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THE SENTINEL.

WM. L. PELL, Proprietor.

MATTERS IN GEORGIA.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Atlanta, Ga., gives the following particulars of the action of the Georgia Legislature, in the matter of the exclusion of the negro members:

"Within the past three or four days, there has been considerable excitement among the negroes over the movement in the Legislature to turn out colored members. This is another cause of injury to the radicals. The negroes do not blame the democrats, who are voting in favor of declaring those of their color ineligible to office, because these never, at any time, pretended even to vote it. During the recent gubernatorial canvass the negroes were told by Democratic speakers that their party would never favor universal negro suffrage, nor would it ever consent for negroes to legislate for the white property holders of the State. They, therefore, have not a word of reproach for the Conservatives. But it is the white carpet-baggers and scalawags, headed by Joseph E. Brown, against whom they are hurling the heaviest kinds of curses. Without their help the Democratic members had no power to turn out colored members; but the fact that one hundred and two votes were cast in favor of preventing these men from voting on the question of their own ineligibility shows plainly that over one-half of the white Republicans had treacherously betrayed the negroes. Of course, the negroes will all be turned out, and this will drive thousands of them into the Democratic ranks. They say, and very justly, that if they are to have no political favor, of the white men they elect to office are to suffer them, it is much better to support the Democrats, who have dealt openly and honestly, never disguising their opposition to negro suffrage as well as to office holding. At present there are numerous threats of violence, but I doubt if they will come to anything."

The Editors of the Augusta *Chronicle*, in a telegram to the Wilmington *Star*, say:

"Under the Constitution of Georgia, recently formed, negroes are not eligible to office. It makes no provision for them and consequently they are not entitled to hold seats in the Legislature."

If this be correct, the action of the Legislature may have been strictly legal, but the question should have been mooted and acted upon at the opening of the session.

We insist upon good faith and justice to the colored population. Democrats and Conservatives will not deceive them. They will make no *pledges* to them, which they will not perform. But the General Assembly of the State of Georgia seems to have acted in accordance with the *Radical* Constitution of the State.

The *Daily Enquirer*, of Columbus, has the following statements, which are to the point:

"It is well for the freedmen to be informed that the proposition, now pending in the Georgia Legislature, to expel the colored members as ineligible, has nothing to do either with the question of the right of negroes to *vote*, or the *propriety* or *expediency* of permitting them to hold office. The question is, simply, whether the Constitution adopted at Atlanta last spring *gives them the right* to hold office. If it confers upon them this right, no Democrat will seek to deprive them of it while that Constitution is the prevailing fundamental law of the State. If it does not confer on them the right to hold office, both the Democratic and Radical members of the Legislature are bound by *their oaths* to support the Constitution to vote for the expulsion of the negro members. The question ought not to be, and probably will not be, made one of *party*. It is purely a question of *law*.

Nothing is easier than the task of showing that the Atlanta Constitution does not confer on negroes the right to hold office.—Not only is this apparent from the lack of any section giving them this right, but it is brought prominently to view by the proceedings of the Convention, which show that such a section was offered and defeated. The draft of the Constitution, as originally reported from the Committee, contained this section in the Article on Elections:

"Sec. 10. All qualified electors, and none others, shall be eligible to any office in this State, unless disqualified by the Constitution of this State, or by the Constitution of the United States."

This article, as reported, clearly conferred upon negroes the right to hold office, and had it been adopted, there would have been no question raised about it. But it was not adopted. A motion was made to strike it out, which was carried by a vote of 126 yeas to 12 nays—the yeas including nearly every white Radical in the Convention! The man who made the motion to strike out the section was John Harris, of Newton, at present a Radical candidate for Congress in his District, Ashburn and Mauli, the two white delegates from Muscogee, voted to strike it out. Even Adkins, the ranting Radical who has made such a hyperitical and furious speech against expelling the negro members, voted to strike out the section in the Constitution that alone gave them the right to be members!

It will thus be seen that the white Radicals of the Atlanta Convention failed and refused to confer on negroes the right to hold office. Why? Because they wanted to go before the white people of Upper Georgia (whose votes they expected to catch by the "Relief" humbug) with the declaration that the cry of "negro supremacy" was all a Democratic trick, and that they (the Radicals) had guarded against it by refusing to confer on negroes the right to hold office. Accordingly we find that Ex-Gov. Brown proclaimed this fact in the first speech of his North Georgia campaign, made at Marietta. They succeeded in duping a number of the upper Geor.ia counties into the election of Radical members of the Legislature, and now these Radical members find that they have to stand up to the Constitution as it is, and to the understanding upon which they were elected.—That's what's the matter.

"Only with a few people in the South has the charge of infidelity any terror."—*Standard.*

It is evident that neither the charge, nor the reality, have any terrors for the Yankee-Radical huddel-paper in this city.

For the Sentinel.

RADICALISM IN DAVIDSON—ARMED NEGROES. "LET US HAVE PEACE"—WINDY BILLY & CO. "COLUM BUS AND PLYMOUTH ROCK"

LEXINGTON, N. C., Sept. 4, 1868.

MESSRS. PELL AND GALES.—Of all the outrages committed by the Radicals against society, against decency, we, of Lexington and of Davidson County, have seen the worst specimen. At the command of Windy Billy, of mule flesh notoriety, there was gathered together the most pitiful and God-forsaken looking set of negroes, that ever lived on this green earth, and of all the disgraceful scenes that ever was enacted in a civilized community, the grossest was perpetrated here on yesterday. It was a scene that beggars description, and which it makes a man's heart sicken within him to witness. But, be it said to the credit of Davidson County, there were no whites in this semi barbarous war dance with the negroes, but, on the contrary, they are cutting themselves loose from the things that Windy Bills has bound around them, and declare that, for all time to come, they intend to think and act for themselves, and not to be bound up by an oath to endorse measures that are disgracing themselves, their families and their country.

Early on yesterday (Thursday) morning, could be seen negroes, *with shoulder straps on*, from a Captain's down to a Lieutenant's, passing hurriedly up and down the streets, WITH LARGE CAVALRY SABRES buckled around them and clanking on the sidewalks as they passed. About eleven o'clock, Billy Windy made his appearance, and on every negro he met he fastened a Grant and Colfax Badge, until the whole supply in the town was exhausted. This incensed him very much and he gave loud orders for the merchants here to order hundreds more of those necessary appendages for the loyal people of Davidson, as he had the money to pay for them, (no doubt the people's money has been sent him to spend in this campaign).

Immediately after this commenced the grand procession, as they called it. It consisted of one buggy and two horses, in which was seated one of the meanest negroes in the town carrying the flag; next came a farm waggon with one mule in it (not the one Windy Billy stole) and three poor old horses. In this vehicle was seated the Band—three fiddles, one old drum and several iron triangles, all of which discoursed *such* music. The one hundred negroes, who came in the rear, hallooed and yelled like so many demons turned loose. After this pleasant amusement they adjourned to the public square, where they were entertained by speeches from the following named persons, viz: W. F. Henderson, Henderson Adams, State Auditor, (the man that wanted to hang old Fritz, because he was not for secession in 1861,) J. T. Brown, (you dont know him and you need not want to,) a negro, by the name of Calvin Taylor, and last, and meanest of all, one John W. Thomas, the man who now stands convicted before the people of perjury. God help the country, if we have to look to such men for instruction! I did not pretend to follow them in their speeches, as it was more than my nature would bear.

After these men had relieved themselves of their scum and filth, (I omitted, by the way, to mention above that the Rev. Mr. Long, the Senator of the negroes from Davidson county,—the man who wants to arm the negroes against their former masters—the man who advises negroes to steal from the men who have been kind enough to employ them—was here, and spoke on presidents. I don't know which,) a kind Providence sent us a shower of rain that the atmosphere might be purified, and the health of the good people of Lexington appreciate the intervention. But not to be outdone in this way, (as Windy Billy says there is nothing between heaven and hell that can prevent them electing Grant and Colfax,) they made a furious attack on the bar rooms—Windy Billy leading the way—and soon their drunken yells resounded through our quiet village, to the terror of women and children. During the hardest part of the rain, Billy Windy had his buggy brought out and got in it with a negro, and, with a large flag unfurled, drove up and down the streets at a furious rate—the negroes and himself yelling like demons.

At this the negroes were much amused and cheer after cheer went up from this drunken crew. At this time it was very near dark and a good many of the negroes declared that they must go home, as they had to work, but he managed to persuade about twenty five or thirty to have a torch light procession and a general swing around dance to conclude with.

I would like to tell you something about this torch-light procession, but I feel myself unequal to the task. Suffice it to say that, while they were preparing torches in front of his dwelling house, he was up speaking, (or whiskey was,) and of all the blasphemous, ranting, disgraceful scenes that ever was witnessed, we had it! He declared that every man that was not for Grant and Colfax was against his God, his country and liberty, and that there was no power between heaven and hell to prevent the Radicals from succeeding and ruling this country; and, further, that they would compel the people to respect, love and obey the carpet-baggers; that he was going to Congress from this District, and he repeatedly said he was going to ride there on a mule and hitch him to the Capitol, and, instead of forty acres of land, he was determined they should have sixty, and that he would introduce such a bill and call upon the Republicans North to sustain him in it. (He did not say anything about the *mule* that I suppose he intends to supply.) At different times during the day he distributed money to them, (the people's money—the white tax payer's money.) To one negro he gave a five dollar bill to go and get some change, and, true to the teaching and example set him, he never returned. No difference. He called the negro's attention to the white people's great cry about taxation. He said that don't make any difference to you colored men and poor white men—you don't have it to pay—lay it on—force the land owner to sacrifice his land—then you can buy a homestead. This is what he and other Radicals are teaching the negroes to expect, to say nothing of their advising them to steal and burn. He further told the negroes that if the white men turned them off, that they would send them to the poor house or somewhere, and tax the white people to support them, and a great many other things that it is impossible for me to recollect. He made a great mistake in some of his remarks and said that "*we are as Columbus landed at Plymouth Rock*, so sure would they carry the next election."

But I am done. I could not sit still and see such scenes as were here enacted on the 3rd, without letting you know it. The day passed off without any difficulty and God send I may never witness another such.—The good people of Davidson are at work and are organizing Seymour and Blair Clubs all over the county. They are going to have a grand mass meeting in the town of Lexington on the 6th of October, and on the 3rd of November we will astonish Windy Bills by carrying the county for Seymour and Blair and depriving him of the pleasure of his mule ride to Washington City.

AWAKE.

For the Sentinel.

JUDGE PEARSON'S LETTER.

Messrs. Editors:—Seeing in the *Standard* daily lamentations of Judge Pearson's letter, as a stumper and of the Albino party, I got the letter to day and read it.

It is a trump card. Did any body ever see such a "no sayer," except in a mince pie or a chicken's gizzard? I specially invite every man in the State to take the document and read it. Read it and study it well, I beseech you.

The whole letter can be boiled down into one sentence. We must tolerate a set of rascals in power, who will bring on war, if we put honest men in their places. That is the simple proposition which Judge Pearson (a supporter of Seymour) would inculcate on free men. Judge Pearson does not support Seymour and Colfax for choice. On the contrary, he plainly intimates that honest men ought to give way and let villainy abound for a few years and then things will take a turn and "all will be well." Did you ever—

The simple question which scatters Judge Pearson's arguments to the winds is this: *Is Judge Pearson right in the assertions and carpet-baggers, about whom he swears, a thing to be answered by the two-thirds people rule?* I do not think they are. For he says, and they relate the way that [illegible] Seymour and [illegible] Day who will begin this war. Seventy-one begin it, but Judge Pearson's party.

But Judge Pearson gloats over the fact that he and his party have 20,000 majority in this State. If so, what on earth does he write his letter for? Let any man having the brains of a chicken think a moment, and he will see no use in the letter as a precautionary act.

But Judge Pearson is well aware that not less than 15,000 men are allowed to vote in the next election, who were not allowed to do so in the last. He knows that nearly all these are for Seymour and Blair. He knows, too, that 30,000 men will vote in the next election for Seymour and Blair, who, of choice, stayed from the polls before. If fear that 20,000 majority will be heard of the other way. *Hinc illae lachrymae.*

Judge Pearson, I think, exhibits one fact in his letter. And that is, that while running along with the niggers in politics, he is sorry for the loss of the niggers from his plantation. Read his letter and see if it does not so strike you.

ROANOKE.

For the Sentinel.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR IN BERTIE.

The Conservative citizens of Bertie convened, on Saturday, 29th of August, 1868, at Colerame, for the purpose of organizing a Seymour and Blair Club, and promoting the interest of the Conservative ticket.

On motion of Col. S. B. Spruill, Mr. J. H. Etheridge was appointed temporary Chairman of the meeting. A Committee was chosen to frame a Constitution, draft resolutions and select suitable men for the officers of the Club.

During the interval occupied by the Committee, the audience was entertained by Col. S. B. Spruill, who announced the great good news coming from similar organizations all over the State, revealed the inconsistency of the Radical platform, and predicted the happy results of a Conservative triumph.

On return of the Committee, the following named men were announced and elected officers of the Club: Wm. P. Shaw, President; John Wilson, L. L. Foster, Jos. J. Perry, Vice Presidents; J. H. White, Recording Secretary; P. H. Sessoms, Corresponding Secretary; J. R. Hardy, Treasurer; J. H. Etheridge, J. Mizell, J. Wm. Perry, S. J. Perry and John W. Perry, Directors. The Constitution was then read and adopted. A draft of resolutions was next presented, setting forth the consistency of the Conservative platform and requiring each member of the Club to faithfully advocate the cause of Seymour and Blair.

On motion the meeting adjourned and repaired to the grove in the village, where a large concourse of people assembled. The remainder of the day was occupied by Dr. P. T. Henry and Hon. W. N. Smith, who addressed the attentive throng. The foul intentions and base purposes of the Radical party were exposed. The abominable crimes perpetrated, and the inconsistent and detrimental course pursued, by that party, for years, were properly and ably denounced. The happy results attendant upon the election of Seymour and Blair, and the high probability of that election, were proclaimed to the people in a hopeful and cheerful spirit.

During the day the lists of the Seymour and Blair Clubs were swelled considerably, receiving upwards of a hundred additional names.

A CITIZEN.

GEN. GRANT'S SPEECHES.—At the reception in Chicago, a few days ago, Grant performed the remarkable feat of making two speeches in less than an hour. The first was as follows:

"I thank you for this spontaneous compliment. As this audience knows I do not make speeches, and I could hardly find language in the presence of so large a gathering of my fellow-citizens, even to express my thanks, you must simply, upon this occasion, allow me to return from the bottom of my heart, my sincere thanks for this kind call."

But, as if the above was not enough, after music by the band, he spoke another "piece" in the following words:

"I thanked you once for your kindness. All I can do now is to thank you again for this unexpected greeting and for this magnificent turn out. I feel that I should like to speak to each of you and to shake hands with each of you, but this is impossible.—So I can but say I thank you—I thank you."

He is evidently a thankful man.

SPORTING NEWS.—The owner of the trotter Ben. Butler was asked the other day why he had bestowed the political hero's name upon his horse? "Well," he replied, "I called him Ben. Butler because I thought wherever he was entered he would be certain to carry off the plate."

AN ACT.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That the Commissioners of Counties shall have power, (a majority of such Commissioners who are duly qualified being present,) to establish, alter, discontinue or create such separate places of elections in their respective counties as from time to time they may deem expedient, giving thirty days notice thereof, by advertisement in some public journal, it there be one, in their county, in three public places and at the Court House in their county.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of State shall, prior to the tenth day of September next, provide for and forward to the Commissioners of Counties, suitable registration books for each election precinct as established for the last previous election, and a suitable number of the blank forms of oaths, prescribed by Article VI, section 4, of the Constitution.

Sec. 3. In case the Commissioners of Counties shall not receive, on or before the first day of October next, a sufficient number of registration books and blank forms of oaths, as above prescribed, they shall provide themselves with the same at the expense of the State.

Sec. 4. The Commissioners of Counties, or, in case no Commissioners shall have qualified, the Governor, shall, on or before the fifth day of October next, select one Justice of the Peace for each election precinct in their counties, who shall act as Registrar of voters for such precinct. He shall be furnished with a registration book and blank forms of oath, and shall at all times, from the fifteenth day of October next until the day of the next Presidential election, receive and register such qualified voters as may offer, administering the oath provided by the further section of the sixth article of the Constitution, to which oath he shall require each elector to subscribe previous to registering his name in the registration book. He shall receive a fee of five cents for each voter registered, to be paid out of the County Treasury.

Sec. 5. The County Commissioners, or, in case no Commissioners shall have qualified for their respective precincts, (counties,) the Governor, shall, on or before the twentieth day of October next, appoint two electors in each precinct, who shall, with the Registrar, be judges of elections at the next ensuing Presidential election, and shall, fifteen days previous thereto, appoint one Justice of the Peace and two electors in each precinct as Judges of elections for every ensuing State, county and Municipal election. The judges of election shall attend at the places for which they are severally appointed, on the day of election, and shall be sworn by the sheriff, or, in his absence, by some Justice of the Peace or other officer authorized to administer an oath, to conduct the election fairly and impartially, according to the Constitution and laws of the State; and in default of acting, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Such judges, in addition to the powers conferred upon them by this act, shall have all the powers and duties heretofore vested in inspectors of elections, not inconsistent therewith, and be subject to the same penalties.

Sec. 6. Every male person born in the United States, and any male person who has been naturalized, twenty one years old or upwards, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector and shall be entitled to registration upon application.

Sec. 7. Except in cases provided for in section eleven, of this act, no person shall be allowed to vote at any election unless his name shall be found upon the registration books of the precinct in which he offers to vote, unless he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith; that I have been a resident in the State of North Carolina for twelve months, and in the county of —— for thirty days, and that I have neither registered nor voted during this election in any other precinct." Such person having taken this oath shall thereupon be registered.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the judge of elections to keep the registration books for their precinct at the place of holding the election during the day of such election, and to register therein the name of any legal voter, first administering the oath as provided in the last section, before receiving the vote of any elector not previously registered.

Sec. 9. Immediately after any election, the judges of election shall deposit the registration books for their respective precincts with the Register of Deeds of their counties.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the Register of Deeds, previous to any election to be held after November next, to furnish the judges of election for each precinct with the registry books for their precinct.

Sec. 11. The Registrar of voters shall, at the request of any legal registered voter in his precinct, furnish to such voter, under his signature, a certificate of registration, stating the county and precinct in which such voter shall be registered, and shall make an entry of such certificate against the name of such voter on the registration book. Upon such certificate of registration such elector may vote in any precinct in his county, without further registration.

Sec. 12. Upon receiving such vote, the judges of elections shall fold such certificate of registration with the ballot of the elector offering to vote thereupon and deposit it in the ballot box.

Sec. 13. All acts and sections of acts, ordinances and sections of ordinances, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 14. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 24th day of August, A. D., 1868.

AN ACT

To amend an Act entitled "An act to provide for the Registration of Voters"

The General Assembly do enact:

SECTION 1. That the Justice of the Peace appointed by the Commissioners or by the Governor to act as Registrar of voters in each election precinct, as provided in the fourth section of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the Registration of Voters," shall make out two copies of the original registration book for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; which said copies, when certified to be correct by the Registrar, shall have all the legal force and effect of the original registration book.

SEC. 2. That the County Commissioners, or, in case no Commissioner shall have qualified, the Governor, shall, on or before the 20th of October next, appoint six collectors at each precinct who shall, with the Registrar, be judges of election at the next ensuing Presidential election, and the said six electors shall take the place of the electors provided for in the 5th section of the said act and shall perform all the duties which have been conferred upon them.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the judges provided for in the preceding section to provide at least three separate ballot boxes on the day of the election at their precincts for the conveniences of voters, and as many more boxes as they may think necessary. Two judges shall preside at each of the three boxes, and a majority of the judges (think more boxes necessary, they shall appoint two additional judges for each additional box. The Registrar shall assist at all the boxes.

Sec. 4. The Registrar of voters shall furnish the original registration book and the two copies hereinafter provided for, to the judges of the election in the precinct for which he is appointed. He shall furnish one copy to the judges of each of the three boxes, and if there be more than three boxes, he shall furnish one additional copy for each additional box.

Sec. 5. The Registrar shall receive one cent for each name copied from the original registration book.

Sec. 6. Any person who shall, with intent to commit a fraud, vote at more than one time, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be imprisoned not less than six nor more than twelve months, or fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars at the discretion of the Court, and any registrar of voters or any clerk or copyist who shall make any entry or copy with intent to commit a fraud shall be liable to the same penalty.

Sec. 7. No registered voter shall be challenged on the day of election for the purpose of registering on the day of election may be challenged, and every person applying for registration before the election may be challenged at that time in like manner.

Sec. 8. All acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. The Secretary of State shall furnish a printed copy of this act to the Commissioners of each county.

Sec. 10. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Ratified the 24th day of August, A. D., 1868.

(Signed) JOS. W. HOLDEN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
(Signed,) TOD. R. CALDWELL,
President of the Senate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, August 28th, 1868.

I, HENRY J. MENNINGER, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

H. J. MENNINGER,
Secretary of State.

For the Sentinel.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR IN NASH.

At a meeting of the Conservative and Democratic citizens of the county of Nash, held in the Court House in the town of Nashville, on the 3 day of Sept., for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the county in the District Convention to be held at Franklinton, on the 10th inst.,

On motion of Col. R. B. Griffin, Maj. I. M. Conyers was called to the chair, and J. C. Harper and W. T. Griffin were requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion of Col. R. B. Griffin, Captain George N. Lewis was requested to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in a very clear and forcible manner.

Capt. J. Q. DeCarteret, of Raleigh, being present, was loudly called for. He came forward and entertained the audience in an able and telling speech of more than an hour's duration, in which he portrayed the rise and progress of the two great political parties which now divide the country. He pointed out the former greatness and prosperity of the country, and drew a dark picture of the ruined and desolate condition of our country under the misrule of Radicalism and scallawagism. Space will not permit us to do justice to the Speaker.

On motion of Capt. D. W. Williams, a Committee of five, consisting of H. G. Williams, Samuel E. Westray, L. F. Battle, Capt. D. W. Williams and Col. R. B. Griffin, were appointed to select delegates to the District Convention, whereupon the following named gentlemen were appointed, viz:

Arrington's District.—J. A. Taylor, W. H. Rowland, D. E. Sumner.

Dortch's.—J. A. Ricks, B. H. Bryan, S. R. Hilliard.

Collins'.—Dr. D. N. Sills, L. N. B. Battle, A. H. Arrington, P. Collins.

Nashville.—John Enroughty, J. C. Harper, J. R. Taylor.

Rich's.—C. W. Ward, W. R. Winstead, Robt. Barnes.

Cooper's.—G. W. Cooper, Thos. W. Taylor, R. W. Wells.

Winstead's.—W. R. Carter, John Rice, M. M. Matthews.

Manning's.—Wm. Colston, W. G. Whedbee, John Pitts.

Ferrell's.—A. J. Taylor, Capt. McBrannly, A. H. Denton.

Bailey's.—A. F. Lewis, David Bissett, Willie Griswell.

On motion, the Chairman, Secretaries and Committee were added to the list.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to Capt. DeCarteret.

On motion of H. G. Williams, Esq., it was requested that the *Sentinel* publish the proceedings of this meeting; whereupon, the meeting adjourned.

L. M. CONYERS, *Ch'n.*
J. C. HARPER, } *Secretaries.*
W. T. GRIFFIN, }

THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE AT SAVANNAH—THE BODY FOUND MURDERED, &c.

SAVANNAH, GA., September 3.—The white boy, who mysteriously disappeared, has been found murdered by negroes near the city. His gun and clothing were gone, and for these the murder is supposed to have been committed. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "killed by parties unknown." There is great excitement in the city. Parties have been out three days hunting for the boy, and they have been stopped by armed bodies of negroes, who ballied them after military style. Parties are now out scouring the country in search of the murderers.

Assaults on the whites by negroes on the roads leading into the city are of hourly occurrence. The negroes in and around the city are thoroughly organized, drilled and well armed.

IMPORTANT ACTS.

We publish below two important acts passed by the Legislature, at its late session:

AN ACT ESTABLISHING A LIEN IN FAVOR OF BUILDERS, MECHANICS AND MATERIAL MEN.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That any vessel or building built or rebuilt, repaired or improved, together with the necessary lot on which such building may be situated, shall be subject to a lien for the payment of all debts contracted for work done on the same or materials furnished.

Sec. 2. Such lien shall cease within five days of the completion of such building or vessel or of the repairs thereon; and in case of the delivery of materials within five days of the delivery of the last item thereof, unless a notice of such lien shall previously thereto be filed in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County wherein such building is situated, or in case of a vessel when the materials are furnished or labor performed and within ninety days of such completion or delivering as above, unless suit shall have previously been brought thereon.

Sec. 3. The notice of the lien shall consist of an affidavit setting forth the date, amount and particulars of the claims thereto, sworn before some Justice of the Peace and subscribed by the claimant.

Sec. 4. Every laborer performing labor in the making or securing of any crops, shall have a lien upon such crops, which shall have a priority to every other lien.

Sec. 5. Such lien may be enforced by attachments, and shall cease upon the removal of the crops from the premises where-on it was made.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 22d day of August, 1868.

AN ACT

To make Bank Bills a Set Off.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That where any note or bond has been, or may hereafter be, given as a renewal of any debt or demand due or payable to any Bank in this State, whose Charter bears date prior to the 20th day of May, 1861, the bills of said Bank shall be a legal set off to such note or bond, without regard to whether such note or bond be made payable to said Bank or to some other party, and the bills of such Bank may be offered, and shall be, received to sustain the plea of set off to any suit brought upon such note or bond in any Court of this State whether said note or bond be made payable to such Bank or to any other party.

Sec. 2. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 23d day of August, A. D., 1868.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, August 27th, 1868.

I, HENRY J. MENNINGER, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

HENRY J. MENNINGER,
Secretary of State.

ILLEGAL VOTES.

A leading Radical paper prates about "illegal votes." Does it not rely upon, is not the whole life of its party bound up in, 800,000 negro votes, every one of which is illegal, since the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and the system under which alone these blacks are voters is confessedly outside of the Constitution?

Then the *Tribune*, which prates about "illegal votes," starts with eight hundred thousand of them, nor is this alone the full extent of its fraudulent suffrages. The *Tribune* and its party disfranchise 250,000 white men in the South. To keep an adverse vote from the polls is the same as to put in a friendly one, and in this way the *Tribune* and its party poll, by disfranchisement, 250,000 more illegal votes. Nor is even this all. In Tennessee and Missouri there are 100 000 more illegal votes for the tricky *Tribune* and its crew. More than this: in New Hampshire and in Connecticut laws have been enacted which must, by their operation, keep from the ballot box 20,000 lawful, naturalized voters. Now let us add all these up and see how the saints stand: Negro votes, 800,000; white men disfranchised, 270,000; total illegal votes, 1 170 000. Can the *Tribune* look at these figures and prate further of "illegal votes?" Without such votes Radicalism is with last year's snows. It deals with the ballot illegally in either way—for on the one hand it illegally disfranchises white men, and, on the other, illegally enfranchises negroes. A pretty cry this to come up from the tricky *Tribune*, the friend of carpet bag Senators who cast illegal votes in the Senate and carpet-bag Representatives who cast illegal votes in the House, and carpet-bag State Governments that are relied on by Radicalism to prolong its existence by illegal votes in the Electoral College.—*Chicago Times.*

A LETTER from Coosa county, Alabama, to the Montgomery *Mail*, says:

"A great revolution has taken place in the Radical ranks up here. Thos. Lambert, State Senator; James Vansandt, Representative; Thomas H. Fargarson, Probate Judge; Geo. W. Richardson, Solicitor; Jno. A. Filbert, Circuit Clerk; W. C. Lackey, Sheriff; A. W. Brayer, the old He Radical of this section; John Walker, W. L. Roberts, W. W. Richardson, Elijah Sellers, George Varner, &c., &c., have declared for Seymour and Blair! Almost every negro in Coosa is for Seymour and Blair! Grant won't receive a dozen votes in this county.

Judge Fargarson has received a letter from W. E. Dennis, of Watumpka, announcing that himself, the Baigers, W. G. Delony, Solicitor, and many other prominent Radicals of that county, are out for Seymour and Blair.

Judge Pelham, of Talladega, is out making speeches for Seymour and Blair."

In Michigan, which will reduce the Radical majority to less than 5,000, if not go wholly Democratic, the campaign is being conducted to a splendid consummation. Senator Doolittle is making magnificent addresses. Friday night he spoke in Detroit to about six acres of Democrats, and Sam Weller's proposed manuscript "double-distilled million horse power" could reveal no thread on which to hang the Radical Congress, except the single cord which ties decency.

The number of persons in the Democratic procession at New Orleans on Saturday evening last is estimated at fifteen thousand, of whom twenty-five hundred were mounted.

Important Correspondence.

LETTERS BETWEEN GENERALS ROSECRANZ AND R. E. LEE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The correspondence between General Rosecranz and General Robert E. Lee will be published to-morrow.

General Rosecrank commences his letter as follows: "Full of solicitude for the future of our country, I come with my heart in my hand to learn the condition, wishes, and intentions of the people of the Southern States, and especially to obtain the sentiments of that body of brave, energetic, and self sacrificing men who, after sustaining the Confederacy for four years, laid down their arms and swore allegiance to the United States, whose trusted and beloved leader you have been." Gen. Rosecranz's letter is quite long. The following is

GENERAL LEE'S REPLY.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, }
WEST VIRGINIA, Aug. 26, 1868. }

General,—I have had the honor to receive your letter of this date, and in accordance with your suggestions I have conferred with a number of gentlemen from the South, in whose judgment I have confided, and who are well acquainted with the public sentiment of their respective States. They have kindly consented to unite with me in replying to your communication, and their names will be found, with my own, appended to this answer. With this explanation we proceed to give you a candid statement of what we believe to be the sentiment of the Southern people in regard to the subject to which you refer.

Whatever opinions may have prevailed in the past in regard to African slavery or the right of a State to secede from the Union, we believe we express the almost unanimous judgment of the Southern people when we declare that they consider that those questions were decided by the war, and that it is their intention in good faith to abide by that decision.

At the close of the war the Southern people laid down their arms and sought to resume their former relations with the United States Government. Through their State Conventions they abolished slavery and annulled their ordinances of secession, and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to fulfil all their duties under the Constitution of the United States which they had sworn to protect.—If their action in these particulars had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality, we believe that ere this old irritations would have passed away, and the wounds inflicted by the war would have been, in a great measure, healed. As far as we are advised the people of the South entertain no unfriendly feeling towards the Government of the United States; but they complain that their rights under the Constitution are withheld from them in the administration thereof.

The idea that the Southern people are hostile to the negroes, and would oppress them if it were in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in our midst, and we have been accustomed from childhood to look upon them with kindness. The change in the relations of the two races has wrought no change in our feeling towards them. They still constitute the important part of our laboring population. Without their labor the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive. Without the employment which Southern agriculture affords they would be destitute of the means of subsistence, and become paupers, dependent on public bounty. Self-interest, even if there were no higher motive, would, therefore, prompt the whites of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection. The important fact that the two races are, under existing circumstances, necessary to each other, is gradually becoming apparent to both, and we believe that but for the influences exerted to stir up the passions of the negroes, the relations of the two races would soon adjust themselves on a basis of mutual kindness and advantage.

It is true that the people of the South, together with the people of the North and West, are, for obvious reasons, opposed to any system of laws which will place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race. But this opposition springs from no feeling of enmity, but from a deep seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence nor other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power. They would inevitably become the victims of demagogues who, for selfish purposes, would mislead them, to the serious injury of the public.

The great want of the South is peace.—The people earnestly desire tranquility and the restoration of the Union. They deprecate disorder and excitement as the most serious of stacks to their prosperity. They ask a restoration of their rights under the Constitution. They desire relief from oppressive misrule. Above all, they would appeal to their countrymen for the restablishment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded as the birth-right of every American—the right of self-government. Establish these on a firm basis, and we can safely promise on behalf of the Southern people that they will faithfully obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, treat the negro with kindness and humanity, and fulfil every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens loyal to the Constitution of their country.

We believe the above contains a succinct reply to the general topics embraced in your letter, and we venture to say on behalf of the Southern people and of the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army that they will concur in all the sentiments which we have expressed.

Appreciating the patriotic motives which have prompted your letter, and reciprocating your expressions of kind regard, we have the honor to be,

Very respectfully and truly,

R. E. Lee, of Virginia; G. T. Beauregard, Louisiana; Alex. H. Stephens, Georgia; G. W. Conrad, Louisiana; Linton Stephens, Georgia; A. T. Caperton, West Virginia; John Echols, Virginia; F. S. Stockdale, Texas; F. W. Pickens, South Carolina; Wm. L. Robinson, Virginia; Joseph R. Anderson, Virginia; Wm. T. Turner, West Virginia; C. H. Suber, South Carolina; E. Fontaine, Virginia; John Letcher, Virginia; B. C. Adams, Mississippi; W. J. Green, North Carolina; Lewis E. Harvie, Virginia; P. V. Daniel, Jr., Virginia; W. F. Sutherlin, Virginia; A. B. Jones, Louisiana; Touissant Beauregard, Texas; M. O. H. Norton, Louisiana; T. P. Branch, Georgia; H. T. Russell, Georgia; Samuel J. Douglas, Florida; Jeremiah Morton, Virginia; John B. Baldwin, Virginia; George W. Bolling, Virginia; Theodore Flournoy, Virginia; James Lyons, Virginia.

To Gen. W. S. Rosecranz, Minister to Mexico, White Sulphur Springs, Va.