

Miscellaneous News.

WHAT IT MEANS.

To the Radicals, the election in Ohio, Pennsylvania and elsewhere, is the end...

To the Democrats, it is significant of the future, in the order, record of thought...

To the Country at Large, the election, in its results, its general business, its moral...

The Southern People can see in these election results for patience, hope, and faith...

"Good men are assembling now, and seeking hands, as men who begin to see daylight, security, and peace..."

A London lady advertised for a house servant, and received in reply upwards of one hundred and eighty letters.

A Sad Sight—Two women, while were seen drinking and staggering in their reveling on our streets...

God in our Affairs.

The predominant feeling as to the result of the recent elections in this and other States has impressed us with sincere and profound thankfulness to God.

Let us, then, in the solemn belief that God has come to our aid in our long and almost desperate struggle for right, and truth, and justice...

The above sentiments of devout gratitude to God for what seems to be a turning away of His wrath from us, is eminently becoming as it is an expression of the feelings of the thoughtful people of this section of the country.

RADICAL REPUBLICAN Hatred of the President.

The bitterness of the Radical Republicans towards the President can be attributed to nothing but party spirit, carried to the extreme of insanity.

of Ohio, a few days since, in a public speech he made, that he and his party in Congress mean to impeach the President, & "make him dance on air."

IN THE FORTIETH CONGRESS, soon to meet, and whose session is to be continuous for its entire term, ten States will be unrepresented, and the rest of them misrepresented.

Still, however, the Radical leaders and their organs represent that they are undismayed, and not even discouraged, and intend to pursue their programme as lately promulgated by them in the canvass preceding the elections.

The people of this country are weary of the prolonged interval of disunion, and have arisen for the purpose of rescuing the nation from impending anarchy.

The Radical Congress, from the first, at its preliminary caucus, incidentally, and in advance of the President's message, proclaimed its supremacy in the Government.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE—THE RADICALS MUST COME OUT AGAINST IT.

The Philadelphia Age, makes the following striking comments upon the probable results of the elections: "What will Congress do about negro suffrage, which anti-slavery Ohio has repudiated? Such leaders as Sumner and Wilson are pledged to compulsory negro suffrage by the action of Congress.

FORNEY'S NEW PROGRAMME.

Congress must apply the remedy, either by a new amendment of the Constitution, or by a law framed in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, guaranteeing universal suffrage so far as all national questions are concerned.

THE SOUTHERN FUTURE.

The New York Times has a long editorial under the title of "The Southern Future," from which we copy the closing remarks, as follows:

The Southern people have the raw material and provisions for cotton manufacture. They have thousands of women and children who were subsisted last year on Federal rations. They must have there a pauper system or a labor system—poor-houses or factories.

There is five times as much expended in merchandise as before. Four times as much of the cotton money goes to the merchant and manufacturer as before.

The future of the South is then within its own control. But it is proper to say that if this region should be permitted to relapse into non production by its present population, they will be succeeded, and the Indians have been, by those who will realize its vast capacities.

The President's Views of the Political Situation—General Schofield Gets the Benefit of them.

On Saturday last a very large number of gentlemen and quite a number of ladies called upon the President—many to pay their respects. Among those who called on official business was Major General Schofield.

"It is a remarkable fact. It is the logic of events. It is the true lesson of the election. And what makes the fact still more remarkable is that this wonderful discrimination was made by the people themselves at the polls, and that these extraordinary results were obtained in the face of the misrepresentations that were constantly made in the press and upon the stump, and furthermore, that the government of the State was in the hands of the Radicals, and the treasure of their wealthy men was poured out like water to aid them in carrying the State.

DESERTING THE RADICALS.

It is reported that several of those who have heretofore acted or cooperated quietly with the radical party in this place as well as the country, have become thoroughly disgusted with the proceedings which have been going on for the last few months, and especially of late, among those who lead or are being led in the radical movements, that they

of the public good so far as it was in his power to reach such a result.

We give the above statement, with the consent of the gentleman who held the conversation with the President as a matter of interesting news.

THE CABINET.

There is good authority for the statement that President Johnson announced his determination to make a sweeping change in his Cabinet yesterday. His remarks on this subject referred particularly to Secretary McCulloch, whose portfolio, it is understood, will be tendered to Hon. Erasmus Corning, of New York.

From the National Intelligencer.

RADICAL PROGRAMME.

The second session of the Fortieth Congress will convene in a few weeks, and their various political committees are preparing. It is said, to make such reports as may be thought expedient for the purpose of their party.

The Senate is to send the suspended Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, back to the War Office forthwith.

Several additional bounty bills, appropriated from fifty to four hundred millions each, for the purchase of soldiers' and the influence of bounty agents, will be then passed.

This session is to continue till March, Feb. 28th; that is, until the new Radical Congress shall be inaugurated.

Of course, under these circumstances, they will strike with reckless desperation for supreme power in the Government, "outside of the Constitution."

Letter from the Hon. Wm. A. Graham.

Hillsboro', Oct. 10, 1867. Gentlemen:—I shall be unable, by reason of engagements of business, to be present at the meeting of the conservative people of Wake, at Raleigh, on the 12th instant, and to address them on the topics involved in the approaching election, in accordance with the invitation received from you a few days since.

have expressed their determination no longer to countenance such doing or to acquiesce in what their sense and judgment tell them can only bring about mischief and evil to both white and colored people; and that this determination is not confined to white people alone.

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I was pleased in observing that such a meeting had been called. In the opinion of some with whom I have conversed, it was supposed there had been too great delay among conservative citizens in communicating together, in the face of very active exertions to form a party adverse to them and to the best interests of the State, in which it was sought to combine all the colored voters by appeals to prejudice, passion and hopes of unlawful gain.

The white population of North Carolina, by the census of 1860, outnumbers the black in the proportion of two to one, or thereabouts, and, after deducting all who are disfranchised under the military acts of congress, the majority of voters of the former will stand to the latter somewhat in that proportion.

The bill of rights of the state, from 1776 until now, proclaims that "elections ought to be free." It is a noteworthy fact that, in France, where, so far as elections are allowed, universal manhood suffrage prevails, that under the first Bonaparte in 1804, and under the third in 1852, a republican form of government was converted into a monarchial or despotic one, through the ceremony of an election, and by a vote of the people approaching to unanimity.

In the election now before us, the electors are to vote "for a convention or against a convention," and, at the same time, for delegates to represent their counties in convention, provided the affirmative vote shall be sufficient, according to the provisions of the law.

Never heretofore, in America, has the elective franchise been extended to new classes of voters, except through the agency of conventions chosen by those who had enjoyed it exclusively before.

Congress, by the acts under consideration, has extended it to all males of the black race twenty-one years of age and upwards, with no other qualifications than those above recited, but only so far,