# THE SENTINEL.

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## The Constitutional (Howard) Amendment,

VOL. 1.

it altogether.

of Southern people.

Southern men.

upport of the South.

a right to do what they will with their own,

New York Papers.

The New York Herald, one of the most unro-

iable and mischievous papers in the country,

has always had a circulation in the South far

beyond its merits, simply on account of its news

matter. It contributed yastly to bring on the

war and to keep it up, and now it hypocriti-

cally urges the South to adopt the Howard

amendment, as the best means of early restora-

tion. Our people in the South should abandon

The New York News, while under the control

of Hon. Ben. Wood, was violently Southern .-

It was not a favorite with us then, because of

its violence and imprudence. Under its present

management it has no claims upon the support

The New York World we regard as the most

able and reliable Democratic journal which sup-

ports President Johnson's policy in that city .--

It is the organ of the Northern Democracy, and

ts character as a newspaper is equal to that of

So also the New York Express, edited by the

Brookses, an old Henry Clay Whig paper and one

d the most Conservative journals of the country.

and the Journal of Commerce, claim strongly the

Let the South support its own papers first

hen give encouragement to such papers as the

New York World, Express and Journal of Com-

National Intelligencer, of Washington City.

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MESSRS, EDITORS :-- I am looking for a man.

This was the Language of an ancient philoso-pher whose name I have forgotten, while seen

traversing the streets of Athens, at mid-day, with a lighted lamp in his hand. If ever there

was a time when such an individual could be

found, now is that time, for a dark and almost

impenetrable cloud seems almost to overshadow

For the Sentinel.

m to be the

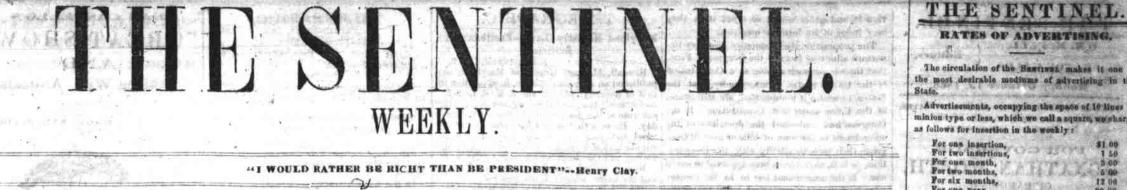
the Herald. It merits the warmest support of

We have already discussed this subject perhaps fully as much as our readers desired, but its intense importance demands thorough ventilation, and the developments which are being made in the progress of the canvass will call for further discussion.

. The position taken by the Watchman, a popular weekly paper edited by Rev. Dr. Deems in the city of New York, in its last issue, has very strongly excited, in this city and elsewhere, much surprise. That paper, alarmed at the exhibitions of public opinion in the North, has suddenly, as its friends believe, like the New York Herald, turned a somersault, and has come out very decidedly in favor of the adoption of the Eoward amendment as "the best we can get. We are forced to admit that the positions of the Watchman, in its last issue, are tantamount to those of the Standard and Mr; Holden, and its views are now similar in their character to those of the New York Herald. It is plain, however, the Watchman is not certain

that it is right. Perhaps, it will sound strangely- to our readers when we affirm, that we are not surprised at the course now taken by our friend, Dr. Deems. We have entire confidence in the integrity of his purposes, 'What'he says, he is always honest in at the time, and we do not for a moment question, his warm-attachment to the people of the South. He however, thinks quick ly, and his warm, generous and impulsive heart, often leads him to jump to conclusions, rather than patiently to investigate and closely to pursue a question or premise through all its ramifications, to its results. Hence in matters of this sort, involving high political or statesman-like views, his is not the class of mind that we can rely upon. The cui bone is the ultimatum to which such minds drive, without closely inspecting or a prehending the dangers to be encountered and the disastrous results which may follow. "We prefer, what is right to what seems to be best. If we feel and know we are right, that is the fulerum for our lever, trusting all else to Him, "who doeth all things well." And it is solely upon this platform, we have based our opposition to the Constitutional (Howard, amendment.

the once prosperous and "sunny South." Yes, the present distressed and prostrate condition Amid all the agitations and conflict of opinof the South, and of North Carolina in particion prior to the war, we never once swerved ular, eminently calls for such. In the Presidential chair we have the man for from those long settled and fixed principles, of government, which had been grounded in us by he times; one who, Curtius like, is willing to the teachings of the conservative fathers of the throw himself into the breach to save his country; and what we now require is that North Republic and the subsequent elaborations of Henry Clay, of Kentucky. We believed before Carolina should elect a Governor and Legislative body to "hold up his hands," for he needs them sustained; for he has to contend against the war, as we do now, that the organization of the Federal Union under the Constitution of an infinitely worse people than the Amalekites, 1787 was founded in right principles and under who, you know, were actuated solely by plun-der. Plunder, too, that is "the spoils," is the the eye and approval of Jebovah, whose Providistinguishing trait of the party sgainst whom the President and the South have to contend. dence watches equally over and controls the destiny of nations as of individuals. Rence But s meither before, nor during, nor since the war, did we assent to the proposition that it was right to attempt to break up that government, until Providence clearly indicated that its full mission had been performed. Others honestly differed with us and among them Dr. Deems .-They had the right to differ. We never did believe that the time had come. There have been grounds to doubt, to fear, yet we have never had an undoubting conviction that that time had or has come. When the war broke upon us in spite of all our own puny efforts to stay it. and when North Carolina felt bound as a choice ation to let off a 32-pounder at a "skunk," yet of evils to take sides with the South; for the same reason, we committed our destiny with hers as our mother, believing it was "the best we could do," still doubting the right and the necessity and the ultimate safety of the course pursued by those States which inaugurated the movement, and forced North Carolina to go selves. with them. 'Fhat doubt haunted us through the war, yet having hid our hand to the plough and plighted our faith to the South, we never turned back, hoping that all might be well in the end. With regard to the Howard amendment, we occupy the same position. That amendment, wo hold, is adverse to the government of our fathers, is destructive to the inherent and rightful powers of the States, provides for and looks to a consolidated sovereignty, instead of a government of limited powers, breaks down the wholesome checks of the Constitution and of the State governments, and must inevitably result in universal acgro suffrage, not by the free, voluntary consent of the people of the States, but by the future forced action of Congress, and the consequent transfer of the municipal control of the State governments over their internal affairs into the hands of Congress. We believe that this is a wrong .a wrong which neither Providence indicates nor the results of the war render necessary or propar. We believe it is a great wrong, a wickedness to the people, to the States, and to the Union. So long as we thus regard it, we cannot support it, whatever may be the consequences. If the constitutional majority of the States adopt it, like a good citizen we will religiously accept, and observe, and obey it; but we cannot, by our own vote or support, solunturily accept what we believe to be a great We observe that the right of property in the Watchman has been sold by Dr. Deems to other parties, and that he is no longer proprietor of the paper, but simply its editor. People have



# RALEIGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1866.

# From the New York World.

The Constitutional Amendment Cheat. and it may be the proprietors will not risk their "Representation in Congress on the basis of money in a paper which opposes the Howard uffrage, as each State may choose for itself, \* \* amendment. If this be the explanation of its the condition of Southern restoration."-N. Y. present position, of course the people of Herald. "Shall the voters of the North have equal

North Carolina will understand it. More anon. rights with the voters of the South I"-N. Y. Tribuna

The Herald asserts that on the passage of the Constitutional amendment the Rump Congress will ccase to deny Southern States all right of representation in Congress, but will promptly give them an abridged representation.

The constitutional amendment can never cass, as we have conclusively shown. The Rump Congress took good care to trame one Rump Congress took good care to trans one which could never pass; and they explicitly refused to promise even a reduced reprosenta-tion to the South in case it were passed. All the leading Radicals (and no man will to day deny that they entirely rule their party.) have openly asserted that they will not admit the South even on that condition. The idea ad-vanced to help the Radicals in the fall elections, that, if the constitutional amendment be passed, the country will then compel the Rump to admit Southern members, has turned some political veathercocks. It is absurd, for the Radicals will then for two years be out of the range of such compulsion ; they will have been elected to the Fortieth Congress; they will consider their re-election an indorsement of the course of the Thirty-ninth, which refused to piedge representation upon the passage of the amend ment ; they will then make "impartial suffrage" (i. e., negro suffrage), or what not, the test, and thus keep the Southern members out of the Forty first Congress, and the Southern votes for President in 1868 from being counted. Congress has no plan of restoration. The pretence that it has, is a cheat, a swindle, and a lie. If it had a plan it should not be voted for, since there can be but one just plan-equal representation on the basis of population according to the Constitution.

Utterly without security, utterly without ground of hope, that the Rump will admit the Southern States to representation on consenting ueres, or the Baltimore Gazette and Sun, or the to have it abridged, there are, nevertheless, many intelligent men who think there is fairness in the proposed abridgment of the South-ern representation. They deem the constitu-tional amendment "fair and impartial" under the false idea that it proceeds on suffrage in-stead of population as the basis of representation.

The Radical speakers, addresses, and newspapers so represent the amendment; falsely. Says the Tribune :

"Now that slavery is abolished, the threefifths rule has of course to cease, and the new apportionment has either to be made upon the voting (white) population, as the Congressional amendment provides, or upon the total popula-tion, as will be the case if the amendment is rejected and the Johnson party have a majority in the next Congress."

"Shall the voters of the North have equal rights with the voters of the South ?" There is the false idea studiously put forth

that the constitutional amendment establishes BUFFRAGE instead of POPULATION AS THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION. The fact is, the amendment does not change at

all the present rule of POPULATION AS THE BASIS REPRESENTATION (as well as taxation) for

not to reduce the basis of representation where LETTER FROM HON. W. L. SHARKEY, the disfranchisement is "for participation in re-

bellion, or other crime." The principle on which the blacks at the South (made citizens by section 1) are strock out of the basis of representation is thus doubly violated. The blacks are struck out of the basis of representation because their adult males are non-voters. But the non-voting aliens of the Northern States are counted in the basis of Northern representation ; the million and a half non-voting population of Tennessee, Missouri, and Maryland are counted in the basis of their upresentation.

# The Press of North Carolina.

The majority of the newspapers of North Car-The majority of the newspapers of North Car-olina, to judge from every appearance, are in a very languishing condition. It is no fault of the conductors of the many excellent journals in the State, that they are not better supported.— The fault rests with the people themselves, and it is a lasting shame and an evidence of a most deplete the state of means and while with deplorable want of energy and public spirit among our people, that is many localities Northem papers circulate to a greater extent than our own papers published here at home. The press of North Carolina has never rank

ed with that of Virginia or any of her sister States. The reason is apparent. They are not supported. The expense attending the publication of a first class newspaper is by no means trifling, and a subscription list of only a few hundred, with a moderate share of advertising patronage, will not sustain the poorest paper in existence. Yet men complain of the character of our papers as compared with these abroad, and assign as a reason for withholding their patronage, the inferiority of such journals. We are tired of this thing. We are tired of seeing a circulation accorded to Northern publications that is not given to the leading papers of North Carolina.

With due respect to the merits of all the pa-pers in the State, we may justly rate the Ral-eigh Sentinel and Wilmington Journal as our leading political journals, and we undertake to say, that neither one of these has a circulation out of the respective cities in which they are published, at all equal to that of some papers published outside the limits of the State. Yet when the merits of each are considered, we question if the Journal and Sentinel have a superior.

Our prosperity as a people, the enunciation of every correct principle of State policy, the revival of the cause of education, with every other institution in which the public is interes-ted, depend solely on the press of the State, but it is difficult to convince the people of this fact. Can it be that our people are so much more ig-norant than those of other States ? This spirit of apathy must proceed directly from ignorance, or we would find it existing in communities noted for their refinement and intelligence.— Even the people of the North are our superiors in this respect. In the agricultural districts there, not one in ten can be found who does not read his morning paper. In North Carolina rot one man in a hundred ever opens a news-paper, and taking the entire population of the State, not more than one newspaper is read to every thousand. These figures evince an amount of ignorance on the part of the people at large, of which any North Carolinian ought to henshamed .- Wilson Carolinian.

-----Political Excitement in Pennsylvania

# OF MISSISSIPPI.

NO. 39.

# He Opposes the Constitutional Amendment.

The Hon. W. L. Sharkey, United States Senator elect from Mississippi, writes from Washington, September 17th, 1866, to Gov. Humphreys, of that State, advising the Legislature to assemble on the 15th to reject the Howard amendment. He says :

I do not believe the amendment was recom-mended by two thirds of the Congress of the United States. The constitutional House of Representatives consists of members chosen "by the people of the several States," and the Sen-ate consists of two Senators from each State.— It is very clear that a body not so composed, or, in other words, where a considerable num-ber of the States are excluded from representation in both branches, As not the Congress of the United States. As well might any body of usurpers assemble and claim to be the Congress of the United States. Each State has a right to know that all claiming to be members possess the constitutional requisites. Mississippi does not know and cannot know that the members who recommended this amendment-were constitutional members of Congress; Nearly one-third of the States were excluded from representation in both houses by a majority of members who assumed to be the Congress. If a majority may thus exclude States from representation, it is easy to perceive that it may go on in the work of declaring States disloyal and in the exclusion of minorities, until Congress shall be made to consist only of members from a few of the larger States, with all others excluded. For instance, New York and Pennsyl vania may so manage as to control a majority and begin by excluding first one small State and then another and so on, until the legislative power of the nation is usurped and controlled by those two States, and ultimately even by the largest of them.

When the Southern States adopted the amend ment abolishing slavery, the state of things was very different; they had not elected or sent members to the Congress which recommended that amendment. But when this amendment was proposed, they had elected members who appeared at the proper time and demanded to be admitted, but were rejected. We are not therefore to be told that we have recognized this as a Constitutional Congress.

But again : The President is a component part of the Legislative Department, and the Constitution declares that "every order, resolution or yote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjourn-ment.) shall be presented to the President," etc. Nothing can take effect, or be complete until so presented. And the case is not altered because two-third vote is required on amendments proposed ; such a resolution is not a complete legislative act until so presented. In no other way, except through the. President, can such resolution be communicated to the States. As the proposed amendment was not submitted to the President, it does not amount to a recommendation. It is a nullity.

But let us look for a moment at the provi-sions of the proposed amendment. The first section declares that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside." It then proceeds to pro-bibit the States from making or enforcing any law "which shall abridge the privileges or immanities of citizens." It does not say what are privileges or immunities; that is left for the next Congress to provide in virtue of the last section, which declares that "Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legisla-tion, the provisions of this article." We may find Congress "conferring privileges and im-munities" on one class to the exclusion of another class; or we may find Congress assuming absolute control over all the people of a State and their domestic concerns, and this virtually abolishes the State. Perhaps any State that has so little self-respect as to adopt the amend-ment, deserves no better fate. The second section, if my construction of it be right, would probably exclude one Stat from representation in Congress, as I suppose the number of male negroes over twenty-one to be nearly equal to the number of white males. It is, therefore, a mere effort to force negro-suffrage upon us, whether we are willing or not. Either do this or you shall have no representa tion. It is presamed that our intelligent people would not hesitate long in making their choice The third section provides that no person shall hold any office who may have heretofor taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and who afterward engaged in the rebellion, or who gave aid and comfort to those who did engage in it. This is a sweeping act of disfranchisement, which would embrace perhaps, a majority of our citizens; for there are probably few who have not, in some way or other, taken an oath to support the Constitution. Even those who opposed secession, and en gaged in the war only under compulsion, would be embraced by this provision, as well as the man who had given to a bungry soldier a meal's victuals, or a price of bread; and plso all those who, in charity, had given an article of clothing to a suffering friend or relative in the army, Such a provision would be so contrary to the Such a provision statistical and so oppressive theory of our Government, and so oppressive large class of the Southern toward a very large class of the Southern States, that it cannot be supposed that those who proposed it could have entertained a hope that it would be accepted. They ought to have known, too, that such a provision was calcula-ted to endanger the existence of the Governted to entanger the exhauste of the correct, ment, as revolutions may always be expected, sooner or later, from acts which distranchise the enfranchised class. If the people cannot exclude inworthy or undeserving men from box, then they are unit for self-government, and the sooner they abandon the experiment the better I need say nothing for the fourth section, but the fifth is the Trojan horse abounding in mis-chief. It provides that "Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article," which may be construed to authorize Congress to do whatever and a second a second to port of an ending and a company our must plot a both in your side of

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you mas Senate, just as I admonished many members of the Legislature it would be, to authorize these odious measures. We should profit by the ex-perience it has furnished us," 0.000

## Peace or War.

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[From the New York Journal of Commerce, Sept. 28] Have we fought for these long years, poured out blood, and expended treasure without stint, for the sake of perpetuating the military reign of North over South? Was it to destroy self governmentand overthrow the foundations of the Union that the war was carried on ? So the Radicals would have us believe. Neither before the war, nor during the war, nor since the war, has there been a time when the Northern States had any right to prescribe civil law in the Southern States; nor can it be done now without destroying the whole fattitie of the American We have suppressed an insurrection in our own body politic. We have extirpated a discase which took possession of one of our own organs of life. We shouted until we were hourse that the war was "for the life of the nation." Let us have done with this sectionalism, then, and re-member that the United States form one grand body to which each part is necessary, and in which each part has equal rights. The admin-istering of local law to the South, as a conquered territory, implies a right in the majority of the States to make laws for the minority. So long as military haw was administered there was no such implication, but this business of pre-scribing civil and social law is like poisoning one's own erm with the idea that the poison can be confined to that locality. The veius and arteries run through the whole system. The wrong is done to the whole constitution by an outrage on one part of the body, and the whole body will suffer for the wrong. We have no right, either by law or conquest, nor on moral principles, to treat the Southern States as conquered territories and populations. We may administer the law to individuals as severely as we please. We may punish men and women and children. But the United States Government might as well repeal the charters of New Orleans, Mobile and Charleston, and wipe them out as cities in the South, as to declare a Southern State dead or not a member of the Unior. The moral right, the legal right, the constitutional right, is just the same in both cases,

"But," says a sincere Radical, "have we not the right to refuse them admission to the Union. unless they adopt such laws and social princi-p'es as we think correct [" No, you have no such right under the Constitution and laws of our land, nor have you the moral right unless you give them at the same time the right of accepting or rejecting your terms of Union. The grand wrong, the outrage to American princi-plea, the rotted timber which men are now engaged in forcing into the Constitution itself, is this plan of holding a State by the throat and declaring that it shall not come into your Union, not be protected by your Constitution, unless it will agree with you to alter that Constitution and submit to amendments of your proposing but when the State asks, "Will you let me stay out of your Union if I don't like your new pro posals ?" the answer is a fleree "No." This is : posals ?" the answer is a ficree "No." This is a hideous burlesque on the old idea of a free American Union. The vanity of a Union thus constructed is but too plain. It has not the consistency of a summer morning cloud. It will not have strength to endure through a gen-It eration of politicians. It can only be a perpet ual civil war. Was it for this we fought ?

poradded thereto, they see most vindictive and malicious faction in the world; for let but a man whom they have deserted not follow them, and he becomes, in the language of "Billy Holden," "disloyal," an ar rant "traitor," , c. I have been led to these remarks by the course of the Senior Editor of the Standard, and the proceedings of the multitudinous mass meeting, over which he recently presided, which, to all intents and purposes, was a great failure, and is looked upon in the coun-try as a political farce, and all its attendants as

political humbug. They have endorsed the "Howard amend which politically seals their fate, and ment. although, in the main, it is a waste of ammuniyou should give them "a little more grape," a as to leave nothing but the freedman's "odor that now exudes through their every pore. You should lose no time in publishing entire the "Howard amendment," and keep it before the people, for most of the masses are ignorant of t and desire to see and hear it read for them-

You need have no fears about the success of our old quaker Governor, for, if I am not greatly mistaken, he will beat General Dockery 40,000 Governor Worth was not my first votes. choice; yet I have watched and approve his course, and think that he is the very man who is called upon to hold up "Moses'," the President's, hands. As's Democrat I shall support him, and I

call upon the entire Democracy to put down the opponents of President Johnson, who are the "Amalekites" of the present day. As to the State-rights Whigs, no appeal to them is nec-"CAPE FEAR." VIRSA October 4, 1866.

INTERESTING FROM LIBERIA .- Rev. H. W. Ershine, colored, of Liberia, repeated his lecture on the "Condition, Prospects, Climate, and Pro-ductions of Liberia," at Dudley Hall, last night, to an audience of about 100 persons, two thirds of whom was white. As on the previous night, the lecture was listened to with anflagging in tcrest from the commencement to the close, and produced a most favorable impression upor produced a most revoration impression upon those present. The glowing colors in which the lecturer depicted the country of his adoption enlisted the despest interest of the colored por-tion of his auditory, and caused them to be convicted that Liberia was the land, for them. Lynchburg Neura, 5th.

It transpires that Butler gets \$250 per diem from the Central Committee during his stum ping tour. This sum, in addition to triffes that fall in his way and are easily secreted, keeps the Doc.or quite cheerful and comfortable .- N. Y. World

On Wednesday, the third day of the sess there had already gathered at the University of Virginia, between three hundred and fifty and four hundred students, nearly every State in the Union being represented. It is expected that the number of students will reach five hun dred before Christmas.

the whole country. It is cunningly framed to have the appearance of changing the basis of representation from population to suffrage, yet in reality not to change it, but only to cheat the Southern States out of some fifteen or twenty members of Congress. Here is the proof. Sec tion 2 of the proposed amendment (printed in another column) begins by declaring that "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed." That is the old, the wise, the just apportionment of the Constitution; taxation and representation equal, and both based on population. But then follows, in the same section 2, a provision framed with a devilish ingenuity so as to strike out from population and the basis of represen-tation three or four million Southern blacks unless they are allowed to vote. Retaining population as the basis of representation, it is unningly contrived so as not to enumerate three or four millions of non-voting Southern blacks in the Southern basis of representation, while yet enumerating the two or three millions of non-voting aliens in the Northern and Western States in the Northern basis of representation. The amendment only provides for a reduction of the basis of representation where citizens are not allowed to vote, leaving non-yoting aliens still to be counted. But by the first section of the amendment, negroes are made citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. Thus, we repeat, this so "fair." this so "impartial" amendment for "apportioning Representation on the voting (white) population," is in fact only an artful, specious, and circuitous trick to strike out the Southern black population (unless allowed to vote) from of representation which everywhere clae is left to prevail, i. e., population voting and non-voting

But the Tribune's pretence that the amendment bases representation upon the voting (white) population, instead of the total population, is still more egregious, still more false than we have yet shown.

One-half the white population of Maryland are disfranchised by a despotic Registration act. More than one-half the white population of Missouri are disfranchised by a similar conof missouri are distances too, one of Sherman's trivance, which excludes, too, one of Sherman's chief generals from the polls. Two-thirds of the white population of Tennessee, Brownlow and his Legislature deprive of their votes on State or Federal affairs. Here is a disfranchised non-voting population of one and one-third to one and one-half millions; but the amendment is so framed that all these disfranchised people (who aided the rebellion not half so muc four million negroes) are to be counted in the four million negroes) are to be counted in the basis of representation, while the blacks are not; the residue of the population in Maryland, Tennessee and Missouri may vote for them, and so represent them; but the residue of the South-ern population cannot, under the amendment, vote for and represent the three or four millions of disfranchised blacks. With malicious inge-nuity the amendment is contrived (section 2)

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5, 1866. This city is, to night, in a ferment of politi cal agitation. Both parties are striving hard for victory at the polls next Tuesday. The republicans have organized open-air mass meetings in front of the Union League House and all up and down Broad street, at which scores of prominent orators of their party are advertised to speak. Besides that, they are to have a grand demonstration at the Academy of Music, with Horace Greeley as the chief orator .-Torchlight processions on a magnificent scale also enter into their arrangements.

The Democrats, on the other hand, are to have an open air mass meeting, at which their candidate for Governor, Heister Clymer, is to speak. You see nothing in the newspapers but politics. Flaming announcements as to the great issue before the people are posted all over the city. The Republicans declare that "The day that decides the future is at hand;" that "The crisis is upon us;" that "The second Tuesday of October will settle the destiny of the nation ;" that the vital issue is, "Shall liber ty be lost, and the sway of a dictator begin i or shall the republic be saved, and the right of the majority to rule be perpetuated ?" The Democrats, on their side, call for the support of "All who believe that this is a white man's government, made by white men, and who are pipposed to negro equality and negro suffrage. They call upon soldiers and sailors to come ou in their might and follow the example of their glorious commander, the heroic Grant, and let the enemies of their country see that they fought to preserve the Union, and not to stroy it. They announce that the Republican programme, freely rendered, means "Extr pay for each white soldier \$50; for each negro soldier \$300; for good clothing and schooling of negroes \$7,000,000; for the families of white soldiers nary cent," and so on. Then there is

quito a tempest in a teapot over the dismissal from the Soldiers' Home, in this City, of eighteen maimed soldiers, who assert under onth. that they were turned out because they were Democrats, while counter affidavits are numerous that no political fests have been applied, and that they were dismissed for drunkeness and general misconduct. From all of which you may derive the conclusion that the science of polities is grand, but that it occasionally degenerates into a very small and contemptible business.

# Repudiation in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 5.-Considerable feeling exhibited throughout Georgia just now on the subject of repudiation. It is thought that an effort will be made, at the meeting of the Legislature in November, to relieve the people from payment of certain debts contracted during and prior to the late war. The pleas urged for repudiation are the loss of slaves and the failure of the crops. The amount of prop-erty returned in the State for 1866 is \$207,000, 000.; in 1860 \$620,822,777; loss to State over \$413,000,000.

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WILTRO.-During the election campaign in New York, last fall, the following amusing incident occurred at a political meeting, much to the discomfiture of a spread-cagle orator. He spoke, with earnest gesticulation, as follows : "Mr. President and fellow-citizens, -- I would that on the morning of the 7th of November next I had the wings of a bird; I would fiv to • ery county, to every town - aye, to every vil age and every hamlet - in this broad land, and pro-claim to every man, woman, and child the suc-cess of the party." cess of the party." At this point a small boy in the crowd cried out, "Dry sp, you old fool; you'd get shot for a goose before you flew a mile." The stamp speaker wilted, and small boy took

the floor.

A NIGHT MARE .- Daniel Dougherty is a vet orator of the Philadelphia radicals. In the course of a speech on Monday night he delivered the following prophecy :---

"Ave, a bloodler vision rushes red upon my "Aye, a blooder vision rushes red upon my sight! If we fail in the approaching elections, and our Northern opponents gain sufficient to form with the South a majority, the traitors who have access to the President will good him on to make good the threat to recognize the Representatives and Senators' of the Southern States, with their Northern allies, as the Con-gress of the United States. This will be the ignal of a war, not alone in the capital, but in every Northern city, house with house and friend with friend, ending with anarchy and masshore."

A small meanness has been developed by some of the trustees of the Antietam National Ceme-tery, who urged that a rock known as Lee's Rock, and memorable for having been the post of the Confederate General throughout the fight, should be removed, inasmuch as its retention 

The oyster trade is fairly opened and those engaged in this lucrative business have com-menced shipping them to points North, South and West of us.-Norfelk Paper,

The annual meeting of the stockholders noke Valley the Rosnoke Valley Railroad Company will be held in the town of Clarkesville on the 18th instant. come of any manifest the of frame