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From the Old North State, of Jan. 12th.

THE DEMANDS OF PATRIOTISM —OUR DUTY.

We have fallen upon extraordinary times We have just passed through the most terrific civil war which history records. This war has worked a mighty revolution. It has consolidated the Government. It has destroyed the great institution upon which was based the social and economic systems of the South. Four millions of human beings, who have heretofore been held in bondage, have suddenly been emancipated.—They have, without any effort on their part, passed from a state of slavery to a state of freedom—have become freemen. They have been made citizens of the United States. The protection of the laws, both in person and property, has been thrown around them. They have been afforded every facility for obtaining justice in our courts that the white man can command. They have been admitted to testify in all cases where they may be interested, even against white men. At this no one now complains—all are willing that they should enjoy these rights.

But great as the revolution has already been it has not yet culminated. Mighty events are still on the wing. Still greater privileges are demanded for the freedmen.

The present Congress seems to be determined to confer upon them the right of suffrage without limitation or qualification. To accomplish this, it proposes even to remand the Southern States to a territorial condition. The party which favors the measure has it in its power, not only to control the present, but also the next Congress. With all the elements around us in motion shall we remain quiet? Shall we repose in flatlessness, in idleness and in impidence while these things are in progress? Can the Southern statesmen justify such a course to posterity? Should he not identify himself with the revolution in order to control it—to check its course before, in its wild career, transcends the bounds of reason and of public safety? Prudence, it seems to us, can give but one answer—yes.

We need not argue the incapacity of the freedmen in their present condition—the result of their late servitude—to exercise intelligently the right of suffrage, as a class. This will be admitted by all truthful men who are at all acquainted with them—who are acquainted with their condition and understand their character. Yet they are human beings—acknowledged to be such by us all. They are here among us—form a very large element in our population. We could not get rid of them if we would, and should not if we could except upon terms mutually beneficial to both races. We owe them much—are under lasting obligations to them. They are not, in the slightest degree, responsible for the war which gave them their freedom, and deprived us of them as property. They adhered to their masters with the utmost fidelity during the entire contest though they well knew that it was being waged for their liberation.—They supported the families of their owners and afforded them protection in thousands of instances, while they were absent in the armies of the Confederacy. History records no such instance of fidelity and devotion under similar circumstances.

Then, as they must remain among us, does not every principle of Christianity—every principle of sound morality—every consideration of domestic and general policy require that we should do the best with them and for them that we can? Should not every attention be paid their mental, moral, and religious culture? Should we not hold out to them every inducement to become useful members of society?—Should we not by all means make them our friends by convincing them that we are their friends? Surely no right thinking man will attempt to answer these questions in the negative.

Now, then, shall this be done? This is the most perplexing question yet presented, and one which it requires some nerve in the present state of public opinion to answer. But, we are happy to know, that public sentiment is rapidly undergoing a change. Thoughtful men are beginning to see the impossibility of keeping among us and governing a population of four millions of human beings without making them our friends—without making them the friends of the government. This cannot be done without giving them interest in the control of it. *This can only be done safely by investing such of them as may be capable of exercising it intelligently with the right of suffrage.*

We would then propose to invest such of them with the right of suffrage as may be the owners of two hundred dollars worth of taxable property, or who can read and write and who sustain a good moral character. This can be done with the utmost safety to the State. Nothing is hazarded in granting it, and every wise and thoughtful statesman must see that much must be gained by it. Incorporate such a provision in our organic law, and you hold up before the freedman the highest possible inducement to become an intelligent, industrious and virtuous man.—You place political equality within his reach as the reward of merit, and stimulate him to hope something for his posterity. And surely it must be to the interest of both races that he should become an upright and virtuous man,—that he should train up his offspring with a view to their respectability and usefulness.—Confer this privilege upon them, and you attach them to the government so that it can rely upon their fidelity in the event of war with foreign powers. Refuse it to them and how far they could be relied upon in such an emergency is a matter for speculation. Their fidelity as slaves affords no evidence of their fidelity as freedmen. As slaves they did not feel that they possessed any rights. They have been taught that as freemen they do, and we cannot expect them to be blind to such teachings—it is contrary to human nature that they should be.

No man of ordinary intelligence can fail to perceive, that in their present ignorant condition, suffrage without qualification will prove not only a curse to them, but ruinous to the country. Those, therefore who are appealing to them to memorialize Congress in favor of Mr. Steven's bill, are not their friends—care nothing whatever for their welfare, but only wish to use them as tools for the accomplishment of their own selfish ends—to enable them to acquire power that they may use it for the gratification of their own revengeful feelings. As evidence of this fact, the freedmen would do well to remember that the leader of the movement, Gov. Holden, drove a worthy gentlemen from the State before the war, for the mere expression of his anti-slavery sentiments, by means of the influence which, as the editor of a leading paper, he was enabled to exert over public opinion, and that several of his coadjutors were *negro traders*, as we are informed.

Let us confer the right of suffrage, properly guarded—that is, with proper qualifications, upon the African race in our midst, or offer to do so, and it will go further to effect a change of opinion in our favor at the North, which the representatives of the Northern people in Congress could not resist than any thing else we could do. President Johnson clearly saw this, hence as the true friend of the Southern people, he wrote his letter to Judge Sharkey, urging the Mississippi Convention to grant them impartial suffrage. Subsequent events have demonstrated the wisdom of such a course, and it is much to be feared that the Southern people will yet have reason to regret that they did not follow his advice.

In presenting these views, we have not been influenced solely by the emergency of the times, as the reader must have perceived. We have not been governed solely by considerations of policy. We are prepared to defend our proposition upon principle. We have for some time entertained these views, as is well known to our friends. We were among the first in the State to advocate the right of the freedmen to testify in the courts, and however obnoxious the proposition was when first made, use has reconciled every one to it. And so it will be with this measure if it should ever be adopted, as it *certainly will*. It embodies all the additional privileges which we can safely grant to the freedmen, and all that they have any right to demand. It is just within itself and, therefore cannot be long resisted—it is a foregone conclusion. We would warn our statesmen and politicians that they cannot 'kick against the pricks'—they will have to yield to this innovation sooner or later, and why not make a virtue of necessity, and concede it gracefully. The statesman who attempts to stand still at a time like the present, will be unable to render any service to the State—will be swept away by the current of event[illegible]

[illegible]rely be credited when we say [illegible] have been prompted to write this [illegible] considerations of patriotism, and only upon the most mature reflection. We have not been deterred from fear of its unpopularity. We expect to be misunderstood, and are prepared to defend ourself. We know the price of our conduct, we have done our duty, and we are content.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE NEGROES.

The Missouri *Republican* has a well considered article on this subject, which we subjoin. It well merits a careful perusal:

"The Radical Congress, says the *Republican*, to perpetuate their own power in the Southern States, conferred the elective franchise on the late slaves, expecting to be able permanently to control the negro vote. The signs already are that they have lost control of that vote, and that, in forcing upon the South negro suffrage, they have placed in Democratic hands a cudgel with which to smash out Radical brains. There has never been any really systematic effort on the part of the Southern Democracy to control the negro vote, except in Mississippi. In some of the parishes of Louisiana the Democrats made an effort to direct the negro vote, and they were successful in winning Democratic victories in those parishes, although the negroes outnumbered them two to one. If there had been like effort throughout the State or anything like organized action in the effort to influence the negroes, the State could have been carried by the Democrats. In Alabama the whites were successful in inducing many thousands of negroes to stay away from the polls, and thus in fact defeating the constitution, which Congress has since imposed upon the State. It is apparent now that the Democrats of the reconstructed States intend by thorough organization to acquire control of the negro vote which the Radicals supposed they had appropriated to themselves. The example set in Mississippi shows what the Democrats can do if they choose. By organizing the negroes in Democratic clubs and giving them good counsel and guidance, they carried the State with their aid by 7,000 majority. It is already proposed by Democratic papers in Alabama, to break up the negro Loyal Leagues by organizing the negroes into Democratic clubs. This can be done. The negroes are greatly dissatisfied with their Radical masters. They have not realized one of the promises of good things made to them and they begin to see that their true and reliable friends are their old masters and and the old Southern citizens—not the carpet-baggers, scalawags and adventurers who came among them to use them and aggrandise themselves.

In Louisiana we notice that the Democracy intend to enlist in the Democratic ranks the negroes as far as can be done. The New Orleans *Times* of Saturday last has the following:

"We have received several communications inquiring if negro clubs will be allowed to take part with the Democrats in the coming campaign. There is nothing in the world to prevent them so doing.—Upon application to the State Central Committee at the Democratic Headquarters their services will be cheerfully accepted, and positions assigned them in all political demonstrations made in behalf of the cause that aims at the overthrow of the carpet-baggers and scalawags. We would also advise them to lose no time in organization. The campaign has already opened and will be prosecuted with unflagging energy."

The Democrats of the South are entering the present conflict against Radicalism determined to win, and the means of their triumph, notwithstanding the large number of disfranchised whites, is to be the instrument of the permanent enslavement of the whites; and they will allow no contrivances by Radicals, devised to insure their disfranchisement, to stand in their way as insuperable obstacles. That oath, which required of every voter that he accepts the civil and political equality of all men, and that he will not deprive any person of any rights or privileges on account of race or color, they will not be "mealy-mouthed" about. Many of them will take that oath They see in the continued reign of Radicalism something worse than the oath and something harder to be endured.

With the example before us of what was done in some of the strongest negro parishes in Louisiana, in Mississippi and Alabama, we do not doubt that the Democrats can carry every Southern State if they only organize for the purpose, and, by collecting the negroes into Democratic channels. The Radicals have forced upon them this necessity. They have put into their hands this instrument of victory. And the Democrats in all those States seem to have determined to use that instrument, which was designed for their punishment, as a sure means of thrashing the Radicals and winning a Democratic triumph.

Our own judgment is that those reconstructed States, more than half of them, if not all of them, will cast their vote with the Democracy, and add their electoral votes for President to those of the Democratic States of the North.

From the National Intelligencer.

CITIZENS! IS IT NOT TIME FOR A CHANGE!

Fifteen hundred millions of dollars have been paid by the people to the Government of the United States since the war ended!

All the public buildings in the Union, from the magnificent Capitol at Washington, to the county court-houses in all the States, have not cost so much public money. It would buy the navy of Great Britain. It would lay a pontoon bridge across the Pacific ocean. It would dig down and cart into the sea the highest mountain in America. It would rebuild Babylon, Persepolis, or Palmyra. It would buy a barrel of flour for every family on the globe, and the quarter of it would give a Bible a piece to the human race. This enormous sum is more than three hundred dollars each to every white voter in the United States. It has been paid by the people. What has been done with it?

Has the national debt been paid? The national debt is growing larger instead of smaller. It drinks up every year a sum greater than any Administration ever cost before the war, without making the debt a dollar less.

Has it been expended in compensating faithful Union men on the border for the spoliations and impressments rendered necessary for the Union cause during the war? No. The laws allowing the liquidation and settlement of that part of the public indebtedness exclude loyal men, even soldiers in our army, if they were residing within certain States. More just legislation will yet cost a score of millions under that head.

Has it gone to uphold civil authority in these times of military vice; to strengthen the law against the sword; to pay the expenses of administering justice by a beneficent judiciary? No. The entire judiciary fund is less than two millions of dollars.

Has it gone to pay the expenses of the postal service? That service supports itself substantially, without a dollar out of the Treasury. It is not the courts nor the mails whose blessings cost the money.

Is it any branch of the civil service? The figures show sums so inconsiderable for all the expenses of carrying on the Government on the basis of peace, for which governments are made, that they leave the tremendous sum of fifteen hundred millions almost unaffected, as a startling conception of quantity. Whither has it gone?

Nearly two-thirds of it ($917,117,043) was disbursed by the War Department, exclusively of what was derived from the vast sales of war material; of the known and unknown millions poured forth from the department of Vagabondage; of expenses of the navy, and of everything else but strictly army expenses. Nine hundred millions to support an army without a foe! Every white voter in the Union, as it were, paying $180 for a negro soldier to stand guard with his bayonet over him and his vote!

But it is not only that this prodigious sum has gone to army accounts. *It is morally certain that the most of it has been plundered.* The army is known to have been immediately reduced after the war, and is now set down at 66,000 men Before the war the military establishment was, we believe, estimated at 27,000.—But the whole expenses of the Buchanan Administration for the last year was 70,000,000; while here, with an army scarcely more than treble, the money swallowed up by it alone is nearly four times greater than the whole expenses of the Government in 1860; being at the rate of nearly two hundred and eighty millions a year! Citizens! *is it not time for a change?*

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
Assessor's Office, 6th Dist., N. C.
Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 7, 1868.

The following section of the act of 20th July, 1868, is published for the benefit of all those concerned.

H. H. HELPER,
Assessor.

SEC. 57. And be it further enacted, that any person owning or having in his possession any distilled spirits intended for sale, exceeding in quantity fifty gallons, and not in a bonded warehouse at the time when this act takes effect, shall immediately make a return, under oath, to the collector of the district wherein such spirits may be held, stating the number and kind of packages, together with the marks and brands thereon, and the place where the same are stored together with the quantity of spirits, as nearly as the owner can determine the same. Upon the receipt of such return the collector, being first satisfied that the tax on said spirits has been paid, shall immediately cause the same to be gauged and proved by an internal revenue gauger, who shall mark by cutting, the contents and proof on each cask or package containing five wine gallons or more, and shall affix and cancel an engraved stamp thereon, which shall be as follows:

Stamp for stock on hand. No. ——— issued by ———.

———.

Collector of —— district, State of ——. Distilled spirits. Tax paid prior to [here engrave the date when this act takes effect.] —— proof gallons. Gauged ——, 18—.

———. Gauger.

All distilled spirits owned or held by any person, as aforesaid, shall be included in the same return, and the gauging shall be continuous until all the spirits owned or held by such person are gauged and stamped, as aforesaid, and a report thereof in duplicate shall immediately be made by the gauger to the collector and assessor at the district showing the number of packages, contents and proof of each package gauged and stamped, and one of said reports shall be transmitted by the collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. No such spirits shall be gauged or stamped in any cistern or other stationary vessel. Any person owning or having in possession, such spirits and refusing or neglecting to make such return shall forfeit the same; and all distilled spirits found, after thirty days from the time this act takes effect, in any cask or package containing more than five gallons, without having the rum cask mark and stamp required therefor by this act, shall be forfeited to the United States. Any person who shall guage, mark or stamp any cask or package of distilled spirits under the provisions of this section, or who shall cause or procure the same to be done, knowing that the same were manufactured or removed from ware-house subsequent to the taking effect of this act, or that the taxes thereon have not been paid, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years. All stamps required by this section shall be prepared, issued, and affixed upon casks and packages and cancelled in the same manner as provided for other stamps for distilled spirits in this act, and shall be charged at the rate of twenty-five cents for each stamp.

From the Winston Sentinel.

SEYMOUR & BLAIR—MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF FORSYTHE COUNTY.

The citizens of Forsythe county met at the Court House in Winston, on Saturday, August 1st. On motion of Mr. Thos J. Wilson, Mr. Joshua Boner was called to the Chair, and Dr. E. Kerner and A. B. Gorrell appointed Secretaries.

Col. Joseph Masten then explained the object of the meeting in a very happy manner, and made a motion that a Committee of ten be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions. The Chairman immediately appointed Thos. J. Wilson, Esq., Col. Joseph Masten, Joseph Wagoner, R. L. Walker, J. M. Stafford, J. D. Waddell, Charles Teague, John Watson, John Boyer and E. M. Adams, Esqrs.

After the Committee retired, calls were made for the Rev. T. H. Pegram for remarks, but owing to his being a Minister of the Gospel, he declined making a political speech, yet entertained the meeting with a few and very appropriate remarks until the return of the Committee. The following resolutions were submitted by the Chairman of the Committee, Thos. J. Wilson, Esq., who supported them for some time in a mild, honest, effective and good common sense speech, showing very clearly the issues before the people and the way in which they should be met.—The resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The representatives of the Conservative sentiment of the country in Convention assembled in the City of New York, on the 4th day of July nominated candidates for President and Vice President of the United States and pledged them to the support of principles in harmony with the Constitution; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the platform of principles enunciated by the Convention command our hearty approbation, and that we regard them as containing the true theory upon which this government should be administered.

Resolved, That in Gov. Horatio Seymour of New York, and Gen. Francis P. Blair of Missouri, we recognize as statesmen of great merit, and enlarged patriotism—men ready to reform abuses—reduce the enormous expenditures of the government, who will administer the government strictly in accordance with the Constitution and and whose devotion to the Constitution and the Union, recommend them to the confidence and support of all patriotic and Constitutional Union men of the United States.

Resolved, That in the Supreme Court of the United States, we recognize the highest judicial tribunal known to our land, and to whose decision all legal and constitutional questions are committed by the Constitution, and that any attempt to trammel, muzzle or intimidate said Court in the free discharge of its duties, we regard as an attack on the Constitution and destructive of the rights and liberties of the people. As we regard said Court as the great bulwark erected for the protection of the Constitution, and the rights of the people against usurpation and unconstitutional and oppressive legislation.

Resolved, That in our opinion the only sure, safe and just way to restore peace and quiet to the country is for Congress immediately to untrammel the Supreme Court, and let all these mooted questions arising under the various Reconstruction Acts, be brought before it, and there be decided and settled, and that we pledge ourselves as law abiding citizens to abide by such decision.

Resolved, That all we ask is a free, fair and impartial election, and if a majority should be against us, we shall feel it our duty to submit and yield obedience to the will of the majority thus expressed.

Loud calls were then made for Col. Jos. Masten, who addressed the meeting at length, in an able and patriotic manner, and offered the following:

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint twenty-five delegates to represent this county in the Conservative State Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 13th inst.

The Chair appointed the following delegates, viz: Col. Joseph Masten, Thomas J. Wilson, Henry Fries, John A. Vogler, John H. Hester, W. P. Healy, John D. Waddell, Charles Teague, Philip Barrow, Joseph Wagoner, N. H. Sullivan, J. M. Stafford, Henry Hart, John Boyer, John Harper, R. L. Walker, Dr. W. P. Dicks, James Reed, O. J. Lehman, Col. Henry Shouse, N. F. Sullivan, Alexander Snider, A. H. Morris, Col. Henry Marshall, and Evan Transon.

On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint ten delegates to represent this county in the District Convention to nominate an Elector.

The Chair appointed the following delegates, viz:

Robert Gray, George M. Mathes, Col. Henry Marshall, Col. James E. Mathews, R. D. Gorrell, M. H. Linville, C. B. Brooks J. W. Alspaugh, N. Ketner, and E. A. Conard.

The resolutions were accepted and ordered to be printed in the *Western Sentinel*, and all other Conservative papers of the State.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOSHUA BONER, CH'N.
E. KERNER, } *Secretaries.*
A. B. GORRELL, }

A Man Hunted to Death.—A strange and surprising incident occurred last week in the country some miles north of Corinth. A Mr. Mangrum killed a young man during the war, and a few days since Mr. Mangrum was on a deer drive, and while at one of the stands he saw an object approaching him, which so alarmed him that he raised his gun and fired at it. The object, which resembled a man covered with a sheet, continued to advance upon Mr. Mangrum, when he drew his pistol and emptied all the barrels at the ghost. None of the shots seeming to take effect, he climbed a tree to make his escape. By the time he was a short distance up the tree, the white object was standing under him, with its eyes fixed upon him, and he declared that it was the spirit of the young man whom he had killed. Mangrum was so startled at the steady gaze of the eye that he had been the cause of laying cold in death, that he fainted and fell from the tree. His friends carried him home, the ghost following and standing before him constantly, the sight of which brought up the recollection of his guilt with such a force to his mind that he died in great agony, after two or three days' suffering.

Corinth (Miss.) Caucassian.

For the Watchman and Old North State

At a meeting of the Seymour and Blair Club held at the Court House, in Lexington, Davidson County, on the 4th inst., convened for the purpose of electing permanent officers, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

President—C. F. Lowe.
Vice Presidents—J. H. Hargrave, J. P. Stimson.
Secretary—Thos. Symons.
Treasurer—A. C. Hege.
Directors—L. C. Haines, A. M. Rhyne, W. D. Biggers, D. W. Picket.

It was moved and adopted that the meeting adjourn to meet again on Tuesday the 18th inst.

On motion the Secretary is instructed to furnish the proceedings of the meeting to the *Sentinel*, and *Watchman & Old North State* for publication.

THOS SYMONS, *Sec'y.*

GENERAL LEE.—"A Veteran" writes to the New York *World*, in reference to the assertion that some one had a portrait of General Lee in his house, as follows:

"I have served my country well from the 15th day of April, 1861, [the day of President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men,] and was mustered out of service in August, 1865, and I can say that I admire General Lee as a pure, good man. I think he erred in going into the cause he did. Had General Lee remained with us, he would be to-day where a much inferior is—that is, at the head of our army. He is no cotton speculator. He never had to resign from the army under serious charges, or be dismissed in disgrace. He can stand up with an army of 75,000 men and fight an army of 200,000, and not lose one-half his command. I would not feel ashamed to have the portrait of General Lee hanging in my parlor; nor would any man who served in the field, for among the soldiers of our army all spoke highly of General Lee. Enemy as he was, he was respected as one who was our equal."

Be Guarded.—The Boston *Post*, always sensible and fair-minded, while it concedes that the treatment the South is receiving is calculated to "irritate a sensitive people into strong expressions of remonstrance and condemnation," thinks it necessary, notwithstanding, to caution the speakers and editors of the South that "their declamation may run into an excess of expression, and afford an opportunity to their enemies in the North to augment prejudice against them; at this work the Radicals are already laboring with all the ingenuity they possess. This fact the South should keep in view, and not afford help to those who desire to prolong the alienation between the North and the South by uttering words that may be distorted into a meaning adverse to the peace of the Union. The heated orators at the South do not properly represent the great mass of the people for whom they assume to speak. The sentiment among the people there is for quiet and peace; a restoration of old associations; the revival of business intercourse and obedience to constitutional law. Extreme men in both sections are obstacles to this consummation."—*Richmond Whig.*

The New York *Times* says; "The Democrats must not be too sure of Mr. Seward being one of Seymour's political friends and supporters. We trust that at the proper time, the voice of the eminent statesman of New York will be heard in regard to public questions and the necessity of the election of Gen. Grant."

It is thought that Mr. Seward perhaps will define his position in a speech at Auburn.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE LATE RATIFICATION MEETING AT HALIFX.

The accompanying resolutions, were offered by Mr. E. Conigland:

Resolved, 1. That the industrial interests of the white and colored people throughout the South, are identical, and that all public measures which injuriously effect those of the former, must, in like manner, effect those of the latter.

Resolved, 2. That as labor is the basis of wealth, the interests of the white people of the South require them to extend to the colored people every facility for the exercise of industrial pursuits, and for the increase of their happiness and prosperity.

Resolved, 3. That the white people of North Carolina have always acted on the foregoing principles, and have, besides, always been disposed to extend to the colored people all social and political rights, compatible with the harmony, safety and prosperity of both races.

Resolved, 4. That unprincipled adventurers, and unscrupulous demagogues, through the aid of secret societies, and by other corrupt means, for their own emolument merely, and regardless of the welfare of the colored race, have succeeded to a lamentable extent, in alienating the minds of the latter from their true and tried friends, the old citizens of the State.

Resolved, 5. That to counteract the influence of those bad men, to lay bare secret societies, and to save the colored people from their wicked schemes, is a solemn duty which the honest and intelligent citizens of the State owe to both races.

Resolved, 6. That there should be no political antagonism between the two races; the white people of North Carolina cheerfully concede to the colored people the same rights of personal security, personal liberty, and private property which they claim for themselves; that they desire to provide for the education of the children of colored people, to enable them to become landholders, whereby they may secure permanent homes for their families, and to extend to them a liberal qualified suffrage.

Resolved, 7. That we warn the colored people against being led into armed organizations under the name of a police force or any other name, designed by bad men, who, moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil, and fatally bent upon mischief, desire to inaugurate civil strife, whereby they may raise pretexts for controling, by force, the coming elections in this State; that whilst we are most anxious to cultivate a spirit of harmony and good will, we must and will protect ourselves; that the safety of the colored people lies in peace, and we counsel them against inaugurating a state of things which must have deplorable results.

Resolved, 8. That for the purpose of carrying out, as far as in our power lies, the foregoing resolutions, this meeting recommend the formation of Seymour and Blair Clubs at every election precinct in the county; the appointment of committees, composed of our best citizens; for the special object of enlightening the colored people on the public questions of the day, and the formation of Seymour and Blair Clubs, composed of colored people, wherever practicable.

Resolved, 9. That, finally, we will use every lawful means to suppress armed organizations and secret societies among the people; that we pledge ourselves not to employ or countenance such as belong thereto, and that we will aid, by every means in our power, such of our colored friends as will sustain us in carrying out the foregoing resolutions.

OUR COMING VICTORY IN NOVEMBER.—It is our clear opinion that nothing can save the Republican party from a Waterloo defeat in November. Political prophecies are generally indiscreet, and it is rarely that the World indulges in them. We were tempted to do so when the opinion was universal that President Johnson would be convicted and removed from office. We were tempted also to express the opinion just before our last State election that the Democrats would carry New York by about 50,000 at a time when all the Republicans confidently expected their majority to 25,000. There is far less risk in the prediction which we now hazard that Grant and Colfax will be defeated by the Democratic candidate next November, for it is based of course, like every judgment worth heeding on such a subject, upon an estimate of the permanent character and the present feelings of the American people.—*N. Y. World.*

CINCINNATI, August 6.—The steamers Delaware, Potomac, Pike Opera and Porter, and a barge, were burned at the wharf to-day.