

THE ILLINOIS FREE TRADER.

SUNNET.

My harp also is turned to mourning, and my organ into the voice of those that weep.



"JUSTICE AND EQUALITY."

THE FREE TRADER.

Wenver & Hise, Editors.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, August 6, 1841.

Good News.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday afternoon in the Southern States, that the Governor has consented to appropriate bonds to the amount of seventeen hundred thousand dollars, for the payment of contractors and the prosecution of the canal.

The Election.

The election on Monday last in this place was conducted with much order and decorum, highly creditable to the inhabitants generally.

Congress. County Com.

Table with columns for Precincts, Ralston, Stuart, Marshall, and Kelley. Lists names of precincts and their corresponding vote counts.

We have been unable to procure a more correct table of the result in this county, but are of opinion that Mr. Ralston's majority will be near 600.

Will county.—We have received a letter stating that Ralston's majority will be about 200, and enough!

Coal county.—This county will give, if our informant is correctly informed, about 250 majority for Ralston. Shame! Shame!

Grand county.—In Dresden, Ralston has 20 majority. This county is about equally balanced.

Kendall county.—At Patrick's, Stuart has 4 majority. This county will probably give Stuart a small majority.

Kane county.—At Aurora, Ralston has 35 majority. Gain of 20 votes since last fall for the Democrats.

Later! The following is the vote in the county: Ralston 197; Stuart 176; Collins 28.

Da Page.—is politically redeemed. All the doubtful precincts have been heard from and Ralston is 50 ahead. Good!

Palmyra county.—This county has given a majority of 33 for Ralston. We have just received a letter giving the returns. Ralston 139; Stuart 100; Collins 85.

Marshall county.—The Peoria Press says: "A gentleman from this county brings the news that all the precincts but one having been heard from, it was estimated that the whig majority in the county would not exceed 5 or 6 votes."

Paria county.—The Press estimates the vote as follows: Ralston 522; Stuart 446.

Springfield, Aug. 31. Stuart's majority is about 200 less in this county than Harrison's. In Morgan and Menard, reports says, there has been a great falling off of the Whig vote from the last Presidential election."

Canal Letting.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Canal Commissioners will receive proposals at their office in Lockport, until the 20th of September, "for the construction of forty-six sections of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, lying between Dresden and the Kankakee Bluffs and Marseilles, at the Rapids of the Illinois river, together with all the mechanical work upon that part of the canal."

We are pleased to see the Commissioners pursue this course, as the completion of the western portion of this work first, is most certainly the only true policy that can or should be adopted; and had the late Commissioners pursued this policy, the work might now be beyond the reach of the combination of circumstances that press so heavily upon it, and this section of country, in which the State is deeply interested, be exempt from the many evils that every citizen now sadly experiences. We will mention an important one. When the late Commissioners sold town-lots in Ottawa, they valued them unusually high and gave as their reason for so doing, that the surplus value of the canal at this place would be immense, far exceeding any town in the State, and that in a short time the feeder would be completed and the water ready for use. Has this promise been fulfilled? Let our silent streets, and the general stagnation of business answer the question? Had this work been completed at the time it should have been, the State would now receive a sufficient revenue from it to pay the annual interest on the money invested for its construction.

Small as this amount may be, yet this sum added to the increased value of state property in this town, would be no inconsiderable amount, and the work would not at this time stand as an apparent monument of folly.

We, however, now hope for a better state of things. The disposition manifested by the present Commissioners to finish that portion of the canal that can first be made available, certainly argues much for the speedy completion of the feeder, side-cut and basin, so that they can also be made available, and be of advantage to the State.

We are informed that the expenditure of \$1,000 will bring the water to the basin, and three times that amount will finish the basin and render the water useful. Will this small amount, or ten times this sum, prevent the Commissioners from finishing it? We hope not! Every consideration of expediency demands it—the interest of the State requires it—and Ottawa, a town laid off and yet partly owned by the State, is suffering and bleeding at every pore, and stands as a bruised and broken reed amid the general growth and improvement of other favored and flourishing towns.

Why is this the case? Give her but justice—she requires no favors—and La Salle county, with her Dayton, her Marseilles and her Ottawa, will be the pride and honor of the State—furnishing clothing and bread for thousands.

Hypocrites.

We find the following paragraph in an old paper, and respectfully recommend religious and political hypocrites to read it, and as some of the latter probably read this paper, we sincerely hope they will study every sentence, and if their eyes don't betray the meanness of their hearts as they peruse it, we deserve censure for thus insinuating: "HYPOCRITES soar up to Heaven, not like the lark to sing praises, but like the hawk to pounce upon their prey. When they look up to the Mount of Olives, it is to build an oil mill; and if they weep by the brook of Kedron, they are watching to catch fish, or throw some one into it; and when they kneel, it is like the soldiers in the front rank, to load and fire. They call mankind their brethren, and treat them as the Turkish Sultans do their relatives."

McLeod.

The New York Herald, of the 24th ult. says: "We stated last week, that from our best information, McLeod would not appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court, but that his trial would take place at Utica. This order has been made by the Court, and his trial will accordingly take place in September next."

"THE ELECTION.—Unless people had accidentally happened at the 'Eagle' they would hardly have known that yesterday was election. The least excitement prevailed we ever knew at an election of Congressman in this State, or any where else. There being no regular nomination for Congressman by the democratic party, the democrats felt under but little obligation to rally in their might."—Chicago Democrat.

Should Mr. Ralston, the almost unanimous choice of the Democratic papers in the district, be defeated by a small majority, it may, perhaps, be expedient to refer to this indifference of the Chicago democrats. Who opposed the call of a Convention to nominate a candidate? Who afterwards nominated a favorite, and were the last to yield to the voice of the Democratic press? The Democrats who reside in this portion of the district, perhaps possess as much virtue and political honesty as their neighbors, and will be the last to forget an injury, particularly if caused by the shameful indifference of those who may possibly ask their support hereafter.

Illinois 6 per cent. bonds are quoted at 57 cts, by the New York papers of the 14th July.

The United States Bank has paid the July instalment of the five million loan to Michigan. This is good news for our neighbor.

Congressional Apportionment. The following table shows the apportionment of representation among the States, on the respective bases of 60, 70, 80, and 90 thousands, according to the returns of the late census:

Table with columns for States and representation counts for bases of 60,000, 70,000, 80,000, and 90,000.

Gen. McDermott is now in command of the army of Canada. He was at the battle of Waterloo with Wellington.

The "Rockford Pilot." We have received the first number of a new paper bearing the above title, published at Rockford, Winnebago county, in this State. The "Pilot" makes a respectable appearance, and the number before us abounds with good selections and able and spirited editorial articles. The name of the editor is not given, nor is the political character of the paper made known. The "Pilot" supersedes the "Star," which we lately noticed as having been thrown to "pi" by the editor.

Some person says that the most dignified, glorious, and lovely work of nature is woman, next to her is man, and then Berkshire pigs.

"Pretty Good.—One of our exchange papers says: "Corrupt persons, desirous of regaining their shape, should apply to some newspaper establishment for the office of collector. They will run their fat off long before their station becomes a sinecure."

Crops in Ohio.—The Ohio Statesman of the 5th ult. says: "Our farmers are now in the midst of harvest. The wheat crop, from what we can learn, will be poor, yielding perhaps not more than one half or three fourths as much as last year. The corn crop, so far, promises well."

Awful Warning.—A man who owed the editor of the Mason Messenger two dollars, and told him he had no money, lost his purse the same day, containing about \$1,000, and was obliged to sell his hat to raise money to have it advertised!

Suicides in France.—In France, out of a population of thirty-two millions, twenty-two millions have but six cents a day to defray all expenses—food, lodging, raiment, and education. Seven hundred families committed suicide last year, and twenty-three hundred men!

Positively Shocking.—There are 14,218 more females in the city and county of Philadelphia than males. Where are they to get husbands? asks the editor of the Philadelphia Times.

The Forest and the Indian.—"The white man wars upon all that is native here," said an old Indian. "Upon the forests and the red men. The one he destroys with the steel, the other with the burning fire of his accursed whiskey. He has made great havoc with us both, and we shall pass away together."

More Lynching.—Two men named Couch and Maythe, were recently lynched at Williamstown, Grant county, Ky., for committing a murderous assault upon a doer, named Uterbeck, whom they also robbed. The mob went to the jail in which they were confined, took them out by force, carried them to the spot where they had committed the outrage on the doer, and hung them both upon a tree. The mob seems to have acted with the utmost order in this shocking tragedy, and even listened with respect to the remonstrance of an eminent lawyer against their proceedings. If anything can palliate such an outrage, it was the fact that one of the robbers was a notorious rascal, who had frequently escaped a legal punishment for similar crimes.

Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.—The Rev. Mr. Van Zandt, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of Rochester, N. Y. has been held to bail in \$3,000 to answer the complaints of the parents of a young lady, 16 years of age, on a charge of seduction. Mr. Van Zandt is Rector of Grace Church, has an amiable wife and three or four lovely children, with great wealth and a comfortable income.

Idolatry.—Gen. Dix, in his oration delivered at Albany on the 6th ult. said, that notwithstanding the dependence in which Ireland is held, she actually sent twenty-four millions of bushels of grain annually into the island of Great Britain for the subsistence of the British people, and this was but a part of her surplus produce. What might she become with an independent parliament, and without the incumbrance of the enormous impost system of Great Britain?

Caught at Last.—The Louisville Advertiser says: "An individual is under arrest in this city who is believed to be no other than Dawson, who not long since cheated the Bank of Kentucky, Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, and some Eastern Banks, out of large sums."

Preparing for War.—The Charleston Courier says that Fairfax guns are to be mounted at the forts in that harbor. They will project shells of 40 or 50 pounds weight, and a solid shot of double that weight."

John Randolph's Grave.—A gentleman on a visit to the residence of the late John Randolph, writes to the National Intelligencer as follows: "The body of this extraordinary man reposes beneath the tall branches of a veteran pine, and forty years from his summer dwelling. No marble marks the place of his repose. He was buried, according to his own request, with his head to the east and his feet to the west, with a white unpolished stone at his head, a black one at his feet. He sleeps where he lived, in the peaceful bosom of his own native forest."

Texas Treasury Notes, says the St. Louis Pennant, are worth 85 cents in New Orleans, and 75, and steadily advancing. It is supposed they will shortly be at par.

Important Appointments. The following important nominations have been confirmed by the Senate of the United States: Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts, Minister to England. Col. C. S. TOWN, of Kentucky, Minister to Russia. Hon. D. JENIFER, of Maryland, Minister to Austria. A. N. OGDEN, U. S. Judge for the District of Louisiana. John Chambers, Governor of Iowa. O. H. W. STULL, Secretary of Iowa. Wm. Stewart, post master, Chicago, Illinois. Wm. Pelham, Surveyor General for Arkansas. G. Fontenot, Marshal for the W. D. Louisiana. Demas Adams, for the District of Ohio. Wm. B. Blackburn, for the District of Ky. Robert Hanna for the District of Indiana.

Dr. Dyott.—This celebrated financier, who was lately discharged from all his liabilities by the Insolvent Court in Philadelphia, has gone into business again in the manufacture and sale of patent medicine, in the vicinity of his famous banking room.

Label Suits.—The grand jury of Philadelphia have found several indictments against the editor of that fearless penny paper the "Spirit of the Times," for telling too much unwelcome truth about the pie-layers, "to the great scandal, infamy, and disgrace of the said" notorious scoundrels! The editor seems, however, to take the matter very easy, and if permitted to give the truth in evidence, promises to make some precious developments.

Bennett, of the New York Herald, also, has been indicted by the grand jury of New York, on three several bills, at the instigation of Judge Noah, for ridiculing that functionary in his official character. These indictments are all published in the last Herald, and are the most inconceivably ludicrous papers in the shape of judicial docu-

ments we have yet seen. The Pickwick Papers are not to be compared to them.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Friday, July 9.—Senate.—Mr. Clay (Ky.) asked the indulgence of the senate to take up the loan bill. He felt persuaded that gentlemen on the other side had no disposition to throw embarrassments in the way of the treasury; and, after what he had stated yesterday in relation to its condition, he felt convinced they would see the necessity of some prompt action on the bill. Mr. Calhoun said he did not know what the feelings on his side of the senate might be, but as to himself, he considered it the commencement of a system of funded debt—a system so odious to his views that he should feel it his duty to oppose it as energetically as any of the other measures of this session. He trusted they might be permitted to finish one thing at a time. The bank bill was before them; they were prepared for that, and he did not wish to break the chain by taking up another subject. Mr. Clay said he had pressed the bill for another reason than that the urgency of the case demanded it. There was not enough money in the treasury for a fortnight's use; and the government must stop, or the bill must be passed, and that this week. Mr. Wright had no objection to the bill as far as the treasury was concerned; his opposition to it grew out of a belief that the loan was intended to supply the deficiency which the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands would create. He did not think the urgency existed which the senator represented. In July a portion of the revenue would be available, and quite a large portion. The debate was further continued by Messrs. King, Clay, Benton, Allen, and others and the bill was then taken up.

Mr. Wright moved to amend the bill by inserting a proviso that no more money shall be borrowed under this bill than shall be found necessary to defray the current expenses of the government, and to redeem, as they become redeemable, the treasury notes which have been issued, after all the money in the treasury, and the accruing revenue from lands and all other sources shall have been applied to this object. On this proposition a debate sprung up of great length and animation. The simple point presented for debate by the amendment, was, whether the President, in using his discretionary power to create a public debt of any amount not to exceed twelve millions, should or should not be empowered to make a loan to enable the treasury to distribute the amount received from the sales of the public lands among the states. The question was taken at a late hour and the amendment was rejected—ayes 23, noes 26.

House.—The fortification bill was again taken up in committee of the whole, and a rambling, discursive, disorderly debate consumed the whole day, when the committee rose, and on motion of Mr. Proffitt, it was ordered that the bill be taken out of committee at 2 o'clock p. m. to-morrow. Adjourned.

July 17.—Senate.—Mr. Calhoun presented resolutions from a meeting of citizens of Buckingham county, Virginia, at which Charles Yanney, Esq., a venerable republican of Mr. Jefferson's epoch, familiarly called the white horse of democracy in Virginia, presided. The resolutions declare that the extra session was uncalculated and unproductive of an improper expenditure of the funds of the nation; they earnestly protest against the distribution scheme, a protective tariff, a national bank, &c., and that, in case a national bank should be chartered by congress, regarding it as unconstitutional, they hold it their right as well as an indispensable duty to vote against it an unceasing war, and to use untiring exertions to secure its REPEAL at the earliest practicable day. Mr. Calhoun expressed his hearty concurrence in all the sentiments of the resolutions. This is a voice, he said, that will reverberate from every state in the Union. It is portentous of the fate of the bank bill should it ever pass into a law, and shows that "REPEAL" will be the rallying cry of the people. At the request of Mr. C. the resolutions were read and laid on the table.

The discussion of the loan bill followed, and was protracted throughout the day. The first amendment was proposed by Mr. Allen, and was in the nature of a proviso to the loan, restricting its application to the actual wants of the government, and excluding the surplus of money raised by loan from distribution. Mr. Allen referred to the various semi-official statements made in the National Intelligencer, and showed that the deficiency at the end of the year could not exceed three and a half millions. To this statement Mr. Evans, secretary Ewing's mouthpiece on the finance committee, assented; so that it was a settled point with the whigs that this was all that could be required to meet the exigencies of the year. Mr. Woodbury then showed that to make out the \$3,500,000 deficit for the year, the calculations were based upon false data; and gave the clearest evidence that but for the appropriations of this extra session, estimated at four millions, and forcing uncalled for expenditures on outstanding appropriations, there could be no pretext to say, that there would be any deficiency to supply. But Mr. Allen's fair proposal was lost by a strict party vote—19 to 24.

Mr. Woodbury next proposed to strike out twelve and insert six millions as the amount of the loan. He named this sum as covering the extreme point of any ap-

prehended deficit; and insisted that it was against the principles of liberty as understood even in England, to vote supplies beyond the current year.

Mr. Young made some striking remarks in support of the amendment. A member of the administration party in the other house, he said, had asked five millions in treasury notes, as ample provision for the year from the fourth of march, with the means on hand. It had been cheerfully voted. They then said they would reimburse this sum by an increased tariff on luxuries, wines, and silk, and this was to suffice for all the wants under this economical administration, which only wanted \$2,000,000 per year more than the last.

This was the course laid down on entering on the administration, and now they were asking twelve millions, in addition to the five in treasury notes, and the five millions additional tariff. The amendment was lost—21 to 26.

Mr. King then proposed to reduce the amount to be borrowed to nine millions. Lost—22 to 26.

Mr. Sevier proposed to prohibit the re-issue of the six millions of treasury notes, which it was assumed this loan of twelve millions was intended, among others, to redeem. He showed that these six millions might come in and be reissued at any time during the year, and they would then be a loan for another year—a clear addition to the loan of twelve millions. The proposition was lost, by 20 to 24.

The senate then adjourned.

House.—Mr. Arnold, of Tenn., moved the reconsideration of the resolution for taking the fortification bill out of committee to-day at 2. Mr. A. said, the house was disposed to go on and accomplish their work of reform and relief; but he intimated that the great measures of the session would be lost. "God be praised!" cried some of the democrats. Mr. A. said he had been informed by an individual of the highest distinction in the other house, that there was little prospect of doing anything for the relief of the country in that body. [Wait ten days and see, exclaimed Mr. Bots.] Mr. A. went on to say that Virginia abstracts held sway in congress with the executive. [You are shooting wide of the mark, said one.] This congress has lost the confidence of the whig party, continued Mr. Arnold. [You are shooting at your friends, cried some one.] Mr. A. went on until he was clamored down by cries of order. The previous question was moved on Mr. A's motion, and there being a tie, the speaker decided in the affirmative, and the resolution was then reconsidered and withdrawn.

The fortification bill was now taken up and discussed during the day, and on motion of Mr. Bots, it was agreed to take the bill out of committee next Tuesday.

Monday, July 19.—Senate.—The loan bill was taken up at an early hour, and the debate was opened by a powerful speech against it from Mr. Calhoun, who was followed by Messrs. Woodbury, Nicholson, and others. The debate was concluded by Mr. Benton in a speech of about an hour, replete with the logic of facts and figures, but it cannot be abridged.

The final question on the bill was then taken and it passed, as follows: AYES—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Clay (Ky.), Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Ker, Mangum, McCreath, Pender, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, South (Ind.), Southard, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—33.

NOES—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay (Ala.), Calhoun, Fulton, King, Linn, Montton, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Smith (Conn.), Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—20.

The bank bill was then again taken up, but the discussion was not renewed, as the senate then adjourned.

House.—The fortification bill occupied the whole day, in committee of the whole, but no final vote was taken thereon, the committee merely rising and reporting progress, after an unusually rambling debate, of no manner of interest any where.

July 20.—Senate.—The bank bill coming up in order, Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, said he had received instructions from the legislature of his state to vote for the bill, and then proceeded in a long speech to give his reasons for not obeying those instructions. After he had concluded, Mr. Nicholson offered an amendment to the effect that the branches of the bank to be located in the states shall be subject to taxation by the states. Mr. Clay opposed the amendment on the ground that it would place the bank in the power of each one of the twenty-six states, and possibly they might see fit to embarrass it by imposing onerous restrictions. Mr. Benton said it was clear as two and two make four, that when the supreme court made the decision that the bank had power to establish branches in the states, they did not take from the states the power to tax those branches, and should one be introduced within the borders of his state, it would be seen whether she would exercise that power. Mr. Huntington remarked that if what the senator from Mo. said was correct, there was no occasion for the amendment. Mr. Nicholson said it only asserted the power. Mr. Young said if a branch should go into operation in his state, perhaps not a thousand dollars of its stock would be held by resident stockholders; the rest would be owned by persons who resided at a distance, who could be reached only by a provision similar to that which required the bank of Illinois to pay a certain per centum upon its stock. The amendment was lost—21 to 27.

Mr. Walker proposed the following amendment: "No note shall be discounted, or loan made, by said bank or its branches, but they may buy bill of exchange not having more than one hundred and eighty days to run, which shall in no case be renewed or extended."

Mr. Walker said this was the sixth amendment he had offered; four out of the five first had been adopted, and this was proof that he did not offer them for the purpose of embarrassment. He had offered this amendment in the same spirit, and he believed that confining the bank to the business of exchanges, would give sufficient employment to its necessary circulation, and render the stock more secure in the ratio of ten to one. The amendment was rejected—9 to 20. Adjourned.

House.—After a pretty long debate the fortification bill was taken out of committee and reported to the house, and was finally passed by a large majority, but we have not seen the vote.

From the Quincy Whig, of the 23d ult. Abolitionists in Trouble. There was considerable talk in this city last week, and some excitement, growing out of certain transactions which transpired on the Missouri side of the river, on the 12th inst. We have the particulars from a gentleman who lives on the Missouri side of the river.

It appears that three individuals from the "Mission Institute," adjoining this city, by the names of JAMES BURR, a young man, about six feet four inches high, spare made—A. WORK, sandy complexion, about 40 years of age, with a family at the Institute—and GEORGE THOMPSON, about 25 years of age, five feet high, black hair and when apprehended, bare footed—took it into their heads to carry out their particular views of philanthropy on the 12th inst., by enticing slaves from their masters in Missouri—promising them liberty, a free passage to Canada, &c., &c. For this purpose, they procured a skiff on the day mentioned, and crossed over to the mouth of the Fabius, a stream which empties into the Mississippi from Missouri, three or four miles below Quincy. The first house at which they stopped, after landing in Missouri, was a Mr. Woodfolk's, two and a half miles from the mouth of the Fabius. They found nobody at home except slaves. Burr commenced a conversation with a negro woman about the house—made her promises of such a character as caused her to open both eyes and ears. She finally agreed to meet him, with the understanding that she would leave her master. From the house, Burr and Thompson—(Work was left behind to take care of the skiff)—went to the fields to operate upon the male slaves. The negroes were perfectly willing to talk on the subject of "liberty" and all that—and were ready to fall into the views of these emissaries of mischief.—The negroes agreed to meet them at a certain point designated, for the purpose of leaving Missouri and their masters. But it seems, that the negroes were deceiving Burr and his comrades. The place of meeting was to be the mouth of the Fabius.—One of the negroes as soon as an opportunity offered, went to his master and revealed to him the whole plot. Mr. Woodfolk, one of the owners of the slaves, immediately spread the news among his neighbors, and a sufficient force was collected at the point of meeting, designated by the "missionaries," to apprehend them.—The negroes true to their appointment, went to the mouth of the river—their masters having concealed themselves in the bushes near by—and while the three abolitionists were making preparations to take the negroes into the skiff, to transport them to the Illinois shore, the slave holders sprung from their concealment and made them prisoners. They were soon after taken to the Palmyra jail, where they now lie awaiting their trial for kidnaping.

The laws of Missouri are very severe upon crimes of this character, and considering the state of feeling on the other side of the river, these individuals will probably suffer a long confinement in the Missouri penitentiary.

This transaction will likely operate as a warning to the abolitionists on this side of the river. They enjoy their own peculiar opinions in this State unmolested, and we should suppose they would be satisfied with this. If they will so far forget every principle of prudence and propriety, as to violate the laws of a neighboring state, to carry into effect their misdirected and mistaken views of philanthropy, and what is due to the rights of others, the consequences be upon their own heads. The great mass of the people of Illinois, cannot sympathize with men whose aims and objects are so mischievous in their tendency and effects.

Enter.—The Abolitionists in Jail. The St. Louis Pennant says: "The Palmyra Abolitionists, Burr, Work and Thompson, are coming to the market business strong, by writing letters full of pretended resignation, from jail to their brethren. It won't do, however. The cloven foot 'sticks out' and beneath the surface of their maskish professions it is plain to read that they would give their right arms to be safely out of the scrape. Indeed, what can we think of the pious professions of men who practice on the principle that robbing and kidnapping are deeds enjoined upon them by Heaven? The trial of these men, which is to take place at Palmyra in September next, will produce some interesting developments—and, from present appearances, we begin really to believe that there is a gang of abolitionist negro-stealers, if not in our very midst, at least close upon our borders. It behooves every good citizen to be constantly on the watch, for we know not at what moment some terrible outbreak of white and negro fury may burst upon us."