Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1874.

DEMOCRATIC AND RADICAL OFFICIALS—A CONTRAST.

In times like these, when on every hand there is a growing disposition to disregard law and the rights of minorities, and to throw around officials as little responsibility as possible, it may be well that we look into the course pursued by those counties under Democratic-Conservative rule, and those few in which the Radicals still retain power.

We suppose it is almost impossible to estimate the money which has been lost to North Carolina by the faithlessness of officials since Reconstruction placed the State in possession of the Radical party. And although the debt and taxes weich that party has heaped upon North Carolina has done more than any thing else to sweep it from power, there seems to be a disposition upon the part of the few who still retain office to place their fellow Radical officials under as little responsibility as they suppose Judges, Solicitors and Grand Juries will permit.

We have been very sensibly impressed with the manner in which the Commissioners of New Hanover have taken care of the interests of the people as contrasted with the course pursued by those of the Democratic-Conservative Commissioners in this part of the State.

In the first place, in other counties the officials were required to have their bonds ready on Monday, and the Boards went immediately into an examination of them, and no official was given time to fix up his bond beyond the time allowed by law.

In the next place the sheriff was requried to give bonds in double the amount of the State and County taxes.

In Duplin county the taxes amounted to sixteen thousand two hundred dollars and the sheriff was required to give bond in the sum of thirty-four thousand dollars.

In Columbus county the State and county taxes amounted to ten thousand five hundred dollars, and the Democratic Sheriff gave bonds in the sum of thirty-four thousand dollars.

In Brunswick county the taxes amounted to thirteen thousand dollars, and the Sheriff's bonds amounted to thirty-six thousand dollars.

In New Hanover, on the other hand, where partizans seem to legislate for party favorites, and not for the benefit of the people, the tax-collector is required to give bonds for only seventy thousand dollars, barely the amount of the State and county taxes.

What striking contrast do these cases present. And it holds good in other portions of the State. In Wake, where the people have elected a maimed Confederate soldier as Sheriff, a gentleman of little means, but of unblemished character, a Democrat, the Board of County Commissioners, four of them his personal and political friends, required of him bonds to the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Another striking contrast is presented in Radical Edgecombe and Democratic Nash, adjoining counties. In Edgecombe, one of the wealthiest counties in the State, paying a large revenue, the sheriff is let off with a bond of fifty-five thousand dollars; while in Nash, a smaller and poorer county, the Democratic Commissioners required bonds to the amount of fifty thousand dollars.

It cannot be that these cases are accidental. It only goes to show the respect paid for law by one party, and how it is utterly disregarded by the other. Knowing how our people have already suffered by defaulting officials, the Democratic-Conservatives are determined to protect the tax-payer to the fullest extent, while the Radical Commissioners are determined to disregard law if possible, and to throw as few restraints around their fellow-officials as they think they safely can. Now when the taxes are paid by the Democratic-Conservatives almost entirely, as in New Hanover and Edgecombe, the Commissioners elected by non-taxpaying negroes should be required, if there is any power in the State to control them, to show a decent regard to the property owners, although they are in the minority.

We present these contrasts to let our people see the difference between the action of the two parties—how careful one is of their welfare, and how careless the other. The voters are fast learning the difference, and North Carolina has been finally redeemed from Radicalism. We are in hopes that the next Legislature will legislate in favor of those counties in which ignorant negroes still hold their citizens under the tender mercies of Radical officials. Let the laws be so worded that these men dare not disobey them.

"THE OLD, OLD STORY."

From all quarters the old charges of "treason," "rebellion" fill the columns of Northern papers. The great Northern and Western elections are pending, and the Northern heart must be fired by exciting their fears and their passions. The troubles which really exist at the South, and which will continue, so long as the Federal government attempts to force a commingling of the races, are bad enough, in all conscience. They ought to force upon honest, reasoning men, the real causes of discontent and its true remedy.—But these troubles are seized upon and exaggerated and made the pretext for renewed persecutions of our people. To be sure, after the elections are carried upon the sectional issues, we hear no more of them until the Northern masses are again to be arrayed against the South.

We had supposed "Southern disorders" had served their purpose. For several years they have been the successful rallying cry of the Radical party, but now that the necessity is greater than ever, the efforts in this direction are doubled.

To see how utterly regardless of truth and decency the statements are we quote the following from what purports to be from a Fayetteville correspondent in the columns of the Washington *Chronicle*, the organ of the President, a paper enjoying his patronage and his confidence. We suppose the letter is the work of the idle and vicious brain of some scoundrel who has been defeated for office, or by the defeat of his party, sees no longer a chance to rob his fellow-citizens except by the aid of Federal bayonets, which he covets and invites. There is not a sentence in the whole letter which is not false, a fact as well known to the publisher as it was by the writer. Neither cares who suffers or what lives are lost or property destroyed. In dissensions, in conflicts, in the breaking down of law and order, and in the violent disturbance of peace these men thrive. They wish to promote discord and strife that they may pillage the people and step into power.

We clip the following extract from the Washington *Republican:*

"The true *animus* of the White League is at last made manifest. The insurrection in Louisiana has enthused the sympathizers of the new secession, and had the effect in North Carolina to give tongue to the defiance of law that characterizes the masses who control the White Man's party, just risen to dominion in this State.

"In Fayetteville a prominent merchant, two years ago one of the town commissioners, has boldly 'let the cat out of the bag,' declaring that the movement in Louisiana is but the forerunner of a general advance against carpet-baggers, squatters, negroes and negro sympathizers in the South, to drive them out of the country. Hundreds of less prominent and younger 'defenders of the faith' declare their willingness to march to the relief of their brethen of the league, if necessary. Indeed all, save a few officials just installed and made discreet by their tenure of office, advocate a rising of the masses to give aid and comfort to the insurrection.

"Everywhere in this part of North Carolina the 'cloven foot' is exposed by the people, who, maddened by the smell of blood, go ahead of their leaders in wanton and indiscriminate denunciation of the Government. Yet a couple of companies of volunteers in the town are armed with rifles issued by the General Government to the State as its quota! The members of these companies are of that bloody-minded class who asseverate their belief that all the South needs to have a restoration of prosperity secured to it is the withdrawal of Federal troops. Their reason is obvious. They wish to commence an indiscriminate slaughter. A political victory does not satisfy. They must have a carnival of blood.

"Congress should meet at once, by Presidential call; the army should be increased immensely; the South should be thoroughly garrisoned. In this way only can revolution be nipped in the bud. Give it a fair chance for a start, and the land will reverberate with the clash of contending arms. It is to be hoped the President will restore Kellogg in Louisiana, and take steps to execute Penn and his associates for treason. Some such telling example is necessary to insure peace."

THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE SOUTH.

The New York *Herald* is devoting its attention just now to the advocacy of a Federal Convention to consider specially the condition of the South.—We do not exactly understand whether the proposed Convention is to be called under the provis ons of the Federal Constitution, or whether it is to be a mere unofficial assemblage of private individuals. If the latter is the kind of Convention proposed we shall expect no good from it. The Philadelphia farce was sufficient to satisfy us of the folly of that kind of thing. If, however, a Convention shall be ordered and held under the provisions of the Federal Constitution we shall be much more hopeful of good results, for the reason that it will afford the West and South the much to be desired opportunity to unite their strength, modify the Federal Constitution to suit their wants and wishes, and to take immediate control of the Federal Government. We say now, as we have often said before, we see no permanent peace or prosperity in store for us that shall not come from a more perfect union between the people of the West and the South. A Federal Constitutional Convention from this stand point promises well. We are glad, therefore, that the *Herald* has begun to agitate the question.

Exactly what measures of relief the *Herald* proposes we have not been able to learn. Probably something in relation to the State debts and something in relation to remuneration for the loss of slaves which shall not, however, amount to compensation to individual owners, all of which is exceedingly indefinite. But definite or indefinite, this may be the beginning of the end of many of our troubles and in view of this possibility a few words concerning the matter may not be amiss this morning.

The white people of North Carolina do not seek or propose to seek the restoration of slavery. They do not seek any limitation of any right of life, liberty, property, or the pursuit of happiness on the part of the negro. They have a very decided opinion as to the right of the Federal Government under the Constitution to take from them their slaves, but they have no expectation of ever receiving any compensation therefor, nor, indeed, do they ask it.

In regard to the assumption by the Federal Government of the public debt of their State, the white people do not desire any portion of it assumed or paid except that portion which was lawfully contracted, if they are ever to be called upon by that government to make good the debt thus assumed. The people of North Carolina never intend to pay the carpet-bag bonds, unlawfully issued in the name of their State, except at the point of the bayonet.

But the unfortunate condition of affairs in the South does not result altogether or mainly from the burden of the Public Debt, or from the mere fact of the emancipation of the slaves. It results from the constant and unwarranted interference of the Federal Government with the people of those States, for partizan purposes, and for the further purpose of forcing a commingling of the white and black races. The whole people of the South, though they accord to the negro every right of a citizen under the Constitution, demand that they shall have the right to keep themselves unto themselves in their churches, in their hotels, in their places of amusement, in their schools, and while traveling. They regard the negro as an inferior, with whom any social contact will certainly be injurious. This sentiment is so deep-rooted as to be immovable, and it is idle to expect continued peace and quiet until it is recognized and respected. Every dollar of Public Debt of the Southern States may be liquidated by the Federal Government, and every slave owner may be fully compensated for every slave emancipated, and still peace and prosperity will be lacking, if the Federal Government shall persist in its attempts to force a commingling of the two races.

So long as the President has the power to overturn the government of States as he did in Louisiana, people must think those States have no rights that the Federal government is bound to respect, and their existence depends solely upon the will of the Federal Executive. This condition of affairs necessarily produces great anxiety among men accustomed to a Constitutional government, with known, ascertained powers.

So long as Congress shall, by civil rights bills or other kindred legislation, seek to force the commingling of the races, advocated by Sumner, Boutwell, Sherman and other Senators, thereby coming in conflict with a sentiment more firmly implanted in the hearts of Southern white men than even the love of life itself, just so long will the passions of both races be inflamed, and the peace of society disturbed by constant outbreaks. And if after these outbreaks, military Federal interference is to follow, with its inevitable train of tyranny, outrage, oppression and intimidation, the temptation to the Federal Administration to bring about collisions between the races as a pretext for military interference in behalf of its party, will be as irresistible in the future as in the past. This fact, when it is remembered with what frequency our elections take place, is sufficient to satisfy any reasoning man that the future of the South promises badly from its present outlook. The only reconstruction that promised good results is one that shall restore the true relations between the State and Federal governments and shall also recognise and act upon the fact that the Federal government does not possess and must not exercise any power in a Southern State that it does not exercise in a Northern State; in a word, that maintains Louisiana as free from Federal Executive control as the State of New York.

When this kind of reconstruction shall have been consummated the dawn of a new era will be at hand and the South will rapidly become peaceful and prosperous.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

Shall we have a Fair this Fall, or ever again? is now the question.

The various Fairs held by the Cape Fear Agricultural Association for the past few years have had a most happy effect upon the business and character of our city, and also upon the agricultural and mechanical ability of the section of country tributary to Wilmington, and has had a decided effect in stimulating all industrial pursuits and productions.

It is well known that this immediate vicinity has not heretofore been regarded as an agricultural section; there are not many farmers—not enough to associate in sufficient strength to organize and conduct successfully an institution of this kind.—It is therefore evident, if we are to have annual Fairs in the interests of our city and the country surrounding it; if our people are to be stimulated to an increased and improved production of the soil, of the workshop, of the mines, of the fine arts, of household production, in fact of all the departments of industry, they must be sustained by our own citizens, and for their consideration the question is now fairly open.

It is very certain the institution cannot be sustained without money, and it is a question for our citizens to determine whether it will pay; whether the investment will be profitable.

A committee appointed by the Board of Directors will wait upon our citizens, commencing this day, to receive subscriptions to the new corporation and collect a small per-centage of the same, after which, it is expected, the demand upon stockholders will be small, provided the subscription list is full. But it appears necessary to success, that the subscriptions should be sufficiently large to secure the company against embarrassment from an extreme emergency, which might compel it to borrow money at a ruinous rate of interest.

Therefore we call upon our citizens, one and all, to look this matter full in the face. It will bear no dodging.—Rub up your financial organ, brighten your wits, open your hearts, and give such a subscription as will insure success, and a continuance of the Annual Fairs of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

The Asheville Pioneer says: On Saturday night last, about 8 o'clock, Mr. John Gillespie, whose home was in Chunn's Cove, two-and-half miles beyond Bean Catcher mountain, was shot while standing in the back door of his house, and expired in a few seconds. A negro, who lives upon the premises, had been to the house to give Mr. Gillespie his mail, and was on his way to his cabin, which is about fifty yards in the rear of the farm house, when the fatal shot was fired. Mr. G. halloed to him that he was shot, and reeled and fell, one ball and two slugs having penetrated his body. The assassin was well acquainted with the premises, and had evidently lain in wait for his victim. He selected a place in the garden, about fifteen yards from the house, where he was partly screened from observation at nightfall by a little willow in the yard. Early Sunday morning the Coroner repaired to the spot, summoned a jury of inquest, and made an examination of the body. On the testimony elicited during the investigation, Wm. Hall, son-in-law of Mrs. Gillespie, and Franklin Searcy, her nephew, were arrested, brought to town, and imprisoned. Subsequently Searcy was released, as circumstances plainly indicate that he is not the guilty party, though he slept in the same bed with Hall, the supposed assassin, the same night. Gillespie was about 46 years of age, and though comparatively a stranger in this section, had earned for himself an excellent reputation for honesty, industry and frugality. About twelve months ago he married the widow of William Riley Searcy, and it was at her home that he met his death. Hall came here from Haywood county, we are informed, and married the only daughter of Mrs. Searcy but a short time previous to the marriage of his father-in-law. We are in possession of other facts in connection with the horrible affair, which we forbear to publish in advance of the trial of the accused.

From the Norfolk Landmark.

SKETCHES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Picture on which Amidas and Barlow Gazed.

Magnificence of the Forest Trees—A Sea of Silver in a Ring of Emerald—The True "Old World."

A MAGNIFICENT TRIBTUE TO RALEIGH.

VIRGINIA AND THE CAROLINAS.

A "Law Abidin' Mon," and an Officer of the Law "Du'y Appinted."

NUMBER 2.

I can imagine no scene in this world more impressive than that which the virgin land of *Caroline* must have presented to Sir Walter Raleigh's adventurous colonists when they first approached its shores in 1584. On the 22d of July, this little company, under the command of Phillip Amidas and Arthur Barlow, entered Hatteras Inlet. Their anchors were let down into the white sand, they turned their expectant eyes westward, and lo! a strange, unknown world was before them! a long sweep of coast describing endless lines of beauty, indented with gracefully rounded bays and inlets. On the level shores stood the stately cedar, the wide-spreading live-oak, the vast gigantic cypress with its feathery foliage, and that most graceful and picturesque of all our Southern forest trees, the long leaf pine, fair rival of the Eastern palm. From branch to branch hung luxuriant festoons of vines, laden with Eschol clusters of fruit. Sylvia was arrayed in the full leaf of her royal Summer glory. Rank, green grass covered the glades and savannahs, flecked with the gold and snow purple of a thousand flowers.—Gay creepers and bright-hued parasites, jessamines, many-colored acacias, and blood-red trumpet-flowers, spread forth their gorgeous tintings by the side of the more subdued marvels of the baytree and magnolia. Bordering the bright, smooth waters of the Sound, languishing in the beams of an unclouded midsummer's sun, the tide presented a picture of

THE SEA OF SILVER,

enclosed in a ring of emerald. To the enraptured beholders, from the open fields and treeless downs of England, it must have seemed that these growing shores and forest shades contained Eden bowers of never-ending beauty and delight. And to add to the delusion of the senses, the morning breeze bore upon its wings a warm and grateful perfume from the thousand odorous trees and flowers of the shore. Landing upon the main land and penetrating the shades which they had beheld at a distance, it would seem impossible to imagine the conceptions of their brains and the rapture of their hearts. On every hand were beauty and riches exceeding far the wildest dreams. As they walked beneath the overshadowing and interlocked branches, and among the tall, straight pines, spots of sylvan beauty, beside silver springs gurgling from the white sands, suggested homes of happiness and unearthly loveliness. Others suggested vast fields of golden grain and vineyards laden with generous intoxicating purple; whilst still others, beside deep rivers and beauteous bays, told of towns and cities yet to be, and thronging multitudes busy with commerce and civilization. Falsely enough it no doubt seemed to these rude, unlearned men that want and care could never intrude upon such scenes of abundance and peaceful beauty. The rivers and sounds abounded with fish; through the forest roamed the red deer and the shaggy buffalo, whilst the black bear is lord of the jungles. Wild turkeys, with ceaseless gabbles, sought their food through the brakes; the partridges whirred in the long grass, and the silver pheasant sounded his drum beat for his mate from the fragrant cedar boughs.

To increase the impression of these new comers

A CHARM OF MYSTERY

was there also. It was all new, strange, unknown. Where was the end of this broad and untrod dominion? Whence came these great rivers? What manner of country was it at their source? What riches were there in the hills out of whose bosom they must spring? What treasures of gold and silver, of diamonds and precious stones, and of homely, honest iron, were concealed in the bowels of this earth, whose surface was so fair? With wonder and awe they stood upon the edge of our Eastern forests as upon the very threshold of the Eleusinian mysteries of nature, where, undisturbed by the hand of civilized destruction, she had for thousands and hundreds of thousands of years, been elaborating her marvels. For, new as the land seemed to them, they had, in reality come upon the old world and left the new world at home. The mountain peaks from whose sides these rivers spread, had reared half-naked heads above the waves of the primitive seas, millions of years before their taller and grander brethren, the Alps and Andes, were born, for even the European hills were brought forth.

No wonder that with all these beauties seen, and all these marvels imagined, they gave Good Queen Bess such glowing and romantic accounts of her new found

DOMINION OF CAROLINA.

No wonder they saw not the malaria that lurked in the jungles, fattening on the very exuberance of nature. No wonder that they saw not the crafty and cruel savage, hardening his war-club and sharpening his tomahawk, under which the blood of women and children was to flow in the light of their burning cabins. No wonder they saw not the starvation, the toil and suffering, through which lands, even fairest and best, are brought under the hand of civilization. They saw, before they returned home, only the riches and capabilities of the country, and as they beheld it and determined to make it theirs, they doubtless felt that keen, prophetic belief in their own mighty future which Mr. Motley says is an instinct with all great races.

The whole boundless continent was theirs. No other feet, or civilized man, pressed any part of that wide-extended shore. Not till twenty-four years after did John Smith's canoe search the banks of the James and skim the noble expanse of the Chesapeake; and it was fully thirty-six years after that the Mayflower landed her passengers on Plymouth Rock. With no one to oppose or deny their right, they surveyed a mighty, unknown, and unexplored virgin continent, and felt awed by its mysterious vastness, even as Japhet did when contemplating the coming deluge.

"When Ocean is Earth's grave, and unopposed
By rock shallow, the leviathan,
Lord of the shoreless sea and watery world,
Shall wonder at his boundlessness of realm."

Such was the scene presented to these adventurous Englishmen on that July day, as they surveyed our continent two hundred and ninety years ago. The story of the great Raleigh's efforts to people it, and the fate of his colonists, will not be further followed. These attempts perished by the iniquitous blow which laid their great author in the dust.

HIS CRIME WAS PATRIOTISM,

the offence of all others, least forgiven and most bloodily punished by weak or wicked tyrants. But history has amply avenged him. His splendid intellect, large attainments, high courage chivalrous devotion, noble character and pure patriotism shine all the brighter in the annals of English glory by the foil of his mean, corrupt and slobbering master.

There is no character in English history that takes a stronger grasp upon the imagination of the American people—especially the youth—than does that of Raleigh. The age in which he lived was the very heyday of what may be termed utilitarian chivalry. The fantastic freaks and fancies of knight errantry and piratical vagabondism, had measurably yielded before the more serious business of life. Of the causes which led to this, not even the advance of letters, nor the overthrow of priestly rule, did so much, perhaps, as the discovery of this great western world. Opening so wide a field for fame, riches and national aggrandizment, the ambitious, the adventurous and the needy from all western Europe rushed toward the land of golden promise, with all the zeal and fiery enthusiasm which the warlike spirit of the times inspired. The marvelous stories of returning voyagers, the homeward bound fleets of Spanish galleons laden with glittering treasure, and the glory of distant adventure, set Europe in a blaze. England was not only stirred with this feeling, but was likewise burning with a fiery hatred of the Spaniards, the pioneers in this movement; a feeling which partook of both religion and politics. Armed British cruisers soon filled the seas, both to discover and settle new countries and to capture Spanish gold ships; and while Raleigh engaged among the foremost and bravest in these enterprises, the mean and sordid pas ions which they so naturally engendered in others left no mark upon him. His high and noble nature was unpolluted, through all the trials, temptations and wondrous vicissitudes to which it was subjected, and came out pure gold.

VIRGINIA AND THE CAROLINAS

love to dwell upon his memory and honor him as their illustrious founder. Instead of being suckled by a wolf on the banks of a sluggish creek, this young western Hercules among the nations, whose empire is bounded by the oceans and the zones, and is swept by the mightiest rivers of earth whose civilization is the wonder and the glory of modern eras, rejoices in the fact that it was nurtured in its swaddling bonds by the brightest genius, wittiest statesman, profoundest scholar, readiest poet and most chivalrous hero and soldier produced in a great age of a great race. Cities, towns and counties perpetuate his name in the land which he never saw, save in his ambitious dreams; but we who happily have fulfilled the ardent visions of his poetic soul, need nothing but the recital of his glorious and virtuous life and shameful death to perpetuate his memory to our latest posterity.

It is a circumstance worthy of mention that Carolina was born of the *law*. No violence, no conquest nor armed wrong marked her entrance into existence. Raleigh obtained a regular patent from Queen Elizabeth, authorizing him, his heirs and assigns, to take "possession of such remote, heathen and barbarous lands as were not occupied by any Christian prince," instead of going forth as a mere marauder and plunderer.

The Lord Proprietors also obtained a regular charter from Charles II. before they took possession in 1664, and Charles' title was founded in the well recognized law of nations in regard to the discovery and occupation of new countries.

THE FIRST PERMANENT HOME IN THE COLONY

was purchased by deed from the King of the Yeopim Indians, and ever afterwards title to the soil was sought, and generally obtained, in the same manner. No war of conquest was ever waged against the aborigines in Carolina to obtain land, so far as my researches extend. Those which were fought were purely defensive. *Law* attended at the birth and through the infancy and youth of the colonists, and in their manhood they have respected and obeyed the guardian of their earlier years. No people on this continent have been more observant of law and authority properly constituted over them. Their records from the moment of their first settlement to the present hour, show, with the exception of the great Revolution of Independence—but one civil commotion calling for any other force for its suppression than the sheriff and his posse; and that was the slight disorder which arose on our Western frontier in 1875 in the attempt to establish the State of Franklin, which was of but little moment. The war of the Regulators, which may seem to form another exception, was in reality a symptom of the war of 1776. Few communities in this world can show such a record of peace. For a season of several months immediately succeeding the close of our late war, we were absolutely without law or rulers of any kind whatever; the military stationed in a few principal towns being unable or unwilling to take cognizance of offences except in the immediate vicinity. And yet there never was a land in a more thorough condition of peace and good order. So profoundly was this regard for law impressed upon our people that it amounted in some cases to a sublime virtue. A reverend Scotch gentleman of my acquaintance who, under the influence of mammon, had married during the war an invalid, and rather a hard-looking old maid, for the sake of fifty negroes, was told by a joker after Johnson's surrender, that the Yankees had set the negroes free and were going to abolish everything done during the rebellion, even to the dissolution of all marriages contracted during that time. "Aweel, aweel, Duncan, my mon," said the overmarried Scot, "we maun submit; *I'm a law abidin' mon!*" Beat that, oh ye turbulent sons of Virginia!

I have often had the remark made to me by most competent Confederate officers, that in one respect the troops from North Carolina made the best soldiers in our army; and this was their *subordination* and the facility with which they accepted *discipline*. Yet the courage and fire with which they fought afford another instance of the great danger of arousing the wrath of those quiet races who illustrate the truth of the Frenchman's maxim which tells us to "beware of those who grow angry with reason."

In further evidence of our law-abiding character, I am reminded that years ago, before the war, a very illiterate but honest and determined citizen of one of our mountain counties, was appointed a justice of the peace. Filled with the dignity and consequence of his office, he soon after attended a militia muster in his neigborhood. After the drill the treating by the candidates began, and after that came the fighting in the usual and regular order. When the first couple began to strip for the wager of battle the new-born squire, instead of turning his back according to the good old fashion of our peace guardians, or permitting himself to be carried off with a show of gentle violence, as was sometimes done, marched promptly to the front, and sternly commanded the peace in the name of the State. No attention being paid to this reasonable command, and the crowd beginning to hustle him and tell him to stand off and see fair play, he sprang in between the combatants, drew a home-made bowie, with a blade about eight in length, and exclaimed, "Look here, gentle*men!* I'm a peace officer, duly apinted by the Ginral Assembly, and I aint agwine to be fooled with. Now the fust man thet strikes a lick in *my* presence, I'll desecterate him with this! The peace *shell* be kep' while I'm uround;" and it was. The majesty of the law was vindicated by the shining steel of her zealous servant, and the fight was postponed as indefinitely as Felix's repentance. Z. B. V.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

THE REVOLUTION.

Its Vindication.

There never was a popular demonstration which stood upon more impregnable grounds of right, justice and republican principle and duty than that which has been acheived in this city.

Nothing can be more false than to claim it as the victory of a political party, least of all, as a race victory. It was simply an uprising of the people against an intolerable oppression and flagrant usurpation. The long submission to the usurpation, so pronounced by the Congress of the United States, was yielded by the people from respect and loyalty to the Government of the United States and an ardent desire for peace and order.—And such submission, though hopeless of relief, would under endurable conditions have been continued until the Federal Government had finally adjudicated our case.

Many citizens had even been led to trust to the assurances of Kellogg that he would administer the Government so as to secure relief for many of the wrongs complained of; that he would effect the repeal of the obnoxious laws which were the sources of the vast demoralization and ruin of our State; that he would pursue corruption and dishonesty in the public offices and arrest the universal spoliation which had been long going on; that he would rebuild the credit of the State; would change the election and registration laws; would remit to the city the control of its police and financial affairs, and would take proper steps to have a fair election and registration.

It is barely possible that if Mr. Kellogg had kept any of these pledges the people would have endured a little longer the usurpation of which he was the head.

But he did not.

On the contrary, he aggravated all these wrongs and oppressions. He gathered around him the most dangerous and avaricious of the carpet-bag class of plunderers. He converted the city police into an armed band of jannissaries, and armed them with the most approved weapons. He fired their hearts with vindictive and sanguinary, if not valorous passions against our people. He had in his employ notorious cut-throats and roughs to protect his own person and to menace and murder quiet and peaceful citizens.

He had appointed as registrars of voters the most audacious and unprincipled political adventurers and ballot-box stuffers. Their mode of performing their functions was utterly subversive of the clear constitutional rights of a large class of our citizens. It would have disfranchised nearly our whole naturalized population. Under it, the State would have been Africanized.

Nothing could have been darker, bleaker, and more hopeless than the prospect of Louisiana under such a government.

The honest and respectable people were reduced to the alternative of emigrating from the State, or of an uprising against the usurpation, which appeared to have no other object but the universal confiscation of the property and expulsion of the persons of all the decent white people.

It was a sad and sorrowful extreme for a peaceful people in a republic to be driven to. But where is there any community of our race of freemen who would not have done as our citizens have done? and where is there an honest American heart which will not beat responsive to the patriotic impulses that have impelled our whole population to rise en masse against the desperate and rapacious government that has so long harassed, insulted and despoiled them?

Compliment to Southern Politicians.

The New York Evening Post, always a decided anti-slavery journal, and one of the leaders in the Republican party, pays the following compliment to the Southern politicians of *ante bellum* times, which furnishes a strong contrast to the class of men who have been prominent in the politics of the North, saying:

"Personal corruption was never the fault of Southern politicians. We doubt if they are quite so pure now as in the days before carpet-baggers had taught them such hard lessons. But should a reasonable number of them have preserved themselves from that moral degeneracy which the spectacle of crime is apt to induce, there will be plenty of room and work for them in their old places. Political life in the South was always in the hands of the best men. The mere fact that Southern men were charged with one heinous sin, and that they were trying to convince the world and themselves that they were innocent, seemed to provoke them to the practice of virtues from which many persons who paid their laborers by the day felt themselves excused. What we want now is just the sort of virtue they had then. In a period when the public respect for law needs invigoration, we want men who, like Mr. Lamar, have its instincts and traditions by heart. In a time when notions of public and private duty have become sadly blunt and confused, we cannot dispense with any politician who has sharp ideas of the limits of good conduct."

A CURIOUS PIECE OF HISTORY.

Did President Lincoln Send a Special Representative to the Pope, Asking for the Appointment of American Cardinals?

Anne Brewster, writing from Rome to the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, records the following piece of diplomatic history:

The *Journal de Florence*, a clerical journal of the highest authority, has made, lately, a curious diplomatic revelation. It was published in the *articolo di fondo* or leader of one of the issues of a week ago, the 6th of August. The editor asserts that President Lincoln sent to the people a charge d' affaires extraordinary, whose mission it was to *solicit* his Holiness to appoint some American cardinals. This charge d' affairs was received by Cardinal Antonelli, to whom he delivered the official request of the President of the United States. The Cardinal Minister opposed several difficulties to the proposal—traditions, usages, the great distance, which interfered with a prompt assembling of the college for a conclave; also, the nature of the Cardinals' College, which is, in fact, a permanent Council of the Sovereign Pontiff.

The "American diplomat" answered these difficulties one by one. "Traditions and usages," said President Lincoln's envoy, "must yield to the imposed necessities of the church." As to distance, that objection no longer existed. In past times a cardinal was three months journeying from Seville or London to Rome. The envoy had made the voyage from America to Rome eight times. In this diplomatic voyage he had given nine days to the voyage from New York to Southampton and five from Southampton to Rome. Cardinals residing in France, Belgium, Austria, Spain, Portugal, etc., had no more facilities than American cardinals in giving their counsel when consulted by the pontiff; and as to conclaves, the instantaneous information conveyed by telegrams, enabled America to be informed of events in Rome as soon as they are known in Europe; moreover, the increasing rapidity of communication made it very possible that an American cardinal might reach a conclave in much less time even than the two weeks' journey of that day. Cardinal Antonelli was not convinced by the envoy's reasons, however, and expressed himself opposed to the granting of the President's request; but he gave the diploma a cordial reception, and after their interview was concluded he presented the envoy to the Holy Father. Pius IX received the official with great courtesy. His Holiness was deeply touched with President Lincoln's advances. The Journal de Florence says the Pope replied in almost these very words: "I should be very happy to create some American cardinals. When I remember that I am the first man in the chair of St. Peter who has visited America, I say that God may perhaps permit me to grant the wish of President Lincoln. That wish is also mine."

"We know", adds the Journal de Florence, "that negotiations were opensd on this grave subject, but they were delayed by the difficulty of agreeing upon the persons selected, and then finally broken off by the assassination of President Lincoln." The editorial gives a resume of the Catholic Hierarchy by North and South America and Oceanica, in order to show its value, and concludes thus: "We are convinced that Pope Pius IX will create American cardinals." The question a great many will ask in America is, "Who was this charge d'affairs sent by President Lincoln to solicit the appointment of some American cardinals?"

Post the Books.

For the edifications of the Times and other benighted Republican sheets which are unable to discover a political revolution in progress this year, the following record of the results of all the State and Territoral elections which have been held from the beginning of the year to the present date is published:

New Hampshire State election, March 10. Democratic victory. Majority of Weston, Democrat, over McCutchins, Republican, for Governor, 1,465 Legislature, Democratic in both Houses. Previous year, majority for Straw, Republican, over Weston, Democrat, for Governor, 2,007; Republican majority in the Legislature on joint ballot, 66. Grant's majority in the State in 1872, 5,443. Democratic net gain over the Republicans in less than two years, 6,908.

Rhode Island State election, April 1. The Democrats nominated no candidates and made no contest.

Connecticut State election, April 6. Democratic victory. Majority of Ingersoll, Democrat, over Harrison, Republican, for Governor, 6,772. Legislature Democratic in both branches. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 54. Previous year, majority of Ingersoll, Democrat, over Havens, Republican, 5,814. Democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballot, 4. Grant's majority in the State in 1872, 4,218. Democratic net gain in less than two year, 10,990.

Oregon State election, June 1. Democratic victory. Majority of Grover, Democrat, over Tolman, Republican, for Governor, 532. Legislature anti-Republican in both branches. Previous election, Grant's majority for President, 3,492. Democratic net gain over the Republicans in less than two years, 4,025.

Arkansas Constitutional election, June 30. Democratic victory. Out of sixty-four counties sixty two returned Democratic delegates. Total vote: For convention, 80,016; anti-convention, 8,465. Convention (Democratic) majority, 71,551. Grant's majority in the State in 1872, 3,146 Democratic gain in less than two years—well, the Times' arithmetic man may cipher upon it.

Kentucky State election, August 3. Democratic victory. Democratic majority, 60,844. Democratic majority in the Presidential election, 11,396. Democratic gain in less than two years, 49,448.

Tennessee county elections, August 3. Democratic victory everywhere.—Estimated Democratic majority, 50,-000. Democratic majority in the Presidential election, 10,736. Democratic gain in less than two years, about 40,000.

Montana Congressional election, August 3. Democratic victory. Majority of Maginnis, Democrat, over Hodges, Republican, 1,055. Previous election, majority of Maginnis, Democrat, over Claggett, Republican, 319. Demoeratic gain in two years, 736.

Utah Congression election, August 3. The Democrats nominated no candidate and made no contest.

North Carolina State and Congressional elections, August. Democratic victory. Democratic majority on the State ticket, 13,000. Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature largely increased. Seven Democratic Congressmen elected—a gain of two. Grant's majority in the State in 1872, 23,904. Democratic net gain in less than two years, 37,000.

Wyoming Congressional election, September 1. Democratic victory. Majority for Steele, Democrat, over Carey, Republican, 600. Previous election, majority of Steele, Democrat, over Jones, Republican, 271. Democratic gain in two years, 329.

Vermont State and Congressional elections, September 1. Large Democratic gains. Republican majority on the State ticket cut down several thousand. Democratic gain in the Legislature from 30 to 40. Republican majorities on Congressmen reduced, and one regular candidate for Congress defeated by a bolt.

Colorado Congressional election, September 8. Democratic victory. Majority for Patterson, Democrat, over Bromwell, Republican, 2,000. Previous election, majority of Chaffee, Republican, over Hunt, Democrat, 1,336. Democratic net gain in two years, 3,336.

Maine State and Congresaional election, September 14. Large Democratic gains. Republican majority for Governor, as compared with 1872, reduced 5,000. As compared with Presidential election, reduced 20,000.—Democratic gains in the Legislature.

Recapitulation: Democratic—New Hampshire, Connecticut, Oregon, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Montana, North Carolina, Wyoming, Colorado, all by increased majorities.

Republican—Vermont, Maine, both by decreased majorities.

No Contests—Rhode Island, Utah. —*New York World.*

TRUE AS GOSPEL.

Governor Hendricks on the Southern Troubles.

In his speech at Indianapolis, on Monday, Governor Hendricks said:

"My countrymen, we must look squarely and honestly at this question of the strife between the two races. During the war, when the Southern men were off in the field, there were no insurrections. The colored people preserved the peace at home. After the close of the war there was harmony between the races until your unfortunate policy of reconstruction was started. In that you undertook to base the machinery of society upon one element, and to exclude intelligence. You stripped the white man of political privileges, and clothed the negro with political power. The races had been harmonious, but at once and for a purpose you placed them in hostile attitude.

You left many of the hangers-on of the army in the South—men who went not to fight but to plunder. They were your emissaries; they organized the negroes into a political party. In every neighborhood they formed them into oath-bound secret societies, called loyal leagues. They were sworn to stand together. In these societies, from which the Southern white man was excluded, they were taught to regard the white men as their enemies, and that they would soon receive their property. Thus they were arrayed in antagonism to the whites. The work was done thoroughly, and by it you held political power in many States, But those States are crushed and ruined now. We cannot, we must not, go on in this direction. The welfare of our country calls for a change. Men must be placed in power who will relieve society from these dangerous inflences; who will stand honestly between the two races, and see to it that each is fairly and fully protected in its rights; who will see that harmony, based upon justice, is restored, so that labor shall be secure and capital shall not be afraid.

"The South is now being covered with troops. If General Grant would investigate for himself, I would not fear the result. In many respects I admire him. He is a man of great ability, and does not hate people merely because they oppose his corrupt party. Two years ago I said that we were fighting the ring that controlled him more than the President himself, and now we have to fear the bad influences that surround him. He will not investigate. He will take his information from the most malignant man in the country—the Attorney General. The men who are maintaining such baleful authority in the South crawl into the office of the Attorney General, and do their work. It is a dreadful thing that our army must be used to perpetuate a rule so hurtful to the whole country, such as prevails in South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana. Whole communities and the business and production of the country are being played upon for political results. The welfare of the country calls for a change. Let the sentiment be felt everywhere, from the palace of the capitalists to the cabin of the negro, that complete and exact justice shall prevail, and then all will once more bow to public authority. It was so once; it may be so again. The party in power has failed. Let us not be led by hate to utter ruin."

MASSACHUSETTS.

PARTICULARS OF THE FALL RIVER CONFLAGRATION.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT CENSURED.

THE DISASTER ATTRIBUTED TO THE COWARDICE OF THE WORKMAN.

BOSTON, Sept. 21—Noon—The Granite mills have been for some time running full time, and turned out 5,000 pieces of print cloth per week, and it is supposed that a considerable amount of stock is ruined either by the fire or water and smoke. A large amount of machinery is also rendered useless. The loss of life is forty persons, most of whom were young women.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 21—Noon—It was about 7 o'clock when the alarm was struck, but the firemen were unable to get the correct location, and it was ten minutes later before they succeeded in discovering it, during which time the flames spread with such rapidity that they were pouring out of the fourth and fifth story windows of the tower of the mill where the only stair way was.

Julia Caffey states that she first heard the alarm of fire, and at the same instant heavy columns of smoke burst through the spool-room door. A crowd of little children surrounded the overseer, and with him rushed for the staircase, but they were forced back by the flames. Then all made for the elevator, but it would not work. At this juncture leaping from the windows commenced. A number of men in this room began using a long rope to let the terror-stricken operatives to the ground. Several were landed in safety by this rope when it was burned off twenty-five feet from the ground. The smoke had become so dense that those who remained crowded the windows for air, some leaping headforemost, their brains went flying many feet. Others fell back and perished in the flames.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Noon—A Fall River despatch says: The feeling of indignation at the way the fire was managed is growing very bitter. Chief Engineer Durfee is censured for incapacity by many, and accused of losing all control over himself and his men. The mill owners are blamed for inadequate means of escape from the building. There are two hook and ladder companies here provided with ladders thirty-five feet long, which could have been spliced so as to reach the upper stories, the highest of which is but sixty-three feet from the ground. No attempt was made during the fire to splice them and save the women in the top story. Many declare this could have been done and would, had not the firemen and their chief been paralized with fear. The chief says that box 72, over a quarter of a mile fire from the, was first struck, and after that there was an interference between the alarm from box 72 and the box in the mill, so that it was impossible to count. He believed the disaster was due to the cowardice of the workmen in the fifth story, who knew they were to blame for not having the machinery oiled, and thought to put out the fire without alarm and save themselves from censure. They must have waited at least fifteen minutes before sounding the alarm. He was sure of this, for he noticed that all barrels of water had been emptied.—The foreman of one of the companies declared that the cause of the loss of life was keeping the operatives on the sixth floor shut up too long. This story was told from the first and corroborated by the dying statement of the Caffey girl this morning, who declared that she begged and prayed to have the door opened but it was refused. These statements are somewhat at variance with those made by the Agent of the Granite Mill. He said there was no lock or means of fastening the door, and that no attempt was made to shut them up.

ALABAMA.

A REPUBLICAN OFFICIAL DARES TO SPEAK THE TRUTH.

LOOK OUT FOR HIS DECAPITATION.

MONTGOMERY, September 22—Night—W. B. Jones, U. S. Commissioner at Demopolis, Marengo county, publishes the following: Although a true Republican, and devoted to my party and its success, I cannot consent that my county shall be falsified and slandered. It reflects upon Republicans as well as Democrats. I have canvassed this county already four times this Fall in the interest of the Republican party, and justice and truth impel me to declare that I never saw a more peaceful, orderly, law-abiding people, both colored and white. Not a man has been killed nor a single outrage committed on account of political feeling. Free speech and Republican opinions can be indulged in anywhere The best feeling prevails between the colored Republicans and Democrats.

Jones is a Republican candidate for Probate Judge in Marengo county, which adjoins Sumter and Green counties.

NEW YORK.

DIX RENOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 23—Night—The Republican Convention to-day unanimously renominated Dix for Governor, and Robinson for Lieutenant Governor and Alexander Burkley for Canal Commissioner.

Conkling made a speech eulogizing the Republican party and Dix's administration, and charging that the Democrats were responsible for all the troubles in the South.

A series of resolutions, reaffirming the principles of the Republican party, and endorsing the policy of the National Administration, which it declared as unsurpassed in the history of the country, etc., were adopted.

LOUISIANA.

KELLOGG IN POSESSION OF THE STATE HOUSE.

THE METROPOLITAN REGULARS AGAIN ON DUTY.

THE SURRENDER COMPLETE.

ALL QUIET AND PEACEFUL.

RUMORS OF THE INDICTMENT OF THE LOUISIANA LEADERS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21—Noon—When Gov. Kellogg reached the Executive Office this morning, Gen. Brooke approached the Governor and informed him that he was prepared to turn over to him the State House, and all records and public property belonging to the State, which had come into his possession at the time of the surrender of the Insurgents to his command. The General said everything would be found precisely in the same condition as it had come into his hands. The Governor accepted the transfer, and Gen. Brooke then retired.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Noon—The following telegram has been received at the War Department, from General Emory:

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 20,

To the Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR:—Yesterday the State authorities replaced the temporary police force of the city. It was feared that this change might cause some disturbance, and troops were posted at various points in the city, but the night passed very quietly. I think this may be taken as an evidence that the surrender was complete and in good faith, for by the laws of Louisiana, the police force of this city is organized under the State law, and is under the direct control of the Governor.

(Signed) W. H. EMORY,
Col. and Brevet Maj. Gen'l Com.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23—Noon—Judge A. A. Atocha, of the Superior Criminal Court, yesterday tendered his resignation to Governor Kellogg. No reason is assigned for this action on his part. Any action by the State authorities against the leaders of the recent revolution would be brought before him.

WASHINGTON, September 23—Noon—It is quite loseley stated that Gen. Fields, who is here, has instructed his assistant, Judge Dibble, to prepare indictments against the Louisiana patriots, and that their houses are to be searched for arms. Judge Kelly, from Pennsylvania, a Member of Congress, pronounced to Fields that both governments were bogus, and it was the duty of the Government to hold the State until Congress could act. Judge Kelly is the hero of the table scene at Mobile some years ago. Gen Fields may authorize a statement to-night.

Governor Kellogg telegraphs to Attorney General Williams as follows:—"Reports from the country show that in a number of cases where our Parish offices had been ousted, the old incumbents are going back peaceably. The country is quieter than expected, and in the city all is quiet, so far. There are no reports yet received from Red River.

The Kellogg party claim that a number of State arms are missing, probably taken by the people. McEnery and Penn will issue a circular, requesting an inspection of their State troops for arms, and request the citizens to lay the State arms at the feet of the satrap.

WASHINGTON, Sept 23—Night—Gen. Fields, Attorney General of Louisiana, who is here in bad health, has instructed his assistant, Judge Dibble, by telegraph, to proceed promptly against persons who have violated the law. This includes the militia and those leaders, who, in the late struggle, hived Kellogg and his party in the Custom House. This statement is authorized.

GEORGIA.

CONVENTION OF GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F.

ANOTHER OF MR. GRANT'S FRIENDS IN TROUBLE.

ATLANTA, Sept 21—Night—The Annual Convention of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States of the I. O. O. F. convened in this city this morning at 9 o'clock. The order in Atlanta and vicinity turned out in large numbers to receive the Grand Lodge, which was escorted to the capitol where an address of welcome was delivered by the P. Grand Master to which Deputy Grandsire M. J. Durham replied. The business during the day has been only of a routine nature and there will be but little final legislation until Wednesday. There are many prominent members of the organization present at the session, comprising Governors of States, mayors of cities, judges of courts, and merchants and bankers, from all the principal cities. During the session several grand entertainments will be given in honor of the Grand Lodge. The reports of the Grand Officers show the order of Odd Fellows to be in a flourishing condition throughout the general jurisdiction, including the British Dominions, the Sandwich Ireiands, Australia, Germany and South America.

Rev. Neely Prettyman, of the Northern M. E. Church, and Postmaster at Marietta, Geo., was arrested and brought to Atlanta for embezzlement and other penal offences of the postoffice law. His bond was fixed at $2,000 by Judge Erskine.

ATLANTA, Sept. 22—Night.—The Grand Lodge of the United States commenced its second day's session this morning.

The invitation to the Grand officers and representatives, on behalf of the Odd Fellows of Georgia, to visit Oglethorpe Park this p. m., was unanimously accepted.

The Grand Lodge, after transacting some preliminary business, at 11 o'clock went into session to transact the routine of business. The election of Grand officers took place, resulting in the election of Deputy Grand Sire M. J. Durham, of Kentucky, as Grand Sire; John W. Stokes, of Pennsylvania, as Deputy Grand Sire; James Ridgley, of Baltimore, as Grand Secretary; Joshua Vansant, Mayor of Baltimore, Grand Treasurer.

The Grand Lodge, together with their ladies and other invited guests, went to Oglethorpe Park this p. m. to participate in the festivities prepared for them by the Order in this jurisdiction. There were present one thousand people. Speeches were made by ex-Governor Brown, Mayor Spencer, Grand Sire Durham, Deputy Grand Sire Stokes, and Representatives Randall, of California, and Terry, of Connecticut. The entire affair was an exceedingly pleasant one. The membership from all sections of the country were gratified in the highest degree with their hospitable reception by the Odd Fellows and citizens of Atlanta.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE EDGEFIELD TROUBLES.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 21—Night.—Conflicting reports are in circulation as to the condition of affairs in Edgefield county. The negro Tenant, the ringleader of the party, has not been arrested as reported yesterday. The latest report states all quiet.

The dogs in Kentucky are said to have destroyed $200,000 worth of sheep in the past two years.