

FOR PRESIDENT: HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

North Carolina.

The Petersburg Index says: "Our North Carolina exchanges come to us full of vigorous assaults upon the wretched party which now control the government of the State, that we feel it almost superfluous to add one word either of advice or encouragement. There is one thing, however, to which we will call the special attention of our friends in our sister State, and that is to the importance of registering on the 15th of this month. So many of our own citizens failed to register in this State, previous to the election of the members to the Mongrel Convention which disgraced the Capitol at Richmond, that the negroes and their allies had everything their own way. The most important appeals were made by the press of the State to prevent this unaccountable negligence—and yet it was found that there were thousands who turned a deaf ear to the appeal, and did not wake up to a sense of their error until it was too late.

"Let no man who loves the old North State repeat this blunder.

"By the ancestral voices which call to you from the grave—by the angel of Hope who pleads for your children—by the expectation of patriot hearts all over this broad land which beat responsive to your own men of North Carolina, leave nothing undone to put your State in the proud array of those which, in November next, will range themselves under the rescued banner of the Constitution. Our hands are tied in Virginia, but yours are free, and you should feel as if the great Constitutional triumph were incomplete if North Carolina is left a prisoner in the hands of the enemy."

A centralized Government.—The Tortugas Prisoners.

Within the last eight years there has been an entire revolution in the nature of this Government, and a revolution which will not "go backward," if the party now in power shall succeed in retaining place.

The military will henceforth be the gendarmery of the Federal Government, and will be found, whenever within the broad limits of the Union the central government may apprehend any dissatisfaction with the "powers that be," prompt and ready to enforce its decrees. The time is rapidly approaching when freedom of speech and freedom of the press will be numbered among the things that were. From a Government of delegated and limited powers, we are fast drifting into a military despotism, with power uncontrolled, save by its own unbridled will, and with a standing army at all times prepared to execute its mandates, however oppressive.

When Mr. Seward boastfully proclaimed the effect of his touch upon his "little bell," he announced the sad truth that this had ceased to be the land of the free. Mr. Montgomery Blair, in a recent speech at Alexandria, Virginia, said, and well said, that it yet remained to be proved whether those who took part with the Federal Government, in its recent war upon the South, had not committed a "blunder." This, from an advocate of coercion, from a strong war man, is very suggestive. The statesmen of the South have never had any doubts upon this point. We know and knew at the time, that they committed the greatest "blunder" of which it was possible for any people, so intelligent and heretofore so jealous of their liberty, to be guilty. In waging war upon the South, they not only dug the grave of Republican government in this country and substituted in its place a grand central despotism—not only annihilated all the rights of the Southern States, but also of all the Northern States—Massachusetts as well as Virginia; New York as well as Texas—not only placed the whole people of the Country, North and South, at the mercy of the Federal Government, but have deprived them of every right which that irresistible, irresponsible central power may not choose to concede to them.

If the Northern people have not experienced the change, it is because they have not yet come in conflict with the central government, and the mailed hand of that government has not yet been laid upon them because they have sustained it in its violent usurpations. They have heretofore tamely conceded its power over life, liberty and property, and they will one day, to their blank dismay, learn that there is not one of the three safe from the long arms of Uncle Sam. This old gentleman, whose benignity we have been accustomed to hear highly extolled in Fourth of July orations, knows his power and will never willingly relinquish it. The Northern Radicals claim, perhaps honestly, that the instigators and prosecutors of the war should be considered as benefactors of their race by future generations, and they smile scornfully when any doubt is expressed as to its being a great and glorious success. So felt the Dantons and Robespierres, when they had succeeded in up-lifting the French government and established the reign, as they vainly claimed, of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," and yet the verdict of posterity has denounced them to eternal infamy; and their own party, when recovering from its delirium, evidenced its returning reason by consigning their late leaders to the very tortures these had so mercilessly meted to others in the day of their power.

These remarks are suggested to our mind by having seen recently that another unsuccessful effort had been made to obtain the release of those unhappy prisoners confined to the dreary Island of Tortugas, to which they were illegally condemned more than three years ago, by order of a military commission—a court of judicature unknown to the Constitution, established, as it has been well said, to convict,

over whose portals should be written, "Resign all hope who enter here." No intelligent and unprejudiced man now believes Dr. Mudd and his fellow prisoners guilty of the crime of which they were accused, and certainly the testimony adduced in the trial failed to bring home to them the faintest knowledge of any plot for the murder of Mr. Lincoln. Victims of the mad passions which ruled the hour, they were doomed to conviction from the moment of arrest.

It was once the proud boast of this people that no citizen could be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, and that every man was entitled to a fair and open trial by a jury of his peers. Now may we sadly exclaim, "Ichabod, our glory has departed."

"Though suffering under the judgment of a court which had no shadow of authority to try them, though believed by most people to be entirely innocent of the crime with which they were charged—and certainly they have not been proved guilty—these poor men are kept in torture, while their heart-broken wives and children are looking with sad and longing eyes for the return of those dear ones whom they know to be so unjustly and mercilessly used. The recollections of this trial and of this gross injustice should call up sad reflections in every national mind, a throbbing indignation in every honest heart, and cause every patriot to weep bitter tears of regret over the departed virtue of his country.

Sambo to be Driven to the Wall.

Our poor deluded race of negroes are led to believe by that miserable scum of creation—the carpet-baggers—whose leprous presence infects the whole atmosphere of the South, that the Government is in the hands of friends true and tried, who will encourage and uphold them in any and every outrage towards the white people of the South. This miserable class of adventurers have indeed encouraged the development of every evil passion in the negro's nature, and incited him to deeds and acts which his sluggish brain, untrained in rascality, would otherwise never have conceived. All this is done for a purpose, the time for the full and expected accomplishment of which is now rapidly approaching. A potent and effective instrument and powerful auxiliary by means of his numerical strength and ready tendency to yield to their designs, do they behold in Sambo. Fortune seems to have favored them in these designs. Susceptible to flattery; easily won by promises, however false; treated as an equal by a race he was always taught to consider, and knows to be, his superiors; led on by hopes of power, temporary and fleeting as the wind, given the importance of a citizen, without comprehending its privileges, requirements and responsibilities, the negro has been easily won, organized in political force, placed under designing leadership, and receives the carpet-baggers with open arms. Bosom companions and friends, equals upon the stump and at the hustings, and if the moral sentiment of the country—though they regard morality but little—would uphold them in it, equals also in the private relations of life—no wonder that the poor negro is led to believe he is as good as a white man, when we recollect that those who thus teach him by precept and practice—though we blush to acknowledge it—are of our own race, generating, unblushing and shameless members though they be.

All this, we have said, is for a purpose, and that purpose the retention of power through such instruments by the party whose emissaries and base, unscrupulous tools these carpet-baggers are. But the purpose accomplished, and what then? Ah! we shall see, we shall see; and so shall the poor negro. Let Radicalism once more triumph and its advocate be firmly seated upon his despotic throne, and newer and more popular issues arise, and they shall have gained a force which enables them to defy his strength, then the poor negro will be cast aside as a tool whose time of service has past, an instrument of an obsolete character, void, worn-out and worthless, and no longer the bright, glittering tool which the oily tongue of the carpet-bagger kept so dangerously keen and threatened destruction to all who should come in contact with so ugly a weapon.

Already is the future policy towards the negro in event of success foreshadowed, and he is to be taught that those whom he places in power will turn and rend him if he but follows on the advice their emissaries now give. A rupture with the whites and their destruction is now urged upon them; but let this outbreak come, and even these boasted friends will assist in sweeping him from the face of the earth. And then—"lo! the poor negro," now among the things that were. Let him beware how he makes enemies of those who at least once were his friends, and avoid a contest. Let him scorn the advice of carpet-baggers to revolt, and tell them that even support from Grant will be wanting, and that a prominent metropolitan paper, recently bought up by the Radicals, and fully committed for Grant, thus foreshadows the future policy and speaks to the whites of the South: "Upon one thing we think our friends of the South may rely, and that is, in case a contest should arise as to which race shall have the supremacy in the South, and General Grant is called upon to decide, Sambo will have to go to the wall."

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. We are most gratified to note the progress which is being made in the extension of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. The work of grading has long progressed favorably, and the track is being laid as rapidly as the iron can be obtained. Trains are now enabled to run within three miles of Rockingham, and it is expected to complete the track to that place within less than a week. The Company has iron enough to lay the track to the Pee Dee river, six miles beyond Rockingham, but will be compelled to reserve it to connect with the new railway bridge over the Cape Fear, when completed, over the route now being graded. So soon as this is done the track running down to

Riverside will be removed and placed on the Pee Dee connection. The Superintendent is now contracting, we learn, for the building of a bridge over that river.

Grand Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Shoe Heel.

The Democrats and Conservatives of Robeson county had a rousing Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Shoe Heel on Thursday. It is estimated that fully 2,500 persons were present. Among these were representatives from various colored Democratic Clubs throughout that section of the county. The meeting was powerful and effective, and was one of the grandest affairs the county has ever witnessed. A large number of speakers were present and addressed the meeting, among whom were Col. A. McKoy, our candidate for Congress; Capt. J. C. Dobbin, for District Elector; Col. W. L. Steele, of Richmond; Col. W. McL. McKay and Mr. Fishblate, of Cumberland; Dr. Dwinelle, of Bladen; and Abram McKenzie and Louis Levy (colored Democrats), of Wilmington. These appeals were stirring and inspiring, having the effect of converting many colored hearers to the Democratic cause. A large number of these joined the Clubs. The Barbecue was excellent, and the people rejoiced in plenty. Old Robeson is fully aroused.

Mass Meeting in Bladen.

The Democrats of Bladen are to have a grand Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Elizabethtown on the 29th instant. Several eminent speakers are invited to attend, and a good time is sanguinely anticipated. The whole Cape Fear section is invited, and a simple accommodation will be afforded for all who will attend. Bladen is awake and her very swamps will ring to their depths with the shouts of her Democratic gains and victory.

The Great Meeting of the Democracy.

In New York on last Monday, has occupied the principal attention of our Northern exchanges for several days. It was evidently a magnificent demonstration, compared with which the Republican meeting in Philadelphia, a few days previous, was a mere farce. The World says, editorially: "Though it has always been the duty and the honor of the Democracy to look to the political example to the nation at large, the party of least light illustrated a capacity and an enthusiasm in the Democratic masses of this metropolis which every American ought to regard and read of with exalted pleasure. For once the people equipped their leaders. At last it was shown that the opposition and the blunders of the party which has reigned despotically over the republic through eight disastrous years, were more apparent than the merits of the party which has been expelled from power. The 'mob' in the North that the people's teachers know."

Superb as were the preparations for the festival in Union Square, the echoes of which will not have died out when early risers read The World, the event proved that all accessories were needless and inferior. The voters of New York, the representatives of foreign born American citizens from every land, and the friends of the best loved and most patriotic of our countrymen, the soldiers who are the choice for the Presidency of the Union, were present in numbers, and with banners, music and torches, 150,000 strong. The shouts of the people—their enthusiasm and their own symbolic display—drove the voice of order and the voice of justice to the ears of the people, and the moral sentiment of the country—though they regard morality but little—would uphold them in it, equals also in the private relations of life—no wonder that the poor negro is led to believe he is as good as a white man, when we recollect that those who thus teach him by precept and practice—though we blush to acknowledge it—are of our own race, generating, unblushing and shameless members though they be.

Bishop Gibbons.

At the usual annual High Mass at the Cathedral in Baltimore recently, consequent upon the beginning of the scholastic year in the Catholic parish schools, an eloquent and effective sermon was delivered by Right Rev. Bishop Gibbons, of North Carolina, which was listened to attentively by the juvenile audience. The Baltimore Sun thus speaks of the occasion: "The Reverend speaker referred to the grades of education, viz: the home, school and church teaching, and particularly to the school teaching. He impressed on his hearers the necessity of applying themselves assiduously to their studies, showing the importance of education generally, and more especially of a Christian education. Within the sanctuary during the ceremony were several of the parish clergy. After the close of the exercises the children, under charge of their teachers, were marched to their several parishes."

We are authorized to state, which we take occasion to do in this connection, that Bishop Gibbons is expected to arrive in this city on the last Friday or Saturday in the present month, and will be accompanied by several Priests and friends, and probably Arch-Bishop Spaulding, of Baltimore. On Sunday, the first day of November, he will be regularly installed to the position he has been appointed—that is, Bishop of the Catholic Church for the see of North Carolina—making this city his headquarters. We shall probably be able to state in a future number the precise day the Bishop will arrive here.

A Preconceived Scheme to Affect the Election.—A Heavy Radical Campaign Document.—The Heads of the Civil and Military Powers in the State Combine.

Maligned and slandered, oppressed and vilified, their forbearance and law-abiding disposition set at naught, their motives derided and even the virtue and chastity of their females assailed and made the jest of foul-mouthed and cowardly adventurers, with advice from the official organ to set at once upon an assault, with assurance of an easy victory, the people of North Carolina to-day present to the world a picture of an oppressed and outraged people, who have made every sacrifice of feeling for the maintenance of law and order—making even the very impulses of their nature subordinate to this end. Because they desired peace and were tired of war and turmoil, they have submitted to see a class of miserable time-servers come within their borders, create disaffection, stir up discord, encourage and ferment strife, array one class in deadly opposition to another, usurp the authority and government of the State, place our necks beneath the yoke of oppression, insult and outrage both males and females, and yet permit them to go unwhipped, as they deserve, and without visiting upon their heads the punishment their offences merit and which our just indignation called for and knew how to inflict.

But what has all this availed us. Our very submission has subjected us to fresh attacks, more base and vile than the first.

And yet we know it, and were still willing to forbear.

The cry of war and treason coming from the lips of Radical fiends and leveled in slander against us of the South, has been used so often, and so strenuous and frequent have been the attempts to provoke us to an outbreak that, in their eager haste, they have anticipated it, when no thought existed on our part; and behold us accused of designs against these adventurers, which they know their conduct so richly calls for.

Our own city is now brought strikingly forward in the programme of falsehood which these Radicals have observed. After having advised and encouraged the negroes to all kinds of lawlessness; after having threatened us with dire vengeance if we came in opposition to their wishes; after having insulted our speakers; disturbed our political meetings; seized upon and beaten colored Democrats; threatened destruction to our clubs and the flag poles upon whose summit we rear the National ensign and inscribe upon its folds the names of the true and the brave; defying us to exercise our rights as citizens; after having themselves formed for nightly drill and offensive operation illegal organizations in our midst, and threatening and imperiling our safety; and after attacking citizens because they dared display a banner in the streets, the cry goes forth, they are arming—the whites are arming—political clubs are distributing arms—their political organizations are but for war purposes—the devilish Ku Klux designs are in their hearts—what means it? This lie went forth and was treated by us with the contempt the source from whence it emanated has always received at our hands. A regard for decency requires of us one duty, and the defense of our people another.

The matter has been brought to the Executive ear. "Gov." Holden and Gen. Miles get together, resolved, as thorough patriots, that here is a fine chance for political capital—they will make the most of it—the Governor will express his fears and call for troops, and the military Commander will expound the law and set forth in his most sage military opinion what constitutes the rights of citizens—to what extent they are permitted to carry arms. And then this correspondence must appear in the columns of the paper which has insulted our women and endeavored to urge us to war—how they now chuckle with glee—what an admirable campaign document! "The people were surprised and hurried into, in 1861, against their will," says this model Governor, forgetting the fact that he was prominently instrumental in thus surprising and hurrying them. And so he would surprise and hurry them against their will now.

From what does all this come? Alarmed for the safety of themselves and families, at the threats and conduct of the Radicals, knowing the negroes to be armed and organized as exhibited by nightly drill, a few citizens—and no political organization—have purchased arms for the protection of themselves and their homes. Those who could afford it procured a superior weapon for their defense, and having just cause to anticipate an organized outbreak and riot on the part of the negroes, made doubly sure by the incendiary appeals of their speakers, are determined to defend and protect their homes and their all from the brutal lust and ravages of aroused fiends, so long as God gives them a good right arm and a strength to do. Have we not the right? Cannot we, as citizens, purchase such class of arms as we see fit to defend and protect our homes—our castles—and our all? Who says no, and who shall prevent us? On the part of our citizens we do here most solemnly deny that any armed political organizations exist in our midst. Our clubs have no dealings in such matters—we say it, Radical lying to the contrary notwithstanding. And we further say that, instead of there being a disposition on the part of the people to resist the Government by force and disturb the peace, there is every disposition and desire to aid this Government, so long as it claims our allegiance, and to preserve the peace. The proper officers of the law will find no more ready and firm supporters in their efforts to keep the peace than the very people who have been so slandered and maligned. Our very safety urges us to this course.

But it is useless to say more. Radicalism has an end to gain and will not stop at truth. The people of this city are confessed by our enemies to be law-abiding, and will compare most favorably with those anywhere. The facts show for themselves; and having declared against this slander and exhibited the partisan motives of those high in power, we submit the following correspondence to our readers:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 7, 1868. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Commanding, &c. Sir:—I have information that arms have been imported into this State, and distributed among members of a certain political organization. These arms are not of the ordinary character for sporting or hunting purposes, but repeating rifles, such as are used in war. I have official information that a box of Enfield rifles has been shipped to Charlotte, and to points west of that place. I have also been informed that arms have been received and distributed in and around Wilmington. It is known that arms are in the hands of persons of that city and the surrounding country, of a character to leave the impression that they are to be used for purposes hostile to the Government and to the peace of society. I have deemed it my duty to inform you of these facts, and to request you so to distribute the troops under your command as to afford the greatest aid practicable to the civil authorities in maintaining the law. I trust that troops will be at once sent to Wilmington, and to other points in the State, for the purpose of maintaining the peace and to protect and maintain the Government by all the means I can command. The people were surprised and hurried into war, in 1861, against their will. The authorities owe it to the people, to the Government, and to themselves to see to it that similar steps are not attempted here. The great body of our people are averse to violence and war. They want peace. They must have it. These who may engage in war, or who resort to violence to gain political ends, or to take vengeance on any portion of their fellow-citizens, will be held to strict account and severely punished. In the event of a conflict the civil authorities, having first exhausted their power to preserve the peace, will call at once on the Federal military and naval forces, and will not be deterred by any purpose in this respect. I feel sure of your aid in any emergency to the extent to which you can give under the orders you have received. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, W. W. HOLDEN.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 9th, 1868. GOVERNOR W. W. HOLDEN: Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the re-

ceipt of your communication of the 7th instant, in which you request me to be sent to Wilmington, N. C., and stating that you have official information that a box of Enfield rifles has been imported into this State, and distributed among members of a certain political organization. These arms are not of the ordinary character for sporting or hunting purposes, but repeating rifles, such as are used in war. I have forwarded your letter to Gen. Meade for his consideration. I have received reliable reports legally substantiated, that several hundreds of Henry and Remington repeating rifles, with accoutrements, &c., complete, have been received at Wilmington and thence distributed to persons in this State, styling themselves "Seymour and Blair" Clubs, and "K. K. K's." From other points officers report similar movements, and these facts have as yet not been made public. These facts have also been reported to the Department Commander and I have no doubt he will take proper action in the matter. While, therefore, these occurrences give rise to questions which may possibly produce serious results, still, under the first instance, should be taken by the civil authorities, which, in my opinion can be done under the Act of the General Assembly of this State, ratified August 24th, 1868, to prevent the execution of the laws of the State, and making it a high crime to obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of the State, and to obstruct and hinder the authority thereof.

The Constitutional right of all citizens to the extent to the perfecting of organizations, armed with weapons of a purely military character, such as those reported to have been received in this State, is unquestionably a violation of the rights of the people, and of the rights of the Government. It is a violation of their solemn obligations, which may justly excite action on the part of the general Government. Their rights in asserting and maintaining peaceful professions of intense loyalty to the Constitution and laws went hand in hand with concealed preparations for war. Many of these men are paroled prisoners of the late war, and they are in force where they reside and do not bear arms against the Government, &c. This State has been a theatre of rebellion, and any attempt to disturb its laws and prevent the re-establishing of its authority, is a violation of its solemn obligations, which may justly excite action on the part of the general Government. 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