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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, | SEATON GALES,
EDITORS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. SION H. ROGERS, OF WAKE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

HON. JAMES W. OSBORNE,
OF MECKLENBURG.
JOSEPH J. DAVIS, OF FRANKLIN.

DISTRICTS.

1st—THOMAS J. JARVIS, OF TYRRELL.
2nd—JNO. HUGHES, OF CRAVEN.
3rd—JAS. C. DOBBIN, OF CUMBERLAND.
4th—WHARTON J. GREEN, OF WARREN.
5th—M. S. ROBINS, OF RANDOLPH.
6th—W. M. ROBBINS, OF HOWAN.
7th—L. M. McAFEE, OF CLEAVELAND.

OUR NOMINEES.

The nomination of the Hon. Sion H. Rogers for Congress, in this District, will be universally acceptable. Mr. Rogers' personal popularity is almost unbounded, he is a gentleman of great energy and a high order of ability, and will make such a canvass of this District as has seldom been seen. We dare Dewvese to meet him on the stump, and we promise him the full excoriation which he deserves. Mr. Rogers' acceptance will appear in our next.

Col. Wharton J. Green, our candidate for Elector, is a gentleman of fine attainments and great worth, hailing from the noble and true old county of Warren. He will do his whole duty.

OUR NOMINEES FOR CONGRESS.

Democratic and Conservative nominations for Congress have now been made in all the Districts of the State, except the Second, in which District the nominating Convention will assemble on the 17th.—The Convention for the Third District assembled in Fayetteville, on Wednesday, but, at the time of this writing, we have not heard the result of its action. The following are our candidates:

1st District.—Hon. David A. Barnes.
4th " —Hon. Sion H. Rogers.
5th " —Col. Livingston Brown.
6th " —F. S. Stocker, Esq.
7th " —Plato Durham, Esq.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was in type, we learn that A. A. McKoy, Esq., of Sampson, has been nominated for Congress in the Second District, and Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., for Elector. Five thousand persons were present at the great Convention in Fayetteville. Account on Monday.

WADE HAMPTON AND JOHN POOL.

Gen. Wade Hampton, by invitation of the Western Democrats and Conservatives, has consented to make a few speeches in that section of the State. Gen. Hampton, never a secessionist, fought with a heroism and gallantry, during the war, that made him a record inferior to that of none of the chieftains of that great struggle. The war over, he laid down his arms, and has labored, with all the energies of his great soul, for peace, restoration and Union.

John Pool is also canvassing the Western counties. He never went into the field, though he sought the position of *Brigadier General* in the Confederate army. He was an Elector on the Davis ticket in 1861, canvassed his District advising the people to invest in Confederate securities, and sought protection, at the hands of Gen. Ransom, from "buffaloes." Since the war, he has been seeking to thwart constitutional reconstruction,—*his counsels have been for war*,—he is the reputed joint-author of the infamous Legislative address, which advises the negroes to burn, steal and slay, and he made a speech in Radical caucus, in this city, urging the negro militia. He ought to be made a "Brigadier General" in it, and we hope that Holden will consider his claims.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."—MORE FRUITS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ADDRESS.—An attempt was made in Greensboro, on Saturday last, by "Loyal Leaguers," to mob a Democratic negro. He was compelled to fly for his life and forced to take shelter in the house of a private citizen. Five pistol shots were fired at him, and it is remarkable that he escaped with his life. The scoundrels who headed the mob are known, and yet no arrests were made by any of Holden's Squires.

COME AND SEE IT—DEMOCRACY AND RADICALISM CONTRASTED.—C. H. Coffield, of Harnett, sends us two pears: No. 1., he says, is the Democratic pear and represents the Harnett Democracy. No. 2. is the Scalawag pear, and represents Radicalism in Harnett.

A better illustration we have never seen. No. 1. is a large round pear, luscious, plump, sweet and good. No. 2. is a dwarfed, knotty, acrid pear and *rotten at the heart*.

A MAGAZINE OF LIES.

But few white men in this State, we presume, ever see the Raleigh *Standard*—especially under its new carpet bag management. In order that they may see how it is conducted, we group a *few* of the bare faced falsehoods contained in a single issue:

1. It is charged that the white men of the State are opposed to Internal Improvements.

2. That the Democrats and Conservatives propose to drive Radicals from office by force of arms.

3. That the white people of the South wish to assume the Confederate war debt.

4. That the Radicals gained 13,000 votes in the late Vermont election.

5. That Judge Merrimon (whom the carpet bag concern designates as "a Mr. Merrimon") stated that as soon as Seymour and Blair are inaugurated the present State officers would have to retire.

6. That the Radical party has reduced the National debt.

7. That the Radical party has reduced the rates of taxation, &c., &c., &c.

The only truth in the whole paper is this:

8. There is only one day to vote in the coming Presidential election.

If there could have been any possible way of falsifying about that, be sure it would have been done.

Here is a specimen of its advice to colored people, with regard to those of their race who, in the exercise of an honest judgment, shall choose to vote the Democratic ticket. There is not a *decent or respectable* negro in North Carolina who would not hang his head with shame at so infamous and unchristian a suggestion; while just such counsel is causing the negroes, in various parts of the State, to maltreat and murder the worthy men of their own color who *dare to do right*:

Listen to the carpet-baggers:

"Any colored man who votes for such a set is a monster in folly and wickedness. Let no one touch him. Let no colored man, woman or child speak to him, or give him a crumb of bread or a gourd of water. The curse of God is upon him. All Heaven mourns over him as lost, and all Hell rejoices that there has been found upon the earth one human being who is lower and meaner than the devils themselves."

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS AND CONSERVATIVES WILL DO.

They will reduce the expenses of the Government TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS of dollars a year below what they have been each year for the last three years.

They will apply from fifty millions to one hundred millions a year towards the reduction of the National debt.

This policy will reduce the debt; it will reduce taxes; it will reduce the price of sugar, flour, molasses, tea, salt, clothing, boots and shoes.

Our policy will in less than three years make a greenback as good as gold!

Our policy will secure equal and just taxation of *all property*.

Our policy will secure the payment of *every bond* and *every note* issued by the Government to the last dollar.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.—Some twelve or eighteen months ago, the Halls of the Senate and House of Commons and the offices in the Capitol, by order of the General Assembly, were very neatly and substantially fitted up with new carpets, painting, &c., under the direction of Gov. Worth. Neatness and durability were consulted, but care was taken to avoid needless expense.

The *Standard*, at the time, raised out at the useless expenditure. The condition of the Capitol, by the use of a little labor, &c., would answer very well for some time to come. But we learn that Holden is having the rooms refitted, and we understand that very gaudy and costly carpeting is being put down in the Executive chamber and other offices. This is a most needless expense in view of the poverty of the people.

The Senate lately proposed that $5,000 should be expended for furniture, &c., for the Executive Mansion. The amount demanded was $10,000. To this, both Houses finally agreed. We judge that $5,000 would furnish such a building as the Executive Mansion is, very well. $10,000 would furnish well a far more elegant building.

ANOTHER enthusiastic flag-raising took place in Fayetteville on Monday. Two large and handsome Seymour and Blair flags were flung proudly to the breeze.—The assemblage was addressed by Messrs. McKay and Myrover, and by James Hill, an intelligent colored man. The latter spoke at some length, exposing the vile deceptions which had been practised upon his race by infamous carpet-baggers, for the furtherance of their own selfish designs.

A SEYMOUR and Blair pole, ninety feet high, flying the National flag, was raised in Hillsboro, on Saturday last. Eloquent speeches were made by Messrs. C. M. Busbee, of this City, and Jno. W. Graham, of Orange.

A MASS MEETING of the Democrats and Conservatives took place at Ruffin, in Rockingham, on Thursday and Friday. Gov. Vance and other distinguished speakers were present. We have no account from the meeting.

ROSENBURG.—There will be a Democratic Mass Meeting at Rosenburg, in this county, on Saturday, Oct. 3rd. A large attendance is expected from Nash, Wake, Franklin and Johnston. Speeches will be made by Hon. Sion H. Rogers, Seaton Gales, Esq., and other gentlemen.

THE RADICALS had a procession in Newbern, on Monday night, after the arrival of their delegates from the District Convention at Goldsboro. Many of the negroes composing it were armed with muskets and shot-guns. "Let us have peace!"

DEMOCRATS, for the credit of the town, paid the expenses incurred by the bankrupt Radical club of Argos, Indiana, for a bond, recently.

Ohio registers fifty 50,000 "White Boys in Blue."

For the Sentinel.

HON. RICHMOND M. PEARSON.

Whenever a judicial gladiator is found within the political ring," it may be safely conceded that he both desires and invites a critical discussion of his political conduct and views. One from Richmond Hill now occupies this attitude, who, having defied the smiles conferred by a "confiding people," has suddenly rushed into the fray, and is heard loudly vociferating in truly dramatic style, "War! War! My beloved countrymen! God Almighty! forbid a war of races!"

This novel exhibition, we are assured, is solely made by way of charity, the performer being only prompted by an overflowing love for his stolid fellow Conservatives. Yet whilst he avers that Peace is the end and aim of all his thoughts, from his words one might suppose that his voice is still for war.

But, seriously considered, this voluntary effusion of Judge Pearson's deserves the contempt and execration of every lover of peace and order, and all who desire to see an end to confusion and strife. Its character is most seditious and incendiary, for, though speciously framed as a document of Peace, its clearest tendency is, to fan the flames of discord, embolden an ignorant race, and incite a civil war. If such be not the intended purpose, it is nevertheless the natural and necessary effect, and, therefore, deserves unrestricted censure.

Many unprincipled adventurers from the Northern States, lugged to the embraces of our own domestic blacklegs, to swell their numbers, have, in many places, been elevated to all influential positions. These boldly invoke the negroes to arm and be ever ready to defend themselves, as the Conservatives intend, they say, to reduce them again to a state of bondage, if Seymour is elected. Such harangues and assurances are subversive of all law and order, and deserve to be visited with the pains and penalties of a Radical statute prescribed for those who may intimidate voters by threats and menaces.

It was certainly to have been hoped that such inflammatory speeches would have been exclusively confined to these intruding sharpers, whose chief occupation is to pluck the green feathers from their deluded gulls. But, to the great discredit of the State, it must be confessed that her Chief Justice has stooped so low as to publish and reiterate to the negroes, over his own name, in their avowed organ, and in his most solemn and impressive way, the same infamous and criminal doctrine.

He pretends that he is one of the Conservative party; and, therefore, it may be assumed that he is well acquainted with all its plans and purposes; and, consequently, whatever he may say, from his high position, must possess oracular force. Whilst, in fact, through the *Standard*, he covertly speaks to the freedmen, he thus, in effect, openly addresses himself to his Conservative associates: "You and I know, my friends, that it is your design, if Seymour be elected, to "*nullify*" all the Reconstruction acts, Constitutions and laws, declare them null and void, subvert the present order of things, deprive the negroes of their privileges, and reduce them again to bondage. But, my friends, beware! Nestor speaks, hear him and hearken to what he says, that such a purpose cannot be accomplished. It must lead to war. The freedmen now are in possession of civil rights, and to deprive them of them is nullification, and must lead to war. History furnishes no instances of 4,000,000 of people, backed as they are in our State by a clear majority of 20,000 votes, being deprived of political rights, which they have enjoyed for years. It cannot be done without a civil war.—It is against the order of nature."

This is the pith and marrow of the Judge's homily, addressed, within the closets of the *Standard*, to his Conservative congregation, not there assembled; and, so fearful is he that a *single* of *union* will not reach his auditors and awaken them to proper sense of their danger, that he thence repeats and roars into their ears the existence of this terrible majority of 20,000 votes, and, on the last occasion, couples it with the vivid ideas of actual war, and solid columns standing firm, in invincible martial array. For such information as this, no intelligent man needs the services of a Nestor.

How gratuitous and unfounded are all the Judge's assumptions and assertions, every direct Conservative and Radical knows too well know.

1. There is no such purpose of the Conservatives to rob the negroes of their rights and freedom.

2. History does not justify the Judge in his appeals for its support. From Nebuchadnezzar to Abram Lincoln, none in stance might be cited against him. This, however, is only one of the petty resources of, and common with, the political rhetoricians of this day, who are forced to trust more to fancy than to fact, to embellish and sophisticate their untenable propositions.

3. The Judge is well aware, or ought to be, that there is really no such Radical majority as 20,000 or any other number in the State of North Carolina. He knows, or ought to, that more than that number of decent people were disfranchised and kept from the polls, by the logic of Radical bayonets and the threats of confiscation, while negro boys of tender years, in numbers, voted, and many of their parents exercised their right of suffrage largely, depositing many ballots into the same box, under different names selected from the registry. He ought further to know that the majority actually reported was not derived from the number of ballots cast, but from the fictitious and Radical manner in which the count was made.

4. He asserts that the war clouds are as dark and threatening now, as they were in the winter of 1860-'61, thereby insinuating that it is only in the Conservative part of the political sky, that they are visible.—How shameful is such a suggestion! How false the finger board that points in that direction! The writer was present in Raleigh, during the winter of 1860-'61, and for weeks listened to the strains of eloquent eloquence, and beheld the team of Senators and Commoners, that were combined to soften the obdurate hearts of the then Conservative members, and induce them to vote liberal supplies for the purchase of arms and powder. The Judge was also there, but he does not tell who were the men, then so anxious for the fray, who then so eagerly sought for arms and ammunition only to preserve the peace and prosperity of the State. He withholds the fact, that those parties were the political friends and allies of one William W. Holden, who, for years previous, with his pestiferous breath, had been blowing together those angry "war clouds," and the same William W. Holden, who now, at the head of another party, and with other deluded and corrupt followers, is again blowing up war clouds, and again demanding arms and soldiers only to preserve the peace and order of the State!—War, war, my friends, the war clouds are now dark and angry! And who talks or thinks of war, but those who, when the war shall really come, will hurriedly desert the victimized negro and leave him to his fate, whilst they, in song bomberoods, or in foreign parts, will hope to escape its thunders. Twenty thousand of such men you know, will show their discretion; and this boasted majority of ballots will be found sadly wanting in the day of battle. These are the kind of men, who are now talking and preparing for war, and these are the only parties, to whom the Judge should address his very pathetic and affectionate letters.

But there is another side to this remarkable epistle, that must not be overlooked: The Judge labors under the belief, that his unexpected and unsightly appearance upon the political boards is only prompted by motives of public good; that love for his countrymen has alone lured him to depart from the time hallowed observances of an honored Judiciary. It may be so, but, if so, it is certainly very queer. The Chief Justice has never been suspected of any special love or tenderness for any of his fellow beings. But, now, when low in the vale of life, when it is said, by the physiologist and moral philosopher, that the blood flows cold and languidly, and the ardent fires of youth cease to glow, the Judge is suddenly seized with a furor of affection for his countrymen. In his younger days, no such vehemence manifested itself, not even when he beheld his infatuated friends, under the lead, as now, of violent politicians, rushing headlong in a continued series from bad to worse. His temperament then was not sufficiently fervid to force him to their rescue; but now, later in life, the philanthropic fire rages to such extent, that it must be cooled by an extraordinary outlet. This may be so, though it would seem to be "against the order of nature." It is not impossible, however, that the Judge, such a stranger to and so unfamiliar with the symptoms of love, may have mistaken some other sensations for the blind and tender passion; and as his letter is self adulatory, to a high degree, an analysis of it may perhaps suggest some other as the real motive of his mysterious conduct.

He, undoubtedly, thinks that, if Seymour be elected, nullification must ensue, and all the existing radical structures, as being null and void, will be subverted; and as he holds his commission under the last revolution, he feels, no doubt, that his judicial seat is rather tottering and insecure. In such a case, like to the unjust steward, he may deem it wise, whilst the opportunity is allowed him, to make friends where they will be serviceable, when he shall be cast out from his present position.

In the letter, again, we find other self-applauding matters lugged in, though rather ungracefully, and unfittingly, in which the Judge very complacently refers to certain late discoveries in the legal science, which he, himself, has made. These, hidden from the deep penetration of all his learned predecessors and cotemporaries, from the days of Magna Charta to his own, he has skilfully evolved, and now reveals to an astonished world the grand principle, that all the powers of government are susceptible of a three fold classification: First, Such as are truly constitutional and must be supported. Second, Such as are unconstitutional and must be disregarded "as null and void;" and third, the *extra* constitutional, which, as being the best and most obligatory of the three, must be sustained by all Judges, and humbly respected by the people. Under this *extra*-constitutional principle, he shows not only his willingness, but his capacity, to sustain all the revolutionary measures of the most unprincipled and licentious and Radical Congress; their rightful power to overturn State governments and substitute others of their own; to invoke Conventions to make Constitutions and then, if rejected by the people, to accept them in whole or in part, as a majority of Congress may feel disposed; to establish Bureaus of any kind; to erect military despotisms in the very places where the Constitution *expressly* commands republican forms of government shall be guaranteed and maintained; to introduce martial law in times of peace and annul the freeman's precious right of *habeas corpus*; to erect military tribunals and invest them with power to try and condemn the citizen to death, or perpetual imprisonment in bastiles and forts, for crimes and offences that have never received even the illusory promulgation of a Roman Emperor; to disfranchise and punish citizens, the innocent and guilty alike, by whole States, without a trial, or a verdict of their peers, though the crime itself and the mode of its ascertainment are well defined in the Constitution; and so on *ad libitum* to meet an emergency. This *extra* principle, once drawn forth by necessity, has no limits, and its bounds are co-extensive with eternal space. Written Constitutions, when necessity or emergency requires, may be wholly disregarded, and the *extra* Constitution be made to take its place.

This is a most felicitous discovery, and most remarkably adapted to this Radical era. The Bingham's and Sumners, Butlers and Stantons, have heretofore weakly labored under the prevailing delusion, that their acts were wholly untenable and indefensible; and so much so, that they have studiously screened them from Judicial review. Chase and his compeers, too, of the highest Court of the land seem in like manner impressed, as it is rumored that the opinion in the McArdle case is written, but repressed by Congressional interdiction. In fact the great apostle, Thad. Stevens, openly declared, that none but fools would deny, that they were legislating entirely outside of the Constitution, meaning thereby that they had no authority whatever for their ruthless acts. But now, in the midst of such impenetrable gloom, a new light comes, and this political chaos at once arranges itself into an orderly and well digested system. Do the necessities of the government, by which is meant the ruling faction, require further usurpations, to protect that government's life or well being, then they are within the undefinable limits of this Extra-Constitution; even to the extent of making a dictator, a Czar or Emperor. In such an hour of party distress, we cannot withhold the vision that forces itself upon our view: How sangly our Chief Justice would fill the seat upon the Supreme Court Bench at Washington, now vacant and intended to be so kept, until Gen. Grant shall have the privilege of nominating a suitable occupant! What an invaluable accession would he, in that position, be, to the trembling Radicals; and the more especially when he shows them, by actually existing cases referred to, how winning are his ways with his associate Judges, as he has successfully deluded them into a "unanimous opinion" upon this newly discovered, *extra*-Constitutional principle. It would seem, that these novel views had been conceived and framed to meet the "emergency," and the Judge's letter published only to give him notoriety; and from his suddenly leaping into the ring, it is evident that he intends to be viewed as the great champion of the Radicals, to out-Holden Holden, and keep in his rear those ambitious aspirants, Rodman, Tourgee and Reade; so that if Grant shall receive the vote of the State and be elected, the General will say to the Judge, well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou, &c. Being once there, his winning ways will come in lively play, the virtues of the Extra be learnedly expounded, and then possibly the Chief will take the Associate's vacant seat.

An analysis of the letter thus suggests that it is possible, and even probable, that some such vision must have flitted before the Judge's eyes and produced a flutter in his "inmost regions," which he, from his want of familiarity in such matters, mistook for and announced as being in love, the love of his fellow countrymen. It is certainly a very amiable one, and should be reciprocated in the Radical Journals.

In this legal discovery, however, our Radical chanticleer, like the cock in Æsop's fables, has only scratched from the dunghill a jewel which possesses no real value, as it is only fit for show, and only a slight inspection of it is requisite to test its intrinsic worth. When the Deity organized the vegetable and animal races, he imparted to each, such limbs, members, parts and powers as he deemed sufficient for their well being, compatibly with the end they were severally to perform in the economy of the universe. Nature is but a grand confederacy consisting of many parts, so adjusted and related as to promote universal good. Man, the apex of the cone of life, is but a creature, and standing endowed by his Creator, with the power of locomotion, five senses, and certain moral and intellectual gifts. These, if properly used and not neglected, nor perverted, are all sufficient for his welfare and happiness, but, under no condition or emergency, can he transcend his constitutional limits, not even if necessary to preserve his life. Being organized for the land, if he will venture upon the sea and incur shipwreck, even then in such an emergency he may not walk upon the water, however desirable such an *extra-constitutional* faculty would be; if imprudently he may wake hungry lions in their lair, to save himself from swift destruction, he cannot take to himself wings and fly away from his carnivorous foe. The Maker's law to him is, live or die, with the gifts imparted. Imitating Deity, man undertakes to make creatures of his own, which he styles "bodies politic," and upon them he bestows such endowments as are adapted to their ends. Such a creature is the Federal government, acknowledging the States or people as its creator. To it, at the outset, was imparted every faculty and power, which the most deliberate judgment and the most enlightened wisdom, on the part of its illustrious authors, could conceive essential to its welfare, its preservation and perpetuity. All others whatever were most jealously and cautiously withheld, and the law to it was, to live with them or die. After wofully and wilfully abusing and perverting the gifts conferred, the creature craves, and Judge Pearson holds that it may, by extra-constitutional *right*, legally exercise any, some or all, of the very powers that were at first jealously denied, and were also in express terms reserved to the States or people. This body politic has this advantage over the natural man: The latter may not, under any circumstances whatever, apply to his Creator and obtain an enlargement of his powers, even to meet overwhelming "emergencies or necessities." The former may so apply and obtain a further endowment, if its Creator be satisfied of its propriety. That such powers should not be usurped without permission or authority, is clear; for the Creator might, in its wisdom, conceive a further grant wholly unnecessary, or dangerous to and incompatible with its own powers reserved. And, further, the Creator might discern, and apprehend, that the powers asked for to secure its creature's life, if granted, would prove most certainly destructive of its own, and, therefore, would refuse, and adhere to its first determination, that, if with the faculties already bestowed, the creature could not live, then it would be better for it to die, and to be dissolved into its original elements. No says the Chief Justice, in Radical tones, it need not invoke or even consult its masters, but if necessary may violate its fixed organization, usurp any faculties not granted to it, even fly or walk upon the water; it may lawfully transgress the limits plainly circumscribed about it, and, if necessary to preserve its own existence, may swallow up its maker, the people and the States. Such an absurdity is really too gross and palpable, for the adoption of a tyro, and hence it is that the great *extra* constitutional has never been *discovered* and *announced* before this day. The wise and learned framers of the Constitution were fully competent to their undertaking, and are not chargeable with oversights and omissions. They had studied the devious ways of man, the just and exact balances that should exist in stable governments, and cautiously pre-examined and anticipated all the difficulties and dangers that might beset the path of the American Union. They made ample provisions for time of peace, and others equally ample for the times of war. They anticipated intestine troubles, and gave the power to quell insurrections. And they did foresee that civil war might come, and accordingly defined the limits of treason and prescribed the punishment for rebels and traitors. Nothing has yet occurred to the government, which they did not contemplate as possible, and the very "emergencies and necessities" of this Radical day would have been wholly averted by the timely and wholesome exercise of its truly constitutional faculties. Our wise and prudent forefathers, after calmly and deliberately surveying the whole field of view, failed to furnish us with an extra Constitution for emergencies of any grade or kind.—And why? Their shrewd intelligence too clearly discerned the monstrous dangers of this modern Radical doctrine. They viewed it as a two-edged sword that would cut both ways, behind as well as before; That if it were legitimate for the general government or the creature, in an emergency incited by its own wantonness or neglect, for its own safety, to totally disregard and annul the written obligations of the Constitution, equally legitimate would it necessarily be, for the several States to do the same, whenever their welfare and existence might become imperilled. Thus it is clearly seen, that this grand discovery of the Judge's was wisely rejected, for truly it legalizes and justifies the most detestable "*nullification*"—and makes wicked "*secession*" not only an honorable but a most sacred duty.

But, again, the Judge conceives that, situated as he is, it would be "criminal" in him, were he to maintain silence at this particular juncture. The reason certainly is very far from clear, but Radical logic is always murky. It is only a short time since, that a Radical Congress deemed it a "*high crime*," worthy of impeachment, for one Judge Fields of the Washington Bench to hint, even in whispers to a friend, his opinion on subjects kindred to the present; but now it is held, by the Chief Justice himself, that it would be a crime in the Chief Justice, if he did not, from the very house-tops, yell forth his political decisions; and that too upon questions that he must judicially review, at an early day. Strange logic this—that high and punishable crimes in Washington are, in North Carolina, sublime and ornate virtues. It looks as if the Judge had made a new discovery again in law and morals. We, plain and unsophisticated natives, always thought it rather criminal in Judges to wallow in political mire, and would as soon think of enticing a Judge to the commission of any other crime as this; and if he finds himself floundering in the "vortex," he certainly may not charge any one with having pushed or "drawn" him in. He, like the little boy that whistled in school, must say "it whistled itself, sir."

But whilst turned thus to detract from his infallibility as a Judge, we are also bound to accord to him the greatest proficiency in political strategy. The Radical party are not only unwilling, but unable, to achieve party success by intellectual conflicts, and only hope and aim to accomplish their ends by artifice or deceit. Their chief reliance has been and still is, by exciting fears and alarms, to drive the ignorant negroes into their leagues, and frighten the timid whites away from the polls. First, it was urged that a state of submission was necessary to be restored to the Union, and be freed from military tyranny. That worked well. Next again, confiscation was used as the scare-crow to secure the victory; and to give color to this imposture, Thad. Stevens introduced his memorable resolution into the House and himself moved the postponement of its consideration until December. That worked remarkably well, secured another victory with 20,000 majority. Now again the eve of another election approaches, and another hobgoblin is needed. The wit of the party is exercised for the conjuration of one that will surely do the work. The crisis is an important one, involving perhaps another turn of the political wheel, which may bring down the Governor, Judges, and all minor officials to their former levels. No common thunder will answer for this occasion; it must be grand, overwhelming and irresistible. The negroes must not break their ranks. The simple whites must not reach the polls, they must all be frightened worse than ever before. Who is there able to devise the plan? The Stentor to furnish the deafening clangor? The Vulcan to fabricate the heavy artillery? At this critical juncture, into the ring down drops the Judge from the political sky, with artistic thunderbolts, most aptly and cunningly forged for the grand affray.—"*War!* WAR!! WAR!!! *God! forbid a war of races!* The *war* cloud is darkly looming around the horizon! The hills teem with *war* Conservatives, the plains abound with *war* Democrats; and hydra headed nullifiers are numerous and ubiquitous. History affirms that four millions of negroes can not be deprived of their rights, especially when backed by *twenty thousand*—TWENTY THOUSAND—TWENTY THOUSAND voters, all standing united, and standing firm in solid martial columns." Herein the Judge sounds the key note, to guide the Radical choir in their campaign songs, during the present canvass, and already do they sing it. With such thunder as this, all, both white and black, might with propriety acknowledge themselves terribly frightened, and probably would do so, had they not, by degrees, become accustomed to such mock artillery.

But it is bold and daring strategy surely; such as some would call downright effrontery, if not by a name somewhat worse.—There are no signs of war nor war cloud, save that presented by Holden's militia or police; there is not a single *War Democrat*, from Maine to Mexico, not a single *War* Conservative between the Atlantic and the Pacific; there are no four millions of negroes to be or about to be robbed of their freedom or their rights; no such majority of 20,000 voters to stand in solid column; no such history as the Judge refers to, and as to the hydra headed nullifiers, there are only those, who have so freely nullified the Constitution of the United States and all its clauses and provisions; who have nullified all our 8 southern States, and converted them into Military Satrapies under the extra-Constitutional doctrine; who have nullified our whole system of jurisprudence, and mingled law and equity into an unfathomable and heterogeneous mass; who have nullified all our Courts, and turned Judges, Justices and all minor officals out and in as they pleased—who have nullified our venerable University, and closed many humbler schools—who have deliberately nullified individual rights and privileges, disfranchised our best citizens, and elevated the negroes to their places; those who have and still persistently nullify any and every thing, great and small, that may offer the least obstruction to their successful absorption of the people's money. These and these only are the hydra headed nullifiers, now any where known or discernible. Out of such material has the Judge forged his bolts of Radical thunders, and none can say that he is not an adept in this branch of political manufacture.

The Judge is so eager for the election of Grant that his boldness stops not here; for he fains to believe, that, by his shrewdness, there is yet another set of gulls, who may be entrapped into his well planned snares; at any rate he makes the trial. He strongly insinuates and indirectly says, that if the Conservatives will only vote for Grant and help to elect him, their's will be the victory, and that more perfectly than if they succeeded with Seymour. Then, says he, the storm will be over and "the Conservatives will take the guidance of affairs and all will be well." Here is another discovery of the Judge's, a new problem furnished by political science. Abandon your principles, desert your cause and friends, join the enemy, and when they obtain the victory, then the traits will be your own, and all will be well. Such a doctrine need only be stated to the pure and honorable, to provoke their contempt, distrust and detestation. It is evident that the Judge means and feels that all will be well with the office holders, who now feel assured that another term will arrest them from the Public Treasury, and consign them to their appropriate places. To Grant's bosom, alone, would he go, to enjoy the yearnings of his heart. Let all be made aware of his designs, of his willingness that all may sink, if he can only swim. Having no ill will against the Judge, we assure the reader that it is with regret and humiliation that we have felt constrained to thus review his letter, and, having an interest in our mother State, and a strong sympathy for her people, we, like the Judge, can say, with truth, that it would be criminal to maintain silence upon such an occasion.

SIGMA.

THEODORE JOSEPH'S
EXCELSIOR
Restaurant and Boarding House,
Corner Hargett and Salisbury Sts.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE TABLE will be supplied with the best that this and the Norfolk markets can afford.

Meals furnished at all hours at the lowest figures.

Kind and attentive servants on hand at all times.

The Bar cannot be surpassed in Raleigh and will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest Liquors.

Sept 9-1w

B. W. BUSTED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS RESUMED the practice, and will attend the Courts of Wayne, Johnston and Wake, and, also, the Supreme and Federal Courts. His office is at his residence.

Raleigh, Sept. 9-3m

Stolen! $50 Reward!

STOLEN, from the Subscriber, on the night of the 3rd, a CREAM-COLORED HORSE, 7 years old, black mane and tail and black legs.

Also stolen, at the same time, a black leather SADDLE, the pad a little worn, with wooden stirrups.

I will give $25 reward for the recovery of the Horse, or an additional $25 for the conviction of the thief.

ARCHIBALD TAYLOR.
Ransom's Bridge, Nash Co., Sept. 9-1w

NEW MUSIC!

OVER one hundred pieces of new and popular MUSIC for Piano.

J. A. JONES,
Bookseller.

Aug 17-tf.

SEED WHEAT AND WHITE SEED OATS.

100 bushels Lancaster Red Wheat.
100 " Boughton White.
100 " Pa. Blue Stem.
100 " Prince Winter Seed Oats.

All of the above I have taken care to select, and can recommend as the best to be had.

Sept. 11-tf. D. P. WILLIAMSON.

MARRIED:

In this City, on Thursday, by the Rev. M. J. Hunt, JONATHAN W. KING and MARY E. JOHNSTON.

DIED:

At his residence in Alamance, on Wednesday night last, very suddenly, Mr. SUMNER WILSON, second son of the late Rev. Alexander Wilson, D. D., of Melville.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale.

A HANDSOME LITTLE FARM of 50 Acres, in a superior neighborhood, about half a mile from Kittrell's Springs Female College and adjoining the lands of Thos. Oppehart, M. Day and others. Price $700.

Also two DESIRABLE FARMS in Gates County, within one mile of the Seaville Canal, one four from Dismal, and the other containing 50 and 150 ACRES.

Likewise, a JUNIPER SWAMP immediately on said Canal, of four hundred acres, and one of CYPRESS, containing two hundred and fifty.

I have, also, a new and superior first-seat BUGGY, from the manufactory of Mr. C. Ham, of Broadway, N. Y., for which I will take $300.

Apply to Dr. THOS. C. HINES.
Sept. 12-2w*, Kittrells, Granville Co., N. C.

FALL OF 1868.

NEW GOODS!

NEW DRY GOODS!

NEW FANCY GOODS!

COMING!

COMING!!

COMING!!!

DAILY AT

M. ROSENBAUM'S.

Old Stand, No. 16 Fayetteville St.

NOTICE!

Our remaining Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AT COST,

And less. Come and see for yourself.

Sept. 12-tf M. ROSENBAUM.

1868. FALL TRADE. 1868.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1, 1868.

WE BEG LEAVE to inform our friends and the Trade that, having changed the character of our business, we shall deal this Fall in DRY GOODS generally, excepting PRINTS and COTTON CLOTHS.

We shall offer one of the most ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF WOOLEN GOODS, to be found in this market, consisting in part of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
ALL ORDERS,
SATINETS, TWEEDS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
KERSEYS, LINSEYS,
FULLED CLOTHS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
PLAID DOMESTICS,
DENIMS,
STRIPES AND TICKING,

Also, a general stock of STAPLE GOODS, and

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

of every description,

IRISH LINENS, WHITE GOODS,

and a very superior assortment of

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

All of which we will sell on the most favorable terms to CASH and prompt buyers. All we ask is an examination of our stock before purchasing.

Respectfully,
LUCIUS L. LANIER, | LUCIUS L. LANIER & CO.,
JOHN W. ARMAT. | No. 241 Balt. St., Baltimore.

N. B.—Orders will have prompt attention.

Sept. 12 1m

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

The Sixty-first Annual Session of the SCHOOL OF MEDICINE in the University of Maryland will commence on the 19th of OCTOBER, 1868, and will end on the 1st of March, 1869. There will be a preliminary Course of Lectures, beginning on MONDAY, Oct. 5th.

FACULTY OF PHYSIC.

NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
WM. E. ALLEN, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
GEO. W. MUSHRAMOND, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
RICHD. McSHERRY, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.
CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON, M. D., Professor of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
SAM'L C. CHEW, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
FRANK DONALDSON, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Hygiene and General Pathology.
WM. T. HOWARD, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Women and Children.
JAS. H. BUSSEY, M. D., Demonstrator, and Adjunct to the Professor of Anatomy.

The fees for the full course are $120. For Matriculation $5. For Practical Anatomy $10.

The UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, (or Infirmary) attached to the College, ranks among the first CLINICAL SCHOOLS in the country. It affords a great variety in the forms of disease always under treatment. Surgical Operations, and Clinical Lectures on Surgery, Practical Medicine, and the Diseases of Women and Children, are essential parts of the daily instruction given by the respective Professors of this Institution.

Students desiring to perfect themselves in specialities can take courses of private instruction from Adjuncts attached to the various Chairs.

GEO. W. MILTENBERGER, M. D.,
Sept. 12-2m Dean.

COLGATE & CO'S
GERMAN
EMULSIVE SOAP,
For sale by all Grocers.
Jan. 22—12m

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, made at June Term, 1868, I shall on Saturday, the 12th day of September next, at the premises, offer for sale that valuable

TRACT OF LAND,

lying in the County of Wake, about three miles from the City of Raleigh, on Crabtree Creek, adjoining the Lands of Governor Manly, George Little and others, and known as the Henry Heywood place, containing 670 acres.

Terms: one-third cash, the balance in 6, 12 and 18 months, with approved security, and the title retained until the purchase money is paid.

THOMAS C. MILLIGAN,
Executor of Jacob Sen. W. E. Dudley.

Aug 21-td

GENUINE CLOTH, HOPE AND IRON TIES.

10 Bales standard Cotton Bagging.
5,000 lbs. Rope, for Cotton Bales.
10,000 " Iron Ties.
Gift " Belting Twine.

Which I propose to sell at a small advance on actual cost.

Sept 11-tf. D. P. WILLIAMSON.