The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. MEADE.

[illegible]

Gen. Meade's order plainly indicates that he regards the organization of a special ... Police force (or a Detailed militia), or of any other armed organization, in the Southern States as a violation of the ... Congress, and he might have added, of the Constitution of the United States, and ... to prevent such organizations. None of them are necessary, and while every citizen has a right, for the defence of his personal rights and premises, to bear arms and possess them, yet, under the law, as it exists, no combination, whether Radical or Democratic, should be allowed to unite in an armed organization, for any political or other object, not strictly within the purview of the civil law.

But when Radicals are threatening to arm one part of the community *against* the other, as a menace or threat or for any purpose, and while the negroes are encouraged to form armed Leagues and organizations and to drill and to parade themselves ... armed, under the eye and in the teeth of the civil and military power of the government, can it be wrong or improper for individuals, among the whites, to possess themselves of such means of personal defence as lie within their reach!

No Democrat objects, (indeed they vastly prefer,) if the government, State or National, has any serious apprehensions of revolt, which we believe, however, are wholly unfounded, or that any body proposes to interfere with the freedom of elections or to create riot or disturbance, that the troops of the United States,—white troops, especially,—under the command of judicious officers, shall be stationed at proper points to preserve order and quiet. In this respect we fully sustain Gen. Meade's order. Our people are not afraid of United States troops under proper officers. But there are ideas in his order, which we could hope he would reconsider, as, in our judgment, they are palpably in violation of the Bill of Rights, and the Constitution, and the freedom of elections. We have no objection to any officer or private of the United States army, in his character as a citizen, attending public political meetings and taking note of all their proceedings, but is not Gen. Meade's idea of sending officers or soldiers, dressed up in the paraphernalia of war, to such meetings, which can only have the effect to overawe the timid and prevent such freedom of debate and discussion as the people have been used to, contrary to law? And, pray, where is the authority, now, in this State, to station an armed force near the polls on an election ground, to preserve order? Can such elections in any proper sense be free? Certainly not. Is not this a violation of Gen. Grant's recent order, in which, while he inculcates the duty upon Commanders to preserve the public order in aid of the civil authorities, he yet admonishes them against the ... or yielding to a request, which, in itself, violates fundamental law?

With these exceptions, we are glad to see Gen. Meade's order, which we shall publish in full, when we receive it. The following is the telegram, giving a synopsis of the order:

It is entitled "General Order No. 27," and distributes the forces under General Meade's command, to points which he deems necessary to enforce the laws and preserve order.

The order says: "Whereas, by act of Congress approved March 2nd, 1863, it is made the duty of the military authorities to preserve the peace at the polls at every election that may be held in any State; and whereas this duty has become most imperative, ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... and wanton destruction of property ... [illegible]

If there are disputed points of law, let them be referred to the Courts, and ... to execute the law. This appeal is made in the earnest hope that the Major General commanding can rely on the good sense and better judgment of the ... people ... [illegible]

DETAILED MILITIA IN ROBESON.

We have been shown ... papers connected with the raising of a Detailed Militia force in Robeson county. It seems that four of ... Sylvester Allen, Allen Watters, ... Evans and B. J. Leith, being ... not very reputable ... White House, ... united in an application for "authority to organize a Police force" for the county. This application was referred by the "Adjutant General," ... "Governor," for an additional signature ... the law requiring ..., the name of E. K. Proctor was attached, the paper returned, and the Executive mandate issued.

Leaving out of consideration the character of the parties making this application, here are five men living in one ... of the County, without the concurrence, assent or approval, and even against the wishes, of the people of the County at large, and moved by party malice and treasonable designs, manipulating for having the County saddled with the expense of this Detailed Militia,—the purpose of which is to excite riot and bloodshed, and the presence of which will almost infallibly have that effect. We suppose, however, that Gen. Meade's recent order will knock this and all other similar schemes in the head.

The character of the parties making this application will throw an additional dark shade over this shameful transaction. Albin is an illiterate carpet-bagger; Watters, Evans and Leith are ignorant and low men, we have been informed; while the Englishman, Proctor, has recently been charged with being a bigamist,—having one wife in Illinois as well as in North Carolina, and with passing under an *alias*. It is charged that his real name is Kossas, that he is ineligible to the position which he holds, by reason of fraud, and that his offences will be made the subject of indictment! And of such is—*Radicalism!* And this is a fair sample of the men by whom, and the manner in which, this police force is to be called out!

MAINE.

Why will not the Radical authorities in this State give the official result of the late election? They have it in their possession, but they dare not publish it. Is there no way of getting it out of them? Will they be so kind as to let the country know if the Jacobin majority in Maine did actually reach fifteen thousand!

A New Orleans paper says that the proprietor of an extensive trunk establishment denounces the course of the democratic papers in that city, though an unmitigated democrat himself. He has a large variety of carpet-bags on hands, and has been unable to sell a solitary one for many weeks, though offered at the lowest price of the manufacturer. Many travelling men will rather shoulder a trunk than carry an easy, portable concern that conveys so much political significance.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

[illegible] ... over forty six millions of dollars ... [illegible] ... millions of dollars. It is clear, then, that the Radical policy leads rapidly and certainly to national bankruptcy, and that nothing can save us but a change of men and measures."

ENCOURAGING SIGNS.

The late mails bring us the most hopeful assurances that Pennsylvania Ohio and Indiana will range themselves on the side of the Constitution, the Union, Civil Liberty and a white man's government, in the elections, on to-morrow.

Connecticut is confidently claimed by our friends. A Washington letter writer, of the 7th, says:

"Governor English was in this city to-day, and called upon the President. Governor English says the vote in Connecticut on Monday last, as understood in that State, is favorable to the Democrats, and that Connecticut will certainly give a large majority for Seymour and Blair."

The same correspondent says:

"Congressman Randall writes from Philadelphia to a Government official here, that the 'Quaker City' will give a Democratic majority on Tuesday next of five thousand. He is equally confident of victory throughout the State of Pennsylvania."

SHAMEFUL.—We learn that the Henderson Radicals treated Judge Tourgee very badly at Graham on Saturday last. Mr. Smith, President of the North Carolina Railroad, told the Judge he *should not speak*, as he was a *disorganizer* and the party wanted nothing to do with him. The Judge told him he had understood *he* (Smith) was President of the North Carolina Railroad, but did not recognize him as President of the State or United States, and that he *would speak*. (Bully for the Judge, the "respectable candidate.") After Col. Billy and his friends had spoken, the Judge arose and commenced to speak, when the two Billys ordered the band to play and the negroes to yell—which was done in a forcible manner. The Judge tried for about one hour to get a hearing, but could only put in a word, now and then—which he did with telling effect on the two Billys—Henderson and Smith. This was a very naughty trick in the Henderson men and ought to make the "respectable Radicals" all leave the party and talk for Judge Tourgee. Give the Judge a fair chance, is all we or his friends ask.—*Greensboro Times.*

How to better a carpet-bagger—ask him the name of the sheriff or jailer of the county he emigrated from.

RADICAL OFFICE HOLDERS.

The recent developments made in the conduct of the canvass, on the part of the Radicals, show their utter desperation and their purpose to force every office holder in this State to expend the best portion of his living to aid the Radical cause. Nothing will go further to confirm the suspicions of the public, that Radical office holders are put in to steal and fleece the earnings of the people, in order that they may be the better prepared to aid in fastening Radical rule upon the country. Even Mr. Wells, we believe it was a Radical Treasury officer, remarked, in one of his recent political ..., that, enormous as the receipts of the Public Treasury were, having been over $1,500,000,000, since the war closed, not more than one *half, that had been collected out of the people, had ever reached the Public Treasury.*

Confirmatory of the demoralizing character of office holding in the country, at the present time, is the fact that the Radicals have been, and are, imposing the severest tax upon the office holders, in order to carry the elections in Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. It is understood that a most unexampled amount of money has been scattered broad cast over those States. The heavy per centage now demanded from the office holder is exceeds any thing heretofore required. Men holding offices worth $3,000 are expected to pay $3,000, or less in the same proportion. The office holders, of course, cannot bear this heavy drain, and must make it good by the peculations of office. The following letter was sent, last month, to a good Conservative office-holder, who, not being willing to be caught in the trap, authorizes its disclosure:

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, 1868.

REPUBLICAN UNION STATE COMMITTEE,
Rooms Fifth Avenue Hotel,
New York, Sept. 28, 1868.

To C. G. Fox, Esq., Deputy Naval Officer:

DEAR SIR:—For the purpose of defraying the proper and legitimate expenses of the approaching election, the State Committee are soliciting contributions from the friends of the Union cause and the beneficiaries of the Republican Union party.

The amount which we have deemed it proper to ask your office to contribute to aid in conducting the campaign is $3,000, which you will please remit to Waldo Hutchins, Esq., Treasurer, No. 40, Wall St., New York.

Yours, very truly,
HAMILTON HARRIS, Chm'n.
JAMES TERWILLIGER, Secretary.

STATE MATTERS.

A Democratic Glee Club has been organized in Newbern.

One of the grandest Seymour and Blair Barbecues and Mass Meetings of the campaign will take place at Lilesville, Anson ..., on the 28th and 29th. All the Pee Dee section will be largely represented.

Here they come,—leaving the sinking ship by scores! The Asheville *News* publishes the withdrawal, from the Leagues, of four citizens of Henderson, seven of Buncombe, eight of Madison, three of Jackson and twenty-six of Yancey—forty-eight in one batch! The *News* says that many of these have, heretofore, been leading Radicals.

The Asheville *News* is pleased to find that the Commissioners of Buncombe are disposed to secure a fair election, by appointing, as Inspectors, at each precinct, almost an equal number of men of either party.

The Lay Deputies from North Carolina present at the Triennial Convention of the P. E. Church, at present in session in New York, are Hon. W. H Battle and Messrs. Robert Strange, R. H. Smith and A. J. DeRosset.

The Edgecombe Commissioners have followed the shameless example set them by those of Wayne county. They require the voters of three Districts, some of them distant, to come to Tarboro to vote, when they could as easily have opened the polls at regular places in these precincts.

The Goldsboro' *Messenger* says that the negroes parade nightly in the suburbs of that town, with martial music and under the instruction of one who seems to be well versed in the Infantry drill. They are "fixing" for Holden's militia, doubtless.

The carpet bag Deputy Sheriff of Jones county, one Charles Bentley, a few days since, committed a most brutal rape on the person of a little girl, *not ten years of age*, living with him. As soon as his villainy was discovered, he decamped North. A reward of $200 has been offered for his apprehension by the Commissioners of the county. He is described as being five feet, ten inches high, of light complexion, squarely-built, and about twenty seven years of age.

The Charlotte *Times* has a notice of the great Mass Meeting in Salisbury, on Thursday. It says: "We are told that not less than 6,000 persons were present. John Q Adams, candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, first addressed the meeting. We have no report of his speech, further than that it was worthy of the distinguished gentleman's reputation. Col. Cowan, of Wilmington, was next introduced. He is an eloquent and impressive speaker. Gov. Vance followed him, and it is enough to say that his effort was as telling as his speeches usually are. At night there was a torch light procession and fire works, but of that we will have to wait for the *Old North State*, before we can say more. Altogether, it was a magnificent demonstration."

For the Sentinel.

Husband vs. Wife and Wife vs. Husband

To the Honorable Edwin G. Reade, Supreme Court Judge:

As this is a free country, I trust that you will not take it amiss if I examine, in a respectful manner, the opinion of the Supreme Court, as delivered by you, in the case of State vs. Rhodes, 1 Phillips' Law, 453.

Rhodes was indicted for whipping his wife. The proof against him was "that he struck her three licks with a switch, the size of his finger, without any provocation except some words uttered by her and not recollected by the witness." He was tried in the Superior Court before Judge Little, who held that "he had a right to whip her with a switch as large as his finger," of course, therefore, he was acquitted. The Solicitor for the State appealed, the verdict being a special one.

Examine the case, as reported, Judge, and you will see that I state it correctly. And now for the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Your opinion correctly states that there are no statutes, decisions, nor settled common law principles bearing on the case. On the contrary, you make the decision, argue it out, and put it forth as settling one way what you were perfectly at liberty to decide almost any other way. In other words, the subject was "at sea," as you state, and you were ... [illegible]

And now, Judge, excuse me for saying that I cannot, for my life, examine the decision, without a smile, at least. I do not laugh outright, as you did, at Waugh's temperance report. Nor do I get so full of satire as you did at Doctor Hooper's address. But a good broad smile I cannot keep down.

After properly throwing out of the case the words used to the wife, because their nature was not proved, you say:

"We must, therefore, consider the violence as unprovoked. The question is, therefore, plainly presented, whether the Court will allow a conviction of the husband, for moderate correction of the wife, without provocation."

Were you not a Judge, I would ask you to explain how a woman or anything else can be "*corrected*" without being wrong. And it puzzles a plain person to understand how a correction or beating can be anything but *immoderate*, where the thing beaten has done nothing to deserve it. But more of this presently.

You say: "We will no more interfere where the husband whips the wife, than where the wife whips the husband."

Here I am afraid to discuss the point too freely. I know many a woman who can whip you and me, both together.

Do you really mean to say, Judge, that it is a free fight between husband and wife, in North Carolina? Suppose we reverse Rhodes' case, and the question were "plainly presented" as to the wife giving Rhodes "moderate correction without provocation." As I understand you, each party stands on the same ground exactly, and whoever can whip in the fight is "master (or mistress) of the situation." There is no law to check their fighting. They may fight every day and every hour. The only limit is that after they fight until one is victor, the vanquished must not be further bruised.

But examine the matter further. It is a fight, you say, on equal terms. Each may lawfully overcome the other, and each of course, lawfully resist being subdued. Pray tell me, then, if they went into the fight willingly and were of good pluck, at what stage of the fight the law could take hold of either party? Each is lawfully trying to get the upperhand and fighting valiantly against subjugation. No law restrains either from striking first, nor from returning blow for blow, violence for violence, death for attempted death.

You say: "Two boys under 14 years old fight on the play ground and the Courts will not notice it." But in the same sentence you say they are punishable *somewhere* for it, to wit: in the school room or at home. So the analogy between the boys and the married couple fails.

A free fight between husband and wife! Do you hear that, ye small men, with large wives? The Courts afford you no redress, if she gives you "moderate correction without provocation." "Family government" requires you to stand and take a switching from her, whenever she is inclined to administer it. She makes you sweep the house, sift the meal, milk the cows, wash the dishes and fly around generally and take a whipping into the bargain. If you go to Judge Reade about it, he says, "My dear sir, your wife has *no right* in law to whip you, but if she does whip you, even for nothing, the law says you must take it." And this brings me to the next idea laid down, to wit:

"We do not hold that the husband has the *right* to whip the wife, but we will not interfere with family government." Quite comforting to a woman, no doubt. I would like to see Judge Reade tell that to one of our back woods women, whose husband had given her a whipping for nothing.

Really, Judge, you will discover, if you will read your opinion over, that, instead of a family government with the husband *settled by law as the head of it*, you have ...led the authority of every married man in the State.

In the next place, you will find that your decision makes the wife the perfect slave of the husband, differing in no respect from old slavery, unless you were in earnest about her whipping him, in which event he would be her slave.

And, finally, Judge, let me suggest to you that Rhodes' case calls for no such principles as you lay down. And if it did, your principles are wrong. Law should not give men power and say they have no "*right*" to use it. They will use it even towards their wives. Bad men will use it at once. Moderate men will gradually get at it, too. The only safety for society is to have laws to *make* men do right. Good laws make good men and in return good men make good laws. And thus they act and re-act on each other. And this I say: Wherever a Court can see that either party has without cause inflicted corporal violence on the other, our Courts ought to stop it, as malicious, and not add to the wrangling, by proclaiming that either party, no matter how wrong, may "correct" the other, no matter how much in the right.

I protest, with energetic vehemence against allowing any woman to whip her husband. St. Paul tells her to be in subjection to her husband.

In her contract of marriage she promised to obey her husband.

Our Courts heretofore have told her that her duty is obedience to her husband.

With the foregoing authorities, I will not ... husband's brother to be taught that she may whip him, if she can.

On the other hand, while we must, as ... heretofore, hold the man as the head of the family; as having the highest authority, because responsible in law, yet family government does not require the husband to have the authority of a master. Family government, indeed! A man of ... drunken habit, supported by an industrious, ... wife, returns home, and, despite all her efforts to please him, whips her with a switch like she were a dog. This is family government! On the other hand, a gentleman, absent from home, hears that a negro woman, that he has hired, has struck his wife, whipped his children, and cut up generally. On his return home, a few days afterwards, he asks the offender about it and ... him as a low scoundrel. He ... his jaws. This is not family government. It is a Court House job. He may whip his wife, whom he has before God promised to cherish and love, when she is ... and he a drunken brute, but to ... an impudent hireling with a black ... to behave herself is a high handed ... of the criminal law! So we go.

CHOWAN.

For the Sentinel.

PRAY FOR THE COUNTRY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We believe that the times call for prayer from all of God's people. The situation of the country demands the special interposition of Almighty God. He gave us the government we have. Will He not hear prayer for its preservation?

At ... school house in Wake county, near M. P. Stone's, the undersigned persons have put their names to the following. Will not good people everywhere imitate the example?

"We, the undersigned, desire to form a ... of praying people, who will pray for themselves and for the good of the country and for the prosperity of true religion in the land.

M. P. Stone, J. L. Stone, Lewis Crowder, Rufus Sorrell, Z. Robards, A. B. Yates, J. D. Allen, G. Martin, L. D. Ford, J. J. Edwards, Thomas Crowder, David Sauls, P. A. Sorrell, W. M. Sorrell, Z. Ford, Ed. Chappel, A. Chappell, Bettie House, Penelope Sorrell, Emma Adams, E. S. Stone, D. House, A. Babb, J. C. King, P. A. Yates, K. J. Council, S. F. Stone, J. R. House, Helen Yong and A. Stone."

The proposition is a good one, and, if the example were followed by Christians generally, good would be accomplished.

WAKE.

From the Delaware Gazette, Oct. 7.

Delaware.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

The Inspectors' election took place in Delaware on Thursday afternoon. The result is a glorious victory for the Democratic party throughout the State.

At this writing we have not heard from Kent and Sussex counties.

The result in New Castle county (612 Democratic majority) is one over which every man who loves his country, its peace and prosperity in the future, must rejoice. The victory in the county is complete and overwhelming, far surpassing the brightest anticipations of the Democrats.

In the city of Wilmington the Democratic party have the greatest cause to rejoice. Here we have carried four precincts out of seven—although we may be cheated out of one by an unscrupulous judge—and reduced the Radical majority of 314 in September to 9 votes. This was far better than any Democrat hoped, and clearly proves that the people of Wilmington have determined on giving the Democratic party a triumphant victory in November to crush out forever negro equality and negro suffrage.

Delaware sends an October greeting to Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, and asks to be considered as a contestant with Connecticut and all other States for the banner in November.

There never was so large a vote polled in the city or county, at the Inspectors' election. Whole vote in the city 2,214.

LATER.

The Republican majority in Wilmington is only nine votes, which is a Democratic gain of 305 since the Mayor's election last month. New Castle county gives a Democratic majority of 612, a gain of 401 over the vote of 1866. In Wilmington the Democrats elect a majority of the Inspectors, and in the county have twelve out of seventeen. The *Gazette* says the vote polled was unusually large!

ONE OF FORNEY'S MANY FALSEHOODS.

Special telegraph to the Press.

"PENNSYLVANIA, THE REAL BATTLE GROUND.

"WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Gen. Frank P. Blair, while here the other day, gave it as his opinion that Pennsylvania was the real battle ground of the present campaign, and doubted the success of the Democratic ticket there next week."

We have Gen. Blair's own words of assurance for the success of the Democratic ticket in Pennsylvania. He expresses to all his friends who called on him in this city his undoubting confidence that Pennsylvania's vote would be decisive in favor of the Democracy, and he was equally hopeful of the vote of Ohio and Indiana.—*Nat. Intel.*

It is thus the *National Intelligencer* is almost daily disposing of Forney's falsehoods.

GEN. DIX.—The secret of Gen. Dix's hostility to Gov. Seymour has been disclosed. When Gen. Dix was military commander of New York, in 1864, he seized the offices of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, and imprisoned their editors. After holding the offices and the editors two days, the Federal authorities, becoming alarmed at the signs of popular indignation, ordered the parties to be released.

For this lawless proceeding and outrage on the rights of citizens, Gov. Seymour, then Governor of New York, had Dix arrested and held to bail as a public offender. Dix has never forgotten nor forgiven this curb upon his tyranny. Hence his malignant letter.

SPEECH FROM COL. J. W. HINTON.—Our gifted townsman delivered a speech of three hours length in Elizabeth City last Wednesday, as we learn by private advices, in which he discussed the great issues of the day, especially in North Carolina, with masterly power. Perhaps the best evidence of his success is to be found in the fact that the negroes gave him a serenade on the night of his address.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

For the Sentinel.

The Mother's Prayer.

BY THEO. H. HILL.

"But he answered and said, It is not meet to take the children's bread and to cast it to dogs." "And she said, Truth, Lord: yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from their master's table."—ST. MATT. XV. 26, 27.

"Truth, Lord: it is not meet
That thou should'st give me bread;
Yet famished dogs, where children eat,
May on their crumbs be fed.

I may not let Thee go
While I have heart to pray;
Nor wilt Thou hear me pleading so,
And cast me quite away!

They say that Thou canst save,
And I for mercy call:
No crumbs to me, Thy children gave,
But Thou art Lord of all.

Vexed by my sore distress,
"Send her away," they cry;
Yet through the murmuring throng I press
Low at Thy feet to lie!

Rebuke has chilled my heart;
But Lord, how dare I brook,
If homeward hopeless, I depart,
My frenzied daughter's look!

A fire burns in her brain,
And fiends torment her soul:—
All other help, I've sought in vain;
Lord, make my daughter whole!"*

Prone on the earth she lay,
Clutching the Master's gown,
And turned her tortured face away
Fearing a darker frown.

Then all grew still as death;
They who had gathered there,
Like her, await, with bated breath,
The answer to the prayer.

A face divinely sweet—
THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE,
Beams o'er the suppliant at His feet
A radiance benign.

A voice—a tender voice,
Replete with tearful grace,
Bids the poor sufferer's heart rejoice
Ere she beholds His face!

In loving accents He
The woman's faith commends:
"Even as thou wilt, so let it be,"
The benediction ends.

Abashed His followers stood,
Then reverently made way
For her of alien speech and blood
They had despised that day.

And rugged hands were brushed
O'er eyes that seldom wept,
As home that joyful mother rushed—
Where, lo! her daughter slept!*

How should this story cheer
Sinner, no less than Saint,
To call on Him while He is near—
To pray and never faint.

To-day, as yesterday, the same,
He heeds the mourner's cry;
To seek—to save the lost He came—
Fly—to His bosom fly!

*St. Mark vii—30.

"GONE A GLIMMERING.—The creature boasting of the uneuphonious name of John H. Everett, who lately created some excitement in this community by the practice of some of his damnable villainy, has not been heard of in these parts since his sudden departure, during the farcical examination which he instituted at this place. We don't know where he has gone to, and, what's further, we don't care, so that he never returns to his old haunts. We wouldn't be surprised, however, if that African company of melish would like to see their fugitive captain for a few minutes, hey?"

We copy the above from the Roanoke, N. C. *News*, and can locate Everett for our cotemporary. We are informed that he is now in this city, and it is quite as well for our people to bear in mind that he is the fellow who had negro militia carried to Weldon to arrest citizens whom the Radical Sheriff said he could take charge of without resistance.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

OUR PROSPECTS.—The political prospects of this and the counties surrounding us brighten every day. The people are becoming aroused to the importance of the issues that have to be passed upon by them at the next election, and with all the trickery that all the office-holders resort to they are not able to keep the eyes of the white people blinded to the ruinous policy of the administration. If it were prudent we could give the names of dozens of men in our county who have heretofore been acting with the Radical party, who have left it and are going with the Conservatives. The Fifth District will give a good account of itself on the 3rd of next November.—*Winston Sentinel.*

RADICAL SENTIMENT.—The Washington *Star*, a dirty Radical sheet, in an exultant editorial on the subject of negro domination in South Carolina, says:

"It is amusing as well as instructive to see the proud chivalry of the Palmetto State in humble supplication at the feet of the whilom slaves, who have risen from "chattels personal" to the dignity of manhood, and to the privileges of freemen and voters."

What a change is there, my countrymen! If that is not Shakspeare, it is something like it, so let it slide.

Would it be believed that the author of the above is a white man!—*Savannah News.*

A NEGRO SOLD AT AUCTION IN NEW YORK.—The Hudson *Gazette* relates an incident illustrating the "Lo! the poor negro" feeling in these Abolition times. The truth of this statement is vouched for by the above mentioned journal:

"On the 1st instant a colored woman living at Chatham Four Corners, New York, put up her son at auction, at her house, as a substitute, and sold him to the highest bidder. The lad, who was a good-looking robust young darkey, was started at $600, and ran up to $1,000, at which sum he was knocked down to a lawyer of that village."

Well may a cotemporary ask, "Where is Mrs Harriet Beecher Stowe, who has wept rivers of crocodile tears over *Southern* slave auctions!"—*N. Y. Express, 20th Aug.* 1864.

At the late "monster" gathering of "soldiers and sailors," in Philadelphia, there were but two men present of any note whatever. One of these was Burnside, and the other Kilpatrick. Comment is unnecessary.

General Grant is still at Galena. We do not know that he is seriously ill, but we fear so, as he still remains speechless.—*Louisville Journal.*