The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

SWIFT CREEK MASS MEETING.

We remarked, on yesterday, that the Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Martin Jones,' on Saturday, gotten up under the auspices of the earnest and patriotic men of the Swift Creek Seymour and Blair Club, was a glorious affair. It was so, in every respect, and our friends of Swift Creek deserve all praise for the completeness of their arrangements and the spirit and efficiency with which they were carried out. We should estimate the crowd present on the occasion at between eight and nine hundred—of which number over two hundred were ladies.

At an early hour, the Panther Branch Club arrived, and was welcomed, in a spirited manner, by that gallant young Democrat, Col. L. D. Stephenson, who was very handsomely replied to by Dr. A. E. Smith. Soon after, the Buckhorn Club reached the ground, and were welcomed, in a chaste and well conceived address, by Capt. Wm. E. Pierce. On the part of the Club, Wm. B. Jones, Esq., happily acknowledged the reception. And yet again, the Middle Creek Club came dashing up, and were very lediciously received by N. J. Whitaker, Esq., who was replied to, in a hearty, earnest manner, by G. H. Alford, Esq. Each delegation was accompanied by a number of ladies in carriages.

The first speech,—and it has never been our good fortune to hear a more powerful and masterly effort,—was made by the Hon. Thomas Bragg. For nearly two hours, he kept the attention of the audience fixed by a compact, forcible argument, a scathing exposition of Radicalism, in all its phases, State and National, and occasional thrilling bursts of eloquence.

Maj G. H. Wilder, in his practical, earnest way, next addressed the people. His remarks were forcible, pointed and well-received.

The dinner, which was now announced, was most bountiful and neatly served. It is needless to say that it was fully appreciated.

After dinner, M. A. Bledsoe, Esq., spoke in his usual vigorous, trenchant and stirring style, dealing terrible blows upon the mongrels. His remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

Seaton Gales, Esq., followed, in an invocation to duty,—active, unremitting exertion,—on the part of the good and true men who were present.

Stephen Rand (colored) next made a sensible and telling speech to the men of his own color present.

Three hearty cheers for Seymour, Blair and Rogers closed the enjoyment and exercises of the day.

SLAVERY RESTORED!

The paper which wages war on the virtue of Southern women paraded a device, on yesterday, which heads the Radical ticket. It is a cut of a Cotton-screw, with negroes (hard-looking caricatures of Cuffee, at that,) "toting" up baskets of cotton, white an overseer looks on to see the work well done. Fie, *Woman Insulter;* this is suggestive of the days of slavery, which you are in the habit of "thanking God" are gone forever.

BEAST BUTLER GUBNOR!—The question has been asked, which is the most atrocious and dastardly: Beast Butler's infamous General Order No. 10, issued when he was in New Orleans, or the libel of the Radical organ on the ladies of North Carolina and of the South? We answer unhesitatingly that Beast Butler was beaten for once; and that the Radical organ in this State reached, in this matter, a depth of depravity, which would make even the Beast blush!

"Tens of thousands of men in this State, who were true to the Union during the darkest days of the war, have since declared that they never will vote for a secessionist. —*Woman Insulter.*

Then those of them, who voted for Holden, and who will now vote for Badham and Buxton Bragger, as Electors, have done, and will do, so, with a falsehood on their lips. Holden was the first man in North Carolina, who advocated the doctrine of secession publicly, as the *Standard* files will show. The statement that Sion H. Rogers was a secessionist, the people of Wake know to be a lie.

THE VOTE IN INDIANA.—The Radicals in Indiana on the State ticket have a majority of only nine hundred and sixty-one—this is official.

On the vote for Congressmen, the Democrats have a majority of one hundred and thirty-three.

These are the majorities out of a total vote of three hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and eighty-nine.

TO BE HUNG.—Willis, the negro soldier, who murdered Anderson Selby, in this City, last winter, is to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, on Friday. The execution, as heretofore stated, is to be private.

EDUCATIONAL.—It is reported that in the South the schools and colleges for both sexes are at present more numerously attended than in any previous year. At the University of Virginia there are over 500 students. At Washington College, over which General Lee presides, there are nearly 400, and at the Virginia Military Institute over 250.—Emory and Henry, in Washington county, opened its fall session with nearly 300.—Hampden Sidney has nearly or quite 150, Randolph Macon, at the latest accounts, had about 75, and daily accessions are being made. Richmond College has largely over 100.

STATE MATTERS.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* says, that the negroes are still drilling in the suburbs of Goldsboro two or three nights out of every week. "Col." Kurtis Brogden is carrying out the instructions contained in the "Circular Letter" from Washington.

Hood, the negro preacher from Cumberland, delivered a sing-song incendiary harangue, in Wilmington, on Thursday night last. Among other virtuous declarations of implacable hatred to the whites, he proposed to "fight them with the ballot-box, or the cartridge box," or in any conceivable manner.

The steamer *Silver Wave*, plying on the Roanoke between Weldon and Norfolk, continues to improve in her transportation of freight both ways, and it is evident that the enterprise has already proved a success.

J. G. Scott, of Robeson, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Senate in the Twelfth District, *vice* Wm. A. Allen, declared ineligible; and Capt. J. C. McMillan has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives in Duplin, *vice* Isaac B. Kelly, Esq., also banned by the Howard Amendment.

The Roanoke *News* says that an unusual number of deer are roaming the woods in Halifax this Fall. A gentleman, a few days since, saw *eight* of them in one gang.

Last week was an active and earnest week among the Democrats of Fayetteville. Several meetings were held, which were addressed by Gov. Worth, H. A. London, Jr., Esq., of Chatham, Allen McCaskell, Esq., Col. J. A. Oates, J. C. Blocker, Esq., and others.

Col. Wm. J. Clarke has got "something." He has been appointed, by the Radical Board of Trustees of the Newbern Academy, Principal of that Institution.

Maj. Exum Lewis, of Weldon, has obtained the agency for the "Mad Stone" and is desirous of testing its properties before offering it to the public. This stone is supposed to be a remedy for the bite of venomous reptiles or insects.

The following rich advertisement appears in the Fayetteville *Eagle*. "Jones" has rather the worst of this "coparsnips," we think:

"De disholution of coparsnips heretofo resting twixt me and Moses Jones in de barber profession, am heretofore resolved.—Pussons who ose de firm mus pay to de scriber. Dem what de firm ose mus call on Jones, as de firm is insolved."

A great Democratic Mass Meeting was held at Lilesville, Anson Co., last Wednesday. An immense concourse of people,—including a large number of ladies,—was present. Speeches were made by Col. W. C. Smith, Hon. D. P. Meares, James C. Dobbin, Esq., Col. W. L. Steele, Col. R. T. Bennett and Col. W. M. Pickett.

The Newbern *Journal of Commerce* says:

"Mr. Henry T. Foscue, living on Adam's Creek, has had stolen from him, within the last few days, three cows, several hogs, and all the cotton he has picked out this season, in all several hundred pounds. The thieves are unknown. As Adam's Creek is a large Radical precinct, it is but fair to presume that the thieves were of that party. It is somewhat remarkable that no thieving takes place except where the Radicals are in large numbers."

Newbern has a large and increasing rice trade. Not less than 5,000 bushels have already been brought there, and the amount will probably reach 10,000 before the season closes. It sells readily at $1.10 per bushel, unhulled.

The Election in Indiana.

The following is the result in Indiana on Congressmen:

Districts.	Republican.	Democrat.
First	16,624	18,120
Second	12,343	18,179
Third	14,008	15,565
Fourth	18,413	16,907
Fifth	15,715	14,683
Sixth	16,454	16,582
Seventh	16,245	16,508
Eighth	17,233	14,946
Ninth	15,597	14,656
Tenth	16,551	14,228
Eleventh	15,489	15,268
	170,569	170,702
Democratic majority		133

It will be seen that the Democrats have a majority in Indiana on the Congressional candidates, which is the true national test involved in the election. It is evident, therefore, that our friends can certainly carry Indiana for Seymour and Blair in November if they will only work, as we presume they will, with energy and zeal.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

NEGRO VOTES.—Negroes who cannot read, write or spell their names are now the law makers of South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, and other reconstructed States. As in South Carolina they vote millions of taxes upon white people, sell their votes to railroad corporations to get them per diem pay. See what the negroes have done in Florida in denying the people of the State the right to vote for Electors of President and Vice-President on the day of election. Most of the negroes, being ignorant, are controlled by the white carpet-baggers, who deem it no shame to arouse hatred against their friends, in order that, as vagrants, they may ride into office upon the backs of negroes. Out upon all such interlopers.—*N. Y. Express.*

An ex Governor of Ohio, noted as an advocate of total abstinence, once had his sympathies aroused by an unfortunate, who had buried three wives. "The Lord has indeed deeply afflicted you," said the Governor. The mourner, sobbing, replied: "Yes, he has," and, pausing a moment and wiped his nose, continued, "but I don's think the Lord got much ahead of me; for as fast as he took one I took another."

For the Sentinel.

Good News from Chatham!—Enthusiastic Meeting!!

PITTSBORO', Oct. 31, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—One of the largest meetings ever held in this county took place here to-day. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the people came in crowds. Hon. S. H. Rogers, our gallant candidate for Congress, was first introduced by Jno. Manning, Esq. I would do injustice to Col. Rogers, were I to attempt to report his effort. Suffice it to say, that it was one of those noble efforts, seldom equalled and never surpassed. Few men have a happier manner of discussing the great questions of law, which are involved in this campaign, than Col. Rogers, while his well known honesty of purpose, kindness of heart and sagacity of mind convinced every one that he was right. And yet, after one of the clearest, soundest, and most eloquent arguments I ever listened to, an argument that convinced every one who heard it, and gave hope to those who needed no argument, how shall I describe his excoriation of Radicalism, and of Dewesse, as its chosen expounder? Reading from the *Standard* and other "standard" literature of the party, no decent man, white or black, could have listened to it and then voted the Radical ticket. Judge, Messrs. Editors, of the plainness of his strictures, when, reading from Dewesse's speech, in many instances, he used this strong language: "He (Dewesse) lied deliberately, he lied wilfully, he knew he was lying, and, in addition to his lying, knew he was slandering the good people of North Carolina." Many men might have used these expressions, and they would have passed by as the ebullition of the moment; but when Sion H. Rogers used them, they were deliberately uttered, and were intended to mean just what they literally did mean. Truly, he has no foeman worthy of his steel. I know not, taken all together, that I ever heard a better effort. No North Carolinian could have listened to it, without being proud of such a man. Mr. Rogers closed amid great applause from the freemen of Chatham, and the waving of handkerchiefs from the fair ladies.

Col. W. J. Green, of Warren, our noble candidate for Elector, was next introduced to the vast audience in a happy style by H. A. London, Jr., Esq. Col. Green is one of those fearless, indomitable men, who never compromise or parley with an unprincipled foe. He handled the great issues involved with a masterly hand. His vindication of the Democratic party, its objects, aims and purposes, was such as must have touched even the most stubborn conscience. Full of fire, ardor, and that eloquence, which rouses the multitude, few more effective speeches have been made in this campaign.

After the eloquent effort of Col. Green, the vast concourse repaired to the ample feast, where all were fed.

Afterwards, owing to the inclement weather, the people were addressed in the Court House, by J. J. Jackson, Esq., the old wheel-horse of Democracy in Chatham.—Being prevented, by pressing business, from hearing all of Mr. Jackson's effort, your correspondent is unable to say much of it; but this he may say, that nothing comes from Mr. Jackson except such as is good, wholesome, wise and affle.

At night, bonfires blazed in the streets, symbolic of the great fires of liberty in the hearts of the people of Chatham. The crowd having assembled in the Court House were first addressed by M. J. York, who was followed by Capt. C. B. Denson. I would do real injustice to Mr. Denson to attempt to even sketch his effort. Chaste, elegant, able, argumentative, it marked the ability and literary attainments of the man. I wish that every man in North Carolina could have heard his historical sketch of the fall of free government.

The immense mass meeting was presided over by John Manning, Jr., Esq. Nothing need be said of his manner, for it was that of a gentleman of marked ability, one ready and fit for any position. Great credit is due to the marshals for the good order maintained.

Amid enthusiastic cheers for the success of our cause, at a late hour the great mass meeting adjourned.

One thing may be counted on: Chatham will, in this election, be worthy the name she bears. We shall carry the county; we shall give Rogers, I think, at least five hundred majority over the Dewesse Indiana carpet-bagger. He stands no chance at all. The colored men, even, cannot be prevailed on to vote for him. Set down Chatham all right. She will stand on the 3d "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled" from Radicalism.

PITT.

THE VOTE IN THE SOUTH.

In a few days the long suspense will be over. The general result will be known, and in surveying the field we are led to hope that the South will show a power ample enough to protect itself from the degrading government of ignorant negroes and base white men.

The State of Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana are claimed by our friends as certain to poll conclusive Democratic majorities; and we beg our countrymen in the Old North State when the column moves not to be found struggling in its rear with unhappy Tennessee.

There is this grand opportunity for North Carolina to regain in part the control of her own fortunes, and we trust that she will not neglect.—*Norfolk Journal.*

THANKS TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—The President has received numerous letters thanking him for his telegram of the 22d instant to Gov. Seymour. The following is a copy of one of these, dated at Philadelphia, October 24th: "Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America: Honored and respected sir: Your dispatch of the 22d instant to Hon. Horatio Seymour is universally spoken of among the masses of the people, and I sincerely and firmly believe it will do more towards the election of Seymour and Blair than all that has been said or written during the canvass. Fraternally and devotedly, your fellow-citizen,

JOHN LABORER."

NEGRO COMPETITION.—Dr. Brown, having a row of houses to build the past season, brought from Virginia a party of negro workmen—carpenters, bricklayers, and stonemasons—whom he employed to erect his houses. These men, coming from the old slave system of the South, he hired at much less wages than the current rates of this city, thus underbidding and choking off the regular working mechanics.—*Wil. (Del.) Commercial.*

[Would that all the North could thus feel the results of their folly.]

MR. SEYMOUR'S POSITIONS.

MR. SEYMOUR ON ANDREW JOHNSON.

I have no political prejudices in favor of Mr. Johnson. He is not one I helped to place in office; nor have I ever advised him or been consulted by him as to his policy.—I know he has been cheated and betrayed by those about him, who plotted his destruction from the outset. But, while he has been most unhappy in his friends, no man has been so fortunate in his enemies. They have given him a high place in history, as one who suffered for the rights of the American people, and when he shall go to his final account, and his friends seek in clear, terse, and lasting terms to tell that he was a man who loved his country and was hated by the corrupt and treasonable, they have to chisel upon his tomb-stone that he was impeached by this House of Representatives and condemned by this Senate.

THE CONGRESS IMPEACHED BY THE PEOPLE.

But there is another impeachment to be tried before a more august tribunal than the Senate. We arraign the Congress before the people of these United States for its crimes against liberty; against the Union; against the rights of our citizens. We impeach it in the words of our fathers against the British Crown in the Declaration of Independence "because it has rendered the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power;" because it has "erected a multitude of new offices, and sent swarms of officers to harrass our people and eat out their substance." We impeach it "for depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury;" "for taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the powers of our Government;" "for suspending Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate in all cases whatsoever." Beyond the crimes charged by our fathers against the British Crown, we also impeach Congress for its gross and continued violation of the solemn declaration made to the American people, and to the world, that it waged war upon the South for the sole purpose of restoring our Union, which Union it now keeps sundered for selfish, party, and corrupt purposes. We also impeach it as an enemy to the liberties of the American people, when it seeks to take away the protection of the judiciary and rob us of the freedom of speech.—*Albany, N. Y., March 11, 1868.*

DEMOCRACY ALONE CAPABLE OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

Let us then appeal to the virtue of our people. I believe that now they ponder by their firesides upon that time when, under Democratic rule, we had honest officials, economy in affairs, and a currency of sterling coin. I believe their hearts are stirred with indignation at the outrages now perpetrated at Washington. Let us, then, write in letters of gold the words "honor, honesty and economy" upon one side of the folds of our flags, and, upon the other, "freedom of speech and an independent judiciary." Then lift our standard high and march on. The path of honor is the path to victory.—*Ibid.*

ONE CURRENCY FOR ALL.

It is clear to every thoughtful man that public safety and honor will not admit of our having two kinds of currency for any length of time. We must have a uniform currency for all classes. There is but one question to be settled: Shall our currency be uniformly good or uniformly bad? Are we to force the bondholders to take bad money, or are we to give to labor and business good money? Are we to have an honest standard of value for all, or is industry, enterprise, and morality to be perplexed and disordered by a shifting and disordered standard?—*Cooper Institute, N. Y., June 25, 1868.*

MAKE PAPER AS GOOD AS GOLD.

There is another way of lifting up our greenbacks to par which will not harm any, but will help all: which will bring back confidence; will revive business and enterprise; will lighten taxation; will give to labor honest money and will do justice to the public creditor. And that way is to give to the world full faith in the honor and wisdom of the American Government.—*Ibid.*

WITH THE PUBLIC MONEY PAY THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The whole question is brought down to this clear point: shall we use our money to pay our debts, relieve the tax payer, make our money good in the hand of the laborer or pensioner, and help the bondholder; or shall we use it to keep up military despotism, feed idle negroes, break down the judiciary, shackle the executive, and destroy all constitutional rights?—*Ibid.*

THE RADICALS BUFFED TO BURSTING WITH POWER.

It has been the misfortune of the Republican party that the events of the past few years have given it so much power that it has been able to shackle the executive, to trammel the judiciary, and to carry out the views of the most unwise and violent of its members. When this state of things exists in any party it has ever been found that the sober judgments of its ablest leaders do not control. There is hardly an able man who helped to build up the Republican organization, who has not, within the past three years warned it against its excesses, who has not been borne down and forced to give up his convictions of what the interests of the country called for; or, if too patriotic to do this, who has not been driven from its ranks.—*Letter accepting Presidential nomination, August 4th, 1868.*

SOUTHERN PROSCRIPTION EXACTS NORTHWARD.

Now, admitting all they (the Republicans) claim, admitting that the people of the South deserve punishment, that it is right, just and fair to hold them in rigid restraint, is that a reason why the people of Connecticut, who have always been loyal, should be pubished? Yet the punishment which the Republicans pretend to allot to the South falls equally upon the North.—Indeed, the North seems to get the worst of it.—*Bridgeport, Conn., April 8, 1868.*

RADICAL WORSE THAN BRITISH TYRANNY.

The day was when the man within the sound of my voice had not seen a General Government officer except a postmaster.—He did not know the General Government except for the benefits which it conferred upon him; but to-day you know nothing else. It haunts you at every point, at every turn. It afflicts us in every portion of our land, and now, for the first time, when you tread the streets of our cities you find men shrinking away as if there was some undefined fear, as if there was some doubt, some danger of some spy lurking about to discover mistakes to their accounts, as if there were dread of some vindictive official who, with virtuous indignation, enforces the penalty or compromises the matter for his share of the spoils. I say that which every business man knows, I don't care what his politics may be, when I assert that the whole business interests of the country are placed at the mercy of corrupt officials; we are in the condition that our fathers complained of when they impeached George III., because he had sent swarms of officials to eat out the substance of the people.—*Ibid.*

NATIONAL NOT SECTIONAL LEGISLATION.

Are we to have no regard for the thirty millions of the people of the North? Are we to legislate alone with regard to its effect upon the five millions of persons in the South, holding up that only before the public gaze, and disregarding how it affects the people of the North?—*Ibid.*

THE ELECTION.

What the People of the Several States Will Vote for To-day.

Besides voting for Presidential Electors, to-day, the people of several of the States will choose their State officers, Legislators, Congressmen, &c., and in a few States the question of amending the State Constitution is submitted to the popular vote.

The following States will vote for Governor and other State officers, and for members of one or both Houses of their State Legislature:

New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas and Nevada. Iowa will elect its Legislature and also its State officers, with the exception of Governor. Wisconsin and Minnesota will elect their Legislatures, but will not vote for State officers. Of the Legislatures thus to be elected, those of the following States will each choose a United States Senator: New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and Nevada. The present Senators whose terms expire are: Edwin D. Morgan, Chas. Sumner, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Zachariah Chandler, James R. Doolittle, Alex. Ramsey, Jno. B. Henderson and Wm. M. Stewart.

The following States will elect Congressmen: New York, California, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina. These States will elect one hundred and thirty-nine members.

The people of New Hampshire are to decide whether a convention shall be held to propose amendments to the State Constitution. At present the two Houses of its Legislature are strangely disproportionate in members; the Senate having only twelve members, while the House has 330. It is proposed to reduce the number of Representatives and increase the number of Senators. It is also proposed to abolish all religious tests for holding office, and make provision for future amendments of the Constitution.

The people of Illinois will also vote on the question whether a Convention shall be called to revise the State Constitution.

In Minnesota, three proposed amendments to the State Constitution are submitted to the vote of the people. The first provides for extending the suffrage to the colored man, and also to persons of mixed white and Indian blood, who have adopted the language, customs and habits of civilization, and have been declared, after an examination by a District Court, competent to exercise the rights of citizenship; the second relates to the disposal of the "internal improvement lands;" and the third abolishes the Grand Jury system.

The citizens of Iowa will vote upon the question whether the word white shall be stricken from the clause relating to the suffrage in the Constitution. The question is submitted to the people of Missouri.

Washington Evening Express, 30th.

THE OUT LOOK.

There has been a manifest reaction in the public mind since the recent elections, and men now see and comprehend clearly enough that there was really nothing in the results at all warranting Radical exultation on the one hand, nor the discouragement on the part of certain faint-hearted Democrats on the other.

On the contrary, it is now plainly apparent the effect has been to induce the rank and file of the Democracy to work harder than ever, not only to regain lost ground, but to place the election of Seymour and Blair beyond question.

All over the land, there is a great awakening indicative of this determination.—The Radicals see it and feel it. They keep up a show of confidence by empty and noisy boasting, by persistent misrepresentations of men and measures, and by the most scandalous imputations upon personal character. These are ever the devices of desperate, if not despairing demagogues, and so far from disheartening the friends of Constitutional liberty and free Government, they ought to animate them with fresh courage and strengthen their determination to win.

There are signs throughout the so-called military reconstructed States that Radical calculations there are to be as badly disappointed as we think they assuredly will be here in the North. The carpet-bag office holders, and the emissaries from New England, are finding it a much harder job to "ring in" the negro than they anticipated. The negro, in fact, is rapidly finding out that these intruders are not their friends, but their enemies—no matter what their professions may be—and as a result of that conviction, when election day comes along, we suspect a good many votes that were anticipated for Grant and Colfax from that class of population will be found on the other side.

Courage, then, friends, one and all, and everywhere. But turn to account the few days that intervene between now and Tuesday next, and we feel certain we shall have the unspeakable gratification, this day week, of announcing not only that all is well, but that the victory we have all been looking for so long is so thorough and complete that Radicalism, with its concomitant abominations, is buried so deep out of sight as to make its reconstruction at any future time impossible.

GOOD LOAD DELIVER US!—Gen. Howard has just sent in his annual report. He asks a continuance of the Bureau, which amazes us after hearing from him some little time ago that it would wind up in January.—Why this change? Are the negroes more incapable of taking care of themselves since the late elections, or is there a better chance of continuing the Great National Clothing Store and Grocery with a profit to the keeper?—*Norfolk Virginian.*

"Victims of Tyranny."

The *Times* charges Gen. Blair with "violating truth" when he speaks of the South as the victims of tyranny. Let us see. Is it not tyrannical to keep the ballot from one hundred thousand white men in Tennessee, fifty thousand whites in Missouri, and from 170,000 voters in Virginia, 70,000 voters in Mississippi and 65,000 in Texas? All these States,—but for this tyranny,—would cast their ballots for Seymour and Blair, and hence the tyranny itself. Again: Is it not tyranny for Congress to regulate suffrage in the Southern States, and to distinguish between suffrage in the Northern and Southern States, as openly advocated in the Republican Chicago Platform? And is it not tyranny to admit Senators and Representatives in Congress under a Constitution rejected by a majority of the people of Alabama, when that people were told they should have no representation unless they adopted the Constitution which had been submitted to them? Mississippi did just what Alabama did, and Mississippi is not allowed Senators or Representatives in Congress. Are not the Constitutions forced on the people by Congress, which Constitutions impose infamous test oaths, requiring the equality of all people South, tyranny? In Arkansas and other States no man who cannot take the test oath,—which extends also to an oath that no part was taken by the citizen in the rebellion,—is allowed to practice law, or medicine, preach the Gospel, hold any office, or do any intellectual service. He may grow cotton and corn, and raise hogs for Radicals to eat, but all else is unlawful. The test oath of Missouri, until upset by the United States Supreme Court, arrested ministers of the Gospel, as in the case of Father Cummings, and because Gen. Blair would not subscribe to it, after battling for his State and the Union, through the war, he was not allowed to vote. Read the acts of the Virginia Convention, where 640,000 white people are made the hewers of wood of 520,000 negroes. Behold negro Policemen and Justices of the Peace in North Carolina. Read the orders of Gens. Sickles and Canby in South Carolina, and of Gen. Reynolds, in Texas, just received. In no civilized country has more tyranny been practiced, or more degradation imposed upon a helpless people than this, and the editor of the *Times* has too much intelligence not to know it.—*New York Express.*

THE LATE EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.—The Episcopal Convention of the churches in the United States has closed its labors in New York harmoniously, the vexed subject of ritualism having been disposed of by the adoption of resolutions offered by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, requesting the House of Bishops to set forth for consideration, by the next general convention, such additional rubrics in the book of common prayer as in their judgment may be deemed necessary, and that in the meanwhile, in all matters doubtful, reference should be made to the ordinary, (the person having ordinary jurisdiction in causes ecclesiastical, generally the bishop,) and that no changes should be made against the counsel and judgment of bishops.

The interest which the ritualistic question excites may be estimated by the fact that one of the New York journals gives eight columns to conversations with clergymen of the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches upon that subject, and to a description of St. Alban's, in New York, which is one of the churches in that city which has become celebrated by what are called ritualistic observances. The number of Episcopal churches in this country which have adopted these customs is very small, not more than half a dozen. The change which ritualism, so called, has introduced relates to the mode of performing the service, and not its substance, and, as a general thing, may be said to consist in monotoning or singing it to appropriate music, in adorning the Lord's table with symbolic lights, in surpliced choristers, and priests vested in some distinctive way to mark their respective orders. Its advocates claim that in regard to the mode of performing the prescribed service of their church, as well as to those doctrines which are not considered essential to salvation, the Episcopal Church has made no legal provision to compel uniformity; they appeal to the minute directions given by God for the tabernacle, and the use of vestments, lights and incense, derived from the temple service by the Greek, Oriental, Roman, and other churches; and further allege that with the advance of civilization, more pleasure is taken in pictures, music and works of art, and that it is right to appeal to every faculty which God has given to men to draw them to His service. The ritualistic movement, however, in this country seems to occupy much more space in the newspapers, just at this moment, than in the church.—We have said this much simply to explain what is meant by ritualism, as defined by its advocates.

What is of much more general interest to the American public is that this Episcopal General Convention, comprising as fair a representation of intellect, moral and social worth and influence as ever has been assembled in any ecclesiastical organization in this country, was composed of delegates from all the States of the Union, and that their intercourse was as fraternal and harmonious as before the war. This reunion is a cheering sign of the times, and it is to be hoped may be followed by that of all the religious bodies in the country, till the ecclesiastical strands, the rupture of which preceded political dissolution, may be all knit together again, and exert their combined influence to bring back the ship of State to its old moorings.—*Bal. Sun.*

"DON'T YOU 'MEMBER ME NOW?"—An individual, possessing unmistakable evidence of African extraction, was dignified, but with severe pressure, "Are you guilty or not?" he inquired.

"Sar?"

"Did you steal those clothes?" he repeated.

"Golly, boss, 'clar never done it."

"This man says you did."

"He aint nothin' but white trash."

"And what are you?"

"Me! Way, don't you know me? I did wid you in de percession. I helped to tote you home when you got tired dat night. Don't you 'member me now?"

There was the "suddenest" *nol. pros.* in that darkey's case that judicial annals afford an example of. So much for the advantages of good society.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Pennsylvania polled 633,000 votes. Compared with the next largest vote ever given—that of 1860—it reveals these results:

	Vote.	Per cent.
Democratic increase,	81,295	10 7-10
Republican increase,	33,780	7 7-10

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

Western Division of the W. N. C. Railroad.

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.

PURSUANT TO PREVIOUS NOTICE, THE General Commissioners heretofore appointed to open Books for subscription to the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad, met at the town of Morganton, in the Court House in said town, on the 15th day of October, 1868.

On motion of Gen. M. S. Littlefield, Hon. A. T. Davidson was called to the Chair, and R. F. Simonton appointed Secretary.

The roll of Commissioners was then called, when it was ascertained that a majority of said Commissioners were present.

On motion of Gen. M. S. Littlefield, a Committee of three was appointed by the Chair, consisting of Gen. R. M. Henry, G. W. Swepson and Dr. S. L. Love, to inspect the books of subscription returned by the Commissioners, to ascertain what amount of stock had been subscribed.

On motion of Gen. R. M. Henry, it was resolved that said Committee be instructed to declare all stock subscribed, on which 5 per cent had not been paid heretofore, or at this time, void.

Said Committee retired, and after a short time reported that 3,060 shares, of $100 each, had been subscribed, amounting to $306,000, on which the 5 per cent had been paid, to wit: $15,400.

It was then ordered that the books of subscription reported by the Commissioners be turned over to the Stockholders.

On motion, the Commissioners' meeting then adjourned.

A. T. DAVIDSON, Chm'n.

R. F. SIMONTON, Sec'y.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

First meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad, was held in the Court House at Morganton on the 15th Oct., 1868.

On motion, Hon. A. S. Merrimon was called to the Chair, and G M Roberts appointed Secretary.

A Committee of three was then appointed to verify proxies and report the number of shares represented in the meeting, to wit: Gov Z B Vance G W Dickey and Gen T L Clingman, who reported the members of Stockholders present, eighteen, representing 3 081 shares.

On motion the Stockholders proceeded to the election of four Directors, to wit: Hon. A T Davidson, Gen T L Clingman, G M Roberts and Jas H Merrimon, Esq.

Resolved, That the by-laws of the Eastern Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad be adopted as the by-laws of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad, so far as they are locally applicable, and that a Committee be appointed to draft by-laws and report at the next meeting.

The Chairman appointed Gen M S Littlefield, Gen T L Clingman and G W Swepson on said Committee. On motion,

The salary of the President was fixed at $2,000.
The salary of the Chief Engineer, 3,000.
The salary of the Secretary and Treasurer, 1,200.

After a short recess, and a re-assembling of the Stockholders, the meeting adjourned.

A. S. MERRIMON, Chm'n.

G M ROBERTS, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.

First meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad was held in the Court House at Morganton, on the 15th Oct., 1868.

Present, Hon. J. C. Abbott, G. W. Swepson, G. W. Gahagan, G. W. Dicker, Gen. R. M. Henry and J. R. Ammons, Directors on the part of the State; and Hon. A. T. Davidson, Gen. T. L. Clingman, and G. M. Roberts, on the part of the Stockholders.

On motion, Hon. J. C. Abbott was called to the Chair, and G. M. Roberts appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Board proceeded to the election of President for said Western Division.

Gen. T. L. Clingman nominated G. W. Swepson, who was declared duly elected.

Hon. J. C. Abbott then vacated the Chair, and the President assumed the duties of the same.

On motion, G M. Roberts was appointed to act as Secretary and Treasurer of the Company.

Maj. J. C. Turner was elected Chief Engineer.

It was ordered that the Chief Engineer proceed forthwith to survey and locate the main trunk of the Road from the French Broad to the Tennessee line, at or near Dockson's; and also the branch of said Road, from the Paint Rock to the main line at or near Asheville.

On motion of Gen. T. L. Clingman, it was

Resolved, That the President and Chief Engineer be, and they are hereby, authorized to let out by contract, the whole of the Road forthwith, upon the condition, nevertheless, that the right is reserved to reject the whole, or any part of the said work, at any time hereafter that they may see fit.

On motion of Gen. R. M. Henry, it was ordered by the Board of Directors of the Western Division of the Western N. C. R. R. Company, that books be opened for the subscription to and for the Capital Stock of said Company, on the terms heretofore observed for the construction of the Western Division of said Road, at the following named places, and under the supervision at the said several places, of the following named persons, to-wit:

At Hayesville, in the county of Clay, under the supervision of Gen. W. Bristol and Allen Shearer.

At Murphy, in the county of Cherokee, under that of S. W. Davidson and Samuel Posey.

At Franklin, in the county of Macon, under that of J. L. Robinson and Jonathan Ford.

At Qualatown, in the county of Jackson, under that of J. W. Ferrell and M. Zachary.

At Webster, in the county of Jackson, under that of Joseph Renner and E. E. Bland.

At Waynesville, in the county of Haywood, under that of A. L. Haren and Dr. S. L. Love.

At Asheville, in the county of Buncombe, under that of D Reynolds and Hon. R W Woodfin.

At Marshall, in the county of Madison, under that of Maj. W W Rollins and J. B. Edger.

At Morganton, in the county of Burke, under that of S McD Tate and T B Caldwell.

At Raleigh, in the county of Wake, under that of Gen W Swepson and Gen M S Littlefield.

Said Books to be opened on the 20th instant.

And it is resolved by the Board, that responsible persons who shall subscribe for such Capital Stock, shall have the opportunity to pay for such stock in work, and to those and shall have reasonable contract to do work on said Road. And

Resolved, further, That it is the settled purpose of this Board of Directors, under the direction of the Stockholders, to expedite, in every proper way, the completion of the Western Division of said road, and step essentially upon the co-operation of all persons for this purpose.

On motion, the Board of Directors adjourned subject to the by-laws or the call of the President.

G. M. ROBERTS,
Oct 27-d1w Secretary and Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale or Exchange for City Property.

A VALUABLE FARM of 60 acres, in Chatham County, in the midst of the Coal and Mineral region, in one mile of the Ore Hill Iron Works. Good Dwelling House and outbuildings, good Meadow, fine young Orchard. The Western Railroad, Chatham Railroad and Cheraw Railroad all run near the premises. Ore Hill Depot within one mile.

W. H. JONES & CO.,
Oct 17-tf Acct'rs & Com. Merchants.

ALL KINDS of Country Produce at Market prices.

Oct 21-tf W. C. STRONACH & CO.

DRIED FRUIT, FEAT, Potatoes, Eggs and Poultry, always to be had at

Oct 21-tf O T STRONACH'S.

SOMETHING NEW.

Sugar Box Knives.
Oyster-opening Knives.
Oct 21-tf J. BROWN.
With Hart & Lewis.

Rocky Mount Cotton Mills.

THESE MILLS are now in full operation, and in fine order, and are turning off

YARNS AND EXTRA HEAVY SHIRTINGS,

of the best quality.

Cash orders addressed to the undersigned will be promptly filled on the lowest terms.

WM. S. BATTLE,
Rocky Mount, Nash co., N. C.
Oct 26-1m

SODA CRACKERS.

10 bbls. Soda Crackers, at

Oct 26-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.