specific for the bots,) rose in the House to advocate the bill providing Springfield rifles to be furnished the Southern negroes. A Democrat feeling or pretending to feel great interest in what was about to be uttered, and waggishly assuming the attitude of listening intently without ability to hear distinctly, suggested that the gentleman from Kidderminister should ascend the rostrum in front of the Speaker's desk. Being flattered, he proceeded to do so, in spite of the vehement expostulations of the Radical leaders and, to the infinite gratification of the audience, was taken through a delectable "course of sprouts," by Mr. Brooks, and made to confess that "reconstruction" was worse than a failure, and that unless it was accompanied by the bayonet must lead to anarchy. During his speech a dozen Radicals, before inveterately opposed to adjournment, caved in, confessing that it would not do to "stand upon the order of going," but to "go at once." "Great God," said Boutwell, in sotto voce, "let's put a stop to this."

The only man of the "reconstructed representatives" in either House who upon arriving at the metropolis had, as it were, a second shirt, is a Mr. Whittemore, who hails from Massachusetts, via South Carolina, who, says the Boston *Courier*, raised the wind upon arriving in Charleston a year ago in the following very ingenious manner: "He convinced the negroes that their marriages under the old system were invalid and that they must be spliced anew by himself. In some cases couples of darkies came to be remarried who had grand children with them. Whittemore, of course, charged a remunerative fee for his services, and, hence, was enabled to take his seat in respectable apparel as soon as he arrived at the seat of Government." Another of these gentry, who assumes to represent some district in North Carolina, was cooped up so long in a hotel garret here on this account that his family advertised him far and near, and even hinted that he had been spirited away by the "Ku-Klux Klan."—You have already heard of the disgraceful conduct of Abbott in the Senate in respect to his salary. The Radicals themselves literally compelled him to withdraw his voucher to swell his own account. To such a depth of degradation have the Radicals reduced the legislative branch of the Government.

The newspapers have done General Grant injustice in assigning motives for his visit to the Rocky Mountains. I feel authorized to say that the "Whisky Ring" had nothing to do with it. The General is fully aware of his deficiency in the accomplishments necessary for the Presidency. Mr. Washburne, who has profitably read "Gil Blas," consequently called the future President's attention to that passage in Le Sage's novel in which it is profoundly laid down that "*without doubt one must travel far before one can have a finished education.*" The General, nevertheless, demurred to the experiment until he was reminded of the wonderful improvement of Colfax from his extensive peregrinations, as evinced in his masterly lectures, which undoubtedly secured him the nomination at Chicago. Grant consequently acquiesced. This is all. Accounts from the foot of the lofty mountains referred to, which the General had reached, have very recently been received in this city, and it is matter for congratulation that he is represented as decidedly improved. He is loquacious already—indeed talks quite glibly and has even written two or three letters of considerable length without so much as an unpardonable grammatical error.—Whether elected or not, it is understood that the General will favor the public with his observations, either in the way of lectures or in the more grave and permanent form of a book.

There is a very important article in the *Chronicle* of this morning, which is almost sufficient to prove a most extensive and *bona fide* split off from the Radical party of some fully able to crush it to atoms. The responsible editor, whose expressions are always double-leaded, formally reads out of the party, Senators Fessenden, Trumbull, Grimes, Henderson, Ross, Fowler and Van Winkle as emphatically as Greeley kicks out Thad. Stevens. *Forney* charges the failure of the reconstruction scheme directly to these men, and then proceeds: "That Andrew Johnson held out hope to these seven men that he would moderate his course is disproved by the fact that nearly all of them have been known as receiving favors at his hands since they voted to keep him in office, *as indeed most of them had previously put themselves in his power.* His hostility to the Union and his encouragement of the traitors in the South have been more frequent since his acquittal than before, thus establishing the fact that they know that his scheme to overthrow the Government would not be abandoned, even in the face of their deplorable concessions to the argument of his generously rewarded counsel."

"The story of General Hancock's dissatisfaction with the Democratic Presidential ticket is entirely false. He will shortly endorse it by a public letter."

Senator Hendricks left this afternoon for home. He will be met at Union, on the Indiana line, by a large delegation of citizens, who will tender him an ovation preparatory to his entering the canvass for Governor of that State. He expresses the greatest confidence in Indiana giving an overwhelming majority for Seymour and Blair.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees, who has been lying very ill from the effects of a sun stroke, is now able to leave his room, and will soon be ready to commence his canvass for Congress. He is now enthusiastic for Seymour and Blair, and, like Senator Hendricks, he regards Indiana safe for the Democratic ticket, by a handsome majority.

*Perhaps there is a mistake in this statement. We do not think that Deweese was ever connected with the Bureau. The writer is also in fault as to his allusions to Mr. Lash. He is a very clever man, and not a violent Republican, and was confined to his room by indisposition.

BEAST BUTLER AGAIN "BOTTLED UP."—We clip the following from the Baltimore *Gazette*:

"Col. Charles T. Woolley, by his counsel R. J. Brent and R. T. Merrick, Esqs., has sued Gen. Butler for false imprisonment without any authority from the House of Representatives, and also for seizing his private telegrams, laying his damages at one hundred thousand dollars. Another suit has also been instituted against Gen. Butler by Robert J. Brent and Meade Addison, Esqs., as counsel for Messrs. Kimberly Brothers, of this city, claiming to recover thirteen thousand dollars illegally exacted from them by Gen. Butler when he commanded at Fortress Monroe, and which it is alleged has never been accounted for to the Government. The writs were served on Gen. Butler as he passed through the city last evening."

Verily the way of the transgressor is hard. Look out, Beast; this is the beginning of the storm. You will shortly be called on to answer for more thefts than Old Fagin, the Jew, only his line was "wipes" and yours "spoons."

CAPT. PLATO DURHAM.—Tuesday evening Capt. Durham arrived here on the Lincolnton train on his way to Raleigh. As soon as it was known he was in the city many of our citizens called to pay their respects to him. His fearless and consistent course in the Convention, and his able advocacy of the true principles of a white man's government, have peculiarly endeared him to the people of the State. He is a rising statesman, whom they will delight to honor.—

At night an impromptu meeting was got up on the Square, and a committee sent to invite him to address it. He was introduced by Gen. John A. Young, in his most felicitous manner, and proceeded to address the meeting in an eloquent and impressive speech. The Captain is a first rate debater, and judging from the frequent applause his effort was highly appreciated.

R. D. Whitley, Esq., was next called out, and responded in a brief but excellent speech. Mr. Whitley is a faithful and able representative, and has a strong hold upon the confidence of his constituency.

The meeting was enthusiastic, and everything passed off well.—*Charlotte Times*, 29th.

"Mr. Speaker, I am alarmed at the condition of the country. *It is proposed to send arms to North Carolina, that the people may use them against each other. Great God! we cannot afford to fight each other.* KEEP AWAY YOUR ARMS; DO NOTHING TO IRRITATE OUR PEOPLE, BUT DO EVERYTHING IN YOUR POWER TO ASSUAGE AND HEAL THE EXCITEMENT THERE. We want no arms. I WARN THE HOUSE THAT IF ARMS ARE SENT THERE WE WILL BE RUINED; we cannot live there. If we need anything in the way of arms, in God's name send an army of the United States there, *but do not arm neighbor against neighbor. "There never was a more mischievous measure than this proposition to arm one class of our people against another."*—*Mr. Boyden's speech in the House of Representatives.*

IS THIS GOD'S JUDGMENT?—Mrs. Surratt was hung for being an accomplice in the murder of Lincoln. The testimony on which she was convicted was that of four men, Baker, Montgomery, Cleaver and Conover, precious scoundrels. Baker is now dead, Montgomery is now in prison for embezzlement, Cleaver has been convicted of an infamous offence, while Conover is serving out a term in the penitentiary. Preston King, who prevented Mrs. Surratt's daughter from seeing the President in behalf of her mother, committed suicide by drowning in the North river; while Lane, who supported King in his conduct towards Miss Surratt, shot himself in St. Louis; and now Stanton, who kept all the records of that trial from the President, at last sneaks out of the War Office like a miserable hound that has been detected in stealing sheep.—God's judgments are sometimes slow, but they are very sure.

THE REASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS IN SEPTEMBER.—The following circular, signed by all the republican members of Congress, has been promulgated:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1868.

Congress having taken a recess until the 21st day of September, it is therefore understood that it shall not be incumbent upon the republican members to attend, unless they shall be notified that their attendance is necessary by the Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, the chairman of the republican congressional committee on the part of the Senate, and Hon. Robert C. Schenck, chairman of said committee on the part of the House, said notice to be given on or before the 16th of September next.

The Cleaveland *Ledger* admits that a "change of one vote in every ward and township would give Ohio to the Democracy." Well, the Democracy will go them one better in every "ward and township."

An exchange contends that, notwithstanding the popular prejudice in favor of the innocence of the fair sex, while the present style of head dress continues in vogue, their gilt is very [illegible].

The Radical Mayor of Norfolk undertook to order down Seymour and Blair flags in that city. A copy of D.'s order, "Whoever attempts to pull down the flag, shoot him on the spot," brought the white negro to his senses.

Fastidious person on car to a German, smoking: "Here, sir, I'll make you a present of a good cigar." German, (taking it): "Yah! very good cigar; I schmoke him after mine supper."