

The Fayetteville News.

State Librarian

VOL 2.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1867.

NO. 84

THE NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

H. L. & J. H. MYROVER,
Editors and Proprietors,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:
Weekly, One year, \$3.00
Do. Six months, 1.50

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, (1 inch or less) first insertion, \$1.00
each subsequent insertion, .50
For one year, one square, 15.00
For six months, " " 8.00
For three months, " " 4.00
For Quarter Column, 5 squares, 3 months, \$2.50
" " " " " " 1.50
" " " " " " 1.00
For Half Column, 10 squares, 3 months, 4.00
" " " " " " 2.50
" " " " " " 1.50
For One Column, 20 squares, 3 months, 7.50
" " " " " " 4.50
" " " " " " 2.50
" " " " " " 1.50

The Radical Policy—Its Condemnation by the People—Letter of Hon. Thomas Ewing of Ohio.

Lancaster, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1867.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

My opinion is often asked as to the cause of the Republican losses at the late election, especially in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the best means to relieve our country from its unhappy complication, and restore harmony and union. I am always prompt and free to give my opinion on political questions, and choose now to give it through your widely circulated paper.

By publishing the enclosed you will oblige your obedient servant,

T. EWING.

THE CAUSE OF REPUBLICAN LOSSES AT THE RECENT ELECTION.

I am well satisfied with the result of our election—we may consider it a tie—the one hundred thousand majority which, when we were altogether a Union war party, elected Brough our governor, has been driven off by a few Radical leaders, whom the Republicans in the two houses have allowed to rule, perhaps to ruin them. There is a very large number of Old Line Whigs, and of those who inherit their prepossessions and opinions, who went with the Republicans at the late election in all things except the constitutional amendment, because they feared to place power in the hands of their old adversaries, the Democrats, while they heartily disapproved the extreme radical policy of the Republican party. This class of voters is very nearly numbered in the difference between the Democratic vote for Governor and the vote against the constitutional amendment. On the whole, the result has shown that if a new election were to take place at once, it would be in the power of the Conservatives to give a large majority to either side at pleasure. This may or may not be the case a year to come—either party when in power may, within that time, utterly destroy itself past the possibility of rescue. The present tendency of the Conservatives is to unite with the Republican party, if that party will, in obedience to what they now know to be the will of the people, and recall their proscriptive mandate, and leave the intelligence of the Southern States free to act in modifying and carrying on their State governments, and desist from forcing on them negro suffrage and quasi-negro quasi military rule. This they will do if they read aright and profit by the lesson which has just been taught them.

The two propositions—namely, of giving suffrage to the blacks and denying it to the whites, as a punishment for past political and military offences—were for the first time submitted to the people, and their opinion asked upon them, at the late election in Ohio.

Ohio was selected as the most decidedly Radical among the great States, and the questions were put to her people, first of all, in the confident expectation that their authority would be obtained for fastening the reconstruction acts on the South, and extending them over the border States under the assumption that the government of no State can be republican that does not admit negro suffrage and proscribe men who have been rebels. Both these questions were involved and discussed in the Ohio election, the Republican orators insisting that it would be inconsistent and unjust to force negro suffrage on the South, and not to accept it for ourselves. This was manifestly true; we could not, with any pretence of political justice, place the whole South under negro government by admitting all black and excluding so many white voters as would give the negroes a majority everywhere, and at the same time refuse to suffer 7,000 negroes to vote in Ohio, with 500,000 white voters to control them. When the people of Ohio refused to accept negro suffrage as a part of their own system they were guilty of no inconsistency and no injustice—they had inflicted neither proscription nor negro suffrage on the South—as far as it had been executed it was by the act of their public servants, and they, by this vote, refused it their sanction. This was the response of the forty thousand majority who voted against the constitutional amendment. They disapprove proscription for past political or military offences, and they disapprove of the attempt to force negro suffrage upon an unwilling people.

I have no doubt a large majority of the

Republicans in the two Houses of Congress are conservative in their opinions and feelings; that, as a matter of choice, they would prefer for themselves and their neighbors white to negro rulers, and would rather soothe and heal the wounds of the Union than to aggravate and inflame them. Fortunately for them and for the nation, the Ohio election has shown before it was too late that it will consist with the will of the people to act in accordance with such feelings and convictions. I therefore most earnestly hope that the conservative Republicans of Congress will dethrone their despotic leaders, keep out of those pens of political bondage called congressional caucuses, and take control of the two Houses; for they can do it readily if each and all will but keep themselves free to vote and act according to their convictions, and thus represent each his district, instead of all representing a caucus. And they should at once rescind all measures which operate as mere insult and annoyance to intelligent men of the South; give over the effort to establish negro government by the disfranchisement of the whites; repeal their ordinances placing the Southern States under military government, and make the military there again subordinate to the civil power, and replace it where the Constitution places it—under the control of the Executive; admit at once the loyal and legally qualified senators and representatives from the ten excluded States, not making party adhesion a test of either qualification or loyalty. They will then have the aid and counsel of the wisest and best men of those States, and reconstruction will be possible, and, in time, effectual. There will still be, for a while, disturbance, riots, crimes of violence, and, perhaps, local insurrections; for the public mind which tended to settle down in peace after the close of the war, under the President's plan of restoration, has been again greatly agitated; and unhappily the men most interested in re-establishing order, the men of intelligence, men of property, men who, by their position in society, had influence over the ignorant and unreasoning masses, are placed under the ban of the Union, and thus rendered powerless—and all is left in the hands of a disorderly multitude, except in so far as they are restrained by military force. There never can be permanent reconstruction until the intelligence of those States is released from political bondage. When the ban is removed, they may soon regain their influence and render efficient aid in the restoration of order and domestic quiet and peace; and there is no danger of their again exciting or countenancing secession—the terrible calamities which it has brought upon them will be an enduring monition against it, and nothing but actual and persistent oppression will again drive them to revolt.

By retracing their steps, which have been obviously taken in a wrong direction—by an honest effort to restore the Union without regard to party supremacy—by following promptly and cheerfully the late indications of the public will, the Republican party may deserve and assure the continuance of political power; and they can secure it by no other means. Denunciation can now avail nothing. Our republican institutions are endangered—the people wish them preserved—and termination of an Executive, stripped of all power to do good or evil, does not tend to restore or preserve them. It is idle to denounce the President as a usurper because he refused to sanction a series of bills giving him unconstitutional power, and stripping him of power which the Constitution gives him. Partisan presses may join in a crusade against him, the people will not, but rather look to his acts and the acts of Congress, and weigh them against each other. The public mind is prepared for a calm comparison of the temper in which each was conceived, and the effects that each has produced and is producing on the country, its prosperity and peace.

Very little can now be gained by calling hard names and the accumulation of harsh and reproachful epithets. Copperhead is now understood to be a flimsy term, and to mean one who is not a Radical, who thinks the Constitution still worth restoring and preserving, and of more binding efficacy than the most solemn Radical platform. The bitterest and most vehement curses against those who refuse conformity are now without effect. Our Vice President, Mr. Wade, tried them to the utmost in some of the Southern Counties in Ohio. In Gallia these, with his exposition of Radical policy, brought down the Republican majority from 1,107 to 55; and in Washington from 607 to 82, with a like result in Scioto, Meigs, and Athens Counties. Had he canvassed the State with like effect, the Democracy would have carried it by a majority of 30,000.

His earnest efforts, however, were not entirely lost. The publication in Gallegan's Messenger of choice extracts from his speeches has given us a most distinctive reputation in Europe for that species of oratory. At home every effort of genius seems to have lost its effect; even a sneer does not avail now in the place of argument—General Schenck tried it in answer to Mr. Stanbery's official opinion on the reconstruction act, and his County, which had given twenty majority for the Republican ticket in 1866, thereupon gave six hundred and eighty majority for the Democracy. No one should carp at General Schenck because of his failure. The opin-

ion was a compact, carefully considered law paper, absolutely unassailable by argument; so General Schenck must either let it pass unanswered, or work off his wit, even though not Attic, to stand in the place of argument against it. Mr. Wade, of course, could do no more than to damn it, and the Attorney General with it. Gen. Butler might impeach the President for calling for it. It were, indeed, more than absurd—it were criminal even—to fancy that such an act, framed in the temper in which that was conceived and framed, admitted of construction; indeed, it was proved at last that none but the law givers who framed could construe it.

The President also disapproves of the reconstruction acts now in process of being forced upon the Southern States—and I concur with him. The measure strikes me as neither wise nor just. Admit that the rebels are treated in it with mercy; that they all deserve death as a punishment for their treason, without regard to the means by which they came or were forced into it; that instead, they are merely placed in political bondage under their former slaves. Still the punishment is arbitrary and unlawful; it has no constitutional warrant, and no one is bound to submit to it any longer than constrained by actual force—and it is not likely to conciliate the kindly feelings of the men of the South, whom it proscribes and places in subjection. The measure, as I view it, is unwise and unlawful as to them, and unjust and degrading to us of the North, who never rebelled. Carry it into effect, and it gives to the plantation negro of the South a large excess of power in the Government of the Union over that enjoyed by one of our Northern citizens. For example, the proscription of the whites gives to the negroes in Louisiana, efficiently, the power of the State in the local, and also in the general government, and the State is to have power in the Union due to its whole population, white and black. The census of 1860 gives Louisiana an aggregate population of 708,000, composed of 357,000 whites and 351,000 blacks. The State, therefore, will be entitled, under the reconstruction resolutions, to seven representatives in Congress, of which 351,000 blacks will be the whole efficient constituency—the white men who can read and write and cipher as far as the rule of three, having no more to do with it than their mules and horses. So that 50,000 manumitted slaves send a member to Congress, and 100,000 citizens of Ohio do the same thing, and no more. One manumitted plantation slave in Louisiana will, therefore, have political power in the House of Ohio, and the preponderance will be considerably greater in the electoral college for President. The 351,000 Louisiana negroes will be entitled to two Senators—2,300,000 citizens of Ohio are entitled to two. One Louisiana negro will, therefore, have political power in the Senate more than equal to six of our citizens. To prove the reconstruction scheme a wrong against us, citizens of a Northern State, who never rebelled, it were only necessary to show that one of us, a citizen of Ohio, is as good as a manumitted plantation negro of Louisiana, and ought to have a voice as potent in the General Government of the Union.

The Constitution, as it was, involves inequalities in this particular among the citizens of the different States, and I would not amend it to remove them; it works no mischief, for we are all one people, of the same race, of like intelligence, in all things alike, morally and socially. But I would not amend the Constitution to decrease it where it exists, or to increase it where it exists not; and especially I would not give this enormous excess of power to men of a different race, who are not and can never be our associates; of whom we know little socially, except that they are ignorant and degraded, and nothing politically, except that they have always been and are a disturbing element in our system. Their degradation, ignorance, and immorality, (the bitter fruits of slavery and oppression) entitle them to our commiseration, but do not entitle them to a place so much above us in the scale of political power. It would be a much smaller concession by us to the African, and more reasonable and just, to give each negro in Ohio ten votes than to give the negro in the South the power over us in the Union, involved in this plan of reconstruction. It may be said, and truly, that this inequality will be but temporary, that but one generation of proscribed white men have to die off, and all will be right; a white man in the North will at length become equal to a negro in the South. This is true; even less than the truth; it is impossible that these proposed negro republics, shall, by their own action, ever come into being; or it created by external power, shall stand alone for a single moment. There will be no attempt to carry them out, or any preference of the kind, beyond the next Presidential election. In the meantime there will be war to the knife of black against white; of barbarism and poverty and power combined against intelligence and property, which can be restrained only by military power; and the United States will be compelled to keep up standing armies in all the unreconstructed States until they shall be reconstructed. During this process the five brigadier-generals will not only be autocrats, each of his district, but will control the vote of the nine States, and send to the Senate eighty-two senators, and to the House eighty-two members, and give in the electoral college

one hundred votes for President. This will be better than the proposed negro supremacy, as our military officers are generally humane and intelligent men, and know how to govern; but it were not well to invest even them with such exorbitant powers.

But to look farther to consequences. If there shall be a majority of constitutional votes for one candidate for the Presidency, and if the one hundred military electors added to the minority make a majority of the whole, there will arise a question which can only be decided by the sword; and the army of the South, if united under the five generals, will settle the question of legitimacy at Washington, as the Prætorian guard used to do at Rome, and the Janissaries at Constantinople.

For this reason I concur with the President in disapproving this congressional plan of reconstruction; and the vote at the late election in Ohio has strongly pronounced the disapproval of the people, and their objections will not be removed when they consider it in connection with its attendant consequences.

On the whole, I do not think it will be practicable further to inflame the public mind against the President, or longer to retain party power by waging war against him. Whether he betrayed his party in the absurd hope of perpetuating his own power, or sacrificed power and party on the altar of his country, ceases to be a question of national importance. It is a question on which opinions differ, and can be better settled when the country is relieved from its present disturbed condition.

And on reviewing the ground, as far as my limited observation extends, I see no reason to anticipate a re-actionary excitement in favor of extreme Radical men or measures. The tide is setting against them, and cannot be suddenly checked. The more Conservative Republican leaders, if they would retain power, must learn to know that there is a public opinion not created by themselves or changeable at their pleasure, which, when it speaks—as it has spoken—is entitled to their respect. In obedience to this they must dethrone their Radical despots, and conform their action in Congress to the express public will, and legislate like rational men, with calmness and consideration rather than with passion. It is hard to ask a political party to acknowledge error and retrace their steps, but in this case the good of the country requires and the express will of the people demands it. The correction must and will be made, either by them or by those who will succeed them, and it were better done in a Conservative spirit by them than by the Democracy, who will be otherwise called to the task under more difficult complications.

If the Republicans will do this promptly and cheerfully, they will probably regain and retain their ascendancy, and they may rely on the Democracy to render them all needful aid in restoring and securing it. That party, wherever in power, will, unless they have learned wisdom from hard experience, adopt objectionable measures, or bring forward obnoxious men, such as will destroy their ascendancy, if the Republicans have Conservative wisdom enough to profit by their errors.

T. EWING.

A MODERN EVENING CALL.—The fanciful idea of balloon-traveling which used to be indulged in, is almost realized in the facilities railroads afford. In former times a trip from Salem to Portsmouth and back would take a week in preparation, a whole day for the journey, a day to rest, and another day to return. In contrast, on Monday evening last, as a Salem gentleman rose from his supper-table at sunset, he told his wife he had some idea of spending the evening in Portsmouth. "Wait, you change your dicker?" "Haven't time." In five minutes he was in the cars on the Eastern Railroad. Before eight o'clock the telegraph informed her he was safely here. We enjoyed half an hour in interesting conversation with him in our counting-room, and at twenty minutes past ten he was again in his own house in Salem—having spent an hour and a half with his friends here, and travelled about eighty miles in four hours and forty minutes. One of the editors of the Salem Register knows the truth of this.—Portsmouth N. H. Journal.

WHAT MONEY WILL MAKE A MAN DO.—An old historian relates that an acquaintance of his, while residing in a certain town of Persia was alarmed by hearing, in a neighboring house, a sort of periodical punishment going on daily. Heavy blows were given, and a person continually crying out:

"Amant! amant! mercy! mercy! I have nothing—Heaven is my witness—I have nothing." Upon inquiry he learned that the sufferer was a wealthy merchant, reputed to be very rich, who afterwards confessed to him that, having understood the Governor of the place to be meditating how he should possess himself of a share of his wealth, and expecting to be put to the torture, he had resolved to habituate himself to the endurance of pain, in order to be able to resist the threatened demands. He had brought himself to bear a thousand strokes of a stick on the sole of his feet; and as he was able to counterfeit great exhaustion and agony, he hoped to be able to bear as many blows as they would venture to inflict, short of death, without conceding any of his money.

From the N. Y. World. THE MOVEMENT IN BREADSTUFFS.

The abundant quantity and excellent quality of the cereals grown in the United States during the past season are now facts placed beyond dispute. The movement of flour and grain over the upper lakes promises, during the month of October, to exceed all precedent, and the quality of the grain now being marketed affords much satisfaction to all branches of the trade.

The receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland for seven weeks, ending October 18, and the corresponding period in 1866, were as follows:

	1867.	1866.
Flour, bbls.	1,032,200	923,400
Wheat, bush.	12,495,000	8,879,000
Corn, bush.	5,574,000	5,985,000
Oats, bush.	5,274,000	2,190,000
Barley, bush.	1,805,000	1,008,000
Rye, bush.	650,000	645,000
Total grain.	28,750,000	18,678,000

Of about 40 per cent, and the improvement in the quality of the wheat and oats is even greater than the increase in the quantity. In this connection it will be interesting to look at prices, taking those of yesterday, compared with those of the same time in 1866, including the premium on gold:

	1867.	1866.
Gold, extra State.	143	143
Flour, extra State.	\$9.65 a \$10.25	\$11.00 a \$12.50
Wheat, No. 2 Spring.	2.18 a 2.20	2.25 a 2.30
Corn, per bush.	1.43 a 1.45	1.13 a 1.16
Oats, per bush.	0.89 a 0.91	0.64 a 0.70
Barley, per bush.	1.30 a 1.30	1.10 a 1.25
Rye, per bush.	1.65 a 1.75	1.25 a 1.45

It is too early, as yet, for stocks in trade to have any important significance. The necessary accumulation for the winter, when inland navigation is suspended, does not commence much before the first of November.

We are now having a large export demand for wheat. Of the increased receipts at the Western markets, more than one-third has been exported from this port, and the balance of the increase has been absorbed en route. But it would now appear that the intervening markets are pretty well stocked up, for the quantity to come forward to tide-water has largely increased lately.

Corn occupies a somewhat anomalous position. It is the only crop of which we have heard any complaint of the yield. It undoubtedly did suffer from drought in August; but the weather has since been quite in its favor, so much so, that new Western corn may be suitable for market this autumn. The receipts at the Western markets are now larger than last year. The quantity on the canal for tide-water last Saturday was 1,527,000 bushels, against 928,000 bushels at the same date last year. The export demand has entirely ceased; and yet, with gold five per cent. lower, the price in this market is thirty cents per bushel higher than one year ago. Besides, the South promises us considerable supplies and no important demand during the coming winter. A large demand for rye from Germany is probable. Late mail advices from Berlin speak of the sale there of half a million bushels of American rye, to be delivered at Hamburg. Thus an active and, except in a single staple, a prosperous trade in grain seems to have commenced with the Western people.

THE NOBLEMAN'S JEWELS.—A rich nobleman was once showing a friend a great collection of precious stones, whose value was almost beyond counting. There were diamonds, and pearls, and rubies, and gems from almost every country on the globe, which had been gathered by their possessor at the greatest labor and expense. "And yet," he remarked, "they yield me no income."

His friend replied that he had two stones, which cost him but ten florins, yet they yielded him an income of two florins a year. In much surprise, the nobleman desired to see the wonderful stones; when the man led him down to his mill, and pointed to the two fluting grey mill-stones. They were laboriously crushing the grain into snowy flour, for the use of hundreds, who depended on this work for their daily bread. Those two dull, homely stones did more good in the world, and yielded a larger income, than all the nobleman's jewels.

A BENEVOLENT SINGER.—The principal singer of the great theatre at Lyons one day observed a poor woman with her four children begging in the street. Her decent and respectable appearance, in the midst of extreme poverty, interested the kind-hearted vocalist. He desired the poor woman to follow him into the Place Bellour, where, placing himself in a corner, with his back to the wall, his head covered with his handkerchief, and his hat at his feet, he began to sing his most favorite opera airs. The beauty of his voice drew a crowd around. The idea of some mystery stimulated the bystanders, and five franc pieces fell in showers into the hat. When the singer, who had thus, in the oddest of his heart, transformed himself into a street-minstrel, thought he had got enough, he took the hat, emptied it, and contributed into the apron of the poor woman, who stood motionless with amazement and happiness, and disappeared among the crowd. His talent, however, betrayed him, though his face was concealed; the story spread, and the next evening, when he appeared on the stage, shouts of applause from all parts of the house, proved that a good singer is never thrown away.

How Some Animals Amuse Themselves.

Fun is confined by no means to man; it is frequently asserted that, although naturalists have discovered, and named the laughing jacks, the laughing hyenas, the laughing cookatoos, there is but one animal that indulges "in what you might call a laugh," and that is our old friend the dog. The horse laugh is a humbug; but the horse would laugh if he could, for he is not deficient in the sense of the humorous. We have known in our time, a sly old horse which would slide up to a bystander and put his hoof on the unfortunate's wretched foot in a manner which would not soon be forgotten. It was a common trick with him; but no professed practical joker could have done it with his in a more inadvertent manner. The comedy of "The World a Mask," declares that "a horse is a gentleman," and this may give us a key to the gravity of our Eclipses and Diablos, since a horse-lough has long been regarded as anything but gentlemanly. Col. O'Kelly's parrot would scream for the dog Rover and then frighten him away by yelling "Get out." Small birds chase each other about in play; but perhaps the conduct of the crane and the trumpeter is the most extraordinary. The latter stands on one leg, hops about in the most eccentric manner, and throws some antics. All animals pretending violence in their play stop short in exercising it. The dog takes the greatest precaution not to injure by his bite, and the orang-outang, in wrestling with his keeper, pretends to throw him, and makes feints of biting him. Some animals carry out their play in the semblance of catching their prey; young cats, for instance, leap after every moving or small object, even to the leaves strewn by the autumn wind; they crouch and steal forward, ready for the spring; the body quivering, and the tail vibrating with emotion; they bound on the moving leaf, and again spring forward to another. Big game saw young jaguars and congars playing with round substances like kittens. Birds of the magpie kind are full of mischief. There is a story of a tame magpie that was seen in a garden gathering pebbles, and, with much solemnity and studied air, buried them in a hole made to receive a post. After dropping each stone it cried "cuckoo" triumphantly, and set out for another. On examining the spot a poor load was found for her amusement. There is fun in animals and birds. Indeed there is.

GRAND BATTLES OF MODERN TIMES.—The Journal Militaire, of Berlin, publishes some interesting statistical details relative to the battle of Sadowa, compared with other engagements, from which it appears that a larger number of men were engaged in it than in any other battle of modern times. The troops engaged at Leipzig, says the Journal, "amounted to 240,000 allies and 140,000 French, a total of 380,000 men; at Wagram the number of French was 200,000, and that of the Austrians 140,000, or 340,000 in all. At Solferino, there were 150,000 Austrians and 150,000 allies, being 300,000 men; Borodino, 130,000 French were opposed to 120,000 Russians, making a total of 250,000 men; at Waterloo they were 40,000 Prussians, 65,000 allies and 75,000 French, or 180,000 men in all. The total number of troops that took part in the battle of Sadowa was 420,000, consisting of 220,000 Prussians and 200,000 Austrians. With regard to the number of guns, Leipzig took the first place; in that engagement 2,000 were used—1,300 belonging to the allies, and 700 to the French. At Sadowa the number of pieces was 1,620, of which 820 were Prussian and 800 Austrian. The battle of Solferino comes next; 1,200 cannon were used there, 800 belonging to the Austrians and 400 to the allies. As to the loss of men killed and wounded, Leipzig also occupies the first rank—the total put hors du combat in that battle was 100,000, of which there was an equal on both sides. Borodino ranks next, in which each belligerent lost 30,000 men, or 60,000 in all. At Waterloo the Prussian loss numbered 7,000, that of the allies 20,000, and that of France 19,000, being a total of 46,000 men. At Wagram each belligerent left 25,000 men on the field. The battle of Sadowa approaches very near that of Solferino. In the latter engagement the loss of the Austrians amounted to 18,000 men, and that of the allies to 15,000. At Sadowa the number of killed and wounded on the side of the Prussians was 10,000, and on the Austrian side 20,000, or 30,000 men in all. Respecting the number of prisoners made, the battles of Leipzig and Solferino may be placed on the same line, the total in each battle amounting to 20,000 (French and Austrian). This is the greatest number of prisoners captured in modern engagements. As to the capture of cannon, 30 were taken at Leipzig, 140 at Waterloo, and 174 at Sadowa.

A WISE DECISION.—Louis XIV., playing at back-gammon, had a doubtful throw—a dispute arose, and the surrounding courtiers all remained silent. The Count de Grammont happened to come in at that instant. "Decide the matter," said the king to him. "Sire," said the count, "your majesty is in the wrong." "How," replied the king, "can you thus decide without knowing the question?" "Because," said the count, "the matter has been decided, all these gentlemen present would have given it to your majesty."