THE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM E. PELL, SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1868

IMMIGRATION.

Two gentlemen, Messrs. Thomas Atkinson, of Johnston County, and W. F. Atkinson, of Wayne, anxious to test the feasibility of the introduction of foreign white labor upon their lands, and tired of waiting the slow movements of our people in any combined organization, some time ago resolved to make the effort, single-handed, and, through proper agents, have succeeded in obtaining, direct from Switzerland, a company of thirty-five emigrants, consisting of men, women and children, who arrived a few days ago, and are now being comfortably settled.

The Goldsboro *Rough Notes* says it has never seen a more sober, intelligent and healthy body of emigrants than these, and Mr. Thomas Atkinson writes us that *he* is highly pleased with them; that already they seem to be happy and contented, and they promise to be a most industrious and energetic class of laborers. Coming from a hardy persevering and enduring stock, uncontaminated with *red* or *black* Republican principles, they will be readily incorporated into Southern society, will make good citizens and become easily imbued with Democratic principles.

It will be seen, by our advertising columns, that Mr. Thomas Atkinson proposes to reduce his lands into small farms, for the accommodation of energetic and industrious persons, who are unable to rent or buy large farms. He thinks that, by a little effort, large numbers of these Swiss people may be induced to emigrate and settle among us. We regret that he neglected to state in his letter how he and his brother obtained these emigrants, and through whose agency they were induced to remove hither. Facts of this kind are important to be known, and we hope will be communicated to the public.

The reader of the early history of North Carolina will remember, that, at a very early period, the lands on the lower Neuse and Trent rivers, in the vicinity of Newbern, were settled by Swiss emigrants, who proved to be a valuable accession to the early colonies, and whose descendants are still to be found in various portions of the South. Some of the people residing in Craven, if we remember correctly, still retain their original Swiss names, which may be easily distinguished from the names of the English settlers.

The climate of Eastern North Carolina its soil and products, the character of the food of our people and the dwellings, must differ very materially from those of Switzerland. We would suggest, therefore, that very close attention should be paid to *these* matters, in providing for Swiss emigrants. Too sudden or too great changes in these respects may prove utterly destructive to the health of such emigrants. The character of their food, clothing and houses should be specially attended to. Bread made from Indian corn, and pork, are famous for health and fatness among colored laborers, but these for Swiss laborers, until they have become habituated to their use, we fear, would prove destructive. Wheat, rye and barley bread, and beef and mutton, we judge, are far better suited to them.

We stated, some time ago, that an eminent Southern physician had expressed the opinion that the mortality among the Northern and foreign soldiers, in our Southern prisons, during the war, had been caused much more by the necessities of the Confederate authorities, which required them to be fed on corn bread and swine's flesh, than by the excessive *scarcity* of their food. This is no doubt true, to *some* extent. Hence, we throw out these suggestions, in regard to the food for emigrant laborers, who may be introduced among us. Neglect in these particulars might prove utterly fatal to our immigration enterprises.

The introduction of an industrious class of emigrants, inured to farm labor, especially when they come with sufficient means to purchase small farms, would prove valuable accessions to the country in its present condition. Where these are intelligent and *skilled* in agriculture, and taken from the peasantry of England, Scotland, Sweden, Germany, Switzerland and Hungary, the advantage would be still greater.

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR was in Washington, on Wednesday, where he was called on by his friends, who found him in high spirits and perfectly confident of the success of the Democratic ticket in the Presidential contest. He claims to have the best information from every State, and according to his calculations the Democrats will carry New York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, with a close vote in Ohio. He says that the Democratic vote in the West and Northwest will astonish all parties, and that Horatio Seymour will be elected by a two-thirds vote of the Electoral College.

LO! THE POOR NEGRO.—At a discussion in Chatham, a few days since, between M. Q. Waddell, Esq., and Mr. B. J. Howze, (Radical,) the latter made the acknowledgment that the Radical party were in favor of *colonizing the negroes* in some distant land!

It will be remembered that it was charged, some time ago, that "Gov." Holden had made a similar declaration to a Chatham county delegation, who remonstrated with him against the appointment of negro magistrates. That statement has not been denied. Did Howze get his "cue" from Holden? Lo! the poor negro.

GEN. SHERMAN has written a letter declining the invitation to attend the meeting of the Soldiers' Convention in Philadelphia. He gives an excellent rebuke to those officers of the army who, while drawing pay from the Treasury for their services, go about the country denouncing every man who intends to vote for Seymour and Blair as "copperhead" "traitor," &c.

SEVEN former "Loyal Leaguers" announce, through the Asheville *News*, their withdrawal from the [illegible] and proclaim themselves for Seymour and Blair.

THE CANVASS—ORGANIZATION.

The Presidential and Congressional canvass in this State is now fairly open. The candidates of the two parties are in the field and active. Democratic and Radical Clubs are being formed in considerable numbers in every county, and public meetings [illegible] the election on the 3rd of November.

So far, the canvass has been conducted, on the part of the [illegible] with good spirit and temper, and with [illegible]. Many of our best speakers have, at their own expense, gone to distant points to address the people, while many of our most effective speakers, candidates and others, have kept up a damaging fire upon the opposition, in their respective districts and counties.

[illegible] organization. [illegible]

[illegible] Radicalism [illegible] to low designs and purposes, its tendencies to despotism, to general bankruptcy and ruin!

Seymour and Blair Clubs must be formed in every neighborhood, the name of every supporter of the Democratic ticket in each precinct must be obtained, and every effort made to increase the number [illegible] systematic contributions for the support of the cause must be attended to; proper persons to attend to registration and to the polls must be appointed, and the old North State must and will be rescued from the Vandals. Public speaking, [illegible] public parades are all well enough, but personal influence, exerted in personal conversations, and inducing the people to read at home and to reflect upon political affairs, and organization, will accomplish most permanent good.

Above all, *let us be courteous*, as men confident of the truth and soundness of our principles but let us keep up a cheerful good temper in pressing them upon the consideration of the people. Let us show an ardent zeal for civil liberty and a free government, for these are involved in the issues of the coming election. It may be the last contest for the Federal Union and the Federal Constitution—the last election for a President of the United States!

Among the Radicals, Mr. J. [illegible] is the only speaker, of any note, who has gone much beyond his precinct, yet their speakers of smaller calibre have not been inactive. Indeed, their electioneering efforts, being necessarily confined to the negroes and the less intelligent portion of the whites, they have but little use for speakers of much force or popularity upon the stump. Activity, vigilance and private efforts and operations *in the Leagues*, constitute their most effective work, which often builds more able and more open efforts to counteract. Their principles or deeds or policy will not bear the light, dare not risk the test of public disputation. Hence they studiously avoid discussion, where it is possible.

We are gratified in being able to state, that, so far as we know, the canvass has not been marred by any disturbance or riotous proceedings originating in political differences. [illegible] considerable license of expression, and, in some instances, very improper and irritating remarks have been made, but this seems to be expected, and they have very properly been allowed to pass without collision.—We trust the canvass will continue to be conducted without conflict to the end. Conservatives and Democrats will not court or necessarily provoke collision. There is no need of it. Indeed it ought not to be *allowed*, on either side.

ELMIRA PRISON, NEW YORK.—All who lost friends at Elmira Prison, during the war, and who wish to get any information respecting their bodies, the chances and charges for removing, &c., can do so by addressing Mr. R. A. Harrison, of Sparta, Ga., at Elmira, New York. Mr. H. went North last winter to look after the bodies of friends and goes now to remove them. At Elmira Cemetery he noticed that most, perhaps all, the Southern States are represented, and knowing from pressing inquiries received, that many would gladly hear respecting the bodies of their friends, he promises, for the sake of the bereaved, to answer all letters and inquiries which may be sent to him at Elmira by the 15th of October. Persons writing will please enclose a stamp to pay return postage.

SENATOR NORTON is engaged in an active canvass of his State for Seymour and Blair, having appointments to speak at different points throughout Minnesota, and will be thus engaged until the day of election.

THE CONCORD *Independent Press* is solicitous to know the whereabouts of Jos. Wm. Foat, Taylord, Richard J. Wynne, &c. It says that since the excoriation they received at the hands of J. M. McCorkle, Esq., of Salisbury, in Stanly, and of Maj. Montgomery, of Concord, at Coddle Creek, in Cabarrus, they have not been heard from!

CARPET BAGGERY.—The Canton (Ill.) *Ledger* contains this:

"Hon. W. P. Kellogg, *United States Senator from Louisiana*, is now spending a short time at *his home* in this city."

That expresses all of it.

ANOTHER CARPET BAGGER.—G. Z. French, [illegible], has received the Radical nomination for the Legislature in New Hanover, [illegible] J. C. Abbott, of New Hampshire, sent to the United States Senate.

THE ELECTORAL TICKETS.

We call the attention of the reader to the character of the Electoral tickets presented to the people of North Carolina for their suffrages, on the 3rd of November next.—It is important that their relative merits be fully weighed. The Electoral tickets are voted for in every county in the State.—Under the law the voters cannot cast their votes directly for President and Vice President, but for the nine electors; and the nine who get the largest number of votes in the State cast the vote for President and Vice President. Each voter, therefore, casts his vote for the whole nine in general ticket.—If he votes for one, he must vote for all. Let us see:

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

ELECTORS.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

[illegible]

Joseph J. Davis, of Franklin.

DISTRICTS.

[illegible]

It would be difficult, without concert, to select nine better men in the State, as Electors, than the foregoing. Most of them are young men, men of high moral character, intelligent and honored in the communities in which they live, and of undoubted devotion to the Constitution and the principles of civil liberty. They have no political [illegible]. They are all *white* men, without taint, they are true North Carolinians, and they will all vote for Seymour and Blair. They are active in the canvass, and merit, and will receive, the suffrages of every true man in North Carolina.

The following is the Radical or Republican Electoral ticket:

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

[illegible], of Pitt.
[illegible], of Wake.

DISTRICTS.

1st. Hiram L. Styley, of Beaufort.
2d. Curtis H. Brogden, of Wayne.
3d. A. H. Galloway, (negro,) of New Hanover.
4th. John A. McDonald, of Chatham.
5th. Henry A. Badham, of Alamance.
6th. Rufus Barringer, of Mecklenburg.
7th. W. P. Pearson, of Burke.

It is important that the first *given* name of each Elector should be in full. We do not know the full name of all on the Radical ticket. Gen. Laflin, who heads the Radical ticket, is a carpet bagger from New York, now living in Pitt county. If he has any one quality to commend him to the people of North Carolina, we do not know it. Joseph W. Holden is, the son of "Gov." Holden, and is not yet 25 years of age, we think. Mr. Stilly, of Beaufort, is an *immoral* young lawyer, a thorough Radical, but scarcely known beyond his county. C. H. Brogden, in former days, was a Democratic leader in Wayne, and was Comptroller of the State for a number of years. The spoils of office have much influence over him. A. H. Galloway is the colored Senator from New Hanover, a leader among the colored Radicals in that District. His speeches are said to be exceedingly bitter and violent.—He is represented as a man of more than ordinary sense among the blacks. Those who vote the Grant ticket must, also, vote for Galloway, throughout the State. How the white Radicals of the Western part of the State will relish voting for a colored man, as Elector for President and Vice President of the United States, remains to be seen. John A. McDonald, of Chatham, five years ago, would have possibly "had a fit," if he had been spoken of as an Elector, but, under Radical rule, "tall oaks from little acorns grow." Mr. Badham is a young and feeble convert to the Radical faith, and, we are told, is being literally skinned by his competitor, Mr. Robins. Gen. Barringer occupies the position of being "the man among the monkeys"—having hitherto had some reputation as a lawyer and a Confederate General. Mr. Pearson is not yet, we judge, 22 years of age,—having secured position in the Radical ranks by his Radical declamation at the University, in the graduating class at the late Commencement.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Messrs. Kenan and Hughes, Democratic Candidates for Congress and Elector, in the Second District, will speak at the following times and places:

Jacksonville,	Oct. 6
Swansboro,	" 8
Trenton,	" 10
Kinston,	" 12
Goldsboro,	" 13
Mosely Hall,	" 14
Snow Hill,	" 15
Greenville,	" 16

Other appointments will be made soon.

MASS MEETING IN PITT.—The Democrats of Pitt have determined to hold a series of Mass Meetings at the following named times and places:

Able speakers may be expected at each.

Farmville,	8th
Ballard's Store,	14th
Bethel,	17th
Shiloh,	24th
Tafts,	27th
Greenville,	29th
Pactolus,	31st

A DEMOCRATIC Soldiers' Club, composed of ex Confederate and ex Federal soldiers, has been formed in Newbern. A Committee on Organization has been appointed, consisting of Maj. Jno. Hughes, Col. J. V. Jordan and Mr. J. E. Nash, late of the C. S. Army, and Brevet Brig. Gen. J. E. Fleming and Col. Smith, of the U. S. A.

THE LIBEL UPON SOUTHERN WOMEN.—We are glad to see that the Northern papers are denouncing, in strong and indignant terms, the recent cowardly and brutal libel of the Radical "Bonnin [illegible]" of this city.

THE CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

The people of North Carolina should examine and weigh well the character of the Congressional candidates before voting.—The contrast between the two tickets will strike every man at all acquainted with them. We give them below:

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

1st District, Hon. David A. Barnes, of Hertford.
2nd " Col. Thomas S. Kenan, of Duplin.
3rd " A. A. McKoy, Esq., of Sampson.
4th " Hon. Sion H. Rogers, of Wake.
5th " Col. Livingston Brown, of [illegible].
6th " Francis E. Shober, Esq., of Rowan.
7th " Plato Durham, Esq., of Cleaveland.

The foregoing are men of ability and high moral standing and such as any people might be proud of to represent them in Congress. They are all native North Carolinians, sound in politics and devoted to the cause of civil liberty and the Constitution. Let the true lovers of liberty, of peace and Union, rally to their support.

RADICAL OR REPUBLICAN TICKET.

1st District, C. L. Cobb of Pasquotank.
[illegible]
1st Dist. Jno. R. French, of Washington City, independent.
2d Dist. Col. David Heaton, of Washington.
3d Dist. Col. O. H. Dockery, of Richmond.
4th " Col. J. T. Deweese, of Indiana.
5th " Col. W. F. Henderson, of Davidson, regular.
5th Dist. "Judge" Tourgee of Ohio, [illegible]
6th " Hon. Nat. Boyden, of Rowan, independent, "so called."
7th Dist. Hon. A. H. Jones, of Buncombe.

Mr. Boyden and Col. Dockery are men of character and ability, and the only men on the ticket who would make respectable representatives of the State, if elected. They are both in the wrong box and, to belong to their former associations and [illegible] tions. The Hon. Israel G. Lash, the present incumbent from the 5th District, has been ignored by the party with which he acts—being perhaps too honest and respectable a man to answer its purposes; hence they have thrown him overboard and taken up "Billy Henderson" and "Judge" Tourgee, than whom, if we are to believe what they say of each other, two more unworthy scape-graces cannot be found. It would be difficult for the Radical party in North Carolina to find two better representatives of the real character of Radicalism among us, than "Windy Billy" and "Judge" Tourgee.

Apropos to this matter, the Salem *Observer* says:

"The Hon. I. G. Lash, who now represents this District in Congress, says the communications of Henderson and Tourgee, for Congress, are enough to disgust any man and damn any party. Lash was too decent a man for the use of the Rads.

Tourgee denounces Henderson as "a man whose character is of the blackest dye—a common neighborhood liar—a putrid mass of villainy—a man whose life represents the whole catalogue of crime—a man that no honorable Republican *dares* vote for." Henderson's friends, on the other hand, say that Tourgee is meaner than Henderson, on whom Gov. Holden showers the honors of office.

Tourgee says he would prefer sending a Conservative to Congress to Henderson, and he prefers a Conservative to Tourgee! This being the case, let them all vote for Livingston Brown, a scholar and a gentleman."

For the Sentinel.

TO THE WHITE MEN OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

The poll tax is all that the negroes pay, they neither having, nor intending to have, any thing like property to tax. Their State poll tax is now fifty cents a head. They are not compelled to pay this, as they can vote without paying it. Even this half a dollar poll tax does not go in to help the Treasury. It is compelled, by the new Constitution, to go towards educating the negro children.

If the negroes would pay enough to educate their own children, the white people might consent to allow them to stand off as a class privileged and favored. But they do not do it, and the Constitution compels the white labor of the State not only to keep the State Treasury going, but to *pay for the education of the black children.*

Let me illustrate: Take a white man—say John Williams: He owns a farm worth eight hundred dollars. He works hard and so do his wife, his boys and his girls. His tax, next year, will be (say) forty dollars. In such a case, fifteen dollars of it will be to pay for sending one, two or three negro children to school. For remember that, by the State Constitution, taxation is to be laid heavy enough to keep every child at school from six until twenty-one years old. Mr. Williams cannot spare his own children to go to school. He and his wife, with their little ones, live hard, work hard, die poor, and the negro children get the proceeds. By artful villainy, the men now in power in North Carolina have rented out every farm in the State and taken the proceeds to buy negro votes.—If Holden, Rodman & Co., had sent the negroes into your fields, each negro to take away a barrel of your corn, you would then see before you a spectacle that you would get your guns and put a stop to. But, fellow white men, they have done you much worse than that.—John Williams must pay his ten or fifteen dollars and keep the two or three negro children at school, while the parents of these negro children are *justified*, through the N. C. *Standard*, in killing and stealing Jno. Williams' hogs and cattle!

We read that the Devil took the Saviour up a high mountain and said: "All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me!" The Devil did not own the things offered. So Holden & Co. seized the income of the white people's farms and gave the same to the negroes for their support. They did not own what they gave, any more than the Devil did.—They seized upon fifteen dollars a year of John Williams' money, and bought negro votes with it.

Let every man in the State, as he toils on through his hard labor, remember that his labor goes not to himself, but it goes to pay the negroes for voting for Holden and his crew.

Bring it down, fellow men, to a common sense practical point. Three barrels of corn from the small farms, five from the larger, ten from the larger still, and so on up, will be the amount snatched from the white man and paid over to the negro for his vote. If the white men of the State, with forty odd thousand majority, stand this, I trust that the next Legislature will authorize the sale at auction of delinquent white taxpayers, with power to the blacks to buy.

CATO.

INDIANA.—A private letter received in this city to day from a distinguished citizen of Indiana says Hendricks' election as Governor of the State is certain by over fifteen thousand majority. The Democrats claim five of the eleven Congressional districts certain, with the chances about even in two others. At the lowest figure, this would be a gain of two, and we have reason to believe that Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees will be one of them.—*Wash. Express.*

From the N. Y. Tribune of Monday.

INTERVIEW WITH THE HON. B. H. HILL.

A representative of the *Tribune* called on the Hon. Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia, at his hotel and [illegible] and interesting interview, that gentleman expressed the opinions [illegible] given below:

"My opinion of the Reconstruction policy of Congress is, that its successful establishment will totally ruin the South. It will demoralize society, disorganize labor, and destroy confidence. Georgia will vote the Democratic [illegible] having a decided majority, as well as the support of large numbers of [illegible]. But in many portions of the South, the negroes are in such large majorities [illegible] control, enough of them to secure the [illegible] hatred of the white race. A [illegible] and children alone [illegible]."

In reply to a query as to the prevailing opinion in the South on the suffrage question, Mr. Hill said: [illegible] our people [illegible] incapable of understanding it at once, and [illegible] wicked and [illegible] our people [illegible] It is their misfortune [illegible] I know the Republican party could have [illegible] the South [illegible] pursued a [illegible] These [illegible] Democratic party would bring about disunion, and that [illegible] destruction. The facts turned out as we predicted. We also told the people that the party opposing the Democracy did not hate the Southern people, and would not do them an injustice.—[illegible] which otherwise might have been [illegible], but for this, I do believe all the acts of secession would have been charged by the people on the Democracy, and the white vote of the South would have been largely against that party. But this reconstruction policy of suddenly disfranchising whites and giving the ballot to ignorant negroes, and the plan of forcing these things upon us, threaten to fulfil the worst picture ever drawn by the most rabid secessionist."

As to the Republican candidate for President, Mr. Hill said that the Southern people do not dislike Gen. Grant. His deportment towards Gen. Lee at the time of the surrender at Appomattox, and his whole action of the Southern people to the President in 1865, made him a favorite with them; so much so in fact, that he could have gained their consent to any honorable terms. Regarding the re-establishment of slavery, Mr. Hill remarked that much misapprehension exists in the North respecting the Southern opinion on that subject.—He asserted that Southerners would vote the proposition down almost unanimously, because they have found slavery too costly to be maintained against the sentiment of mankind. In case emancipation results unfavorably to the negro, however, the Southern people will not feel themselves responsible for it.

In reply to a query as to the causes for the rejection by the South, of the Constitutional amendment, (14,) he said: We rejected it *solely* because it disfranchised our leading men for doing what the people, by their votes, had requested them to do. Beside, it disfranchises the very men who did their best to prevent secession, and leaves open a road for the worst secessionists to become Republicans, thus not only repudiating their own past career, but deceiving the party which receives them. They only join to have their disabilities removed.

Mr. Hill said that the financial question excites but little interest among the Southern people. They believe that if the Union can be restored and the resources of the country fully developed, the currency can be brought up to par, and the national debt liquidated when it becomes due; but if the Union is restored to force and by force, and the South is thus made incapable of recovering, the resources of the country cannot be developed, the government cannot be economically administered, and will be subverted long before the bonds fall due, and then they will never be paid at all. They think that capitalists should by all means oppose the reconstruction measures, because (and here Mr. Hill was very emphatic) the South can never have either safety, peace or prosperity under those measures.

When the election throughout the South was alluded to, Mr. Hill said: "The South will vote for Seymour only because he is pledged to relieve us of this measure, and enable us to recover our property and preserve our peace. We expect this relief to come peaceably and by lawful means. We would not have it otherwise, because it is to preserve the peace that we ask relief from these measures."

In relation to the recent expulsion of the negro members from the Georgia Legislature, he gave it as his opinion that under the reconstruction laws of Congress, they were entitled to their seats, but that at the same time the Legislature had power to pass a law disqualifying them. Their expulsion, he said, could not have been accomplished without the connivance of the Republican members. It has no great effect on the whites, but the blacks are considerably affected by it, for they have lost their confidence in the men who proclaimed themselves their friends.

Mr. Hill does not believe in the existence of the Ku Klux Klan—at least not as a Southern institution; he said there had undoubtedly been "demonstrations," but his belief was that they had invariably been incited by Republicans in order to give Northern men a wrong impression of Southern opinion.

When the question was asked, "What would the negroes do if Seymour and Blair were elected?" Mr. Hill said that he had no doubt they would quietly submit. Their condition in that event would be fully as good as under the present rule, and they would become of more use to the country as laborers.

When asked whether he proposed to aid in the canvass of his State, he answered that he did not, for the reason that the state of public feeling is such that but little agitation would fan the present excitement into serious troubles. "In fine," said he, "the people anticipate fearful riots on the eve of the election."

As our reporter was about to take his leave, Mr. Hill said: "I wish to state that I am convinced there is in the South an organized scheme to provoke collisions between the whites and blacks, for the purpose of inflaming the minds of the Northern people, its prime movers being Radicals."

Mr. Hill's manner of speaking is very collected and deliberate, and his opinions are evidently the result of deep thought."

For the Sentinel.

Lespedeza Striata or Japan Clover.

An article appeared in the March (1868) number of "The Land We Love," from the pen of Hon. H. W. Ravenel, of Aiken, S. C., giving an account of this plant, and another was published in the September (1868) number of that most excellent agricultural journal, "The Southern Planter and Farmer," printed at Richmond, Va., written by Rev. T. S. W. Mott, of Sherrill's Ford, Catawba county, N. C.

If what is said of it be true, it is destined to be of immense value to this Southern country, as a pasturage and forage plant, and also as a fertilizer for the impoverished lands, and the sooner its cultivation becomes general, the better.

So far as known, it is an Eastern plant, native of Japan, China, &c.

It was found and exactly described by Thunberg, in his "Flora Japonica," in 1784. He, at that time, classed it with the Hedysarums. Afterwards it was described by Hooker and Arnott, in "Botany of Beechey's Voyage," as *Lespedeza Striata*, from collections made in China and Japan.

Mr. Ravenel says: "We have a specimen from Hong Kong which is identical with this South Carolina plant."

It was unknown to the earlier Botanists of this country, and has only been observed during the last eighteen or twenty years.—It was found by Mr. Ravenel, about 1849 or 1850, near Charleston, S. C., and in Berkley, forty miles higher up, and by others, in other localities of that State, ten or fifteen years since.

Prof. Darby found it at Altoona, Ga., about ten years since, and two or three years later Dr. Mettauer collected specimens in the streets of Macon, Ga. It can thus be traced back eighteen or twenty years. How it was introduced is not known; probably by vessels from the Eastern World.

It has spread very rapidly during the last six or eight years, and is now found all through South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and portions of Florida and Mississippi, and as far North as Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Catawba and Rowan counties, in this State, and has attracted general attention in those sections where it has "domesticated" itself.

Perfect adaptation to our soil and climate is one of its characteristics, which is fully shown by its rapid self propagation and it is probable that, with very little effort, every land owner would in a short time have an abundant supply of pasturage and forage.

Rev. T. S. W. Mott says: "It will grow wherever the seed happens to fall. As proof of this, in March last, I scattered some of the seed on a very small spot of the poorest ground to be found on an old worn out and long abandoned field, and it grew there so vigorously, that, notwithstanding the severe drought we had of six or eight weeks duration, it is now fairly promising, as it does every where else it takes hold, to root out sedge grass and other useless cumberers of the ground! The South, then, has in this plant a direct and fruitful source of wealth."

It was first made known to the public by the Augusta (Ga.) Agricultural Club, in 1867, and since then its value has been set forth by many newspapers and prominent agriculturists in those sections where it has become abundant and well-known. Mr. Wm. Summer, of Pomaria, Lexington District, S. C., says: "Sheep and cattle fatten upon it, and sheep have subsisted nearly all winter where it grew among the pine thickets. My cattle this season was as fat upon it as upon the best pea-fields."

Mr. James Caldwell, Newbury District, says: "It renovates old lands when turned under. It is admirable for preserving lands from washing, and I think can be used to drive out the nut grass."

Col. Gage, of Union, S. C., writes: "Coming in just at this time (Oct.) luxuriantly, when nearly all the native grasses are dying out, it answers a good purpose. Cattle feed upon it voraciously."

Mr. J. W. Watts, of Laurens District, S. C., says: "I regard it as one of the greatest blessings that could be sent us, for now every one in this country has fat cattle and sheep the whole summer. We have in this vicinity dense pine thickets, with a solid mass of green herbage, where no other grass would grow."

Hon. H. W. Ravenel says of it: "I think our stock, of all kinds, do well on it. The cows are as fat as stall fed animals; the same may be said of the Merinos. I hope to see it overrun the old fields all over the land, which it bids fair to do in a very few years. It has all the good qualities, and none of the bad ones, of the Bermuda grass. While it will stand any amount of tramping by stock in the pasture, it can't resist the plow and hoe, to which the Bermuda bids defiance."

The following testimony is from the *Tuskegee (Ala.) News*: "Horses, cows, sheep, goats—everything that eats grass, is delighted with, and fattens upon, it. We believe it to be the greatest blessing, in the form of a grass, ever bestowed upon the South."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle & Sentinel* says: "We have lately conversed with a planter from Morgan County, who informs us that it has been cut for hay this summer in that County, and that it made a large yield which all kinds of stock seem fond of. We learn that a large planter in Columbia County has made his crop of cotton and corn, this year, upon Lespedeza alone, without feeding on corn and fodder."

Mr. Ravenel also says: "Our experience with this new plant is of course too limited to authorize us in endorsing all the extravagant praise which has been called forth.—From the testimony, thus far universally favorable, we are inclined to believe it will prove a God-send to our poor exhausted lands, which have always wanted a hardy, vigorous grass or clover like the region of country further North."

These statements, coming from all parts of that portion of the country where it is now growing, ought to be sufficient to induce agriculturalists to give it a *trial*.

P.

One of the Radical candidates for the Legislature in Choctaw county had a little boy about fifteen years old who fell in love and engaged himself to one of the neighbor's girls. His father learning the facts, hunted the young man up, and finding him at his lady love's house, gave him a good whipping and sent him home. The little fellow started on his way crying and met one of the neighbors, who inquired what was the matter. The little fellow replied that his father whipped him because he wanted to marry.

"Why, my son," said the neighbor, "I would not care for that—plenty of time in five years for you to marry."

"Yes, but I do," replied the little fellow, blubbering, "I have got a chance to marry a white gal now, and the way dad's going on I'll have to marry a nigger.—*Okolona (Miss.) News.*

MARRIED:

In Beaufort, N. C., on the morning of the 30th ult., by Rev. John Rumley, Mr. Erasmus Holland, of Newbern, N. C., to Miss Anzerena Piggot, of Beaufort, N. C.

OLD SOUTHAMPTON BRANDY!

4 bbls. of this best of all Brandies, in store.
3 " Common Whisky.
20 Five gallon kegs old N. C. Whisky, which we warrant by the package or by the gallon.

Aug. 29-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM WASHINGTON—THE CAMILLA AFFAIR, &C.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, M.

Gen. Sibley's report of the Camilla affair is withheld from the reporters. It is stated, however, that the first report telegraphed from Bainbridge is, in many respects, supported. The report reached Headquarters of the Freedmen's Bureau, on Tuesday.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3, M.

Col. J. W. Forney presided at the Convention of the "Boys in blue."

Twelve to fifteen thousand persons in the procession, which included the local Clubs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, P. M.

Gen. Howard reports the total expenditures of the Freedmen's Bureau to August 1st, 1868 at seven millions, nine hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

The opening of Gen. Hancock's wound will delay the Ordnance Fraud Court, leaving Gen. Thomas on duty as Commander of the Department of Tennessee.

Grant's return is deferred to the last of October.

The contract for printing postage stamps, for four years, has been awarded to the National Bank Note Company, at New York.

Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, visited the President to-day.

GEN. McCLELLAN—TWELVE THOUSAND PEOPLE WELCOME HIM.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3, P. M.

Between ten and twelve thousand people gathered to welcome Gen. McClellan last night. His appearance caused great cheering. He confined himself to thanking them for their welcome.

A meeting of Irishmen in the Fifth District has nominated George Francis Train, in opposition to Morrisey.

FROM ALABAMA—MORE RADICAL OUTRAGES.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 3, P. M.

On Friday the House turned out a Democrat and admitted a Republican to his seat. The Republican was a candidate in Jones county, and claimed a seat from that county. The Democrat was from Fayette county. The Legislature abolished Jones county and then the Republican claimed his seat from Fayette county. The majority of the Committee reported that the Democrat was elected by over seven hundred majority, and that his contestant was not a candidate against him at all.

The election bill is still under discussion.

Governor Smith is expected to-night.

The Registry Bill, it is thought, will receive his signature, but it is hardly probable that there will be an election for Presidential Electors, as there is not now time to complete a registration.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 3, P. M.

It was announced, to-day, that the Great Powers will allow their diplomatic relations with Spain to remain in *statu quo*.

BARCELONA, Oct. 3, P. M.

The people sacked the Town Hall, and publicly burned the Queen's portrait. Count Chete endeavored to quiet the mob, and was fired upon, and only escaped under cover of the night.

Bassals is appointed to command the Provinces of Catalonia by the Provisional Junta.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, M.

Gen. Howard denies having received Gen. Sibley's report of the Camilla affair.

Advices from Spain state that Espartero is at the head of the new Spanish Government. The Ministry is formed, with Serrano as Prime Minister of War.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, P. M.

Since Minister Hale's dispatch announcing the deposition of Isabella, no official communication is held with the Spanish Legation, nor will there be until the Junta accredits a representative.—The Legation retains the official status, but matters are postponed.

Gen. Rosecrans was in New York on yesterday, preparing for Mexico.

Robert J. Walker, by consent of Secretary McCulloch, examined the Treasury books. His results sustain Delmar.

Nothing yet from the Connecticut municipal elections.

Walker's statement indicates that at present, the rate of increase of the debt will be doubled in fourteen years, long before which, unless better counsels prevail, the government will be bankrupt.

FROM NEW ORLEANS—NEGROES FOR CONGRESS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5, P. M.

The Republicans have renominated J. H. Sypher, for Congress, from the first District, and nominated L. A. Sheldon for the full term from the second District, and J. Wells Menard for Callahan's unexpired term. Menard is a negro and announced himself as a candidate for nomination in a Circular, from which the following is an extract:

"The time has fully come to test the professions and principles of those who now control the Republican party of Louisiana, and it is a sacred duty to themselves (the colored people) to see that the colored race is not sold out by a few *trading, treacherous white Republicans in Louisiana, as it has been in Georgia!* This State is entitled to seven Representatives in Congress and are not the colored people entitled to at least two out of this number? Is it not our duty to see that at least two colored citizens are selected to represent in Congress the ninety thousand colored voters of Louisiana? The ballot means equal rights, and if men are still to be debarred from the Halls of Congress or even the White House, on account of the color of their faces, then reconstruction and Republicanism are lamentable failures. The reward of the long, oppressed race will not be adequate, and the great cause of equal rights will not be finished, until the colored man is seen in every department of this Government.

It is necessary that the 41st Congress should possess more back-bone than the present one, in order to fix a plain provision in the supreme law of the Republic, which shall confer the ballot on every citizen, regardless of race or color, North, South, East and West."

OPPOSITION TO THE BEAST.

SALEM, Oct. 5, P. M.

The Anti-Butler Republican Mass Convention, to-day, unanimously nominated Richard H. Dana for Congress.

From the Richmond Examiner.

With the varying reports from the North the feeling of the Southern public ebbs and flows like the tide. A week or ten days ago there was some depression, not particularly because of any really adverse news, but it was only one of those unaccountable seasons, which, in individuals, are denominated low spirits or "blues." During the last four days, however, there has been a marked brightening of the countenances of the people, and a decided air of cheerfulness pervades the public mind. This, like the depression, cannot be justly attributed to any significant cause, for nothing which has occurred during the week signifies anything. It seems to be a sort of inward assurance of hope, which enables one to read in almost every face one meets, "The Democracy will carry Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana at their October elections, and Seymour and Blair will be elected." The feeling is every day becoming more confident, and doubts are disappearing

—"like thin clouds before a Biscay gale."

The Democracy of Newark, New Jersey, had an immense torchlight procession Tuesday evening. The Jackson Associations from Bellville, Orange, Bloomfield, Montclair, and other towns, were present in full quotas, and helped to swell the crowd that formed in procession. The streets through which the procession passed, headed by a large cavalcade of mounted guardsmen, butchers and brewers, were filled with citizens and their wives and children, and as the vast stream of fire, emitted from something like 4,000 torches, filed past, cheer upon cheer rolled up. Quite a number of stores and private residences were illuminated. One of the noticeable features was a wagon containing thirty-six young girls dressed in white and wearing parti-colored sashes.—*N. Y. Express.*