Continued from First Page.

public and private character, his courteous, gentlemanly and dignified christian bearing, or the universal respect and admiration felt for him, he was of all men in the broad land the most suitable to receive the Democratic nomination. His whole history is that of a consistent patriot. Not harmonising in feeling with Mr. Lincoln's administration, yet as the Executive of one of the great States of the Union he actually rendered more efficient aid to its cause in war, than any of the Abolition Governors were able to do. He quelled an alarming and dangerous riot in the city of New York without bloodshed, merely by the weight of his great personal character, as Gen. Washington did the whiskey insurrection in his day. I trust that he is destined by Providence to restore to the country such a constitutional system of government as Gen. Washington established.

Gen. Francis P. Blair, who occupies the second place on our ticket, is an able, talented, bold, brave, frank, generous and resolute man. He was selected as a western man, and one who might best represent the army of the United States. Though he was one of the most efficient leaders in the war against us, yet we of the South were unanimous for him, to show that we entertained no ill-feeling towards those who had bravely fought for the Union.

I will not close without a word to my Confederate comrades, some survivor of whom I meet wherever I may chance to move. It may be a consolation to you to know that every republican statesman with whom I have conversed has candidly admitted that the conflict was inevitable, for they said the North intended to have slavery abolished, and they knew that the people of the South had too large an interest to surrender it without a fight. The true men of both sections came into the contest with a devotion like that exhibited by the twenty-four young men who, in the war between the houses of Saul and David, at the pool of Gibeon, fell by mutual wounds. We were beaten, but after a conflict of four years so conducted as in the opinion of our opponents to have been not unworthy of men, sincere, brave and resolute.—One who, as I did, so often saw your steady resistance when attacked, and the bold dash of your splendid charges, bringing often to my mind the impetuous rush of the Athenians on the day of Marathon, will not fear for your reputation with the impartial of all ages. We fought under a flag which will never wave in battle again, for our honor was pledged when we were paroled, to obey the constitution and laws of the United States. That pledge will not in its spirit be fully redeemed if we do not accept the invitation of the gallant men of the North, of the noble Hancock, for whom, with the Southern delegations, I repeatedly voted, of Ewing, and McClernand, and Steedman, and others who invited us to join them in the great task of repairing the mischief of the war and restoring our old system of free government.

Come, then, fellow-citizens, let us all as North Carolinians, old Whigs, old Democrats, Secessionists and Union men, rally to the support of this ticket and thus attain again our old peaceable, cheap, honest and quiet system of constitutional government.

Your friend and fellow-citizen,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

VOLUME EIGHTEEN.

To-day we begin the eighteenth annual volume of our daily paper. The history of THE JOURNAL from its foundation, within a few months of a quarter of a century, until the present day, is the best index of the growth and prosperity of Wilmington. Beginning with a weekly edition only, and so continuing for six years, a daily was issued as soon as the business of the city justified it. Small at first, we have steadily kept pace with the increase of business and the demands of the public, until we have placed THE JOURNAL in the first class of Southern papers as to size, and devoted what of talent and energy we possess to render it acceptable to our patrons. Our efforts, although attended with great expense, have not been entirely unrewarded. We have retained all our old friends, and have enrolled many new ones.

In view of the general prostration of this section, the repeated failures of crops and the want of thorough reorganization of the postoffice routes, we have nothing to complain of in our business success, but on the other hand, much to be gratified for, and to give us hopeful anticipations when these temporary causes of depression have been removed. In the meantime, we shall, in no way, relax our efforts or render our paper less worthy the generous friendship and partiality which has been extended to it throughout this entire section of country.

Daily Journal 29th.

The Radical War.

We have frequently referred to the Radical scheme of war, in connection with the militia bill passed by the recent Legislature, and publish to-day the comments of the Raleigh *Sentinel* upon this question, containing the bill in full.

We hear it repeated by Radical orators and read it in Radical papers, that with GRANT'S election there will be peace, and with SEYMOUR'S there will be war. In the event of the election of the latter who is to wage this war, and against whom is it to be waged? For what cause will it be inaugurated, and what object is to be gained thereby? Surely the Democratic party will not force a war upon the country. No such suicidal policy will be adopted. Deprived of power for a long series of years, its continuance in the control of the government would depend upon a faithful and successful adherence to the great reforms in the expenses, finances and taxation which its platform requires, and which its leaders promise. In fact, with a restoration of the powers of which the President and Supreme Court have been illegally deprived and the restriction of Congress within its legislative sphere, there can be no cause or opportunity for discord or trouble.

What could induce the Southern people, that is, the Democratic white masses, to enter into war, or in any manner to countenance strife and contention. If such things result it is the happiness and lives of their families that are placed in jeopardy—it is their property which will be destroyed. Nay, if the negroes are to be organized into politico-military companies, during the time necessary for their preparation and drill, supported through the Freedmen's Bureau by the taxes which the whites must pay, it is also the crops of those Democrats which will suffer and be destroyed for want of the labor required for their cultivation and harvesting. In no view of the case, therefore, can the Democratic party want or tolerate war, or any unusual disturbance. Its evil effects must be borne by them, while in no event could they be benefited.

Notwithstanding their desire for peace, our people are not unmindful of the actual preparations now being forwarded by the Radical party leaders to involve this State in turmoil and bloodshed. With calmness they look upon the organization of a partisan militia. The orders of the Commander-in-Chief, appointing field and general officers, with their various staffs, the drilling of companies of negroes, and all the preparations for actual war, are viewed without alarm, but with anxiety and concern. They appeal to the Federal authorities to nip this treason against the peace and quiet of the State and country in the bud, for those who urge on and support these measures are as deaf to the voice of reason as they are indifferent to the welfare of North Carolina. The troubles in Georgia, and the terrible consequences of arming negroes against the whites of that State speak volumes adverse to such an attempt here.—But to men fatally bent on mischief, such appeals only whet their appetites, and encourage their fiendish desires to promote strife.

We shall continue to urge these unlawful and wicked preparations for war upon the attention of the General Government, and ask the President and Secretary of War to thwart the evil machinations of these bad men; we shall continue to urge the greatest moderation and forbearance upon our citizens, and to submit to much in order to preserve the peace. But we warn these men who are organizing this unlawful military force, that they cannot be too careful how they use the means placed into their hands for wicked purposes. There is a point beyond which moderation ceases to be a virtue. Men who will not protect the lives and welfare of their families, or will not defend the rights of their persons and property, deserve to forfeit one and the other.

General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States will assemble in Trinity Church, New York City, on Wednesday, 7th October. In consideration of the fact that there has been none since the year 1865, and that there will be many of the Prelates and of the Clergy and Laity from various sections, that did not participate in the deliberations at that time, as well as the presence of several of the newly consecrated Bishops, and also of able and prominent talent from the South and South West, it promises to be an event of peculiar importance. Nor is this assembly anticipated with less interest and expectation from the fact of the ability, influence and power to be wielded in its sessions, always marked by the highest order of conservatism nationally and ecclesiastically, and particularly at this time of great political anxiety. Prominent parties will meet from all sections of this country in their representatives of the respective Dioceses, and the free interchange of sentiments, marked by calmness and dispassion, will doubtless create a most happy influence upon all surroundings.

That any political sentiments will be entertained by that body, is not, for a moment, to be thought of, for it will be remembered that it was in session at the time of the John Brown outbreak in Virginia, and while exciting universal attention from all parts of the country, that body remained silent, and in dignified calmness unmoved by the tumult and alarm without. At this time, therefore, when the cloud seems darkening once more over our national head, we anticipate from the same wise discrimination of political and ecclesiastical arenas, a rebound of the happiest and most cheering influences and sentiments.

It will be, doubtless, an occasion of drawing to the city others than the mere members of the representative body, as there is rarely an occasion of more general interest, and in whose deliberations the prominent men of the country are found devoting themselves to the spread of conservative christianity, and the prosperity, peace and happiness of the nation.

There are, doubtless, many interesting questions to come up before the body, such as Church Extension, Adoption of Liturgy, Provincial System, Unity of Christian Bodies, Ritualism, Marriage and Divorce, and which, with other considerations of interest, may prolong the session for several weeks.

Jail Delivery in Elizabethtown, Bladen County.

On Thursday night of last week, the prisoners confined in the jail at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, effected their escape. But one remained behind, owing to the fact that his time of imprisonment had nearly expired. The escaped prisoners were some six or seven in number, for the most part negroes. Among them was Bryant Gilbert, he who killed young Lutterloh at Willis' Creek some time since.

Mass Meeting at Warsaw.

The grandest preparation is being made for the Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Warsaw. Several distinguished speakers will be present. Ample provision will be made for all who may be in attendance.

We are requested to invite all the Seymour and Blair Clubs in Duplin and the adjoining counties to be present. A hearty welcome, good speeches, and a bountiful entertainment will greet them.

Alli Le, a Chinaman, took out naturalization papers in St. Louis the other day.

Duplin County.

There are eight Democratic Clubs already organized and in full operation in Duplin county. Others are forming. This gallant county will give a good account of itself in November.

Judge Battle's Speech.

We direct attention to the remarks of Hon. WILLIAM H. BATTLE, being an extract from a recent speech delivered at Chapel Hill. They completely answer the sophistries of Judge Pearson, and are characterized by the ability, honesty and purity of the eminent jurist and gentleman from whom they emanate.

Militia.

Acting-Governor Holden continues his martial preparation for war. He has ordered his Colonels to provide for the enrollment of all "able-bodied male citizens of the State, who are citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and forty years of age, save those exempted on account of religious scruples," at the same time and places provided for the registration of electors. The lists are to be returned by the sixth of November.

Mass Meeting and Barbecue.

There is to be a Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Colvin's Creek Academy, near Point Caswell, on Thursday, October 29th, given by the Lower Black River Democratic Club, assisted by the Clubs of Upper Black River, Piney Woods and Caintuck.

The following gentlemen are expected to be present and address the meeting: Col. A. A. McKOY, Capt. J. C. DOBBIN, Hon. GEORGE DAVIS, Maj. J. A. ENGELHARD, Col. A. M. WADDELL and Maj. D. J. DEVANE.

J. R. HAWES,
J. F. SIMPSON, } Com'tee.
R. P. PADDISON,

Bring out the Reserves.

Not including the fifteen or twenty thousand persons denied the right of voting at the late State election, who are now enfranchised, there is a reserve in round numbers of thirty thousand voters who did not exercise this privilege on that occasion. A very large majority of these persons are Democrats and Conservatives, and even without the aid of those lately disfranchised, they hold a balance of power in the State. It should be the duty of the SEYMOUR and BLAIR Clubs, and State, District and County Executive Committees, to find out who these men are, who registered and did not vote, and urge them to the performance of that duty in the approaching election. This reserve force of thirty thousand men can, and doubtless will, decide the contest in this State. Many causes induced them to remain away from the polls at the State election which will not operate now. A vague, undefined terror of "something worse" to result from the rejection of the Constitution—a desire to get into the Union and then fight Radicalism—a wish to try reconstruction in hopes of bettering our condition, and also the very busy season of year in which the election was held, and the remoteness of many precints at which voters were required by arbitrary military orders to deposit their ballots—all united to keep citizens from the polls. None of these causes should operate now to deter voters. The Constitution is adopted—we are in the Union—the *blessings* of Reconstruction have been and are being enjoyed, and there is no reason, and there should be no cause, to compel persons to vote in precincts remote from their homes, or in any manner to throw obstacles in their way for a free and full exercise of their rights as citizens, in the most important election in which they are called upon to vote.

We appeal, then, to our friends to bring out this powerful force in reserve. A great battle is to be joined on the third of November, and the entire strength of our army will be needed to insure victory. A glorious triumph is in store for us, if we have the earnest and hearty co-operation of our entire force. We can secure their aid in this decisive struggle if we but impress upon them the importance of their assistance, and the vital necessity for our success. Let every one do his individual duty; let every Democrat feel that the fate of the ticket rests with North Carolina, and the result here depends upon his individual vote and individual exertions—and victory is indeed assured.

APPOINTMENT OF REGISTRARS.—The following appointments of Registrars have been made by the County Commissioners for the various precincts in this county.—Each Registrar must necessarily be a Justice of the Peace, and those among this number who have not been qualified must at once become Holden's pets so soon as the office-making power can be invoked.—Among the Registrars are some few colored men, as is the case with the appointee in the Third Ward of this city. The Registrars are allowed a fee of five cents for each person registered, and will also act as judges of election in their respective precincts, with two persons for each precinct to be hereafter appointed:

WILMINGTON:

First Ward—H. E. Scott.
Second Ward—Jos. Fry.
Third Ward—Wm. A. Green.
Fourth Ward—H. W. Penny.
Masonboro'—Sterling Sallings.
Federal Point—Solomon Reaves.
Topsail Sound—E. S. Reno.
Holly Shelter—E. H. McQuigg.
Upper Black River—Wm. Robinson.
Lower Black River—Americus V. Harrell.
South Washington—John W. Wills.
Caintuck—A. J. Swinson.
Piney Woods—Wilson T. Morton.
Long Creek—W. J. Bivins.
Rocky Point—Chas. H. Rivenbark.
Middle Sound—Daniel Davis.

Robeson.

A large turnout of the people is anticipated at Shoe Heel at the Mass Meeting on Thursday, October 8th. Several distinguished speakers have accepted invitations to be present. Our friends are steadily and earnestly at work in that county, and we expect to hear a good report from Robeson.

The Church of the Holy Flame, Catholic, was dedicated on Sunday, in New York.

The Campaign in Ohio.

The Washington Express has been permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter addressed to a citizen of Washington by one of the most reliable Democrats of Ohio, who is thoroughly versed in Western politics and familiar with the principal local issues which are likely to enter into the campaign this fall. He says: "My candid opinion is, that Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois will give decided Democratic majorities in October and November. Of this we have the clearest indications. As to Ohio there is no doubt; we feel confident of success; and I also believe that Vallandigham will beat Schenck. Our county (Montgomery) will give Mr. Vallandigham from five to seven hundred majority; Butler will give from twenty-two to twenty-five hundred majority, and Warren and Preble cannot overcome these figures. This is the opinion of some of our best posted men in this district. We are making a most vigorous and determined canvass. We have the masses of the people with us, and are bound to win. I have attended a number of meetings in town and country, and never in my life have I seen such crowds of people and such interest manifested. I have herein given my candid and honest opinion.

Assassination.

Scarcely a week passes by without the record of the cold-blooded assassination of some prominent Southern politician or soldier. In the South and Southwest these murders are of common occurrence, and they are not entirely unknown within our own borders, as the fate of Colonel Nethercut most sadly proves.

These murders are the result of the influence of bad men upon ignorant negroes, and follows as a consequence upon the union of this race against the whites for political purposes. Tennessee is rendered unsafe for life and property, and the well-disposed citizens have found it necessary to organize to protect themselves, their families and property. Since Arkansas, Louisiana and Georgia have been "reconstructed," they are fast falling into the condition of Tennessee.

The murder of the black guard, Ashburn, in a house of negro prostitutes in Columbus, Georgia, shook the Republic from turret to foundation stone. It was made the cause of special legislation in Congress and of innumerable military orders from General Meade and his subordinates. Yea, more, upright and honorable citizens were dragged from their homes, without process of law or the least notice, and confined in loathsome dungeons and subjected to inhuman treatment upon mere suspicion, or upon the *ex parte* testimony of suborned witnesses.

Yesterday we recorded the assassination of Major General HINDMAN, at his home in Helena, Arkansas, a man who had done his duty in every position into which he had been called; a gentleman of eminent merit, respected and honored by his fellow-citizens; under his own roof, surrounded by his family, he was assassinated, yet we venture the deed will not excite a sympathizing comment from the Government or Congress, and except the formal proclamation of the Governor, offering the customary reward for the apprehension of the culprits, it will find no record upon the archives of the State.

Such a condition of affairs is rapidly approaching in North Carolina. The time will soon come when the violent death of a Radical will subject whole communities to suspicion and probably punishment; the murder of a Democrat will hardly undergo the necessary legal investigation to ferret out the guilty parties. Unless good men combine, at the polls, to put down our present government, they will be compelled to form other combinations to protect their lives and property, and they will do it.

General Clingman.

In attempting to break the force of the masterly address of this distinguished gentleman, the Raleigh *Standard*, the cowardly defamer of character, from the slanderous attacks of which neither sex nor age, nor distinguished services will save its victims, says of General CLINGMAN:—"The only wound he received during the war was a sprained ankle, caused by a fall from a refractory horse in the streets of the secession town of Goldsboro', at a very safe distance from the detested Yankee hordes." A more cowardly falsehood was never written. There was no officer who rendered more efficient service in the defence of Petersburg than General CLINGMAN. On one occasion his gallant brigade alone protected that city from the combined assaults of Gen'ls Butler and Kautz.

In August, 1864, in a desperate and successful assault upon General Grant's left, entrenched upon the Weldon Railroad, he received a very serious wound in a gallant charge against the works of the Federal troops, from which he yet suffers. General CLINGMAN remained in Petersburg several months confined to his bed, under treatment, and we frequently visited him there, and was a witness of much of his sufferings, as we were of his patient toil in the trenches and his gallantry on the field.—None but moral and physical cowards would misrepresent the services of others to their country, and except with those who were too timid to meet the dangers of the service themselves, such dishonorable tactics are not resorted to in attacks upon political opponents.

For the Journal.

Duplin County.

At a regular meeting of the Central Seymour and Blair Club, at Kenansville, N. C., on Saturday, 26th inst., Mr. Isaac B. Kelly was requested to act as President, *pro tem.*, and Lou Stanford, Esq., as Secretary.

Mr. B. D. Ford was announced as the speaker for the occasion, and entertained the audience for about an hour by the delivery of a very able address on the "Nature, Causes and probable duration of a Republican form of Government."

The meeting tendered Mr. Ford their thanks for his masterly effort; and, on motion, adjourned until the next regular meeting on the 10th of October next.

By order of the President.

LOU STANFORD,
Secretary, *pro tem.*

Upper Black River.

Maj. C. W. MCCLAMMY and Capt. S. A. ASHE, sub-electors for New Hanover county, will address the citizens of Upper Black River District, at Harrell's Store, on Saturday, October 10th.

Reported for the Journal.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Democratic Club at Cherry Grove, Columbus County, N. C., by Mr. John L. Barden.

Men of Columbus County:—I have been solicited to come here to-day to address you concerning the dangers which threaten to destroy the Constitution of our fathers—the crisis which overhangs our liberties.—This is the most trying time we have ever yet witnessed in the history of the American Republic, but we have no cause to despair, but rather let every man be inspired with courage, energy and enterprise, and boldly unite with the great Conservative party that is going forth conquering and to conquer.

Fellow citizens, you behold in me a man who is no speaker—no politician—nothing I claim to be but a plain, sunburnt farmer, but if there be anything that can rouse up my heart's emotions, and awaken the slumbering patriotism of my fellow-citizens, it is the names of those champions who are the choice of a free people—who head a gallant party, seeking constitutional rights, whose principles are the exponents of just laws, equal rights, peace and good will among men.

Before proceeding further, let us take a hasty glance at the source from whence our troubles sprang, and see how badly, basely and treacherously we have been treated.—In our late civil war you all beheld the two great sections engaged in a struggle for constitutional liberty. It is not my province to day to say which was right or which wrong, but suffice it to say that we lost. It was promised us that upon the cessation of hostilities, we should have peace, and the Union should be restored. Actuated by this assurance, the Southern States, as soon as they could do so, held elections. And in conventional assemblies they annulled all their laws which sprung up with the so-callad rebellion; disavowed all acts obnoxious to the Federal government; abolished slavery, and with one voice implored admission. How were they met? Our petitions were slighted, and our Congressmen, whom we elected legally and constitutionally, were *spurned* with contempt from the seat of government! Gentlemen, who did this? That party called Radical, which has opposed every honest measure that would give peace and harmony to our people, and health and prosperity to our system of government. That party who has acted the part of an insatiate robber, devastating the land, blighting all manner of industrial pursuits, pillaging the public treasury, and enslaving a free people. Every demand made by the Radicals on the people, only incites their damnable minds to seek out new and more ingenious tortures. The whole history of that party has been fraught, not with what might mildly be called political errors, but with crimes detestable to the American character and shocking to the honor of a glorious Republic.

It has upheld in its arbitrary rule monsters in the shape of men, whose only merit was taking the lives of our countrymen, stealing our property and burning our towns and cities. Enormities of crimes for which a Radical Congress added stripes of military insignia to their tinseled collars, but if it had been left to civil law, their backs would have been decorated with thirty-nine lashes. Look at some of their great men. Castar, who dealt in carriages and mulattoes, Hiram, the molasses thief, Butler, the spoon man, and little Phil, who burned two thousand barnes.—Now, gentlemen, these are the big men of the party, and if they would steal and destroy, rich as they were, what would those poor, miserable little fel's do who aspire after as low offices as constable of a district, or colonel of Billy Fitz Gubernator's militia? I leave that for your candid consideration.

Now, gentlemen, all those good times promised you by the Radicals, I ask where are they? Do they consist of the thirty-five cents per yard for the cotton shirting on our backs, or the twenty cents per pound for pork and two dollars per bushel for the corn we buy, or does it merely consist of the privilege lately accorded to an ignorant class, of voting for men who know not their interests. Poor, benighted countrymen, of the Radical party, you have been deluded by a party crying Union and peace, when they intended disunion and war. Some Radicals say they are going to seat Grant and Colfax if they have to do it by force of arms. They talk familiarly about *war!* Do they know any thing about war? On whom do they depend for leaders in the strife which they so unceremoniously seek to bring upon the peaceable inhabitants of the Union? Will Hiram U. serve you, now the molasses is gone? Will SPOONS answer your purpose when there are none in the country? All your big rogues have pocketed the valuables and the little fellows have nothing left but to enslave each other. Do the Radicals know anything about war? Who was it, I ask, that conquered the armies of the rebellious States? Not Radicals, gentlemen, but men who honestly fought for the Union; those Northern men who, in November, will cast their votes for Seymour and Blair. Once more, Radicals, let me advise you, that when you think of bringing on a revolution backed by Grant or Butler, in the language of Mr. Arp, I say "Consider old cow, consider." Remember that Rosecrans, Hancock, Blair, besides legions of scarred and sunburnt veterans in blue and gray yet live who earnestly desire peace,

"But they can rein a mettled steed,
And love to couch a spear;
St. George, a stirring life they'll lead
When they have such neighbors near."

Gentlemen, allow me to portray to your view the three grand elements of which the Radical party is composed. There are three parts of it, and although one may be a little less culpable than the others, yet I find them all in one heap of festering carrion that sends its deadly miasma up the nostrils of every honest, brave and patriotic citizen. The first class are those who are ignorant, indolent and supersitious. Tools of the leaders, some of them perhaps might be honest, but their information is so small, and their prejudices so strong, that they stand ready to do anything dishonest, however it may be that their leaders tell them. The second class are those who have some degree of information but very little character. Wise enough to foment the dregs of mortality to stuff the ballot-boxes by fraud, procure paying offices for themselves, and laugh at their poor ignorant fellows for being made fools of. The third class are those of our neighbors, who, for the hope of security or gain, bow their knees to party behests, seeking positions under Mr. Holden, Justices of the Peace or Constables of a District. How can the character of such men be portrayed? Gentlemen, you know the meanest men in the country. The English language is not sufficient to express the odium I have for such men. I prefer the words of the poet:

"Oh! for a tongue to damn the slave,
Whose treason like a deadly blight,
O'ercomes the counsels of the brave,
And blasts them in the hour of might.
His children's curse, his country's shame,
May he at last, with lips of flame,
On a parched desert, thirsting die.
And when from earth his spirit flies,
Just Prophet! let the damned one dwell
Full in the sight of Paradise,
Beholding Heaven and feeling Hell."

Gentlemen, we have taken a brief view of that party whose whole life has been made up of promises, lies and detestable crimes; who has annulled the laws made by our wise, brave and honest fathers, and filled our land with poverty, woe and misery. They now seek to uproot our tree of liberty and enslave a free people. But O, deluded and dishonest men! their time is at hand.

The National Democratic Convention has happily raised a beacon light that illumines the pathway of every honest man of whatever race or color, and all are flying to the rescue of struggling Liberty, to snatch her from the grasp of the monster and smite him to the dust.

Honest men of North Carolina, read the Democratic platform. Who framed its principles? Were they all Democrats of the old school? Not only Democrats, but honest men of all parties, who earnestly desired the welfare of the Union and the overthrow of the Radical party. Men of all parties, from all parts of the Union, met in New York on the 4th of July and, casting aside former differences, they united in the spirit of peace and fraternal affection, and began the work of restoring our liberty, peace and glory of by-gone days.

The result of their labors was the choice of two of the most approved and popular statesmen of this day, Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, and General Frank P. Blair, of Missouri. Now, what are the policies of these champions of liberty? Sum it up in a nutshell. No party triumph. The Constitution of our fathers, as it was and as it shall forever be. Equal rights and impartial government.

What stigma, then, shall we affix to those who say we are the war party? An assertion so desperately base that it refutes itself. We who ask for the Constitution of our fathers—how can we mean war? How can we mean war by protesting against the employment of Holden's militia in time of peace, a measure directly opposite to the old Constitution, and even all the bastard offsprings of a similar name spawned forth by motley reconstruction Legislatures. I ask what do they mean? Peace? When these so-called consecrators of the peace bayonets almost daily bereaves some unhappy family of this scarred and mutilated country? What means all this military preparation if it be not to rivet upon us the chains of slavery, and to gag our mouths that we may not have the privilege of American citizens.

Fellow-citizens, they say "let us have peace," but they mean to give you that peace which is found in the dark and noisome dungeon, or that peace which knows no waking.

We say we will have peace. We invite you to examine the policies of our champions. Colored men, let the principles of our party platform, which any honest man will read to you, sink deep into your inquiring minds. The nature of the peace we hold out to you is equal rights, harmonious agreement with each other, and a good government—and, gentlemen, by the might of God, that we will have at all HAZARDS.

We belong to that noble ancestry who never bowed their necks to the yoke of tyranny. We are free born Americans. Let us use our right of suffrage in the coming fight, and, by the power of that weapon mightier than the sword, we shall triumph over the Radical monster in November.

Fellow-citizens, in the language of a Brutus, I ask you: "Who is here so rude that he would not be a free-born American, as our forefathers were? If any, speak, for him have I offended. Who is here so base that he would be a bondman—so vile that he would not love his country? If any, speak, for him have I intended to offend."

I hope I have offended none.

I behold in you the offspring of a virtuous, wise and honest ancestry. I behold us all as a band of brothers, seeking to restore our country to its former glory. Once more I invite you to a united action. If we succeed in electing our noble champions, misery, want and woe, which appear every where upon the face of our unhappy country will vanish like the leaves of autumn; but once forget you are free, and fail to use your right of ballot, and you are unworthy of your ancestry. There is no middle ground. To the rescue, every man of you, and all will yet be well; but if that damnable faction is to continue its course of rule and ruin, and at last fasten within its snaky folds our remaining liberty,

Then mount, our souls, to secure seats on high,
And let our gross flesh sink downward here to die.

For the Journal.

FRENCH'S CREEK,
BLADEN CO, Sept. 19, 1868.

Pursuant to notice a number of the Conservative citizens of French's Creek, Bladen county, North Carolina, met at Kelly's Cove for the purpose of organizing a Conservative Democratic Club for the approaching Presidential election. On motion, D. O. Hanlon was called to the chair and W. W. Benson requested to act as secretary; R. C. Kelly, A. P. Russ, Sen., and P. H. Pridgen were then appointed Vice-Presidents. R. P. Allen was then appointed corresponding secretary, D. A. McMillan, recording secretary and W. W. Benson assistant recording secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained in forcible and felicitous terms by the chairman, and an address was delivered by J. J. O. Lucas.

The chairman appointed a committee of three consisting of Messrs. R. P. Allen, D. A. McMillan and W. W. Benson, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee having reported, through their chairman, the following preamble and resolutions as embracing the sense of the meeting, which were unanimously adopted and ordered to be spread on the minutes of the Club.

We whose names are hereunto appended fully appreciating the intensity of the political crisis now agitating our beloved country, and firmly believing that our only salvation is in the triumph of the principles which animate the Conservative party, which triumph is to be secured by the election of the nominees of said party, do for the furtherance of this object hereby organize ourselves into an association to be known as the French's Creek Seymour and Blair Club.

Resolved, That the action of the late National Convention at New York, and also the action of our State Convention at Raleigh, meets with our unqualified approbation, and calls for our entire and undivided support.

Resolved, That we appreciate the magnitude of the results involved, do pledge ourselves to use that extra amount of diligence so necessary to success to leave no effort untried in our limited sphere that may insure success.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to forward the proceedings of this meeting to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

D. A. MCMILLAN, Sec'y.

Star please copy.

"Sweet Sixteen" is the name of the latest perfume.

FAYETTEVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Late Tragedy—Painful Accident—Supreme Court Clerk's Bond—Judge Buxton—Democratic Mass Meeting—Business in Fayetteville—Byracy, Carpet-Baggers &c., &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 28, 1868.

DEAR JOURNAL:—In my last I apprised your readers of the main facts in the deplorable tragedy which cast so deep a gloom over our town—the violent death of two of our citizens, Dr. W. H. Morrow and R. W. Stedman. The published verdict of the Coroner's jury, made up after two days patient and thorough examination of a large number of witnesses, exonerate the friends of either party from the suspicion of having urged on the consummation of the frightful event. This cannot fail to be a matter of great satisfaction, for sad as were the circumstances of this fatal duel, the thought that the deliberate and evil counsel of others aroused the deadly passions of the two combatants would be even more painful.

On Tuesday morning last a very unfortunate accident occurred at Jones' Hotel, on Green street. Mr. W. G. McDonald, clerk in the establishment, was handling a revolver and, making a jocular threat at some person standing near, carelessly cocked the pistol. It was suggested that there was danger, and he had just turned to put it away, when the hammer slipped through his fingers and the pistol was discharged, the ball entering the right breast of Mr. Jesse L. Bryan, standing within a few feet, and coming out through his back. It struck the wall and rebounded back to the other side of the room. Mr. Bryan sank to the floor, but in a short time after was able to walk up to his room. An examination of the wound showed that the ball had passed through the right lung, but otherwise had taken a course as little dangerous as possible. Of course Mr. McDonald deeply regrets the culpable carelessness which caused so serious a calamity to an intimate acquaintance and good friend. The physicians think that Mr. Bryan will recover, though he is still suffering a good deal.

The long vexed question of the validity of the bond and instalment into office of the Radical Clerk elect of the Cumberland County Superior Court appears about to find a solution at last, and in a manner least acceptable to the honest and intelligent people of the county. After having failed to meet the requirements of the law touching his qualifications, made by a Radical Legislature, before a Radical Board of County Commissioners, which convened week after week, only to find his bond insufficient, and to a cost to the county by its sittings several hundred dollars; after the names of Deweese, Holden and many other *confreres* in the band of interloping office *cormorants*, had failed to be "sesame" to the doors of the much-coveted office, the Clerk elect, Jno. C. Callahan, an importation from some factory town in Pennsylvania, left with other trash by Sherman's baggage-wagons, finds *now* a friend in his hours of sore trial away up under the ermine of the *Judiciary*, and a protector from the rigors of his own party's legislation in a *Judge upon the bench!* An enactment of the General Assemby, designed to give this poor, struggling office-hunter—"a stranger in a strange land"—*justice*, by granting to him such time to qualify himself, and so specifying the value and nature of his bond. Judge R. P. Buxton, (whose name I *think* I remember to have seen on the Democratic ticket as Superior Court Judge of this District) with a magnanimity of spirit which may have in it a spice of gratitude, gives this man *indulgence*, and the people, the tax-payers of the county, *injustice* by failing to comply with the law, and making an appointment of one of the many native-born, meritorious citizens of the county, who could well discharge the duties of the office, and give a sufficient and unobjectionable bond.—On the representations of Callahan, that "all he wants is time," Judge Buxton extends his period of probation, that Oliver H. Dockery may be brought into the field. Oliver is the man of substance, whose endorsement is to put into the vacant place the wearied out and buffeted incumbent; Oliver is to indemnify us if Callahan "flees as a bird" to the vales of Pennsylvany or the smoky haunts of Pittsburg. Oliver, who, it is said, was some time since endeavoring to get through a petition in Bankruptcy, who will probably put pen to this document in consideration of the fact that Callahan did not go to the Lumberton Convention, where, had he been present, he would *not* have voted for the Colonel.

As I do not intend to keep pace with rumor, I will make no further statement until the further facts fully transpire. Up to the present the clerk has certainly *very much* to be grateful to Judge Buxton for; what his fellow-citizens may think they will probably show hereafter. The people have a way of very effectually manifesting their appreciation, both of fidelity to, and breach of, their trust.

A large Democratic meeting was held at Swan's Station, on the Western Railroad, on Friday last. About a thousand people were in attendance, many going up on an extra train from Fayetteville, together with the McLean Fire Company. A plentiful barbecue was spread out, cannon were fired, and there was altogether a day and part of the night of enjoyment and gratifying political enthusiasm. Speeches were made by gentlemen from this place and Chatham county, and earnestness and zeal in the accomplishment of the great political work before us were fully evinced.

Trade opens dull in Fayetteville so far; the merchants have received the greater part of their Fall supplies, but there is little appearance of the commencement of business. Summer (if we may so call this warm weather), has hung on so persistently that with the backwardness of Fall there has been also a backwardness in country purchasers and dealers. A few bales of new cotton have arrived, selling as high as twenty-three cents, and planters in this and adjoining counties speak in terms of satisfaction of the cotton crop. The corn crop is also said to be fine, though there is some complaint in Chatham. Wheat is fair, and a larger area than last year planted.

T. A. Byrnes, Clerk in the Senate of the Legislature, once again graces our town with his portly presence. It is said he is to be the "special militia" Colonel for this county. Mann, the first appointee, having been given a "fat" office at Raleigh. Holden, perhaps, thought Byrnes fat enough, and not so needy of the oil-of-office lucre as Mann, who is rather skimp in his pattern. Byrnes's first "occupation is gone" of bullying white voters, and putting a guard about the Court House on election day. If that is his mission in appearing again in our midst, it were better for him that he remained away, even though he be "special militia" *general*.—The people want a free ballot in this election, and they will brook no insolence from Radical minions.

DELTA.