The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 3. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868. NO. 34.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

MR JOSEPH W. HOLDEN, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Upon the authority of reliable persons, who heard Mr. J. W. Holden's speech at the late negro Mass Meeting, the Sentinel, of this past instant, stated

"A reliable young man, who was standing near, informs us that spoke J. W. Holden, advanced to his wildest tenets, beyond the stake. 'I do not address you as Joseph W. Holden, but in the name and spirit of an inspired prophet.' Go to the polls armed with guns, pistols and bludgeons, and vote.' He indulged in various threats and imprecations, and implored the 'God of battles' to send down torches of flames upon the dwellings of the rebels."

The Agent of the Associated Press in this city telegraphed the substance of the above, upon the same authority. Ten parties who communicated it, would not hesitate to make affidavit of its correctness, to the number of five or six persons.

Our Press telegram from Wilson City, on the 19th inst. said

"Gov. W. Holden, accused the Governor of North Carolina, in a speech to the Union convention, Republican Committee, of crimes that he invoked the 'God of vengeance' in a recent Radical meeting in Northampton county."

The N. C. *Standard*, of Saturday, contains the following Card of Mr. Jos. W. Holden

"Injustice to myself, I will state the line of argument used by me at Rocky Mount on Wednesday last, and which has been misrepresented in the *Sentinel* Press.

I said that, standing upon that square where I had passed many happy school-day hours, that I did not speak to the question of "Joe Holden" merely, not even primarily to the weal of a prophet, but only as a public servant, &c.

Further on, in my remarks, I referred to the intimidation. I argued that if weapons, the bullet, the knife, the club or the bludgeon, were to be used in order to prevent our voting, that, in the last resort, we would be forced to defend our rights. I deplored and deplored this catastrophe.

As to the turpentine bonds, I said that Gov. Brownlow had long ago spoken the truth. That another war in favor of slavery or rebellion would sweep the shoddy houses of this land with a shower of sparks from heaven. I deplored and abhorred any measures tending to this direful result.

This was the gist of my speech. I used none of the incoherent expressions which I ascribed to me in the *Sentinel*. I was hoarse from frequent and long continued speaking in various parts of the State, and fell to sleep upon the stress and excitement of the moment.

The next time I make a speech it shall be reported at all. I hope the *Sentinel* will secure a good reporter, and not rely upon hearsay or rumor.

I have written this card in the exercise of good temper, though I do feel that I have reason to complain of the manner in which the charges were put forth against me."

We publish the above card for two reasons. *First*, To give the writer the benefit of his disclaimer. *Secondly*, To make the following remarks:

We believe the testimony of the persons upon whose authority we made the statement, for the following reasons:

First, because the persons who testify that he made the remarks are reliable and would not misrepresent him. Secondly, the remarks attributed to Mr. Holden correspond with the reports of his speeches made at other times and places, under the same circumstances. His violence in his speeches on the militia bill, &c., in the Legislature, was a subject of general remark, and the reports we have heard of his speeches at other times correspond with this.

Thirdly, this same spirit he has shown, at various times, for the last two years and more, when prompted by the same circumstances as when he made this speech. At other times and under other circumstances his course has been entirely different.

The following extract from an editorial article was written by him for the *Standard*, while he and Col. Cannon were the editors. It has been in our possession for more than two years. We have proof that he wrote it. It was put in type and revised for the press, and he insisted upon its publication, but it was suppressed and prevented from being published by his father or some other friend. The following is the extract, *verbatim et literatim*:

"More treason exists in North Carolina to day than six months ago. Who are the traitors? Jo. Turner, Wm. A. Graham, R. Y. McAden, Jno. T. Wooten, Wm E. Pell, and the editors of miserable little local sheets. We, the Junior, are responsible for what we say. The spirit of D. E. McRae still lives, and by the eternal power it must be scourged into submission.

We hate, with the hate of hell, the political hypocrites who have been before the people. Jo. Turner is as mean a man, as low an American as the broad boundaries of the counties West. He has been aggravated by others. By all that is good let him be arrested and let this matter be ferreted to the bottom. Let the whole thing be exposed. Oh, for one hour as Provisional Governor. These scoundrels should be flayed alive.

Gov. Holden has been too lenient. As a father we have known him as such. But now may he be put into rolls of blood. The damnable history of these mean, despicable traitors. For God's sake, let us have utter harmony or the peace of utter subjugation. The Union men of North Carolina are the true lords of the soil, let them rule or let them shed oceans of blood. To arms! Stand by the Governor. Implore him to kill, burn and destroy every secessionist that now lives. Amen.

The person who could write the above, would need but little additional stimulus to make the speech attributed to him.

Fourthly, Because, for the course of remark which he says he made, there was not a shadow of reason. He says, in his card, "I argued that if weapons, the bullet, the knife, the club or the bludgeon, were to be used," &c., &c. Such an idea never had any existence or foundation except in the distempered brains of Radicals. The intimation that Conservatives or "rebels" ever thought of using threats or intimidation with weapons towards any human being, is a wholly false and without foundation. We defy any one to give a single instance of the kind. The "rebels" are anxious that every man shall be allowed to vote as he pleases. No Democrat or Conservative thought of forcing or threatening the negroes, or any one else, to vote with them. If the negroes will not listen to reason and persuasion, let them vote as they please. This whole matter is designed by Radicals to cover up their own purposes to threaten and to raise an armed force to intimidate voters and keep them from the polls. Democrats and Conservatives seem to count not much in the election. The Democrats may be thinking and voting, and no Conservative would prevent it if he could, by foul means.

His statement, borrowed from Brownlow we suppose, and by doing the latter Conservative Democrats have said as much. The Radicals admit their making war or putting the blacks back into slavery are to form the whole issue. No Democrat or Conservative does or can say that part of it. He will be in favor of peace if he can live in peace. It is the Radicals and the Radicals alone who threaten war. They are doing everything in their power to force war upon the South. Every measure of Seymour and Blair are designed to prevent war.

For the Sentinel.

THE EVERETT FARCE IN HALIFAX.

Our readers will remember that, a short time ago, we alluded to the efforts of John H. Everett, of Halifax, to create the impression that he had been shot at and otherwise maltreated, and to the fact that he had succeeded, though known to be wholly unprincipled and unreliable, in securing "Gov." Holden to order "Judge" Watts and the Attorney General to go to Halifax and investigate the case. We compile the following from the Weldon *News*:

On Friday last a company of NEGRO militia, seventy-five in number, armed at Weldon, marched into the Methodist Church, on the summons of J. H. Everett, and took with them to Raleigh to report at Washington Square.

Everett and the Attorney General of the man arrived at Weldon at seven P.M., Colonel Green having been ordered by Gov. Holden to investigate the affair. Should R. H. was sent for and warrants were issued to arrest a number of white citizens in the neighborhood of Weldon. The sheriff arrested the Attorney General, but he refused to submit to military force to assist the parties, and, on his suggestion, orders were received from Raleigh to call back the armed negro militia force.

On Tuesday, the first case coming of these Justices of the Peace were examined, Attorney General Odom, assisted by Capt. Lee Person, appeared for the State. Dr. E. T. Saunders, W. A. Smead, John Shaberd, Dr. W. W. Cummings, Jno. D. Shaw, T. S. Hawkins, E. Lloyd, G. C. Talbott, Thad. Shaw, Sugar Shaw, Jno. Shaw and J. V. Newsom had been summoned to appear, as had also Messrs. Newsom were prevented by sickness. Jno. A. Pool son upon whom the warrant was not served, also appeared.

Gen. Mat. Ransom and Major E. Cuningham, W. H. Day, and Wm. A. Kerr, appeared for the defendants. A large crowd assembled, and as was natural they were a good deal interested at so ridiculous an exhibition. Twenty-four of the thirty witnesses summoned appeared. The prosecutor urged that the cases about which we were the most important to him, upon which the State agreed to dismiss the whole proceedings, being the principal. The State then demanded that the cases should be bound over to keep the peace, to which the defendants demurred, upon the ground that such a proceeding would require fresh warrants and a new trial. The Attorney General then asked the defendants to accept service, in order that the question of recognizance might be settled. This defense contended that the prosecutor, having failed to make good his allegations in the case, the Court could not pay any regard to any affidavit he might now make concerning the affair. It would be in violation of general principles, and the Court could not give the case any further attention at the hands of the prosecutor.

The Attorney General replied that the warrant charged an actual breach of the peace, conspiracy and riot. If the witnesses were not ready to make out their case, the prosecutor was not estopped from claiming any personal protection from a peace warrant.

Pending this question the Court declared the defendants discharged from custody, and adjourned the case to the space of an hour, to decide that peace warrants might be issued upon such persons as Everett might select.

THE EVENING'S PERFORMANCE: THE PLAY OF HAMLET, WITH HAMLET LEFT OUT.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Court reassembled at three o'clock, and the prosecution, John H. Everett, being called, it was found that he, in company with his wife, had left upon the three o'clock train for Portsmouth, and as the play could be gone on without him, the Attorney General declared the whole case discharged!

Remarks were made by several of the counsel regarding the farcical appearance of the affair, when the Court declared it elf adjourned.

And thus John H. Everett, the prosecutor in this case, has fled from an investigation of an affair of his own seeking—leaving the community none the worse for his sudden departure, though many regrets were expressed that he did not remain to see his own villainy exposed.

This is a most shameful affair, and places "Gov." Holden in a ridiculous light. He knew, or ought to have known, that Everett was utterly worthless, and ought not to have credited his lying boots. This is of a piece with the thousand stories told by Radicals of their bad treatment from the Conservatives or "rebels." They are utterly false and are gotten up to keep up excitement and increase the irritation between the respectable whites and the carpet-baggers, scallawags and negroes. Why is this? A Governor of a State should be the guardian of the public peace and quiet. So long as he is utterly partizan, political opponents, no matter how worthy and reliable, have no possible chance for justice or fairness. It is hinted that "Gov." Holden will have something, after a while, as to how shamelessly unreliable many of his special friends are. The Weldon *News* gives credit to Mr. Coleman for fairness in the above case. Indeed, he must have seen, very soon, that he and the Governor had been shamelessly sold!

HON. W. T. DORTCH.—This distinguished gentleman will address the people of Johnston, at Selma, on Saturday, October 3rd; the occasion being the regular meeting of the Seymour and Blair Club.

For the Sentinel.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR IN GRANVILLE.

TOWNSVILLE, GRANVILLE CO., N. C., September 21, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You may know that the Democratic and Conservative masses in this end of Granville are wearing with the best of prospects adjusted, in this hour of their country's crisis. I send you a sketch of the organization and progress of the Seymour and Blair Club of Townsville, which organization was effected on the 20th of August. For its Constitution and By Laws, it unanimously adopted those recommended by the *Sentinel*. Copy for which with the following

Resolved, That the members of this Club pledge their word and sacred honor not to employ, after the 24th of December next, any person, white or black, who shall, at the Presidential election, vote the Radical ticket.

The Club organized with the following officers: President, H. B. Evans; Vice Presidents, W. M. Sneed, Jr., S. C. Horton and James Stallard; Secretary, Thos. H. Marrow; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. W. B. Wilson; Treasurer, Wm. H. Bell; Executive Committee, C. H. Taylor, Dr. E. Allison, J. M. S. Hunt, Jno. Harris and J. A. Cochran.

At the meeting the people did not turn out in force, from the fact of Colonel Hyman's not addressing them on that occasion. At that meeting the Club decided to have a grand mass meeting, and Tuesday, the 22nd of September, at Townsville, was fixed upon. And to this the Democratic and Conservative people come on *en masse*, and just here permit me to remark, in this connection, that we have no cause to fear the result of the election, and self respect is to advocate the cause of a people for President who has "not one drop of negro blood in their veins," and to whose record, character and services Colonel Hyman can point with pride, and to whose opponent Colonel Hyman can point with shame.

Col. Hyman, Col. J. T. Littlejohn, of Oxford, and several others addressed the meeting in the afternoon with speeches of a high order of excellence, which had been prepared for the occasion. One of the features of the day was a large delegation of Democratic and Conservative Freedmen, from Mt. Tirzah, Va., who stated that they were denied the privilege of voting at home. Yet, they have come to the State to live, and will vote with us, and with the right sense, and I sincerely wish their votes in the Brother Freedmen of to a Democratic victory in November.

Col. Hyman, Dr. Littlejohn, Col. Littlejohn and their colleagues in Radicalism, and their colleagues here, are outside of the sensible and respectable men of the country, under the Democratic banner. Many of the more timid Democrats say they cannot vote their ticket in this State, for fear that will not be counted in the November election. If the people do their duty as well as the people of this District, a large Democratic majority will be the result of the November election, and Seymour and Blair are elected, we may confidence expect the Commonwealth of North Carolina ever more to occupy that place of honor and dignity among the sisterhood of sovereign States, which is so necessary to prosperity, peace and happiness.

O.

"KEY NOTES OF DESPAIR."

A few weeks ago, when Mr G. H. Pendleton was recalled to Ohio because it was ill-timed he should fill some appointments there, the Radical organs raved with heartless affectation over the fact as a "key note of despair" on the part of the Democrats of Ohio. Mr. Pendleton has since been making speeches in Missouri, and is now engaged in the campaign in Illinois; but what have the Radicals to say of the following "key-note of despair" from their own side?

"CARBONDALE Ill., Aug. 25, 1868.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow:

My Dear Sir,—Since my return from the East I find our people unwilling for me to leave the West. Indiana, like Pennsylvania, requires *work*, and I have agreed to fill appointments already made for me till October 12th. I regret that I cannot help you as I had intended.

Respectfully, JOHN A. LOGAN."

"CANASTOGA, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1868.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Philadelphia:

Sir,—Since writing yesterday I find I cannot possibly go to Pennsylvania.

B. F. BUCKE."

Some one else seems to be in distress *now*. *Nat. Intel.*

CONFEDERATE DEAD.

A list of the names of Confederate soldiers belonging to North Carolina Regiments, whose remains are in the Cemetery, at Emory, Washington county, Virginia:

M. F. Lewis, 38th N. C. Regiment, Co. B; Miles Fox, 18th N. C., Co. D.; E. H. Johnson, 62 N. C., Co. B.; James Nations, Thomas' Legion, Co. G.; J. L. Mathison, Thomas' Legion, Co. E; E. B. Charaf, Thomas' Legion, Co. I.; Paschal Smedeker, Thomas' Legion, Co. H.; G. W. Ward, Thomas' Legion, Co. F.

Contributions from friends of fallen Confederate soldiers to aid in adorning and taking care of their graves, if sent to Prof. J. A. Davis, Treasurer of the "Emory Memorial Association," Washington county, Virginia, will be thankfully received and faithfully applied.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

OHIO—HOW IT LOOKS AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 17.

We have advices from all parts of the State, which make assurance doubly sure that Ohio will give a Democratic majority in October, and then go for Seymour and Blair in November.

The negroes expelled from the Georgia Legislature have formed themselves into an association called the "Civil and Political Rights Association," and have issued a call for a State Convention of colored citizens, to be held at Macon on the 21st and 22nd of October.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

Grand Mass Meeting at Mangum's Store!

Granville, Person and Orange in Council!

GRAND RALLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION AND THE CONSTANT!

Long notice and great preparation had been made for this meeting. The stand was nicely built with flowers and evergreens, and decorated with flags. At an early hour, under a bright sun, the multitude began to pour in, now from Granville, then from Person, and again from Orange. At 11 o'clock, came Col. Webb, with the Seymour and Blair Club of Hillsboro'. They came in wagons, and buggies, horse back, "Stag back" with banners flying. Tom Green, and also colored members of the Club, were among.

The speakers were Hon. Sion H. Rogers, Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., Henry K. Nash, F. N. Strudwick, John R. Handsock, Tom Green, Cyrus Hunt, and John Lutterloh. The three last named are colored men.

Mr. Nash led off in the discussion in a short, pithy and pearl speech. Mr. Nash has come to be as a popular orator. He said in that he makes a political speech but when he does, it is sure to come.

After the nine Radical men and measures were well discussed, and convinced all, Mr. Nash concluded by introducing to the people their candidate, Hon. Sion H. Rogers, who was no stranger to the old people of Flat River, for they had voted for and elected him to Congress in the better days of the Republic.

Mr. Rogers came forward, instructed and delighted his old constituents with one of the best and ablest speeches of his life. He did not like to speak of a competitor to his back, but he was forced to do it. The carpet bagger, Dewees, will not face the white men of his District, whom he has basely slandered, while he pretended to represent them in Congress. He read from Dewees's speech in Congress, saying it was necessary in the South, to join the Democratic or Conservative party, that one might rob and murder. This vast assembly, all Flat River, belong to that party. When did they rob, when did they murder? He did, when a soldier, and the coward is now afraid to face you. He fights you among your late slaves, and falsehood and slander are his weapons.

He read from the *Standard* the article on "Retaliation," proposing to build negro cities and feed negroes in idleness, by a tax on land.

He then read from the address put forward by the Radical members of the Legislature, suggesting that the negro may kill sheep and cattle, and even burn the house of the land holder. Notwithstanding the address was said to be the joint production of Judge Reade and John Pool, it contained sentiments which every good man must look upon with detestation and abhorrence.

Mr. Rogers touched all the topics upon which the people are enquiring and seeking information. Only two men in Wake County, he said, had license to make brandy. No man in Orange could make brandy, because no one had been found willing and able to pay $100 for a privilege, which every man once had without paying for it. But we must not complain at a $100 dollar tax; to make a gallon of brandy, for that was as wise, just and reasonable as many of their acts, and, besides, complaint of it would be construed into *disloyalty*, and an attack on "Union men!"

Mr. Turner followed Mr. Rogers. He could always speak with pleasure and confidence to the people of Flat River. Before, during and since the war, there had been entire concurrence and unanimity between himself and the people of Flat River upon all political questions, whether they related to peace or war.

A wise and sagacious statesman once said that "more depended upon the men who administered a government than upon the form of government. A good government administered by bad men would be a curse, rather than a blessing." Our government is in the hands of bad men. In fact, the government was "rotten before it got ripe." It was rotten in *every* branch,—Executive, Legislative and Judicial. How could it be otherwise? Who were elected to office at the late election, when, under the sword, the people of North Carolina voted for a Constitution, that not one in fifty had ever seen or read? At the same time, some forty men were voted for and elected to fill high places under the new Constitution. They are all loyal, too, yet no man can think of their loyalty without laughter. Four signers of the ordinance of Secession,—Holden, Dick, Thomas and Starbuck; one Confederate Senator, Judge Reade; one Confederate Captain, Judge Settle; Judge Battle, a Confederate Quartermaster and Military Judge, who shot, or ordered to be shot, more Union men than Chief Justice Pearson ever shot squirrels. Three murderers were on the ticket, and all elected to fill high and important offices. Two of them unconvicted, because untried. One of them a tried and convicted murderer. A Judge was elected, who had been presented by the Grand Jury of the Federal Court for perjury. A Constable has been known to seize upon a scalawag Judge on the street and start with him to prison for drunkenness and exhibiting himself in a semi nude condition.

The Chief Justice has written a letter which does grave violence to the truth of history, and is full of hypocrisy, treachery and deceit. He has not yet dried his tears over the loss of his slaves. In his letter he says we might have obtained gradual emancipation at the Hampton Roads Conference, with Lincoln and Seward. The proclamation and declarations of Lincoln show just the reverse of what the Judge asserts to be true. His letter is addressed to Conservatives and he writes himself down as one, when it is well known he had gone over to Holden weeks and months before he wrote his letter. When every Conservative is warmly engaged in a heroic contest for civil liberty, the Chief Justice proposes that you shall ground your arms and surrender without further struggle. One hundred and forty thousand white men to surrender to seventy thousand negroes, led by Holden, Dick, Bodman, Settle and Cantwell, who are known to have constituted the head and front of the old secession of the State!

The Chief Justice and his associates should imitate Charles Fearne. Fearne took to the law late in life, and, after he had written books and acquired fame as a Chemist, he determined to take up the study of the law. He accordingly burnt all his books that did not treat of the law, and cried over the ashes and from that hour would study nothing but law. The Chief Justice and the Court have been turned out of their old Court room in the Capitol.—Now if they will burn their law library, and take to the study of the *Standard*, which they can find on file in the State Library, and keep up their political consultations with Holden, if they do not acquire the fame in politics which Fearne did in law, they at least, may hope to rival Holden in political fame and success.

Judge Reade (said Mr. T.) excluded your representative, Dr. Allison, from his seat in the Legislature. Judge Reade was called upon to swear in the members of the Legislature. His duty was to swear in all, as he presented Gen. Canby's certificate. After consultation and agreement with certain persons of his political party, he resolved not to swear in all who presented Gen. Canby's certificate, but to exclude those members who were banned by the Howard amendment. Thus Judge Reade, making himself the Judge of the election and qualifications of members of the Legislature, excluded one of your members, after consultation with corrupt politicians. Dr. Allison, of Orange, and Mr. Barnett, of Person, were elected under the same Constitution and laws. They presented certificates of election from the same source. How could Judge Reade seat Barnett to his seat and exclude Dr. Allison? Yet he did so. Lord Bacon was the great and learned man of his age. He had more wisdom and learning than all of our Judges. When he went upon the bench, he had character for integrity. He had more money than all of our Judges. He was special in decrying the sin of bribery, and, while he was so doing, he was actually bribed. He corruptly took money *for his* Judicial opinions and decisions. He was convicted of the crime, deposed from his judgment seat and for ever disgraced. Our Judges have not yet been bribed. There is more temptation before them than was before Lord Bacon.—No one will deny but the Judiciary of North Carolina has been prostituted to partizan purposes. Shame upon the Judges who have thus degraded the bench!—Shame upon the Bar who sit by in silence and make no remonstrance against this Judicial degradation!

POLICE OR DETAILED MILITIA.

This bill was of French origin. The French people had to hang and shoot their lawfully organized police, for plundering and murdering the people. He hoped Holden's police, or detailed militia, so called, would behave better than their French prototypes, and neither merit or receive their fate.

The 22nd Section of the bill says:

"The detailed militia shall not be used for any other purpose than to execute the laws."

What fools our English cousins across the war will take us for, when they read this bill!

When the learned Judge Hale was Chief Justice of England, a mob assembled to tear down a house. The Judge was asked to send a constable with soldiers, who had been ordered to keep the peace and disperse the mob. "Suppose," said the Judge, "the people will not disperse at the bidding of the soldiers." "Then," said the officer, "we have only to fire upon them." "Now," said the Judge, "I will send no constable with soldiers, and if any citizen is killed, I will see that every soldier engaged in it is hung." The laws of this kingdom are not to be executed by the sword. The civil law is strong enough for its own execution."

If Judges Pearson and Reade had said to their political teacher, Holden, down with your barrooms and detailed militia, the laws of North Carolina shall not be executed with the sword, it would have reflected more credit on the bench than that letter, or that 4th of July speech, to 5,000 grinning, scratching negroes.

Mr. Turner said that he had dismissed a freedman from his employment, in contempt of the law against intimidating voters, and those who passed it. He dismissed him for belonging to a secret political society. He was ready and waiting for the sentence of the law. He wanted Winstead and Lassiter to come and execute their law upon him.

Mr. Strudwick next responded to loud calls made for him, by saying he appeared only to acknowledge the compliment implied in the call. He spoke in hands one style of our candidates, and in a manner calculated to recommend them to the people.

John R. Handcock was loudly called for. He was no candidate for office. He was too proud for that. He was a brick layer and plasterer. The best place for him was where there was most brick to lay and most mortar to mix. The creature who calls himself Governor had offered him the place of Mayor of Hillsboro'. He then read a letter from Holden, saying that he (Handcock) had been recommended, by the Republicans of Hillsboro', for Mayor, and tendering him the place. Mr. H. said he could not so degrade himself. Holden had sought out all low characters for office. No man could take office under Holden without disgrace. Holden was wanting in honesty and truth; he had slandered every prominent public man in the State. You all know Mr. Sherard Garrard. He is a man of truth. He tells it, and will swear to it, that before Holden left Orange, years ago, when he was fishing with him in Little River, Holden stole his fish hook. Now, ladies and gentlemen, do you think I would hold office under a man who would steal a fish hook?

The bricklayer left the stand amid shouts of applause.

Tom Green, freedman, was called. Tom said he would be glad to speak to the men of his color, and give them his advice. He and they were raised among the white men of the South. He owes no debt upon them as his best friends, and the best friends of the black men. The white people of the South had met us more than half way. They had voted to free us; they had shown confidence in us; they had given us employment.—When sick, they must attend us; when in want, they must relieve us. Now, how have we met them? By showing a want of confidence in them, by forming and swearing to kill our race for them. We have imported strangers and carpet baggers and incompetent men to the best men of the State. No man can long confide in one, who has no confidence in him. The white men, who join your Leagues, can't help you; they are too poor to help and too ignorant to advise you. Ignorant white men can't lead and advise ignorant black men; with such as these will trouble is the ditch. He was for Seymour and Blair and harmony, and good will among the blacks and whites. Tom concluded, amidst the cheers and shouts of the people, by introducing

Gen. Rose, the colored soldier from Fayetteville. Gen. Rose dealt heavy blows to carpet baggers and ignorant white men of the League, who were endeavoring to produce bad blood among the blacks and whites. He advised the black man to quit the Leagues: there was no good in them. Where, he asked, is your 40 acres of land? Where is your mule, promised when you joined the League?

John Lutterloh, (colored man,) from Fayetteville, followed Gen. John has a good, clear voice. He gave the black people most wholesome advice. He gave them his experience with carpet-bag men. They had deceived him, and would deceive whoever trusted them. Under their promises, he followed them about the country until a carpet-bag man snatched his watch from him and he was never able to recover it. War had brought these men to the top; peace and quiet would put them at the bottom again, where they belonged. They were aware of it and hence they kept up the cry of discord and war, and if they don't make mischief and war between the two races, they will be disappointed and not able to hold the public offices which they now disgrace. John closed his speech by proposing three cheers for Seymour and Blair, which were given with a gusto, and the crowd dispersed.

The 19th of September and the great mass meeting will long be remembered by those who were present. If Wake county will stand by her own worthy son, Sion H. Rogers, as Orange will do, Dewees will be turned out of Congress, where he sits, to the disgrace of the whole State.

Yours, &c.,

FLAT RIVER.

CONGRESS.—It must be noted here that there was not, at any time, a quorum of the *House present*. Had a single Democrat been present to make this point, the whole game of the Radicals would have been broken up, and they could hardly have got a quorum here in season to carry their schemes through. But, no objection being made, the resolution passed without a division, went to the Senate and was concurred in by that body, which had a quorum present.

After this resolve had been passed Mr. Schenck attempted to put through one or two immaterial resolutions, but Mr. Brooks and one or two other Democrats here came in and arrested the proceedings by making the point about the quorum.

Is there not an old proverb about locking a stable door after the horse is stolen? We are reminded of the mode by which one of the most infamous of all the measures of the Radical party passed—that which attempted to wrest from the Supreme Court its jurisdiction in the McCardle case. By the supineness of Democrats that bill went through, no one opposing or debating it.

As for to day's work, it is just as well that Congress has placed itself in this defiant and threatening attitude towards the people in respect to their choice of a President. It is very plain that Congress does not mean to allow an untrammeled choice, and it is even more apparent by their coming here, and by the artful machinery they have provided for re-assembling, that they are in doubt and fear as to the result.

Their arrangements will come to naught. If next month the freemen of Pennsylvania shall set their doom upon them, then nothing can save them. Whatever of fraud or violence they may then essay to set aside the people's verdict, will find a swift and exemplary punishment. Prudence would admonish them to yield to the popular decision; but it is, perhaps, just as well that they should precipitate, by their resistance, the retribution which they have already earned by so much of crime and cruelty.—*Nat. Intel., Tuesday.*

THE COLORED DEMOCRATIC CLUB AT WILSON, N. C.—We have received from Mr. Joseph F. Johnson, President, and Mr. Buck Powell, Secretary, of the colored Democratic Club, at Wilson, North Carolina, a letter defining the objects and reasons which have induced their organization. These are expressed very well, indeed, but the Chief thing that we find to admire is the spirit which marks their address and their action. They have had the wit and the native shrewdness to detect the capacity, selfishness and inborn scoundrelism of the carpet-baggers—Radical emissaries who have sought to gain their votes, and thereby promote their own private ends. Eschewing the counsels of these creatures, they take their stand along with their white neighbors and friends. Upon the steady good will of these they think their race can better rely than on the interested suggestions of strangers. In this act both the head and the heart concur, and we are very sure time will demonstrate its wisdom. There is no real antagonism between the white and black races of the South which cannot be traced to outside Radical malice. The natural gravitation of the two races, their common interests impel them to a cordial union and reciprocity of good offices. We are glad to know, therefore, that the colored people of the South—breaking loose from the impious slavery of The Loyal Leagues—are turning in large and daily increasing masses to join those with whom their lot is to be cast for weal or woe, and upon whose good will their own future depends. Those who, like Messrs. Johnson and Powell, organize and lead such associations deserve especial commendation, and if abused by Radicals, as they will be, it will be pretty certainly found that the persons assailing them are men of [illegible] or no character, who have selfish ends to promote. *Nat. Intel.*

THAT'S SO.—The New York *World* says that if a negro thief happens to be caught in a Southern hen roost, and is punished, or threatened, he even required to evacuate the premises without the desiderated chickens on his shoulder, all the white and black Radicals cry aloud, "Insurrection and revolution are threatened! Forty thousand Ku Kluxes are upon us! Universal massacre is imminent! Call out the militia and the whole regular army of the country! Sound all the trumpets and beat all the drums in the land, and make all other possible noises!"

MORE DISCRIMINATING VETERANS IN ILLINOIS.—On the 13th of September, in addition to the victory in Kansas City, the Democrats of Jackson county, in the freely elections for school directors, carried Westport by seventy-seven majority, and Independence by eighty majority.

The New York *Times*, referring to a couple of campaign biographies of its candidates, involuntarily exclaims in vigorous *Teuton* phrase: "Two volumes to before us."

Two hundred dollars were paid for a single vote in Augusta, Me., on the Radical side. They were known to have the money to give. It was different with the Democrats.