The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

RADICAL MISRULE AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

The whole people ought to arouse themselves to a true sense of impending danger. If the present system of [illegible] is permitted to go on for any considerable length of time, a state of things [illegible] will certainly ensue. There is, this day, virtually no protection for settled labor or property, and what do we see? The negro [illegible] rules in the Legislature, as every where else. The negroes, generally, pay no taxes, but they, through their Legislature, plunge the State into debt without limit. In less than twelve months, under negro rule, the public debt has been increased about [illegible] dollars! These negroes, who create this debt, don't pay it, nor will they pay it; the *tax-payers* have to pay it, but they don't make it; they would not make it; they would not allow such extravagant expenditures of money, but they can't help themselves; the *negroes rule*, and the negroes pay no taxes, and they can all of them vote.

Why, if this state of things goes on, what will become of the credit of the State? The truth is, she will have no credit. Will a sensible capitalist invest his money in the bonds and securities of a State which makes debt as rapidly and [illegible] as the negro power in this State has done for the last six months? Ten millions in the last six months! Two-thirds as much in six months, as had been contracted since the foundation of the government, up to the time negro rule supervened! Cannot the people see this? Does not every man see what the consequences must be? *The people, the tax payers*, did not make this debt; they did not want it made, and they did not, nor have they, assented to it. We repeat, the people must do something to arrest this tide of extravagance, or debt and general ruin will become inevitable.

And the unscrupulous leaders, in and out of the Capitol, here, spend the money of the people, in the Treasury, by the wholesale; they have no regard for the tax paying people or their rights; the tax payers did not elect them, and why need they care? The Capitol was in very good order and condition, when the so called Governor and his understrappers went into it. But what do we see? All sorts of expensive and useless changes are made; good carpets are taken up from the floors and the most worthless new carpets are put down in their stead, to be soiled and kicked out by dirty negroes that crowd and lounge about the Capitol, every new and fanciful thing that comes along is bought for the convenience and pleasure of the officers in the Capitol, at the expense of the State. The *tax-payers* pay for all this. Even the very [illegible] used by these irresponsible officials to [illegible] for the State, the tax payers! Why need these irresponsible officials care for such trifles as expenditure of the people's money? Many of them pay no taxes, nor are they dependent on the *tax payers* for the votes that place them. The *negro vote* elects them. Just think of it, *ten thousand* dollars were appropriated by the Legislature, the other day, to furnish a house for "Gov" Holden to live in! What need they care? They can all sit to revel over fine velvet tapestry and carpets, lounge on rosewood sofas and cushioned chairs, and sleep on the most costly beds, and eat at one hundred dollar tables. They don't care. They don't ask the *tax payers* [illegible] difference. The tax payers don't vote them, 75,000 *negro votes* elect them and they boast of this; they *make* the *tax payers* pay for their revelry and costly display, however awkwardly it may set upon them.

Now will not the people of the State consider of these things? How long can the *tax payers* support this drag upon their labor and their purses? As things now stand, there is no check on these bloodsuckers. The only way to get rid of all this misrule and evil and ruin, is to *put down*, at once and forever, this foul fiend of evil, RADICALISM! Let the people consider and act, too!

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—We learn that among a gang of negroes, on their way to this city, last week, to attend the Radical Mass Meeting and Barbecue, one of the number stopped at the house of a respectable aged white man in the lower part of the county, who was then in his field, went in and seized his wife, who was a woman somewhat advanced in life, and violated her. She was so badly treated that we understand she died in two days. Our informant had forgotten the name of the lady, and no trace of the negro has been found.

INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.—We learn that two drunken negro soldiers were using the most violent and indecent language in the Confederate Cemetery, on *Sunday* afternoon, in the presence of ladies. Upon being remonstrated with by the Superintendent of the grounds, one of them drew a pistol and threatened to shoot him. How long?

SIXTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—Col. John A. Oates, of Sampson, has been nominated by the Democrats as a candidate for the Senate in the Sixteenth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Sampson, Cumberland and Harnett, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. L. D. Hall. This is a good selection, and Mr. Oates will be elected.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The Roanoke "News" says that some hundred or more negroes assembled [illegible] in Windsor, on Saturday last. WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? that good men and good women everywhere *shun them*. They ought to be shunned, and those who affiliate with them.

Many of these men are leaders in the Radical party in North Carolina. They are no worse than many of their leaders at Washington City and in the North. *The whole party are [illegible], traitors to the core*, and would rule or ruin the country. And yet Judge Pearson, Mr. Boyden, Mr. Benson Dockery, Gen. Rufus Barringer, Victor C. Barringer, Dr. Barrow, Mr. Lassiter, Mr. Olds, Mr. Winstead, and others, who have some claim to confidence, have the hardihood to call upon decent white men of North Carolina to vote for Grant and Colfax, and all else with the Radical party.

MASS MEETING IN HALIFAX.—The Mass Meeting, proposed to be held in the town of Halifax, on the 17th of October, promises to be one of the greatest political gatherings ever known in the State. Messrs. Jos. J. Davis, R. H. Cowan, Thomas S. Ashe, W. A. Jenkins, Samuel F. Williams, Jas. B. Batchelor and Hon. Jas. Kerr have promised to be present, and invitations have been extended to the Hon. B. F. Moore, Z. B. Vance, and Ex. Governor Graham, Hon. W. Hinton, of Norfolk, Messrs. Wilkinson, Black & Co., of New York, have contracted the Committee $1000 [illegible] arrangements.

RAINY WEATHER.—The Nash, Hillsboro and Orange negro delegates to the Loco Congo meeting, made Dry too on three so called white men, attempted to parade as they passed through Graham. But for the interference of the [illegible] blood would have been spilt. The News says very properly:

"We warn all carpet baggers and scalawags who are coming [illegible] and who are the leaders of negro [illegible] to beware. Look upon the consequences of such riots that may occur, and they will be held accountable for the blood that may be spilt during any disturbances in our town. Forbearance on the part of our citizens is to be a virtue."

For the Sentinel.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I saw that Pearson's letter (accompanied with Reade's notorious Feb. July oration) is one of the prize articles to trade in the Radical rogues shops. Passing one of these shops the other day, where poisoned whiskey is dealt out to badly cheated negroes, I learn that the stock in trade of the shop consisted of the following articles, at the following prices:

Whiskey	15 cents a drink.
Herrings	12 cents a dozen.
Pearson's letter	10 cents a dozen.

I remarked to a friend that I thought the whiskey was rather high since the tax was reduced, and that the herrings stunk, and were low enough. As to Pearson's letter, we discussed the price of that, but I guess we "let on" about that. All I know is that it smells fishy and spoilt fish at that.

"To what base uses we may return, Horatio?"

Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander till he find it stopping a bung hole?

JEFF. JR.

For the Sentinel.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The town of Indianola large but called the Vampire. The climate is very hot and sultry, and the people, especially travellers and strangers, are frequently tempted to sleep in the shade of the trees. The Vampire, which has great coldness for human blood, no long a man thus asleep, gently alights on his neck, fans the sleeper with its wings, inserts its bill and commences sucking. It thus sucks and fans until the person is dead, and, perhaps, pleasant dreams pass in the meantime. The fanning is to keep him quiet, and is performed with much skill and gentleness. It is done in a manner which says to the sleeper, "*Let us have peace.*"

SOME 25 or 30 negroes from the Lower counties, bound for Raleigh to attend the Convention of Political Hermaphrodites which is assembled at the Capital on Wednesday, were accidentally left over by the freight and passenger cars which passed up at 4 o'clock, A. M., Tuesday morning. Each negro was armed with a stout cabin pole, full six feet long, one just happened to a point, similar to the "John Brown Pike." While waiting for the next up train, due to be at 1 o'clock, these negroes formed themselves into a company and marched up and down the streets, and went through all the evolutions of company drill—wheeling, turning, &c. It takes no Solomon to see where all this will inevitably lead to. I see nothing but a conflict, where the negro is preparing—how easy to lay aside the wooden pike and take up a musket, and how marvellous and unscrutable the ways of Divine Providence, that suffers his vengeance to sleep, while such men as the Holdens, Dewereses, Lassiter and Rayland, with cool, calculating villainy, are thus preparing to raise a storm in which the letting of rivers of blood must be the inevitable consequence. The negro is not, and will not be to blame, but the white-faced, black hearted wretches, who urge him on to his own destruction.—*Hearle sez Iaint.*

For the Sentinel.

Creech's Store.

A well dressed lady, walking down Fayetteville Street,
A friend of hers by chance did meet;
This friend, whose clothes were in the plainest style,
Wondered why the other could dress so fine,
And that she might the time same, she sought advice,
And enquired of the lady how she dressed so nice.
The lady had learned economy of yore,
And bought her goods from A. CREECH'S STORE,
Who, by using all advertising devices,
Is enabled to sell at the lowest prices.
[illegible]
And that's why so many visit his Store.
The Clerks are clever and polite,
And always "serve the people right."
Now all people who would live in economy,
Should buy good articles for little money.
The place to do this is Creech's Store,
On Fayetteville Street—Smith's Corner—same over the door.

By reference to the advertisement in another column, you may much information gain. J.

MORE CLUBS.—Thanks to David Proffitt, Esq., of Yancey, and J. C. Tate, Esq., of Burke, for clubs of subscribers to the Sentinel. Good men and good women everywhere *find*

THE GROSS ASSAULT OF THE STANDARD UPON THE WOMEN OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Never have we known so general a disgust, so universal a sentiment of indignation, and so great an excitement, as have prevailed in this community, since the appearance of the *Standard*, on Saturday morning, containing the monstrous assault upon the ladies of North Carolina. Indeed of the whole South. This indignation continues and grows more determined and more alarming, and is likely to continue, until the parties and the causers of excitement are removed out of reach. But for the interposition of the graver and more reflective portion of the community, the editors of the parties would have been lynched and driven from the city, in an hour after the paper was out, and every hour since, the danger of such an attack upon the parties as would doubtless end in bloodshed and riot, has been imminent. Our people have borne the most [illegible] insolence of the Radicals to place the [illegible] they have for months been corrupted, [illegible] tempers and suffering again [illegible] indignities, unjust treatment [illegible] of scalawags, carpet baggers [illegible] at home to produce [illegible] political capital for the Radicals. But the assault upon the virtue of the women was well nigh broken the camel's back.

[illegible] and the general [illegible] in the community [illegible] in obedience to law and [illegible] respect or object of avoiding [illegible] might lead to violence or [illegible] political canvass. [illegible] to forbear.

[illegible] a single word of explanation [illegible] Nothing short of the removal [illegible] of the sources of the irritation [illegible] the feelings of the people [illegible] cannot be read or re-read, for the [illegible] are in the blackest, hellish [illegible] who penned it, and its editors remain here, without exciting and a spirit of determination to punish him and those who when the causes which now [illegible] our people are removed, it will [illegible] the author and his abettors [illegible] were hanged about their necks and they cast into the depths of the [illegible] them to remain here. We [illegible] extract from the [illegible] upon the carpet baggers and scalawags to-gether, in order to the success of the Radicals. The *Standard* says to them:

"The gallows [illegible] you work don't forget to work among the women. The Conference [illegible] Raleigh [illegible] year if it [illegible] them. One good rebel woman is worth a dozen rebel men. Go after the women then. They will make their husbands and their lovers shout for Grant [illegible] they are brave. If you [illegible] place somewhere the diamond [illegible] Frank Blair stole from them [illegible] home. And don't hesitate to [illegible] arms around their necks now and then, [illegible] *They all like it*, and the Yankees you are the better it takes. Our experience with female rebs is, that with all their [illegible] have a vast amount of [illegible], and only want to have it [illegible] the most loving creatures [illegible]. Scalawags and carpet bagger[illegible] therefore, as you canvass the state to look after the women. You [illegible] they know it, but [illegible] like sweet New England [illegible] they like to be approached first. Don't be afraid of their eyes—they glare [illegible] *you will have them in your arms*, if not in your party, in less than a week."

Yes, that is the teaching. No apologies, no retraction or explanation can suffice. There it is in black and white, and will not be forgotten.

Now Radicalism, the *Radical party in North Carolina*, is responsible at least, for this article. Who ever wrote it only gave publicity to sentiments which we have heard of as coming from, and as expressing the private opinions of, some of the licentious horde of vagabond carpet-baggers and scalawag leaders, who have infested this State and the South, ever since the army was disbanded. The retiring of the army left the rif-raff, the worst scrapings of the North, and floated up the meanest of our native population, which coalesced in the Radical party, making the vilest combination ever known in human society. Their unblushing impudency, their open licentiousness, their vile corruption as legislators and manipulators, is of no parallel except in the Congress of the United States.

All through the State and all through the South, wherever carpet-baggers and scalawags turn up to float awhile, the current of demoralization grows blacker at once. Their corrupting, poisonous influence is felt wherever they go. Profanity, obscenity, licentiousness and vulgarity, and their plottings to secure ill-gotten gain, are the rule with this class of men, and decency, good morals and integrity the exception.—Their very breath is contaminating.

The open, manifest exhibition of cupidity, of gross immorality and low breeding, among carpet-baggers and scalawags, to be found so rampant among some Radical leaders in this State, their open licentiousness, profanity and anxiety for public plunder, have fixed a mark upon them,—a stain that cannot be effaced. This has been a strong reason why our respectable gentlemen and ladies so generally [illegible] Northern gentlemen or ladies, and give the cold shoulder to scalawags. The carpet-baggers of Louisiana are so generally corrupt, that good men and good women everywhere *shun* them.

THE STANDARD CLORIES IN ITS TYPE.

The Yankee Radical sheet, published on Hargett street, and in city, is liable to indictment as a common nuisance. Its stock in trade, be it so, has been its shame, villification and slander, but its recent Yankee and other accretions have rendered it too aspersive for the truth, when a lie will serve.

To account of the members, &c., at the Mass Meeting, [illegible] every decent man in the community. We copy its flaming, lying paragraph:

"Let Us Have Peace!

Glorious Republican Jubilee!

Old North State Moving!

Enthusiasm in the Mountains and the Sandhills!

The people coming to the Front!

The greatest meeting ever held in the city!

30,000 in Raleigh.

Inspiration in Convention.

25,000 Joy at the Barbecue.

Grand Illumination.

Torch Light Procession Five Miles long.

The day after the above flourish, we presume, [illegible] called in from a stand off in the country [illegible] The next day the [illegible] it might have been [illegible] estimate, but a Yankee could not be beaten even at lying. We presume Gen. Littlefield was [illegible] that a convention would not have been called, [illegible] as he stated to a gentleman [illegible] who spoke to him of the [illegible] article in that paper, that he [illegible] Littlefield did not write the article, for, if he had, and had not [illegible] he should stick to it! Thus it is that the Blackguards, impostors, knaves and villainy of the *Standard* are glorified in.

On the evening of the Mass Meeting, the same parties, who wrote the above sensational headings, telegraphed to the New York Tribune the following telegram:

NORTH CAROLINA.

ENORMOUS DEMONSTRATION IN RALEIGH—20,000 REPUBLICANS AT THE BARBECUE.

WANSHIPS OF TOURISTS—NORTH CAROLINA CHEERS FOR GRANT AND COLFAX.

RALEIGH, Sept. 15.—The mass meeting of Republicans in this city to-day, was really immense. At least 20,000 people were on the grounds which had been set apart for the speaking, and [illegible] a public [illegible] was held at the grand barbecue. In the evening the city was illuminated by a spontaneous torchlight procession seven miles long. Perfect order having character zed the demonstration throughout, as well as the vast assemblage which had gathered at the trains, not of course no arrests were made. As an evidence of the spirit with which the Union men of North Carolina are entering into this second and final battle against the Rebellion, I may mention the fact that one delegation of 100 men, led by Mr. J. C. Clinton, walked from the South Carolina border, a distance of 150 miles. Every Congressional District in the State was represented. Thrilling speeches were delivered by Messrs. Hoskins Hardy, Abbott, Robt. M. Douglas, the son of the Little Giant, Gen. Coleman, Joe W. Holden, and 20 other prominent men. The hills look as if Sherman's army had encamped around the city. The Capitol is illuminated, and all the Republican stores and dwellings are in a blaze of light. Influential citizens from all parts of the State say that North Carolina is good for 30,000 for Grant and Colfax, and that a Republican majority may safely be predicted in every Congressional District. Conservatives and Democrats are giving up the contest, and gradually coming in to the support of the Republican ticket. The *Standard* office was cheered to the echo as the procession passed.

Now we say, and we can prove it, that the *Tribune* newspaper was never more completely sold, than it was in the above telegram. There is scarcely a truthful statement of any importance in the above telegram. Instead of 50,000 or 30,000 people in this City, we do not believe there were, at any time, more than 5,000 persons, who lived outside of its precincts, not over 100 of whom were whites. At no time were there over 5,000 persons gathered to hear the speeches. At the barbecue, not more than 3,000 or 4,000 persons were fed. Quite a number complained that they could get nothing. The torch light procession, instead of being five or seven miles long, did not extend more than two thirds the length of Fayetteville Street, which is not more than half a mile long, and, at any time, instead of there being 30,000 in procession, there were not 3,000 negroes, and but *two white men*, walking. The hills around Raleigh were all *darkness—not a camp fire visible.* That Conservatives are giving up the contest is false. Our people are becoming more confident of carrying the State for Seymour and Blair. The chances are better now, by more than 25,000 votes, than in April last. And the proof is, that thousands, who voted for the Constitution to "get in," will vote for Seymour and Blair. Of the 16, or 20,000 disfranchised men, 15,000 will vote for Seymour and Blair, and of the 39,000, who failed to vote in the last election, two-thirds of them, at least, if they vote, will vote for Seymour and Blair. Let the people beware of the falsehoods of the *Standard*, and of the Radicals. Believe nothing that you hear from such sources. They are growing desperate, friends! They are alarmed at the prospect of defeat.—DRIVE THEM TO THE WALL.

GIVE IT UP.—The few Radicals hereabouts are much mortified at the failure of the Mass Meeting. Not one hundred white men from abroad were in the city. They give it up now, that the State is certain for Seymour and Blair.

From the Nashville Union.

HON. T. A. CLINGMAN'S LETTER.

To the Voters of North Carolina.

ASHEVILLE, Sept. 15, 1868.

Gentlemen:—I have been called upon, by citizens of many parts of this State, for an expression of my views on the present policy and condition of the country.

Having been a prominent actor in one of the other Houses of Congress for six or seven years immediately preceding the late war, I feel it a duty to comply with these requests.

As my present health and the [illegible] between this and the Presidential election will not afford me an opportunity to visit and canvass, I adopt this mode of addressing you.

I maintain that neither I the [illegible] portion of North Carolina, nor even any considerable number [illegible] are responsible for the late troubles.

Let us, before discussing the pending issues, [illegible] take a brief retrospect into the past to make this manifest.

It was the long contest and agitation of the slavery question that at last [illegible] the 1860 [illegible] dividing into [illegible] the people of the United States, and [illegible] divided.

I had its origin in the attempt [illegible] by the abolitionists of the North. The people of the South [illegible] believe, though it may [illegible] that we did not [illegible] slavery, and that the contest was made by Southern men more patriotic and [illegible] rather than we should [illegible] time, however, the agitation [illegible] the country to a great extent [illegible] the two old national [illegible] great whig party was [illegible] a majority of its supporters [illegible] Northern States abandoned it and joined sectional anti-slavery organization. It thus happened that in the year [illegible] Millard Fillmore, a man of great and deserved popularity, was beaten in every Northern State by an obscure Democratic adventurer who was supported by the luck of the old Whig party. The Democrats, though weakened by losing a portion of their members, still retained strength enough to elect such a general vote of the South, their candidate Mr. Buchanan. In the contest which succeeded in 1860, however, they were defeated, mainly in consequence of the secession which occurred in their ranks. It is known to many of you, fellow citizens, that I thought it was the true policy of the South to unite on a single candidate, electing that man who was likely to obtain the largest Northern vote. Such a candidate I then thought might be successful. Failing in it he were detested I feel confident that the fact of the whole South uniting on a candidate for one man would [illegible] the Republican party either to give satisfactory guarantees or lead to a peaceful separation. I did not then, nor do I now believe that Mr. Lincoln would have been willing to make war on the whole South, united as it would have thus been. In spite, however, of the efforts of those who thought as I did, a different course was taken.

Though it was obvious that the Whig party was weaker in the North than it had been four years previous, when it had failed to obtain for Mr. Fillmore a single electoral vote, yet a number of its leading men presented Mr. Bell as its candidate. The Democratic party soon after at Baltimore was finally divided and placed two candidates in the field. With the Conservative vote thus divided between three candidates the election of Mr. Lincoln, the Republican nominee, was rendered certain.

The whigs of this Congressional District and most others that I met, seemed to regret this condition of affairs, while out side of the delegates who seceded at Baltimore I did not meet a dozen Democrats in the State who did not condemn their action. It thus happened that, against the wishes of almost our entire population, a condition of things was produced that rendered certain the election of a man who has repeatedly declared that "the Union could not endure part slave and part free," and who also stated that "he did not believe it would be divided."

All his antecedents and his surroundings made it evident that, when clothed with power would be exerted to promote the abolition of slavery. How the people of North Carolina might be cast in that election seemed of so little consequence that though willing to vote with my party friends for Mr. Breckenridge, I felt it was not worth while to take any part in the canvass until I ascertained that, in a speech at Norfolk, Douglas had come out for what was popularly known as the doctrine of "coercion." Subsequently at Raleigh he was still more emphatic in declaring that the election of Mr Lincoln should be submitted to, and that any resisting on such ground should be "hanged as high as Haman." Believing that it, after such a declaration, any considerable number of votes should be cast for him in the South, such a fact would tend to encourage Mr. Lincoln to adopt a policy of coercion rather than one of conciliation, I canvassed the State with a view of reducing Mr. Douglas' vote as much as possible.

On a calm review of our history it will be seen if there was error in the action of North Carolina up to this time, it was a mistake in which both of the great parties concurred.

The attack came from the anti-slavery organization, and we were on the defensive, and it can only be said we did not defend ourselves wisely, and that, in common with the other Southern States, we made a divided and injudicious fight, when we should have made a united resistance.

HOW THE WAR WAS COMMENCED.

The election of Mr Lincoln, as a candidate of a sectional anti-slavery organization, presented to the South an alarming issue. Several of the Southern States took initiatory steps to secede, and, at the time of the meeting of Congress, it seemed as if a similar feeling was about to run over the entire South. In view of such a crisis, leading Republican Senators, and others, said to me, "we do not wish to part with you—only let us know your terms and we will grant them." Mr. Crittenden's propositions were brought forward, and Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, and Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, declared that they would be satisfied. It seemed at first that the difficulty would be finally arranged on a fair basis. But there appeared soon to be a division in the South, and the Republican leaders began to hesitate. It was clear, that, while they did not intend to have a collision with the entire South, they did not wish to abandon their party platform if they could avoid it. Finally, some Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina voted against the proposition to secede, they set their faces resolutely against any [illegible]

Several of the Southern States had passed their ordinances of Secession, and the grave question was presented to North Carolina what should she do? Nobody in the State desired war, and few, if any, a separation from the North, if we could preserve our rights in the Union. Our people were then almost unanimous against coercion, though it [illegible] the South go second, and the other [illegible] further developments.

[illegible] to you, gentlemen, that I [illegible] who urged that the State should act at once. I stated that, while Mr. Lincoln would not act in my opinion be willing [illegible] with a majority of the Northern States. I had no doubt but that he would make war on the South that had [illegible] gentlemen [illegible] to prove the men and [illegible] a party to the war. A large majority of our people, however, were in favor of taking a different course, and acted with those who adopted the policy expressed by the phrase, "watch and wait." The adoption of this policy was, however, followed by war.

Had the other course been taken, it is possible the result might have been the same. Knowing the sincerity of the Lincoln party, I never for a moment regarded them as in any way responsible for the war.—It may, with truth, rather be said that the South [illegible] the views of those regarded as more anxious for peace and as the war never [illegible] ought to be thrown upon our citizens for a result that all deplored. Even as things stood, it was a [illegible] whether we were to have war or peace, and, to show how small a [illegible] I may mention a fact not generally known. It was [illegible] to me in the summer of 1860, [illegible] who had been a member of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet. Even after the failure of the Peace Conference and the vote in the [illegible] Convention against secession, this [illegible] informed me that Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward, and all the members of the Cabinet, except my informant, were in favor of allowing Anderson to retire from Fort Sumter. He then upon declared that, if [illegible] allowed, every Foreign Government would at once recognize the Confederacy and proposed forthwith to resign as a member of the Cabinet. He assured me that it was only by those means that the Administration was induced to adopt a different policy. Thereupon a message was [illegible] that the Armistice was at an end and that the United States Government intended to reinforce Fort Sumter by force.

On the reception of this message the Fort was taken. President Lincoln issued his Proclamation, calling on North Carolina and other States for men, and the war was begun. Our people thereupon exhibited a unanimity of feeling as surprising as it was of spontaneous. Whigs and Democrats, Union men and Secessionists, seemed to vie with each other in the expression of a determination to resist the action of the Government of the United States. When the Convention met, its members were of one mind on the main point. The only difference of opinion was as to the phraseology to be used. Mr. Badger and some others, instead of the term *secede*, preferred to adopt the language of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, at the beginning of the Revolutionary war. Finally, every single member of the Convention voted for and signed the Ordinance of Secession.

That act seemed to meet the unanimous wishes of our people, and men and women, old and young, waved forward the movement. I then heard no protesting voice in the State. North Carolina gave more men to the Confederacy than any other State, and had more of her sons killed in battle, while she received less consideration than most of the others.

On looking, therefore, over the whole ground, it is clear that no party was particularly to blame, but that our people are responsible generally for what was done.—There is, therefore, no reason for mutual recriminations and recriminations. Even those men who, during the long struggle, changed their position, ought not to be claimed, as all [illegible] of them were sincere in their convictions of duty.

When the war ended, our people expected a speedy restoration to the Union and immediate peace. It is no fault of theirs that their fine hopes were disappointed.

Soon after the war began, President Lincoln and the Government of the United States, after due consideration, decided to treat us not as traitors, but belligerents. For four years this doctrine was maintained. Exchanges and prisoners were exchanged as in ordinary cases of war between independent nations. After the war ended and we thought the power of the United States, the Government could not, with honor, change its position and hold us to be traitors and liable as such to punishment. The doubt of such a course was the more inexcusable from the fact that our armies surrendered with an express stipulation that we should not be molested in person or property, as long as we submitted to the Government and its laws. In being the judge of all civilized Christian nations when a war ends to discharge all prisoners of war, we had a right to expect such action from the government of the United States.

To the astonishment, however, of all intelligent men, North and South, abandoning the ground which the government of the United States had held for four years, President Johnson proclaimed us to be traitors, pardoned some and excluded others, especially those who were regarded as the most influential members of our society. He made, however, another decision not less remarkable. During the whole war the Government of the United States had held through all its departments—executive, legislative and judicial—that the Southern States were still in the Union as States, and that there was among us only an insurrection of individuals which obstructed the execution of the laws, and, upon this being ended, and the authority of the Government acknowledged, we were entitled to all the rights of a State of the Union. The President, however, claimed the right to abolish our old State governments and to set up new ones by military force, to change our Constitution, to disfranchise large numbers of our people and to decide what should be the qualifications of those Constituents. All of these things were quietly submitted to by our citizens.

It was true that, after his controversy with the Radicals had commenced, the President, fell back on the original ground of the government, but he was soon had furnished his adversaries a weapon to strike him down. He was everywhere met by the cry "if the States are States of the Union what right have you to block their Conventions and governments and set up new ones?"

I have no wish to censure the motives of the President, the common opinion of the country being that he was over reached by those around him.

Having a Cabinet hostile to his views, and containing among its members some very able, artful, and fascinating men, it was perhaps morally impossible that his administration should be a success.

The result of these controversies has been to keep our State in an unsettled condition. We are at present under the control of governments set up by military force in accordance with certain acts of Congress. These acts are admitted by their authors to be "outside of the Constitution," but every intelligent man knows that such acts are unconstitutional and void. It is only the Constitution of the United States that gives more validity to the opinion of the three hundred gentlemen composing the Congress of the United States than would be possessed by any like number of persons in a public meeting. In fact it was but recently that the Supreme Court, through its Chief Justice Chase, decided that all pretended legislation outside the Constitution was a nullity.

The great question, then, fellow citizens, presented formally for the first time in a Presidential contest is, *shall we have a Constitutional Government, or are we to be governed by despotic authority in the hands of a few or one?*

The ticket of Grant and Colfax is sustained by the Radical despotic party. Seymour and Blair are the candidates presented by the party in favor of Constitutional Government. Shall we plunge into the dark abyss of civil or military despotism or shall we return to the Constitutional system under which we prospered so wonderfully for the greater part of a century?

Even if this great issue were not pending there are other considerations which ought to determine you to support the Democratic Nominees.

EXORBITANT EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Within the last three years the Government has collected from the people more than fifteen hundred million dollars, a sum more than half as large as the gigantic national debt. But though the debt was reduced somewhat after the war closed, yet, since the Radical party has usurped the entire control of the Government, that debt has been steadily and rapidly increasing.

You may the better judge of the present enormous expenditures when I remind you that the average expenditures of the United States for the ten years immediately preceding the war was fifty-seven million dollars annually.

It thus appears that the expenses for each of the last three years are more than eight times as much.

It cannot be pretended that this vast increase is due solely or even mainly to the national debt. The expenditure in one year for the army alone was one hundred and twenty eight million dollars. But during the four years of Mr. Polk's entire administration, including nearly two years of a foreign war carried on in Mexico, the whole expenditure for the army was only ninety million dollars. In other words, the Radicals in time of peace spend as much money in one year as four years with war cost under Mr. Polk, and thirty eight millions besides.

No valid defence can be made for this waste of money. There never was a time when, our foreign relations seemed less threatening. The great power shown by the United States during the recent war was in itself calculated to deter nations from attacking us. The Italian and German wars between the great European powers only lasted for a couple of months, while our contest was carried on upon a vast scale for four years. Is there any doubt, that either party that fought in America would have been a match for one of the great powers of Europe? What, then, have we to fear, with both united, and a broad ocean between us and Europe? It may be presumed that an army is needed to keep order in the South. You, fellow-citizens, know how little foundation there is for such a statement. The people of North Carolina, let to themselves, do not need a single soldier now more than they did ten years ago.

The expense for the Navy for the last three years are proportionally exorbitant.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Freedmen's Bureau causes another wasteful outlay. Three years ago the negroes were set free. They had all been trained to work, and could easily have supported themselves. Yet the government is still appropriating millions for their support, but is really for the benefit of the Bureau Agents, and to influence the votes of the negroes in favor of the Radical party.

The white men of the North, however, oppressed with taxation, as they are, seem unwilling much longer to be burdened to support idle negroes.

I might point you to many instances of improper expenditure, but would thereby extend this communication too much. The expenditure for writing materials for the House of Representatives for this year is more than five times as great as they were in the year 1860 while the entire contingent expenses of the House, which in 1864 were $253,630, are for the present year $725 553, or more than doubled in four years. This does not include the increase of the pay of the members from three to five thousand dollars.

If money is thus wasted on the members themselves, isit strange that extravagance should be found everywhere?

DISHONEST OFFICIALS—MISMANAGEMENT.

But this vast sum of five hundred millions annually is by no means all that is drawn from the people. Mr. Wells, the Radical Revenue Commissioner, states, that of the amount assessed on the people, not more than fifty per cent (probably) reaches the Treasury. This statement is confirmed by Mr. Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Treasury, another Radical official, who says: "The result is, that the lowest tax-payers are now paying, upon the basis of revenue, $300,000,000 per annum, while not more than half that sum finds its way into the Treasury. From these statements what are we to understand? Why, that the [illegible] are able to defraud the Revenue officers, escape a large portion of these taxes, but that the poor, or the people generally, have to bear the whole immense burden, at the rate of *Nine hundred or ten hundred Millions per year* (1,000,000,000)

(CONCLUDED ON SECOND PAGE.)

N. C. ALMANAC.—J. A. Jones, Esq., the successor to Brown, Parrar & Co., has laid on our table the North Carolina Agricultural Almanac for 1869. It is neatly printed, contains a variety of interesting matter, and the calculations made with great accuracy by Rev. Dr. Craven, President of Trinity College. Price of single copy, ten cents; per dozen 75 cents; per hundred $5; per thousand $45.