"NO ROLGH, NO SOUGH, NO EAST, TO WEST OUR MUCLE COURGEY."

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RATES OF ADVERTISING. &

RECONSTRUCTION MEASURES.

The reconstruction measures of Congress consist of 1st, The proposed Constitutional amendment; 2d, Bill for Reconstruction; 3rd, Supplemental Reconstruction Bill; 4th, These measures from the basis and see publish them in conneccannot be foll widely circulated nor too well under-

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. The following is a correct copy of the amendment proposed as Article XIV of the Constitution of the

The amendment has been ratified by the following States : Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Malne, Michigan; Minnesota, Missouri, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin-The amendment has been rejected by the Legis-

latures of Delewere, Maryland and Kentucky, and bama, Arkansas, Georgia, Plorida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Caraolina, Texas and Virginia-13 in all

islatures of the several States as an amendment to ficer, the Constitution of the United States, which, when Sec. 2. And he it further enacted. That after three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely; ARTICLE XIV.

SEC. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the Uni-States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof. are citizens of the United States and the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any aw which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the

Suc. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numright to vote at any election for the choice of electors Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabi tants of such State, being twenty-one years of age. and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except forparticipation in rebellon or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurfection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House; remove such

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the Unicurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for shall not be questioned. But neither the United States not any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emandipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void. Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this ar- tain the persons elected as delegates according to four of said last-named act shall be construed to auticle.

BILL FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

Wilson's amendment is the latter portion of section sixth section is Shellebarger's amendment; the rebel States

States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, appointed by the commanding general, as hereinber any of the officers or appointed acting under them, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and fore provided, and to be held after the expiration of shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace thirty days from the date of notice thereof, to be civil officer of the United States. and good order should be enforced in said States given by said convention; and the return thereof until loyal and republican State governments can shall be made to the commanding general of the dis-

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an assembling, and if it shall moreover appear to Conofficer of the army not below the rank of brigadier gress that the election was one at which all the regenable such officer to perform his duties and enforce portunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear,

assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their State, and if the said constitution shall be declared rights of person and property, to suppress insurrec- by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions tion, disorder, and violence, and to punish, or cause of the act to wnich this is supplementary, and the to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and other provisions of said act shall have been complied on the evening of July 15, in the Hall of Recriminals, and to this end he may allow local civil with, and the said constitution shall be approved by tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to repwhen in his judgment it may be necessary for the resentation, and Senators and Representatives sha trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize be admitted therefrom as therein provided. military commissions or tribunals for that purpose; . Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all elecand all interference under color of State authority

act shall be null and void. be inflicted; and no sentence of any military com- take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the act mission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until an oath of office.

SEC. 5. That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the vention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salation of delegates elected by the male citizens of said other officers and agents herein authorized, or nec- its command, and the necessities which require State. State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever essary to carry into effect the purposes of this act race, color, or previous condition, who have been not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide resident in said State for one year previous to the day for the levy and collection of such taxes on the of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall pro; vide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualification herein stated for election of delegates; and when such consti tution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualifled as electors for delegates, and when such consti-tution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and appyoral, and Congressial have approved the same; and when some of its Legislature elected under said constitution, and congressial constitution, and congressial constitution, and congressial constitution.

An Act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to these subjects. This purpose has been as fully carried out as the means at the disposal of publican Government is maintained only by a constitution." shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitusaid article shall have become a part of the Constitu-tion of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then

any of said rebel States, more shall any such person vote for members of said convention.

Sec. 8. And be it further enaced. That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States any critic work in the Congress.

In the Congress of the United States and the people of said rebel states and in the Congress of the United States and provisional only, and in all regions and the subject in all respects subject to the aparamount authority of Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enaced. That the commanders of the respective districts, and to the United States at any time, to abolish, modify, control or supercosic the same; and in all elections to any office under subject to the united States, and to subject to the same; and in all elections to any office under subject to the United States, and to subject to the United States, and in the United States, chosen by the people district, and not by the members of the General of the United States, and in the United States, and to the power, subject to the disapproval of the General of the United States, and the united so rote under the provisional governments all sections of the United States, and to the United States, and to the United States at any state provisional governments are any office under the provisional governments and the entry of the United States, and to the United States are under the provisional governments of the General of the United States, and to the united States are under the provisional governments and the united States are under the provisional governments and the united States are under the provisional governments and the united States are under the provisions of the third article of said constitution of said acts and the united States are under the great of the General of the General of the united States are under the great of the General of the Ge

An Act supplementary to an act entitled "An act provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate res-

Be it enacted by the Scrate and House of Represen

He it enacted by the Schate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That before the 1st day of September, 1867, the commanding general in each district defined by an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficiency of the commanding sense of the sense of the commanding sense of the commandi cient government of the rebil States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twentyone years of age and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation: "I, o solemnly swear, (or afflirm,) in the presence of lmighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of that I have resided in said State for months next preceding this day, and now reside in ____, or the parish of _____, in said State, (as the case may be) that I am twenty-one years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the

United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States; or as a member of any State Legislature, or by all the unreconstructed "Statess" to-wit: Alas as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged la insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Represents the Constitution and obey the laws of the United Assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring.) States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do, so help me God;" which outhor af-That the following article be proposed to the Leg- firmation may be administered by any registering of

in any State, at such time and places therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days' public noticeshall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loval to th Union; said equivention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving to each reprebers, counting the whole number of persons in each ginia shall consist of the same number of members State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the as represented the territory now constituting Virrinia in the most numerous branch of the Legislafor President and Vice President of the United States ture of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned

> ection the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution herefor under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates as aforesaid, the words "For a Convention," and those voting against such a convention shall have written or orinted on such bailots the words "Against a Convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and make return of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and againsts convention; total vote in each State for and against a convention. shall be for a convention, then such convention shall said votes shall be against a convention, then no such hat such convention shall not be held unless a mamanding general of each district shall appoint such

complete the registration, superintend the election, and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon re- disqualify him from registration or voting. celving said returns he shall open the same, ascerthe returns of the officers who conducted said elec- thorize the commanding general named therein. tion, and make producation thereof; and if a ma- whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the board. delegates to assemble in convention, at the time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said five, commencing at the word "provided." The a constitution and civil government according to the A. Bill to provide for the more efficient government of framed, said constitution shall be submitted by the scribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officonvention for ratification to the persons registered cers of the United States. Whereas no legal governments or adequate pro- under the provisions of this act at an election contection for life or property now exists in the rebel ducted by the officers or persons appointed or to be mander or member of the board of registration, or

He it elacted, &c., That said rebel States shall be Ser 4. And be it further enacted, That if, accord- end that all the intents thereof may be fully and divided into military districts, and made subject to ling to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified perfectly carried out. the military authority of the United States, as here- by a majority of the votes of the registered electors inafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia qualified as herein specified, cast at said election, (at shall constitute the 1st district; North Carolina and leastone-half of all the registered voters voting upon South Carolina the 2nd district; Georgia, Alabama the question of such ralification,) the president of and Florida, the 3rd district; Mississippi and Arkan- the convention shall transmit a copy of the same. sas the 4th district, and Louisiana and Texas the duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, general, and to detail a sufficient military force to istered and qualified electors in the State and an ophis authority within the district to which he is as- or the influence of fraud, and if the Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approv-SEC 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer al of a majority of all the qualified electors in the

tions in the States mentioned in the said "Act to with the exercise of military authority under this provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States" shall, during the operation of said act, SEC 4. That all persons put under military arrest be by ballot; and all officers making the said regisby virtue of this act, shall be tried without unneces- tration of voters and conducting said election shall, sary delay, and no cruelor unusual punishment shall before entering upon the discharge of their duties,

it is approved by the officer in command of the dis- SEC, 7. And be it further enacted. That all expentrict; and the laws and regulations for the govern- ses incurred by the several commanding generals, or ment of the army shall not be affected by the act, ex- by virtue of any orders issued or appointments made cept in so far as they may conflict with its provis- by them, under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise

appropriated. SEC. 8. And be it further enacted. That the con property in such States as may be necessary to pay

Sec. 9. And be it further en acted, That the word article in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary shall be construed to mean section. ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY RECON-

STRUCTION BILL PASSED JULY 19, 1867.

provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the twenty-third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State: Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the school of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the twenty-third day of March, in the year one thousand to have the committee has sent several from the called by the Constitution about to be amount, the committee has sent several from the called by the Constitution, some excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the structed to so frainc our new Constitution, because of the act of the amount, the committee has sent several from the called by the Constitution, some excluded from the privilege of holding office by the constitution, because of the act of the amount, the committee has sent several from the called by the Constitution, some called by the Constitution, because of the called by the Constitution of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the twenty-third day of March, in the year one thousand suitable documents through the South. It has employed over seventy active and intelligent speakers and organizers, who have been at work in the unreconstructed all subordinate officers, except those of the

the officers of the army already done in removing in said district persons exercising the functions of in said district persons exercising the functions of were amplements at the committees deposition of civil officers, and appointing others in their stead, sal, there would be no difficulty in widely exact at the earliest possible moment, are hereby confirmed: Provided, That any person tending its operations. The demands made 11. That we sincerely exult in the fact that heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office, may be removed either by the military officer in command of the district, or by the General of in command of the district, or by the General of the army. And it shall be the duty of such commander to remove from office as aforesaid all permander to the control of the Unit of the Control of the Unit of the Control of the Unit of the Control of th mander to remove from office as aforesaid all per-sons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any of registration provided for in the act entitled "An

dred and sixty-seven, shall have power and it shall be their duty before allowing the registration of any under oath, (to be administered by any member of is appreciated and corresponding efforts are such board) any one touching the qualification of memorandum, which shall be returned with the regstration list to the commanding general of the district, setting forth the grounds of such refusal or earth tremble; but the results for which our such striking from the list: Provided, That no person shall be disqualified as member of any board of balance. We contend for the principle for registration by reason of race or color.

Which we fought. We seek power, because THE REIGN OF TERROR—THE MASSACRE OF THE registration by reason of race or color.
Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said

supplementary act is, (among other things,) that no

executive or judicial office in any State, whether he as taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United Staates or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or had held it before, and afterwards engaged in insur rection or rebellion against the United States, or giv en aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial office in any State" in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice. SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act, may, in the discretion of the command er of any district, be extended to the first of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to each regenerated State for the Presidential ly unwilling to make of his position a mockery any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise, for a period of five days, the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not ganization, and of knowledge for the best would petition that the county be placed unbe allowed to vote. And such board shall, also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possesses the qualifications required by said act who have not been al- ed its colored allies. The rebellion impover- hold meetings, or to openly express sentiments sisting of three loyal officers or persons, to make and ready registered; and no person shall, at any, time, ished them as well as those who rebelled. Shall of loyalty to the national government. be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of

jority of the votes given on that question shall be member of a board of registration, and to appoint

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted. That all members of said boards of registration and all persons convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame hereafter elected or appointed to office in said miliprovisions of this act and the act to which it is sup- al authority, or by detail or appointment of the dis plementary; and when the same shall have been so, frict commanders, shall be required to take and sub-SEC. 10. And be it further enacted. That no com-

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted. That all the provisions of this act and of the acts to which this is supplementary shall be construed liberally, to the

> Speaker of the House of Representatives. President of the Senate pro tempore.

Circular of the Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee. The following circular has been issued by the Union Republican Congressional Commit

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1867.

Sir: The Union Republican Senators and presentatives, to hear the report of the Union

epublican Congressional Executive Committee with reference to the Southern Reconstruc- form system of free schools and colleges which tion campaign. The following resolution was adopted:

statements of the chairman of the Executive give all our fellow-citizens an equal and fair Committee, and others of said Committee, chance to share in them assistance. During the few months that have 5. That the interest of the State demand a elapsed since the Reconstruction acts were pas- revision of the entire ode of laws and the resed, this committee has been earnestly at work. organization of the Cairts. For the first time opportunity offered for dis- 6. That it is just and proper that taxes tussion in the South of the principles, purpo- should be advalorem and proportioned to the ses, and history of the Republican organization property of the citizens. the party of National progress, political jus-tice, and territorial integrity. It was deter-guard of the rights of the citizen, all executive mined to inaugurate a vigorous and compre- and legislative officer of the State should be hensive agitation of questions connected with elected by the people therefore, has received but \$18,250, mainly derived from people by frequent elections—not by the Leg-the two houses of Congress. There is now ex-islature, but by the people themselves; therepected from various sources sums amounting fore, in all to \$4,500, which will about cancel obliga- Resolved, That the delegates we shall send tions already incurred. With this small to the Constitutiona Convention about to be

States, passed March twenty-three, eighteen hun- fifteen Republican journals, two only of which tance, and a disposition so energetically permanently secured, provided its importance future. best lives were given are sill trembling in the we believe in our principles. They cannot control unless money, the sinews of any strugperson who has been a member of the gle, is used to aid those who work for that success. Shall we lose an empire from want of this material aid? Shall we, victorious in the clair, the officer appointed to superintend reg-field, be defeated at the ballot box? It is not istration in the Northeastern counties of the possible. The needs of the hour with those State, reports from Clarksville, Red River

> each one of that and tructed States at the are threatened with death. people of the South are very poor; they are had no power to redress. with us in every desire for success, but they we let them again be sarrificed for want of In a word, the flames of rebellion are not

Committee, Washington, D. C.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Chairman, JOHN CONNESS, ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, WILLIAM D. KELLEY, JOHN A. LOIAN, JOHN M. BIDOMALIA

OAKES AMES, Executive Committee, THOMAS L. TULLOCK, Secretary.

The following most excellent platform was freed people will not go to the woods alone, adopted by the Republian Convention which

met at Columbia a few days ago: 1. That in order to make the labor of all our loyal fellow-citizens nore effectual for earrying out the provisions of Congress for the well as for the peace and prosperity of our entire country, we, the people of South Carolina. do form ourselves into apolitical organization, to be known as the Union Republican Party of

fused among all classes, we will favor a unishall be open to all.

3. That we will favora liberal system "Resolved, That we, the Republican Senators public improvements, such as railroads, caand Representatives of the Fortieth Congress, nals and other works, and also such a system having listened with great interests to the of awarding contracts or the same as will

therefore pledge our best personal efforts in . 4. That as large land monopolies tend only our respective districts to the work of raising to make the rich richerand the poor poorer, money for the use of the said committee im- and are ruinous to the agricultural, commermediately upon our return to our constituents." cial and social interests of the State, the Leg-The Committee, therefore, in urging the importance of immediate and vigorous labor, dement for the division and sale of unoccupied sires to briefly recapitulate what has been lands among the poore classes, and as an en-United States in all respects, framed by a conven- ry, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and opportunities now at couragement to imigrants to settle in our

he committee would permit. The committee making our rulers reponsible directly to the the hand, take a swallow at a time, remove the

amount, the committee has sent several hun- called by the Commanding General, be in- contents would not have satisfied the thirst. United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the Convention to frame a Constitution for enuments then existing in the rebel States of Virgin. States, and to a limited extent in Tennessee.— Judiciary Department, be chosen by the peoperate in them.

any so-called State or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal, such commander, subject to the disapproval of the General as aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person, to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the General of the army of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment, and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the acts of Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,

bring about harmony of purpose and effort.— as manifested by the enormous tax on cotton, Were ample means at the Committee's disposit unjust and oppressive, and should be abro-

far exceed its means, present and prospective. as a nation, we are now absolutely a nation of A large number of intelligent men, white and freemen, and that, from the St. Lawrence to

circulating suitable reading matter, and em- 12. That a wise care for the public safety manner to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct the ploying speakers and organizers. They will sometimes renders it necessary that those who due and proper administration of this act and the continue to be used. This Committee cannot have sought resolutely to overthrow the govacts to which it is supplementary.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the boards publican newspapers, although that important privileges of which they have deprived themagency demands attention. When the milita- selves by their crime of treason-certainly not vide for the more efficient government of the rebel ry bills became law, therewere in the South but until they show evidence of sincere repenbe their duty before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain, upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled establishing a vigorous Republican press, withto be registered under said act, and the oath re- out which no permanent success can be obtain- power the men who preserved unswerving adquired by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; the State organizations. This object can be

13. That we will not support any candidate any person claiming registration; but in every case made. The present campaign is but a contin- for office who will not openly endorse the prinof refusal by the board to register an applicant, and uation of the war. It has, however, assumed ciples adopted by the Union Republican Parin every case of striking his name from the list as another shape. It is no longer the shock of ar- ty; and that we pledge ourselves to stand by hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or mies, but the conflict of ideas. The thunder the regular nomination of the party without

FREEDMEN-THE CIVIL AUTHOTITIES REFUSE

GALVESTON, Texas July 16 .- Colonel Sin who desire to see the eatire South, lately curs- county, depicting a miserable social condition ed with slavery and basted by revolution, of anarchy and crime. Ruffianism domineers marching "to the musicof the Union" in the over society, and controls the law. Recon solid column of Republish States, are active struction and everything tending toward civilwork, ample means, and unfaltering faith.— ization and order is fiercely and brutally oppo-Your Committee have sith, and can work ef- sed. Colored registers dare not accept their ficiently. Means only are lacking to corry appointments, and the Boards of Registration

elections prove Judge Latimer, Agent of the Freedmen's quate funds are furn shed, the party can be Bureau, has resigned. Being without troops, so organized as to insure the electoral vote of he was in constant peril, and was also naturalstandard-hearer of our great party. The loyal by witnessing and recording wrongs that he

The Unionists are strong in numbers, bu need assistance, both of money for political or- completely terrorized. If they dared, they means of effecting it. Slavery crushed the der martial law; but they are disheartened white friends of the nation as well as oppres- passive and dumb. They fear to organize,

means to send men to them or to enable them quenched, but smothered only, and ready to to help themselves? In the spirit of the fore- break forth on the least occasion. Civil law SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That section going resolution, we ask earnest and immediate dead, and its officers so many nullities. ate work in obtaining funds. Pressing calls The only official who shows a disposition to are constantly being made, to many of which do his duty is the sheriff of the county, and we are wholly unable to aspond. In view of he is powerless, being alone. Murderers, for a convention the commanding general, within another in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such the great objects for which we strive, we as against whom the sheriffs holds indictments sure our friends that \$10 now will accomplish for the worst of crimes, ride freely into town far more than \$10,000 will twelve months The sheriffs calls upon the people to help him make arrests and they refuse. He reports All communications sipuld be addressed to them to Judge Mabry, who fines them \$100 Hon. Thomas L. Tullytk, Secretary of the for refusing, and remits the fine. The criminal rides off in triumph, and is the hero of

> the occasion. In this atmosphere of outrage and murder the freed people are, of course the deepest sufferers. They have generally received no pay for last year's labor, and are now held by their employers in a condition of servitude that has all the bitterness of slavery without any of the alleviations that the sense of ownership and of property threw round the old system. The colored people are beaten daily South Carolina Republican Platform. and shot at will by gangs of cut-throats that infest the country. In some localities the

because of the daily wanton murders. One of these villians, named Guest, stands preeminent in infamy. He has been known to kill three colored men in a single day! As he rides along the road whole fields of restoration of law and other in our State as hands drop their tools and run for the woods. One planter informed the officer that his laborers lived in such terror of this man, that when he sent them to the woods to cut fuel. he had to accompany them armed. He rides freely in and out of town, has troops of admir-2. That republican institutions cannot be ers and friends, and no one dares to arrest through railways. preserved, unless in the mee be generally dif-But the civil authorities lodged him in a jail secured by a common padlock, and did not even station a guard! He escaped, of course. There are dozens of such men in this tier of

counties, who rank as heroes in the eyes of their abettors, who never weary of harboring, defending and sounding their praises. The Freedmen are held down by the shot gun and the six-shooter. They are afraid even to make complaints against the oppression they endure; they know that Congress has granted them suffrage; they are ignorant of their rights as citizens, and they will be allowed neither to register nor to vote unless a strong cavalry force with energetic officers be no disturbance of any kind occurred. The the Confederacy during the war. He would

powers this pandemonium. General Griffin promptly on receipt of this report, ordered a cavalry company to Huntsville, and will do all in his power, with insufficient means, to enforce order, arrest murderers, develop loyal sentiment, and protect both Montgomery, 700; Brack and white in their rights of citizenship. 600; Rutherford, 1,00. -N. Y. Tribune.

WHAT, AND HOW TO DRINK .- The best Sun mer beverage is cold water, ice cold water, if you please, but by all means grasp the glass by glass from the lips for a few seconds, then take another swallow; in this way it will be found that the thirst will be thoroughly satisfied be-

The Political Future Over thirty years have been consumed by paramount to all other questions, certain ab-

stract questions of State rights. All this to conserve the slave labor system. The nation all this while, young and athlete, with bound-less acres and steady streams of immigration, went on with buoyant tread, prospering in spite of the fact that all business interests had been ignored except the bondage question.

At the end of a terrible war we find that question with all its leavening, its mystic and

subtle theories, exploded, a dead letter, a thing simply of the past—nucless now.

The reconstruction measures, so long the subject of painful anxiety and earnest debate, are now the law. They are not questions of what shall we do? what had better be done? but the nation is calmly looking at its work, pausing for its will to be carried out as intended and expressed. The nation is simply standing still for the unreconstructed States to swing around into line as directed by law. That done we are ready to move off.

Now, what shall be done? What is the next question to be solved in the line of prog-

The national debt must be paid. What measures will favor that? There are three great interests to be consu

ed in this question—the shipping, manufacturing and agricultural interests, yes, and on more—that of the internal commerce of this

All these interests are worthy of the best thought of the people. It is true we are more directly interested in

the three latter classes of business than in shipping, but we can foster that by the growth of the three latter interests. As these grow, the shipping interest can grow legitimately; but we cannot see that interest override al other considerations. We must have tariffs, not only for the fostering our local industry, but we all know that as long as a nation is unable to compete with another nation in the products of any particular class of labor, that she must lay tariffs with reference to such branch or branches of industry or productions, until she can so compete and vie in price and excellence with such foreign nation.

ground in bidding for the employment of capital in manufacturing business. Any branch of manufactures that a New England man can make money on, the Southern man can vie with him in profits by opening manufac-

this nation is its internal commerce, say what

If agriculture is the base of everything, then

and interwoven with these are the manufacturing interests, and as a necessary out growth of all is our foreign commerce and shipping In eight or ten of our States the agricultural ousiness has sustained a sudden and tempora-

y shock from the terrible drainage of war, and the change from the large population to the small farm system with tree labor. Values have been affected, immigration is pouring into this country at the rate of half a million a year, or thereabouts. Population is increasing by the natural sources more rapidly than in any other country, and the demand for homes is unprecedented in every section. With this immigration and change of resi-

increase of internal commerce is fast growing perond the ordinary means of supply. Reforms in railways with the view to increasing the facilities of cheapening freights is, and has been loudly demanded from every source. Large as the accommodations are, that are furnished to the public, they fall far short of meeting the actual wants of the community. This nation must now proceed to lay down her policy concerning internal commerce. It is plain that agriculture will be the first to move under some benign policy of the Government, and with the enhancement of

sily and cheerfully borne.

The day has gone by with our intelligent communities for rival interests in our land to gain by distracting the country. The blending of prosperities is the great secret of national success. We have now near 40,000,-000 of intellects, some weak and some strong, having common interests, who will now throw people shall say Amen and Amen. [Loud aptheir whole effective weight and force in aid- plause.] ing the creation of values by building up internal commerce and aiding productive labor in getting its stuffs and wares to market at a

may be well to state can be enhanced in values or brought to par by creating values would be vindicated," which means, we suppose, that Pope will be turned out when it

which capitalists may thus safely engage lives, captured and brought him to town .- enterprises of thrift to themselves and profit District Commanders; put Custer in place of to the nation.-Houston Telegraph.

The Tennessee Election

THIRTY THOUSAND MAJPRITY FOR BROWNLOW. THE RADICALS SWEEP THE STATE-JOHN W. LEFTWICH DEFEATED-THE HOME OF ETH-ERIDGE GIVES BROWNLOW 2,291 MAJORITY.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 1.—The election ordinary resolution in putting down saucy passed off with perfect quiet. A military darkies in Texas, and crushing the insolence force and 300 special police were on hand, but of Sothern Union men who were traitors to sent to rule with strong hand and summary following is the vote in this city. Brownlow, never imitate Sheridan,s insubordination in 4,054; Etheridge, 745. The county will give contradicting the President's assertion that over 4,500 majority for Brownlow.

majorities are: In Daury County, 1,300; impartial Abell.—N. Y. Tribune.
Montgomery, 700; Bradley, 800; Haywood,

bance occurred. The saloons were all closed This, it is said, went like a dagger to his heart, and the best of order prevailed. The 25th and he nearly fainted. - Wide World. have been at work in the unreconstructed all subordinate officers, except those of the no peace for the wicked, because there is no and then were unable to all vote, owing to the in it for mortar, but there is entirely ton much short time allowed. The city gives Brownlow if it is intended for hash.

Legislature. Unofficial returns from Madison County give Etheridge 800 majority. Hay wood gives Brownlow 500 to 200. Harde man and Payette give a Conservative majori

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 1.—The exetion passed off without disturbance of any had.—Brownlow's majority in this precinct is 728.— The county will go 1,000 majority for Brown-

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 1 .- The election to-day was the quietest ever known here.— The whites and blacks voted without interrup-

The whites and blacks voted without interruption, and not a hurrah for either party was given. At the polls a few persons were arrested for attempting to vote twice and others for carrying concealed weapons.

Returns from all the wards but one give Brownlow 3,163, Etimridge 704. Four districts in the County give Brownlow 457, and Etheridge 159. The Republican ticket is all elected. Mason, Independent, got but a few votes. votes.
Murfreesboro gives Brownlow a majority

649, Lavergne 310, and Jefferson 77. Columbia gives Brownlow 1,449 votes, and Ether-

idge 148. Franklin and four precincts in

Williamson County, give 396 majority for Brownlow, Tullahoma-Majority for Brownlow 10 .-Humboldt, in Carroll County-Etheridge, 64; Brownlow, 24. Brownsville, Haywood County-Brownlow, 764; Etheridge, 133. Galla-tin-Brownlow, 309; Etheridge, 122.

Telegraph to the Raleigh Sentinel. NASHVILLE, Aug. 3, M. The election returns, so far, foot up a major ity of 17,000 for Brownlow.

Trimble, Stokes, Arnell, Maynard, Haw-

kins, Mullens, Nunn, and Butler, all Radicals

are elected to Congress. They make a clean sweep of both branches of the Legislature. THE TENNESSEE ELECTION .-- We announce with much gratification the splendid and overwhelming republican victory in Tennessee.

Gov. Brownlow has been re-elected by 30,-

The entire Republican delegation to Congress has been elected. The Legislature is Republican by a large majority thus insuring a Republican U. S. Senator and Republican State officers.

we must raise up these interests into a healthy growth. But the great thing that is to breathe new life into the business veins of the prospects of congress. All honor to the this nation is its internal commerce, say what publicans of the Hickory State! - Standard.

internal commerce is the next stone above, Speaker Colfax Accepts the President's Challenge.

In his speech to a serenading Party, Sunday

night, Speaker Colfax thus noticed the President's appear to the ballot-box, so do we, and by its decision we are willing to stand or fall. In 1862, in the darkest hour of the war, amid disaster and reverse, the ballotbox sustained us and returned a republican majority to Congress. In 1864 we were compelled to accept all the odium of conscription, the heavy burdens of taxation necessary for our national credit and to keep our flag flying in the field, the charges of our enemies that men were being drafted from their homes to free negroes, and the denunciations against the dence going on among our own citizens war as a failure; but with the simple motto of throughout the brebdth of this, our land, the our country," under the lead of our noble President-would to God he were living today-we won a magnificent triumph. [Applause. I In 1866, when President Johnson turned his back on the party which elected him, traversed the country making speeches to be read by millions, denouncing us; with his whole cabinet against us, with but an honored exception (aplause and cries of "Stanton,") with the whole power and patronage of the government thrown in the scale of our enemies. we appealed again to the ballot-box, winning the most magnificent victory ever known in values, in property, taxation will be more ea- our political history. [Applause.] But this iy and cheerfully borne.

Will be eclipsed by the coming victory of 1868, when we shall place in the office of the governmerce and agriculture are saying plainly to ment one who will be faithful to liberty, justice manufactures, to-day we will unite with you and loyalty. We ask no more and will accept on any reasonable tariff if you will join us in no less, and this victory will be swelled by the making it an easy job in getting our stuffs to votes of the reconstructed South. When they market through railway transportation at return, as they will, in accordance with the cheap rates. These three interests must co- terms prescribed in our legislation, they will alesce, and then what with the growth of the return with magnificent majorities for the country and the business they will develop, right. [Applause.] They will come back led may safely whisper in the shipper's ear the as they must be by those who have been faithfirm assurance that he shall be prospered from ful to the Union in its darkest hours. They home sources, and by the most powerful of will join with us of the North under the influhome interests in a union and cause that must ence of free labor and free men in the march of prosperity and power, and will join us in so legislating that hereafter in this noble land there shall be no man so poor, so humble, so obscure that he cannot look up to the American flag as his unfailing protection, and with the ballot which shall vindicate his rights in his own right hand [applause] - and all the loyal

GEN. Sheridan's removal will not satisfy the disloyal men of the South; they clamor for that of Pope, and the other day a deputa-A large amount of the surplus wealth of this tion of Alabama Rebels appeared before the nation is in United States bonds, and which it President and demanded it. Mr. Johnson dis-Will the Congress open up the door by is safe to do so. But why should the Presiin | dent stop here? Why not di Schofield, Fullerton in stead of Ord, Rousseau in stead of Pope. Let Steedman succeed Sick les, and Quantrel Sheridan. We can assure Mr. Johnson that these appointments would make unnesessary any further opinions from Mr. Stanbery, and would end at once all those annoying complaints of the niggers and the Union men. Those embarrassing questions about colored men on juries, labor laws, registration, oaths of loyalty, &c., would be settled. Quantrell, for instance, has shown extra-Congress instigated the New-Orleans massa-The returns from other counties come in cre, and blaming the innocent Herron, the slowly. So far as heard from, Brownlow's lamb-like Monroe, and the tender hearted and

600; Rutherford, 1,00.

The majority for Brownlow in the State, vis was about to enter his carriage on leaving from indications received, will exceed 30,000. the theatre at Montreal last Friday night, an Every Radical candidate for Congress will be unknown person, observed only by a few step-elected by majorities of from 3,000 to 8,000 ped up and handed Mr. Davis a note, which he MEMPHIS, Aug. 1.—The election passed off was opened and found to contain a single word, quietly in this city, and not a single distur- written in a bold hand, " Asbandon vittal

that the thirst will be thoroughly satisfied before half the water has been taken, whereas if
it had been swallowed continuously, the whole
contents would not have satisfied the thirst.

By the first arrangement the whites and negroes were to have separate voting places; but
later in the day, finding that they could not all
over call it?" Well, really, said Smith,
what
later in the day, finding that they could not all
over call it?" Well, really, said Smith,
word there is any t