The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 3. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1868. NO. 35.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

NO PROTECTION FOR PROPERTY OR LABOR.

We put it to the people of the State, of all places, to say whether any government can be caught to last that affords no protection to property and labor? Can there be a prosperity for the people and such a government? Will men of energy and capital live in such a government? That such a government can not last is too manifest to be seriously debated.

Well now we ask the people of this State to put the question to themselves, each for himself is there any protection for property and labor in North Carolina at present, and under the Radical Constitution and Radical rule? It seems to us clear that he is obliged to admit that there is none. What is we see? Without stopping to point to the frame work of the Radical constitution, let us scrutinize its workings.

In less than *six months* from the granting of the Radical system of government, the public debt is increased *two millions of dollars*. The immense expenditures of money called for by the governor to carry out his schemes are appalled in the history of the State. *Ten thousand dollars* are appropriated to furnish a house for the Radical Governor to live in and he gets a salary of $1,000 and other State officers salaries in proportion. New, unheard of and unnecessary offices are created. The president officers of the Legislature get $10 a day each, the members $7 a day each, and all the officers of the Legislature fees and *per diems* in like proportion. Now, extravagant and unnecessary charges are made in and about the Capitol. In short, there is no end to the stream of expense. There was never anything like it in this State before. We challenge a successful contradiction of what is here stated.

This reckless and criminal extravagance is carried on, too, at the close of a terrible civil war, when the whole country is desolated and impoverished. Is this not true? Let any one say. Was there ever a time when our people were poorer and less able to bear public burdens?

Why is all this extravagance tolerated? The answer is plain: There is no Constitutional protection for property and labor. Everybody knows the *taxpayers* people did not, and do not, want this increased debt of $10,000,000, and this reckless and enormous extravagance. It is equally as plain that the *taxpayers* did not create this increased debt and extravagance, and that they do not now assent to it. Then how come this state of things? SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND NEGRO VOTERS DID IT!! This is the secret and explanation of the matter.—These negroes pay no taxes, or almost none, and the little they do pay goes to the School Fund to educate themselves, and not to the discharge of this increased debt and to pay for this Radical extravagance of salaries and living. What, then, do they care for extravagant appropriations? Just nothing at all! And the men whom they elect to office care just as little. These men are not *dependent* on the *tax payers* for their offices; the tax payers did not elect *them*; the thoughtless, idle, *non tax paying* negroes elected them. The tax payers cannot help themselves, because there is no *Constitutional check*. The Radical leaders, including the "carpet baggers," made this Constitution this way, on purpose to let the *negroes rule*; they well knew that their success depended entirely on *negro rule and supremacy*! There are more than *sixty thousand* majority of *tax payers* against this Radical government, and yet they are helpless! *Seventy-five thousand* negro voters, aided by a handful of deluded white men, vote them down and rule the State. The State is now under *negro rule; negro supremacy* is this moment triumphant and defiant! This *negro power* not only thus rules and destroys and impoverishes the State, but it is daily and nightly organizing itself into a *military power* to perpetuate such terrible ascendancy. The "negro leagues" all over the State are drilling and organizing daily and every night. Their sentiments are open and defiant.

They do not stop at this. This *negro power*, through its Radical Legislature, has passed an act providing for the organization of a *Radical army*, for the purpose of establishing and perpetuating negro rule and supremacy, and, to accomplish this, the whole Treasury of the State is put at the discretion and direction of a malignant Radical leader, called the "Governor" of the State, and he is proceeding to organize this *Radical army*! The officers, or most of them, to do this work, have been appointed. All of these are Radical officers, —some of them men who would not lend themselves to such a scheme, if they knew its exact purpose and compass. All this and much more looking to the same end is true. Are the people going to sit still and slow themselves thus to be ruined? Can they, *will they* stand it? Let the people think more of Radical negro rule and resolve to *put it down*!

THE NEXT State election takes place in Nebraska on the first Tuesday of October. The contest will be for one Congressman, Governor of the State, State officers, and members of the Legislature. The Radicals elected their Governor in 1866 by 145 majority. In the meeting Congressional election, they succeeded by a majority of 745.

We know very little as to the prospects of the election in October. We have heard little or nothing as to the campaign in that State.

ALAS! THE POOR NEGRO!

Nothing could better establish the incapacity of our colored population for the franchises of citizenship than their dogged determination to adhere to and support carpet baggers and scallawags for office.—They have, up to the present time, been deceived by their pledges and promises, and still, in the main, they cling to them. *Generous*, when they have known all their lives as men of truth and as their best friends may as well whistle to the winds, as talk to most of them about their future welfare. They have gotten into the coils and meshes of the carpet-bagger and the loyal leagues, and there they intend to remain until their ruin is accomplished. The colored people seem to be bought and paid for, by the Radicals, with the foolish idea that *eating* is the means by which they are to live without work. Office-seeking has taken hold of the negro as strongly as it has upon the carpet bagger and the scallawag. As to *us*, that is out of the question as a *future* reliance. They are told by the white Radicals 'you must not push yourselves forward, now, for office.—It will injure our party, wait awhile, and then you will find no difficulty."

The colored voters are so essential to the carpetbaggers and scallawags so identified, for the present, with them, in interest and in their schemes of plunder and place, that the colored people feel they are *one*. Yet how little do they know of their plans! No carpetbagger, no scallawag, nor sensible negro, thinks that the colored voters are qualified for universal suffrage. They will always so yet we have to see the *first* colored man who does not believe that *he* is fit.

What the white Radicals think of the negro as to his future, is, however, being fully developed. In the Georgia Legislature, it is plain that the Radical whites are opposed to negroes being in that body. Gov. Warmouth, the carpet-bag Governor of Louisiana, has just vetoed the negro equality law, passed by the Louisiana Legislature. At Camilla, Ga., the blacks were led to their injury and ruin by carpet baggers.

The policy of the Radical carpet baggers seems to be to put down the colored voters, ultimately, by the introduction into the South of large bodies of foreigners and Northern men. The ideas of Yankee progress cannot be accomplished in the South, with raise. Expensive State governments, such as they advocate—large increase of the State public debt, and extensive Railroads and mining and manufacturing operations, —cannot be carried on by the colored population. There must be a large influx of foreign population—our plantations must be cut up and cultivated by skilled *white* labor,—to carry out their visionary schemes.

On the other hand, to facilitate this operation, the policy of the scallawags, at present, seems to be the *colonization* of the negro in some other land. This is the talk among white native Radicals, when they are pressed by the Conservatives upon the subject of negro equality. A late number of the Winston *Sentinel* gives the following in confirmation of the idea: It says:

"A. H. Joyce, of Stokes County, the Solicitor for the 8th Judicial District, is well known throughout this section of the State as one of our greatest negro demagogues, and one who panders to their passions as much, if not more than any Radical in this district. In conversation a few days ago with a gentleman, in Stokes County, he said:

'B—we are all together now.'

'The h—ll we are,' says B. 'You have gone to bunny-fuggling with the negroes, and are trying to place them above the white men of the South, and are doing all you can to ruin the country, while I am for a white man's government with such laws as will bring prosperity to the country.'

'Oh,' says Joyce, 'this thing won't last but two or three years longer. The land will have to be cut up into small lots and sold out to emigrants, and the negroes will soon be starved out and have to leave the country.'

"Then why in the name of God do you talk to the negro in the way you do? What you tell me is the truth, if your principles are carried out. And you are advising the negroes to a course that is certain destruction to them and to the white men, too.—Why don't you try and get him to go with a party that will save our property and keep the negro himself a home?"

The evidence is now rapidly accumulating, that just so soon as the purposes of the Radicals are secured, through the agency of the negro, *he will be cast aside by them.*—When that day comes, none will be more hostile to the negro, than the very men who have used him. The negro, now, is the chief impediment in the way of immigration, in the way of building Railroads and factories, in the way of a large white, industrious population, settled on small farms highly cultivated, in the way of manufacturing, mining, &c., by which the wealth of the country is to be advanced. The negro has done nothing to develope the rich North, nor can he do anything to develope the South, and he certainly *will not*, so long as he claims *equality* with the whites.—Hence, he must be disposed of some way.—When these schemes are in a fair way of accomplishment, who then will care for the poor negro?

THE OUT-LOOK.

The Radicals have been trying the "brag" game for a week or two past. The Vermont and Maine elections gave them hope, and their assumed air of confidence is amusing. They are certainly a very easily elated set of people. Every straw that floats along they catch at as if it were a life preserver. Gentlemen, be not longer deceived! You have been weighed and found wanting! Our advices from all quarters encourage the most sanguine expectations of success. The October elections will prove this. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana will next month each declare their determination to expurgate Radicalism in November. Mark the prediction!—*Washington Evening Express.*

For the Sentinel.

HOLDEN'S SQUIRES.

Editors of the Sentinel—I wish to give you an account of a *trial* that recently came off in this village.

A colored man, Wilson Leach, applied to one of the "Governor's" Squires, and got a warrant for the arrest of Edie, on a charge of Larceny. The trial took place in the Court House before Daniel Blacknell, said to be the most intelligent negro in the county, and its novelty attracted a large company, white and black.

The evidence was that the prosecutor, Wilson, had his house broken open in the day time, while he was absent for a few minutes, and his flour stolen. The thief was tracked by the flour dropped from the door to the fence, then across the road, then over another fence into a field, where he was met with the bag of flour on his shoulders. He stated that he had flour that he had got it from Pendergrass, who, however, lived in an opposite direction to the one he was coming from. It turned out that he got no flour from Pendergrass, and also that he had stated, that morning, that he had not a dust of flour or meal. The prosecutor returned to his house, a few minutes after the theft, and was not hot pursuit, but Edie got to the village first. These and other facts were clearly proved. The evidence being closed, the *Judge* announced his decision.

"Edie," says he, "stand up. You are guilty. No doubt about it. You stole old Wilson's flour. You need not deny it. *You did do it*; but no body saw you steal it, and I am going to turn you loose. Wilson must pay the cost," (which was $2,50.)

The comment of the negroes was, that the Squire was a mighty good preacher, but a d——d poor Judge.

ANOTHER CASE.

A man in the Egypt District applied to Squire B., to issue a State's warrant to arrest a party charged with larceny. It was an urgent case. If prompt action was taken, the property stolen might be recovered, and the thief arrested. He wanted a *State's warrant*. The Squire told him that he had no power to issue a *State's warrant*—that he must go to the Governor, &c.

The prosecutor was urgent, insisting that the Justices used to give such warrants, and finally it was deemed best that he should go down to Squire Blacknell, who, it was said, had lately tried a case in Pittsboro' and knew the law. Accordingly, he went down to see Squire B. Blacknell told him that he had nothing to do with the case, as the theft did not take place in *his* District; that he must go back to Squire B.

The prosecutor returned almost breathless to Squire B. and earnestly begged him to issue the warrant. The Squire told him. "I don't know any thing in the world about fixing the papers. I never heard of such a thing before as a State's warrant; but I can beat him running and we will get a company and run him down, and I will be along!"

This, I hear, was accordingly done. After a hard chase, various turnings and doublings, they cornered upon him. The defendant, being ignorant of his rights, did not shoot any of them—and the Squire being along and foremost in the chase, it was said that all things were done "*according to law*." It turned out, however, that, having caught him, they had *no papers* to try him on.

CAVIS.

CHATHAM COUNTY, Sept. 25th, 1868.

For the Sentinel.

Seymour and Blair in Nash.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—At a meeting held at Peach Tree Grove, Nash Co., N. C., on Saturday, the 19th, instant, for the purpose of forming a Seymour and Blair Club,

The meeting was organized by calling George R. Marshbour to the Chair as President, whereupon W. G. Whelees was appointed Secretary.

Then came forward Samuel T. Williams, Esq., and delivered one of his able and enthusiastic speeches. For all that Capt. Williams is quite a young man, he is one of the ablest and best speakers that the good old North State has, of his age, and, should he live, he will make a mark of distinction and honor, that will reflect great credit upon our glorious old State.

Capt. Williams cordially endorses the nomination of Col. Seon H. Rogers, and not only called upon his many friends present at the meeting to support the nominee, but he is urging his friends, all over the District, to support him.

After the conclusion of Capt. Williams' speech, there came forward forty-three and signed their names—this being the first attempt. I think, by having one or two more meetings, we will be able to swell our list to one hundred and fifty. Samlo did not participate, but I think a good many will come in at the eleventh hour, as there are a good many upon the fence, and, unless some good Radical comes along and converts them over, I think a good many will fall off on the Seymour side.

Scallawags are getting very scarce, down here. We have a new way of converting them, by getting them upon a Seymour mule, and the mule, finding himself in bad company, refuses to be rode, and throws his rider upon a stump and knocks every particle of Radicalism out of him. The Democracy of Nash will speak in tones of thunder in November next. I think she will roll up the biggest Democratic majority for Seymour and Blair that she has ever given.

W. G. W.

For the Sentinel.

OH! YE TANNERS!

At a meeting of the Radical "Tanners," last night, Collards Whitson (one of five white manipulators present) was called to the chair, and Drum was Secretary.

A motion was made for the negroes to walk up and pay $2 each (to whom?) to get a uniform. It he did'nt do so, *he couldn't go* to the Convention at Greensboro, on Friday next!!

Thus it is that the party that pretends to love the negroes so well, would make ignorant colored people pay their carpings, for the benefit of a few leaders!

Rather than allow them to keep their little money for their wives and children, they extort the last cent from them for their own selfish purposes!

WIDE AWAKE.

JOS. WILLIAM AT ALBEMARLE.—This is Court week, in Stanly county, and on Monday, Jos. William, "the son of his father," with Post Taylord, as a "light skirmisher," attempted to rally the faithful, at Albemarle, but they could not be found, not even enough of them to speckle the crowd they attempted to address. Jos. William, after throwing off a great deal of wind, was, we learn, very effectively replied to by Jas. M. McCorkle, Esq.—*Wadesboro Argus.*

For the Sentinel.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR CLUB IN SALEM.

In accordance with a previous call, a number of persons met in Salem, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 15th, for the purpose of forming a Seymour and Blair Club.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. T. F. Keehln stating the object of the meeting, and calling John A. Vogler to the Chair.

E. W. Shields and C. B. Pfohl were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, the Chair appointed a Committee to draft a Constitution and to nominate permanent officers for the Club.

During the absence of the Committee, appropriate addresses were made by several gentlemen.

The following officers were nominated and unanimously elected, viz: John A. Vogler, President; Geo. Belo, L. E. Banner, C. C. Bels, Vice Presidents; A. B. Pfohl, Recording Secretary; Chas. L. Fesler, Corresponding Secretary; W. G. Robinson, Treasurer; A. B. Willis, Edward Warren, E. A. Elert, A. T. Belo, A. A. Conrad, Directors.

On motion, a Committee of five was appointed by the Chair to assist in making arrangements for the accommodation of the audience on the grounds, in view of the public speaking on the 28th inst., by Hon. Wm. A. Graham, and others.

On motion, it was requested that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Winston *Sentinel*, Raleigh *Sentinel*, and *Old North State* and Salem papers.

J. A. VOGLER, Chm'n.

E. W. SHIELDS, } Sec'ys.
C. B. PFOHL. }

For the Raleigh News.

AN EXPRESSION OF THE PEOPLE AS TO THE PRESENCE OF ARMED NEGROES.

Pursuant to a call in these columns in our last, the citizens of this place and vicinity, irrespective of party, met in Literary Hall on Thursday, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of condemning the sending of an armed militia force into a peaceable community.

On motion of Capt. Wm. A. Kerr the meeting was called to order by Mr. B. W. Ross being called to the chair, and Jordan Stone requested to act as Secretary.

Capt. E. N. Peterson explained the object of the meeting to be to express the sentiments of the people of this community as to the appearance in our midst on Friday, the 18th inst., of an armed negro militia force, who came for the avowed purpose of protecting the person of one John H. Everett from a people who had no intention of injuring him or his.

He was followed by Capt. Kerr with a few appropriate remarks.

On motion, Messrs. Jordan Stone, W. H. Day and W. A. Kerr were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, which Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, On the 18th. inst., an armed body of negroes, organized and under the command of one J. H. Everett, bearing a commission from W. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, marched into the town of Weldon without any necessity therefor, to the evident danger of creating strife amongst a people who are entirely disposed to peace and harmony; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. By this meeting of the citizens of Weldon and vicinity, irrespective of party, that such proceedings deserve the strongest condemnation of all good men throughout the country, both North and South, and we enter our earnest protest against any and all such attempts, by whomsoever authorized, or conducted, to create the false impression that any power is necessary to execute the laws of the State of North Carolina and of the United States, save that of the duly constituted civil authorities.

Resolved 2, That we declare ourselves ready and willing to yield a cheerful obedience, at all times, to the laws of our State and country, and to aid the civil authorities, to the extent of our ability, in the execution of their duty.

Resolved 3, That the thanks of the law abiding citizens of Halifax are due, and are hereby tendered to John A. Reid, Sheriff of the County, for the manner in which he proved the peaceableness of our citizens, and for the effectual vindication of the civil over the military authority.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be furnished the Roanoke *News* and the Raleigh *Standard* and *Sentinel*, with request that they be published.

There being no further business before the meeting, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

A CARD.

MESSRS EDITORS:—As a "Post-Office official," manifestly included in the unprovoked, uncalled for and gratuitous remark, contained in the last paragraph but one of Mr. Menninger's (Secretary of State) Card, of the 25th. instant, I have to say for myself, as one of those officials, that I know nothing of *scanning* "the mail for political capital or food," nor what is meant by the expression; but I do know that recent experience has taught me the necessity of more closely *scanning* it, for the purpose of protecting it against frauds from sources, both private and official, whence I certainly had not anticipated anything of the kind.

The documents from the office of the Secretary, that were forwarded under the frank mentioned in his Card, were forwarded without my knowledge, and under the preconception, I suppose, on the part of the Post Office clerks, (a very charitable one,) that nothing wrong was likely to emanate from that quarter.

The offer of payment of the postage upon them was made after they had gone, and, of course, too late to ascertain what it would have been—they being chargeable by weight. The offer, I have no doubt, was made in good faith.

Respectfully, Yours,
A. WILLER, P. M.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.

The absence of General Grant at Galena, and of Gen. Rawlings in Connecticut, has left the headquarters of the army here in charge of Gen. Parke. General Grant's presence was never needed here more than at the present time, but for some purpose, best known to the Radical leaders, he is kept at Galena. It is now stated that the General will not return here until after the October elections.

TRUTH WELL TOLD—RADICALISM AND THE NEGRO.

Judge Taurman, of Ohio, Senator elect, delivered recently a speech at a Mass Meeting at Grafton, West Virginia. After a calm review of the past, he showed that, at the termination of the war, the South offered no impediment to the restoration of harmony, and said:

"That was the feeling of the people and the feeling of the armies on both sides, until the Radical politicians set to work to inflame the loser's of their party and pervert their judgments and pervert their very souls, so as to make them do wrong. Then commenced that series of Congressional measures. Then was that Fourteenth amendment of the Constitution proposed, when it was known full well there was not a Southern man who was fit to hold up his face in God's sunlight and look his neighbor in the face who could consent to vote for it; a thing that every right-hearted man to write his own dishonor and the dishonor of every man in whom he had trusted or confided, to write their own dishonor in the Constitution of their country; an amendment that required every father to write that his son who fell in battle in support of the lost cause was a man who deserved to be disenfranchised to the land that gave him birth; and yet we asked the father to assent to that in the Constitution of his country.—They knew it could never be adopted; they never intended it should be adopted. They proposed it that it might be rejected, and that they might prevent the restoration of the Union, and have a pretext for keeping the States out of the exercise of their rights. It was a mere trick; an artifice; but it served its purpose. It was rejected, and the refusal of the Southern people to write their own dishonor in the fundamental law of the land was made the apology and the excuse for those restrictive acts which have followed—the whole sum and substance of which is to put the heel of the negro on the neck of the white man! For the good of the negro? They are foolish to think so, or they are the most willfully deceived men in the world. It is not the negro that these Radical politicians love. They put an end to what is called slavery in order to institute political slavery, in which they shall own six or seven hundred thousand voters with black skins. They would as soon allow the negro to vote if they thought he would vote with the Southern white men than they would think of permitting him to enter their family circle, to make them the husbands of their daughters or the wives of their sons. Not the least bit of it in the world. It is because they want the negro to vote, not as the negro may please, not as the negro's interests may teach him, or interest dictate, but they want him to vote as Loyal Leagues longer and kept up by Freedmen's Bureaus, kept up by carpet-bag adventurers, may dictate. It is because they want him as a voting machine of that kind to keep them in power, and enable them to rule us of the North, and perpetuate this taxation, perpetuate this debt, and perpetuate this overthrow of the labor of the country. It is for this purpose that they want the negro to vote. It is no love of the negro. [Cries of "That is so."]

I would here call your attention to a remark of one of the ablest of their Senators, who a few days since, in Congress, said that we are on the eve of another rebellion. If we do not submit to all the unconstitutional acts that Congress may see fit to pass, and if the people are disposed to elect a President who is opposed to these unconstitutional acts, then, although we may do nothing in the way of taking up arms, they will take up arms in order to sustain their unconstitutional acts. That's what it comes to, when plainly stated. ["If they do, we'll whip 'em." Laughter and cheers.]

Now, considering the Radicals never had more than about one third of the people of the United States, I think if they extend the area of the fighting ground they may possibly get the worst of it. [Laughter and cheers.] But I am for peace; I don't want war; and I believe we are going to succeed without it; and I think those gentlemen who are so full of fight will have to submit, and submit peacefully; and, speaking figuratively, I think they may soon desire to know upon what terms we will permit them to surrender. [Loud laughter and cheers.] That will be a matter for you to consider, whether you will require an unconditional surrender, or whether you will allow them to march out of office with all the honors of war. [Laughter.]

I think, and I say it after the maturest reflection—and I shall be very happy to find I am mistaken, if it be that I am in the wrong—I do not believe it possible that this Radical policy can prevail without sooner or later producing a war of races in the South, and the extermination of the negro. It is my firm belief that these Radicals are the worst enemies the negroes ever had. ["That's so."] It is not in human nature that the white race, and we belong to the most persistent race the world has ever seen—a race that, since it left the shores of the Caspian sea, fourteen centuries ago, has never met an obstacle that it did not overcome—it is truly impossible, I say, to believe that this race of white men can submit to see itself ruled by a race that has been the most degraded of all it has pleased Providence to put upon this earth. [Cries of "Never."] Why, good God, just think of it! Here are these States represented in Congress, in Gubernatorial chairs. In their Legislatures by negroes, or by men who could not get office in the North, and so run South to get them.

Now is not that bad? Suppose it were proposed to rule you in West Virginia and us in Ohio by a set of Southern carpet baggers, with an importation of Ku Klux and niggers, and turn Governor Boreman and the officers of West Virginia out, and put in a parcel of big negroes and another parcel of carpet baggers, don't you think that they would feel that it was another or that was gored? How would they like that kind of medicine? [Cries of "Not very well," and laughter.] And yet this is the way the people are being treated in the South.

But do they expect peace? Have they ever read in man's history? Has not England been engaged in trying to hold people by force, instead of binding them by affection? England has been at this work ever since the reign of Henry VII. She has spent millions upon millions of treasure, and oceans, I was going to say, of blood, to get and keep Ireland down under her heel; and what has been the result? Now, after centuries and expenditure of money, it has shown them, as it has been in the United States, (for carpet bag rule has been tried there as well as here,) that after all that, yet, even from the shores of America, when he raises the cry of Penal, causes the English monarch to tremble on his throne. (Cheers.) Can not they see it in Poland, where every generation of young men that grows up brings about another revolution, or an attempt to shake off the chains of despotism? Can not they see it wherever it has been tried, from the earliest dawn of history down to this very time, that the idea of holding a great people together by means not agreeable to their affections, against their wishes here, and, more than all, against their home rule, is a thing that God in his providence intends shall not exist permanently upon this earth? ["That's so," and cheers.] If you go to hold the Southern people, and I trust in God no one who is now living, or who will live for a thousand years to come, will see us disgraced, rest assured that we will hold the people of this country together, as we want to hold them together, you can only do it by treating each other with mutual respect, with mutual confidence, and with a regard for the mutual interest of them all. In other words, you can only do it by acting as you would be acted by. "But," says some pious gentleman, "if you are in favor of so treating white men, why not treat the negro as well? Are we not all of one blood?" And yet this man does not understand the meaning of the text he quotes. "Is not our colored brother a man and a brother?" he asks, and, at the same time, holds his nose as he walks by the negro. [Laughter.] "Has he not an everlasting soul?" says another man, who shows that he has no soul himself by cheating the negro the first chance he gets.

In answer to all this argument, I say when I refuse to give the negro the right to vote, I do him no more injustice—nay, I don't do him a tithe of the injustice you all do when you deprive your affectionate and patriotic mothers and sisters of the right of casting a vote; when I say I am not willing to put the negro politically above my wife and sister and daughter, [applause and cries of "Never, never!"] I think I have answered it enough when I have said that. But, further than that, I answer it by the history of this world, which has but one side to this question; and what is that? History has been written for more than four thousand years, and in all that there is not one single recorded instance of a civilized negro government. ["There never will be."] The negro race is, perhaps, as old as our race, and yet, in all that time, with the same advantages that the white race has had, with the same advantages that the yellow race of Asia have had, the negro race has never, in a single instance, organized and maintained a civilized government."

THE PURITY OF HORATIO SEYMOUR'S PRIVATE LIFE.—A lady furnishes *The Revolution* (Mrs. Cady Stanton) the following in relation to the private worth and character of Horatio Seymour:

"In private conversation Governor Seymour is instructive and interesting, and is, if possible, more remarkable for his elegance of manner and graceful courtesy in the drawing room than for his matchless eloquence and magnetic power as a public speaker. Although thus most captivating in private life, he is in no sense a man of forms or fashion. In his presence the plainest persons are placed at their ease, and feel at once that they are with a kind and good man. Democratic in all his instincts, principles, and purposes; simple and unostentatious; strictly temperate—he uses neither strong nor spirituous liquors, nor tobacco; of the most refined tastes and elevated morals. It is said of him by those who have known him from his early youth that he was never under the influence of strong drink—never known to tell an untruth or utter a profane oath—to indulge in a vulgar story, a coarse anecdote, or an obscene jest; nor did he ever violate the proprieties of the Sabbath, or sit at a gambler's table, or cross the threshold of more fashionable vice. Purity of life is with him a marked characteristic. Educated in the Episcopal Church, he has ever remained faithful to its communion, adorning its doctrines by a blameless life and multiplied deeds of charity; yet free from sectarianism, he has contributed liberally to the erection and maintenance of every other church and place of public worship in the city of Utica and its vicinity. As active trustee of Hamilton College (a Presbyterian institution), he has been made by it a LL. D., as well as by a Methodist University in another State.—The children of the orphan asylum in Utica have been given at his house, (which is a house of prayer,) and it was noticeable that when the news of his nomination for the Presidency reached Utica, these children spontaneously turned out in procession, and manifested their joy in many pleasant ways peculiar to the innocency of childhood."

In a recent speech before the Constitutional Union Association, of Brooklyn, Mayor Hoffman, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, said:

"He heard a leading Republican say the other day that the Southern people did not seem to be as well contented as when Lee first surrendered. Why should they be, when they found themselves placed under negro domination, and the subjects of hate, and spite, and revenge from their fellow citizens of the North? The Radicals claim that they have freed 4,000,000 of slaves.—Well if they have they have disfranchised millions of white men. (Applause.) If they have taken the letters off the negro they have put them on the Supreme Court of the United States. (Applause.) They had deprived the Supreme Court, appointed by the venered Lincoln, from sitting in judgment on the acts of Congress. The Radical leaders now advocate measures more extreme than even Wendell Phillips held five years ago. And the Republican party were supporting them in it."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The Ohio "Statesman" thus states the immensity of the National debt thus:

"At $2 per bushel the public debt represents 1,206,707,245 bushels of wheat, or 37,959,047 tons. To transport this amount in two horse wagons loading one ton to each would require 37,959,047 wagons, and 75,700,034 horses. Give each team thirty feet space, and you have a cavalcade which would encircle the globe nearly nine times."

Twenty-five hundred and sixty-one million bushels of wheat at two dollars a bushel would take to pay the debt; and the teams to haul it would reach two hundred and twenty thousand miles; or in one dollar bills another has calculated, and piled one upon another, the pile would be three hundred and ninety-eight miles high!

The great earthquake in South America swallowed up three hundred millions of property. Our Radical party swallows up five hundred millions every year. The party is a more formidable thing than the earthquake. It takes bigger swallows, and swallows oftener.

Correspondence of St. Louis Republican.

TROUBLES IN ARKANSAS—FIVE MEN SHOT DOWN WHILE IN CHURCH.

WALNUT GROVE, CROOKED CREEK, Carroll Co., Ark., Sept. 8, 1868.

On Sabbath last, at the conclusion of the religious services, the whole congregation were thrown into the utmost consternation by the sudden and rapid firing of pistols in their midst. The shrieks of the affrighted women and children, in connection with the pell-mell rush of the innocent and unsuspecting congregation, doubtless thinking they would be instantly murdered were hideous in the extreme. Five men were instantly shot down, against whom no charges could be justly preferred, save only that they were Conservatives or Democrats. A Mr. Ferrand, an ex-Federal soldier, died instantly. A Mr. Thomas died the next day and Charles Lamb is not expected to live; while the other two Wamick and Robert Lamb, it is thought, will recover.

Young Ferrand, who died instantly, was shot for having on an ordinary calico duster—a fashion adopted by the students of Berryville Academy, in contradistinction of that of the young men of the country—they (the Rads) believing it to be a K. K. garb, when, in fact, none of the Klan are among us. As an evidence of the murderous intention of this lawless banditti, they deliberately informed some of their supposed friends, then on the ground, of their design.

There are some ten Democrats to one Radical in this county; and, although the excitement has been intense almost to frenzy, yet nothing has been done by the citizens to bring these brutal assassins to account by enforcing the civil law, hoping the loyal militia, as it was their imperatively sworn duty, would see the laws adopted by their Legislature faithfully executed, and order promoted. But to the wondrous amazement of everybody, these very out throats went immediately to their own kith and kin (the militia) for protection, and it is now generally known that runners were sent pretty well throughout the country to rally and bring together the largest possible number of the Union League, lest they should have been overpowered and the criminals arrested.

HOW THE NEGROES GET ARMS.

The Talbotin (Ga.) *Gazette*, of the 10th inst., says:

"Much surprise is often expressed in relation to how and where the negroes in some sections obtain the new Enfield rifles with which they parade. A circumstance related to us by Major Maxen, of South Carolina, may help to unravel the mystery.

Some weeks ago a coffin was received at New Market, a station on the railroad, about twenty-five miles above Dorn's Mine, in Edgefield District, marked to a noted Radical. The suspicions of the station master being excited by its weight, it was opened and found to contain new Enfield rifles. These were taken out, and a few days after the coffin was delivered to the person to whom it was addressed, who had the prudence to keep silent in regard to the loss of the contents."

AN OUTRAGE ON WHITE MEN.

Over a thousand Negro Troops are kept in, or near Goldsboro, N. C.—notwithstanding the Radicals have complete control of that State through the negro, in "Governor" Holden, their overseer, and master and owner. Even the white officers over these soldiers own up they can do nothing with them.—when white men appeal to them for redress for negro soldier outrages.

The white people of Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Nebraska, and Dacotah, are suffering frightfully from Indian outrages. We read today of a terrible siege of 50 white soldiers by about 700 Indians, and other Indian outrages. Why keep these negro soldiers in the now *civilly* organized State of North Carolina? Why not send them out on the Western Frontier to fight Indians.—*N. Y. Express.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—The work goes bravely on. In addition to the long list of meetings held under the immediate auspices of the State Committee, the local canvasses ordered by that committee are vigorously prosecuted in every locality. There is scarcely a county in the State in which its orators are not upon the stump, arousing the people to the vital importance of the pending issue. In glancing at the newspapers of the different localities, we see twenty-two meetings advertised in Venango county, nineteen in Northumberland county, ten in Franklin county, fifteen in Chester county, nine in Indiana county, thirteen in Beaver county, seventeen in Cambria county, eleven in Butler county, sixteen in Fayette, nineteen in Cumberland county, eleven in Fulton county, twenty-two in Armstrong, and corresponding numbers in many others. This is the effective way to reach the people, and must tell upon the result.—*Philadelphia Age.*

LAWLESSNESS.—The unsettled condition of our country, and the incapacity and indifference generally of those appointed as civil officers, give almost unlimited power to bold men so disposed to commit deeds of lawlessness with little or no fear of detection. A robbery was perpetrated in this county on the 13th., which from boldness and audacity is unpardonable. A crowd of twelve or fifteen men, a majority supposed to have been whites disguised, went in the residence of Dr. E. A. Crudup, some distance below Louisburg, and demanded money. Being told that there was none in the house, or for them, they instituted a search and succeeded, we learn, in finding a small amount, some $25. This, with a double barrel gun was the extent of the Doctor's loss. The robbers were followed some distance, but finally separating, all traces were lost. Under the present "rule" there is no probability of any further steps being taken to ferret out the party. We give the facts as we have heard them.—*Henderson Index.*

GEORGIA.—The Radical Convention at Cartersville was attended by two men only. One took the chair and appointed the other a delegate to the Kingston Congressional Convention. Great enthusiasm and harmony prevailed.

It is said that only four white men in Thomas county will vote for Grant and Colfax.

At a meeting held last Saturday night by the Democratic club at Cotton Hill, Clay county, after a speech by W. D. Ridley, Esq., ten out of the twenty five colored persons present came forward and joined the club, among the number James Wimberly, formerly the leader of the royal league, and who is said to have more influence than any other colored man in that section.