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THE RADICALS OPPOSED TO NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The fact that the radicals have elected a Governor of Ohio, and defeated the amendment to the State Constitution in favor of negro suffrage, by a vote of about *fifty thousand majority*, is evidence conclusive that they are opposed to negro suffrage. The intelligent negroes of the South should no longer be deceived. The radicals have no use for them except to use them in acquiring office. But the negroes seem not to be inclined to give credit to any thing the whites of the South, their only true friends tell them. They turn a deaf ear to the honest and intelligent men of the South, and rush on to the embrace of the deceptive dogmas of radicalism. They know not what they do. H. R. Helper is the great exponent of the radicals, and he has but too truthfully foretold the fate that is to befall them, if they persist in refusing to heed the counsels of their intelligent and respectable white friends of the South. The radicals, when they can no longer use them in acquiring office will turn upon them with all the malignity of disappointed and enraged fiends, but if they are true to their real friends in the South radical disappointment and cruelty can do them but little harm. For the fact is that corrupt and tyranical party will soon be powerless for good or evil. Its days are numbered. It has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. *Mene, mene, tekel upharsin* has been written on the wall.

Salisbury Banner.

PARDON OF THE HON. B. CRAIGE.—The numerous friends of the Hon. Burton Craige will be rejoiced to learn that he has been specially pardoned by the President.

Mr. Craige is one of the most consistent, able, and worthy men of our State, and it is with great pleasure that we make the above announcement.—*Ib.*

From the Salisbury Banner of Wednesday last.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

In pursuance to previous appointment a goodly number of the citizens of Rowan met in the Court House on Tuesday, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent the County in the approaching State Convention.

On motion, D. A. Davis, Esq, was elected Chairman, and B. F. Crosland, and J. J. Stewart, Secretaries.

Maj. N. F. Hall introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That all members of the Conservative party of Rowan, who are present, be considered as delegates to the meeting, and requested to take part in its deliberations.

J. J. Bruner, Esq., offerred the following resolution:

Resolved, That in order to promote unanimity among all the friends of conservative principles, and to avoid every appearance of unfairness and party favoritism, it is the opinion of this meeting that in nominating candidates to represent Rowan County in the approaching State Convention, a compromise ticket ought to be selected, composed of one man from each of the old Whig and Democratic parties.

This resolution elicited some discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Blackmer, Bruner, Shober, Hall, Robbins, and others, when the following, as a substitute, was agreed upon:

Resolved, That we agree to ignore all old party divisions and unite as one body with the great conservative party in restoring our State to the Union.

It was then proposed to proceed to the nomination of candidates by ballot, which was agreed to.

The names of several gentlemen were placed in nomination, and after three or four ballots Messrs. W. M. Robbins and M. L. Holmes were declared by the Chairman selected as candidates.

Mr. Robbins being called for, made a short and very appropriate speech. Mr. Holmes also addressed the meeting returning his thanks &c., &c.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

D. A. DAVIS, Chairman.

B. F. CROSLAND, J. J. STEWART, } Sec'ries.

THE MEETING YESTERDAY.

The conservative meeting was the most harmonious held in this city for a long time, and came fully up to the expectations of its most sanguine friends.

As to the candidates selected, we need not speak, as they are regarded as among the most worthy and acceptable of our fellow citizens. They will no doubt canvass the county when all will have a chance to hear them.

Their character as good conservatives will secure the support of all good citizens, and their election over the radical candidates by an overwhelming majority.—*Ib.*

C. S. MORING'S CARD.

C. S. Moring published a card in the *North State* of Saturday, in which he denies the charges brought against him as an old secessionist. He most emphatically denies that he was ever any thing than a unionist. But it were better for him had he said nothing, since he protest against negroes holding office. This will make them leave him and bring upon him certain and most humiliating defeat. Besides, he has not satified many that Mr. Baxter's statement that he was a secessionist, is untrue.—*Ib.*

POOR FELLOWS!

The Washington *Chronicle*, one of Forney's two dailies, waxes exceedingly lugubrious over the discomfiture which its party has sustained. The *Chronicle* is peculiarly pathetic and philosophic, and with a surprised impulse, which must have been utterly stunning, thus forgets itself, and tells the truth:

"Nothing is more certain than political reaction, and he is no statesman who fails to take it into account. We have established theories of the ebb and flow of public opinion, as definite in free countries as the schedule of morality, but modified by what has been termed the doctrine of chances. The history of every progressive movement which has taken place in Europe for the last two centuries, discloses an ultimate betrayal of some ostensible friend. Every revolution is stabbed by a child of its own begetting, and we have not escaped the general destiny."

Was there ever such a perfectly hopeless whine!

From the Sentinel.

LOOK OUT BUCKEYES!

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I learn that Ex-Prov. Gov. Holden says: "We now tell Ohio that the colored man *shall* vote in Ohio." Will not the Buckeyes be greatly alarmed when they hear this! They had better, for its author claims the power to "kill and make alive." But isn't this pretty cool from a man that can't vote himself!

Here is what Hunnicutt says about the matter:

"It may require storms, thunder and lightning from heaven; it may require cathquakes; it may require a war of twenty years' duration; it may require the utter insolvency of the whole nation; it may require the slaughtering of half the inhabitants of the nation; but justice will be meted out at the last."

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa show the waning power and popularity of the Republican party. It must be remembered that the contest was a direct and open struggle between the Democrats and the Radicals. The Democratic party has many sins upon its head and a load of prejudice to fight against, and the result is not a fair indication of the extent of public aversion to the intolerant and tyrannical party which has ruled the nation for several years. Had it been possible to combine the whole opposition under a name less entangled with past party wrangles and strife we believe the Republicans would have been borne down by a majority equal to those huge ones piled up by them over the Democrats, during the excitement and furore of the war.

The contest is close, and not yet fully settled—though we suppose it is beyond doubt the Democrats have carried Pennsylvania, and the Republicans Ohio, Indian, and Iowa by small majorities. Negro suffrage is defeated overwhelmingly in Ohio—the only State, we believe, in which it was made an issue.

It was a remarkable coincidence that the very Richmond papers which contained the first returns of these northern elections and the rejection of negro suffrage contained nominations of negroes to represent this city in the State Convention—an assemblage which, in a political sense, is that of highest dignity, since it considered the first and primary deliberative body of the people which fashions the organic law of the State. We find thousands of northern men who have done this thing here in the South and in this city, voting in thos norther States to exclude negroes from the right to vote! What mockery! What an abomination in the eyes of all mankind!—*Rich. Dispatch.*

A FACETIOUS PRISONER.

The following is a document found in the cell of a prisoner discharged from the city prison at Bath, England, after three months' imprisonment for a felony: "To be let, ready furnished, a very snug apartment in the Bath city hotel, Twerton. The manager of the hotel, or governor, keeps it so respectable that no one is admitted as a resident without a special recommendation from the mayor and magistrates of Bath. The hotel has a spacious chappel with a visiting chaplain, and the responces are daily accompanied with about seventy nasal organs. The property is well looked after, as the doors are of iron and dauble locked; the windows have iron bars to keep thieves out."

From Washington—National Finances—Secretary McCulloch's Letter and his Financial Views—Election Excitement.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, Oct. 8.—In the letter of Secretary McCulloch on financial affairs, sent North yesterday there was an error in one sentence that requires correction. The sentence referred to should read: "Nor do I believe that any considerable number of members of Congress would favor an additional issue for any *ordinary* purpose, much less for the purpose of paying bonds in violation of the express understanding under which they were negotiated."

In this connection it may be added that Secretary McCulloch holds that the truth will appear to be that every portion of the bonded debt of the government which has been paid or purchased in since 1861, has been redeemed in gold; that it has been the universal understanding of the public that all loans of the government should be paid, principal and interest, in gold, unless, as in the case of the compound interest notes, the temporary loan certificate, and seven-thirties, when not converted into five-twenties, the law under which they were issued provided for their payment in currency, or it was otherwise understood by the takers that they should be paid in currency. In other words, the promises of the statutes of Congress, of the financial officers of the country and actual action of the government, have pledged the public faith of the United States to the payment in coin of all its indebtedness not expressly agreed and understood to be paid otherwise.

All other interests here are absorbed in the election news which is coming in from various parts of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The newspaper offices are beseiged by anxious inquirers.

DATA.

The International Medical Congress, which has just met at Paris, has decided that cholera is not contagious, but is eminently infectious, like yellow fever, typhus, &c. It originates where large numbers of individuals are collected under bad hygienic or climateric conditions. It is transported along great maritime, fluvial, or land ways of communication by the travellers who frequent them.—Crowding is the principal cause of cholera and of almost all epidemics, and ventilation is the best means of preventing and stopping such maladies. To herd them together like beasts is to kill them as a matter of certainty. Individuals in infected district must therefore be scattered, and themselves and their clothes disinfected as soon as possible.

A negro in Georgia announcing himself a candidate for Congress from the Third District, says:

"I remained firm in my duty to my old master (Joseph Tooke) during our terrible struggle, and have not deserted him even now in his greatest trouble. I have now every reason to believe he has great confidence in me from the many kindnesses shown, not only to me, but to every one of my color, with whom he has any dealings." His platform is embodied in the following words:—"Let every colored man have what is due him, his right of person and property. Let it be turkey to both white man and nigger."

On Saturday afternoon, Mrs Isaac Smith and two children, and Mrs. William Baxter, Jr., all of Chatham, C. W., while driving in the country in a buggy were upset in a culvert, the whole party falling into a ditch, the horse and buggy falling upon them. Both of the children were killed, while Mrs. Baxter was fatally injured, and Mrs. Smith seriously.

A penny morning paper has just made its appearance in Philadelphia.

INSANITY CAUSED BY SATAN—A SPIRITUAL REMEDY.

Horace Burt, a lunatic for twenty years of his life, has published a curious statement of the manner of his cure. He declares that he was convicted of his insanity by Mr. Noyes the head of Oneida Communists. Mr. Noyes confirms Burt's statement, and explains how he attacked the man's insanity, convinced him by the most energetic reasoning that he had been snared by the devil and that he was partly responsible for his condition, until he finally broke down into confession and penitence. Mr. Noyes holds that insanity, in at least some of its most terrible forms, can be cured instantaneously; that it yields to the appliances of spiritual therapeutics, which principle, he thinks, when fully developed, may empty our lunatic asylums.

A movement has been inaugurated by prominent Republican members of Congress, it is said which is intended to secure harmony between the President and the legislative bodies on the pending question of Southern reconstruction.—On learning the President's own plans, these Republicans propose to concede their own opinions as much as they can in order to meet his purposes, and thus secure representation for the Southern States by the time the next Presidential election takes place.

Why is a young man reclining on the bosom of his wife like a fellow indulging in a spree? Because he is on a bust.

Excitement on Taylor's Farm, Norfolk County—Federal Officers Driven off—Fruits of Radical Teaching.

The telegraph announced a difficulty with the negroes in regard to the Taylor farm property, near Norfolk. The Norfolk *Virginian* brings us the following particulars of the affair:

We give below the facts in regrad to the proceedings of the blacks on Taylor's farm. It seems that they have determined to hold his carnival and fight it out on that line in defiance of Mr. Johnson, the Freedmen's Bureau, or any other man. It appears that a party of gentlemen visited Taylor's farm, on Sunday, the 6th instant, among whom were officials authorized to offer each family a house and employment, or sell them cleared lands at a low price and give them three and five years to pay for them. The negroes called a meeting and organized by electing Anthony Butler President, and Ethan Rocket Secretary.

Propositions were made to the negro people for their consideration by Capt. John De Pass, who in a very brief manner explained to them that they were occupying the Taylor farm without warrant of law; that the Government had turned the property over to Mr. Taylor, and he was the only person now who could give them a legal right to occupy it; that the Government would provide places for them, and desired them to vacate the farm; he beseeched them to act sensibly, and if they thought there was any desire to take advantage of them, to appoint a committee of five, and let that committee proceed to examine the property and locality, (Wise's farm) and if the change would be to their interest they could then determine what would be best for them.

After this advice was given, a negro named Anthony Butler gained the stand, and harangued the people in the following strain.

"That persons were continually telling them they had no right to occupy the farm, as President Johnson had pardoned Mr. Taylor, and restored his property, but he did not care if the President did pardon him, the reconstruction acts of Congress did not recognize the President's pardon, and the property was their own, and they would hold it in defiance of all opposition.

Rich. Parker, negro, better bown as "Uncle Dick," next addressed the crowd. He informed the people that the Indians were the original owners of the land, and were driven off by force; that the white man took the land from the Indians by force, and we (the blacks) will take it from the whites by force. They have no right to it, and shall not have it. We don't care for the President nor Freedmen's Bureau. We have suffered long enough; let the white man suffer now. The time was when the white man could say, "Come here John, and black my boots," and the poor black man had to go; but, my friends, the times have changed, and I hope I will live to see the day when I can say to the white man, "Come here, John, and black my boots," and he must come. I never will be satisfied unt'l the white man is forced to serve the black man, as the black man was formerly compelled to serve the white. Now, my friends, we must drive them away. If they want to stay they must be our servants. If they are not satisfied with that, let them go somewhere else. We do not intend to allow Secesh or Yankees to drive us off this property, because it is ours. We fought for it, and we will fight now to defend it if necessary.

The negroes became excited to such an extent that it was unsafe to remain longer, consequently the delegation retired, and left the Rev. "Uncle Dick" in possession of the field.

This is what we call the practical results of Radical teaching, and ere long those who have sown the wind will reap the whirlwind, and unless we are mistaken in our estimate of the Commanding General of this District, there may be occasion to use the moral suasion of the bayonet.—*Richmond Whig.*

A RADICAL VIEW OF THE LATE ELECTION.

The New York Times, commenting on the result of the late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States, remarks:

The leadership of the republican party has grown arrogant and reckless. In the adoption of measures and the treatment of men it has been alike intemperate and relentless. The most extreme theories of the wildest and most impracticable theorizers have been forced upon the party as the basis of its credit; and the oldest, strongest, and most devoted and efficient men of the party have been spurned and traduced, with reckless violence, if they failed or faltered in giving their assent.

The truth is, the republican party grew too strong to be wise. It has had so much in its position that it lost all prudence in defending it. It gained so much popular strength from the result of the war that it felt itself invincible, and became presumptuous. All questions of policy were treated with contempt. Its leaders felt that any ticket they might nominate was sure of success, no matter what might be the character of the men or the nature of the measures to which they were pledged—the first result of such a course is to make the party which adopts it corrupt, and the next is to make it weak. The republican party is admonished by the State elections that have just occurred that they must reform their action in these respects. The people will not sanction the extreme courses which have been marked out for them.

NIGGERISM IN PHILADELPHIA.

In Philadelphia the popular salute on the street is, "Have you heard the news?" Companies of men are yelling that "This is still a white man's country;" "Where's your nigger equality?" Leading Republicans admit that the negro equality question in this State is dead. They openly express regrets that it was allowed to enter into the campaign, and Stevens, Kelly, and other Radicals are generally condemned for their advanced ideas.

Telegram in Herald.

Dr. Howe, of Boston, went to Crete some time ago with a shipload of supplies, contributed by American citizens for the distressed Christions, who had suffered from the fury of the Turks. The Cretan cause is now lost, so far at least as winning it by arms is concerned; and Dr. Howe speaks feelingly of this heavy misfortune to the Greek race and Greek prospects. In a recent letter from Greece he refers to the damage which the cause of the Greeks has suffered from the sentimental enthusiasm of Philhellenes who who have flocked to Athens from all parts of the world, talking nonsense and doing mischief. These adventurers turned up in tha recent times of trouble, as formerly they turned up in the days of the first Greek revolution, and it used to be a common question among the natives, on the arrival of a new Philhellene, "Well, where is he cracked?" We do not wonder that the real friends of Greece, and the people of Greece themselves, have lost all patience with these pestering fellows. Such characters turn up in connection with every good cause, and often defeat or turn into ridicule movements which are really deserving of success. Look what scorn they have been the means of bringing upon the late Geneva Peace Conference. Look how they damage the interests of progress and freedom in half the countries of Europe. This country is afflicted with them beyond the rest of the world, and

SAD LETTER FROM HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

Ex-Gov. Johnson writes to a political friend in Michigan:

"The future darkness is scarcely relieved by a single ray of hope. And it seems that we have not reached the 'lowest depth' of our woe. The ruling powers seem bent upon our still greater humiliation. The theme is one on which it is too painful to dwell. Reason seems to have surrendered the sceptre of statesmanship to blind and vindictive passion. What is to be the result, God only knows, and He only can rescue the country from the worst fate that ever fell upon a once free, prosperous and happy people. Perhaps you may be, in some degree, interested in what is personal to myself.—As you perhaps know, I resisted secession as long as it was an open question. But when my State resolved upon it, I cast my lot with the fortunes of my people, feeling confident that we should 'reap the whirlwind.' I have not been disappointed; and, though I never cherished an emotion of hostility to the Constitution, or the Union of our forefathers under it—though I have spent a quarter of a century in trying to uphold both—yet now I find myself, at the end of such a career, disfranchised and assigned to a position, in respect to political rights, inferior to that of my former slaves. My home in the track of Sherman's march. His army destroyed nearly everything I possessed, including my private papers and title deeds, and reduced me from comfort to poverty. If I were young, and could be alone I might rally from prostration but at my time of life, in view of present surroundings, and the darkness that curtains the future I scarcely hope to be able to feed and clothe my family. I say these things in no spirit of unmanly repining. Poverty is a misfortune but I would welcome it, if, by the sacrifice, I could bring back to life the liberties of my country and the glories of the old Union.

But 'Illium fuit.'

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON."

A fire and burglar-proof safe, which has been subject to a volcanic eruption, has been discovered among the ruins of Pompeii, its contents uninjured. It very much resembles modern safes.

The secrets of health are six: First, keep warm. Second, eat regularly and slowly. Third, maintain regular daily habits. Fourth, take early and very light suppers. Fifth, keep a clean skin. Sixth, get a plenty of sleep at night.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Election Returns.

Washington, Oct. 12, M.—Forney telegraphs from Philadelphia that Sharswood, Democrat, is elected by at least 600!

Washington, Oct. 12, P. M.—Nothing has been received from Ohio. The politicians from that State seem afraid to speak as to the result.

There is nothing to made Sharswood's majority doubtful.

Washington, Oct. 12, P. M.—The Republican majority in Iowa is estimated at 20,000.—(A falling off of over 15,000 since last year.)

The Gubernatorial result in Ohio cannot be positively known until Tuesday. (At which time the official returns will be compared.)

Decided Constitutional.

Louisville, Oct. 12, P. M.—Justice Swayne and Ballard have decided the Civil Rights Bill constitutional.

Convicted.

Wilmington, Oct. 12, P. M,—Wm. W. Parker, whose trial has been progressing for the last two days, was convicted in the first degree. He killed Wm. Childress in 1863. The evidence was circumstantial, but strong.

Washington News.

Washington, Oct. 12, P. M.—The application of pardon of R. M. T. Hunter, recently published, was written soon after the close of the war. His expression of approval apply to the President's and not to the Congressional plan of reconstruction.

The Supreme Court of New York, on an appeal, has decided the Gardner will case in favor of Mrs. Tyler.

Yellow Fevor.

New Orleans, Oct. 12, P. M.—Interments from the fever, for the day, to 6 this morning, were 46.

Serenade to Franklin Pierce—Noble Utterances.

Washington, Oct. 12, P. M.—Ex-President Franklin Pierce was serenaded at Concord, N. H., on Wednesday night, and said:

"I warn you, my friends, to note the fact that these triumphs, whatever they may be, are no party triumphs. The people have risen in their majesty with a consciousness of their power, and, disregarding party lines and party aspirations, have been silently considering what belongs to them, their children and their country.

I think the great battle has been fought and won! If the results are significant in nothing else, they are in this: that the white race—our race,—the German, Italian, French, Irish, Scotch and Anglo Saxon—are still to be the controlling power in this Continent!

Gen. Imboden—More of the Negro Lawlessness.

Richmond, Oct. 12, P. M.—The case of Gen. Imboden is exciting some interest. He applied to register under the President's last Amnesty Proclamation, upon taking the oath to support the Constitution, but was rejected he now intends to apply to the U. S. District Court for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the Registering officer to register his name. In case the Court refuses to grant the writ, he will appeal to the Supreme Court of the U. S, and thus test the validity of the oath required by the reconstruction act, and demonstrate what virture there is in the pardon accorded by the President to the excluded class.

Steps will be taken to eject the squatters on the Taylor farm, near Norfolk, by civil process. There has been no outbreak as yet and no armed demonstration, but it is feared that trouble will result, and that blood will be shed before the negro squatters will leave.

The United States Deputy Marshal seized the British Bark *Mulhall*, of Nova Scotia, at City Point, to-day, to satisfy a claim of the Mate. The Captain resisted the seizure and was very insolent. He threatened the Country with English vengeance. And telegraphed for advice to the British Consuls at Norfolk, New York and Richmond, but was finally pacified and yielded to the law.

Cotton Claims.

Washington, Oct. 12, M.—The cotton claims of loyal Southern owners, amounting to $120,000, which were awarded by the Court of Claims in June last, have been paid, less two and a half per cent. The successful claimants are residents of Mobile, Charleston and Atlanta. The Court required absolute proof that the claimants never voluntarily aided the rebellion.

Cable Summary.

The Iron clad steamers have been sent to the Irish coast.

Napoleon complains of Austria's delay in the reorganization of her army.

The Garibaldians are entrenched at various points.

Napoleon and the King of Prussia meet soon at Baden.

From the Raleigh Progress.

This is the most audacious satrapical fulmination we have read since the surrender of Lee at Appomattox court house:

GREENSBORO, Oct. 3, 1867.

Mr. E. T. Clemmons, High Point, Guilford County, N. C.

You are hereby ordered to desist running opposition coaches or wagons to the regular United States mail contractor, between High Point and Salem, N. C. until further orders.

By order of Maj. Wm. S. Worth,
Jos. H. WILSON, Post Adj't.

We trust Mr. Clemmons will refer the whole matter to Col. Bomford.