

# Holt County Sentinel.

Oregon, Missouri.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1865.

## Governor's Message.

This document has been received, but too late for publication in this number. We shall endeavor to present it next week.

## The Legislature.

The Legislature met on the 1st inst. No business of importance has, so far, been transacted. The Governor's Message was sent in on the 3d inst. There is every prospect of a harmonious session.

## Senator Henderson.

HON. JOHN B. HENDERSON addressed the citizens of St. Joseph on the evening of the 2d inst. Strange to say, the two St. Joseph papers agree in pronouncing it an able and well-timed effort. From the Herald's report we gather that Mr. HENDERSON, in reviewing the new Constitution, said he had once fully intended to urge amendments, but since the rebels and their friends were banding together to effect its immediate and total overthrow, and were even threatening vengeance on every Radical man who refused to join with them in their crusade, he had about come to the conclusion that the whole Constitution might as well stand, and be enforced for a year or two, until those who come under its ban bring to the altar fruits meet for repentance. Until he was satisfied that they were ready to do this, he should urge no amendments, certainly none granting the elective franchise to the disloyal.

He considered the test oath, as far as ministers of the gospel were concerned, unwise, but thought that no truly loyal preacher need have any scruples about taking it. Upon negro suffrage he was very plain, taking the ground that while he did not exactly favor indiscriminate or universal suffrage, he would grant all the rights and privileges of citizenship to those who by education and virtue proved themselves worthy of them, and in any event he preferred the vote of the negro to that of the rebel. He had grown above and outlived whatever prejudice against color ever a man was not disqualified from exercising the right of suffrage by reason of crime or ignorance, he would grant the privilege regardless of color. Mr. HENDERSON warmly endorsed the policy of the Administration.

His remarks were well received by the loyal people. The Herald thinks "it was the most argumentative, logical and convincing speech ever delivered on any subject in this city, and fully vindicated the claim of his friends that he is the statesman of Missouri, and able to cope with the most eminent of the land."

## Mississippi.

THE inaugural of Gov. HUMPHRIES, of Mississippi, gives us a glimpse of the sentiments of reconstructed southerners. Slavery has not been entirely uprooted from their minds. It seems to have become fixed in their minds as an essential of their existence. We are reminded of the sow which had been cleaned, and afterwards, characteristically walked into the mire. Some of the Governor's language sounds a little chivalric. The North is warned that "sectional aggression will meet with sectional resistance, and that the price of political perfidy, is blood and carnage." It is hoped there will not be another war! If the Governor will just wait, perhaps everything claimed will be conceded.

THE paper formerly styled the "Missouri Beacon," published at Mexico, Mo., now appears under the name of the "Missouri Lodger." Mr. LADD, the proprietor, has resigned the position of editor, and is succeeded in this department by Mr. C. C. RICKETS, an old citizen of that place. The paper is pro-Reconstruction and anti-new Constitution.

We have received this week, the Macon Argus, of date August 29d, 1865. Also, the Carrollton (Mo.) Democrat, dated in July last. Rather venerable. Our mail facilities are very good. The papers, of course, improve with age.

## Endorsing President Johnson.

The great "free blow," gotten up ostensibly to endorse President Johnson in his reconstruction policy, has adjourned. It was, at first, a matter of some surprise to loyal men, that a portion of our people should so suddenly grow enthusiastic over the administration of the government. This was the first time, in four years, that a portion of these people had thought of rallying, even when there was a call; but when others saw nothing to warrant an unusual demonstration, nothing save a new measure, dictated by a loyal administration, they are suddenly clambering up towards the President. They rally when nobody calls. The scales seem to have fallen from their visual organs very suddenly. At first the movement was a matter of surprise, but we then saw through a glass darkly; now we see their works with the naked eye. We can now rationally account for this unnatural phenomena. We find them in St. Louis deliberating upon an entirely different matter than the policy of the administration. It was a very noticeable fact that in selecting and forwarding delegates, the counties which, on the 6th of June, voted largely "no," sent the biggest delegations, and so, upon their arrival in St. Louis, there was congregated a liberal representation of the anti-new Constitution party. The "object of the meeting" became evident. War was declared against the new Constitution. The better to facilitate business, and to insure concert of action, a new party was organized, and a platform of principles laid down. To see how the President was endorsed, it is only necessary to read the proceedings of the body, and to study the platform. It is a very good thing to endorse the President. There was a time when some of these people were a little delinquent in this respect.

## Not Advisable.

Don't write for your county paper. It might create the impression abroad that there were men and women of educational attainments and intelligence, in this locality; besides, people would think the paper received some encouragement. This would be highly prejudicial to the interests of the community. Don't write a word. If you should write for the paper and happen to speak of some of our local interests and advantages, it would have a tendency to bring immigrants here. They would crowd in and perhaps want to live here. Might want to buy some of your land, or produce, or stock. It would be so unpleasant. They should not receive the least encouragement. They would be certain to bring with them some new innovation—might introduce a new system of education, or attempt to farm by machinery. Don't sanction anything of the sort.

These papers won't do to be encouraged much, because some people further east will read them. What if a tide of immigration should set in, and all our wild land should be occupied? Likely as not, these interlopers wouldn't like to live in wooden houses, and would build large barns, and would want a railroad, and perhaps want to help pay taxes! Don't encourage them, whatever you do.

Don't write for the paper. The editor merely extended the invitation to you because it was to his personal interest to do so. You might render him a favor gratis, for, of course, the contribution would benefit him. Let the editor do all the writing. If he fails to speak of everything to suit you, just stop the paper. The editor is your convenience. He should do all your thinking for you. It's his business to anticipate your thoughts and wishes.

What's the use of writing for the paper?

ADVICE from Liverpool, dated 18th ult., bring intelligence of the death of Lord Palmerston on the 18th. He had been seriously ill for some days, from the effect of a cold, and his symptoms had been very alarming, but he steadily improved; on the night of the 17th, however, a bulletin had been issued to the effect that he had become worse since morning, and that it could not be disguised that he was very seriously ill. Telegrams were constantly being sent to the Queen at Balmoral. Lord Palmerston would have completed his 81st year on the 20th of October.

## THE NEWS.

THE Judge Advocate's summary of the evidence in the Wirz case has not yet been sent to the President.

THE Georgia Convention, on the 27th ult., by unanimous vote, and without debate, abolished slavery in that State forever.

AN insurrection has broken out in Jamaica. Many revolting murders, it is reported, are committed by the insurgents.

GOVERNOR HOLDEN has sent the son of ex-Senator Badger, of N. C., special Commissioner to Washington. Purpose not known.

JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, L. L. D., author of Worcester's Dictionary, died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the 27th ult., aged 81 years.

THE Publisher of the Council Grove (Kans.) Press, offers his establishment for sale, as it encroaches too much upon his other duties, which he cannot neglect.

We gather from our exchanges that the sorghum crop in the north-western counties of this State, is large. It ranges in price from thirty-five to fifty cents per gallon.

ELECTIONS for State officers were held on last Tuesday, the 7th inst., in the following States: New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

HON. A. J. HARLAN, representative from Andrew county, has been elected Speaker of the House of representatives, in place of Judge Lovelace, who resigned to take the Supreme Bench.

ADVICE from Mexico to the 23d ult., contain reports of various skirmishes at different points, between the Imperialists and the Juristas, but no battle of real importance has taken place.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE, of the late Confederacy, has arranged with C. B. Richardson of New York, for the publication of a history of the rebellion, which he has now in preparation.

At the session of the Fenian Congress at Philadelphia, on the 21st ult., a full set of governmental officers, for an Irish Republic, was elected, from a President down. Col. John O'Mahoney was chosen President. A dispatch dated Columbia, S. C. Oct. 30th, states that returns from all the districts give Orr, for Governor, about 500 majority over Wade Hampton. Also that Governor Perry was elected senator for the long term.

THE "Carroll County Journal" is the name of a new paper which turns up amongst our exchanges. Mr. I. N. Hawkins, its editor, shows himself fully equal to the charge. The Journal announces itself as an independent county newspaper.

GREEN B. ATTERBURY was elected Representative from Dekalb county, on the 28th ult., over his competitor by a handsome majority. Mr. Atterbury is a sound Union man, and his presence in the Legislature will be of considerable value to the party.

JOHN WALKER ESQ., of Howard Co., Missouri, is at St. Joseph with a large flock of goats, mostly Cashmires, which are offered for sale. Mr. WALKER, it seems, has been devoting his attention to the business of raising Cashmere goats for a number of years.

THE Independent Republican ticket of Doniphan county, Kansas, is headed by SOL. MILLER, of the Chief, for State Senator, and JOHN H. URR for Representative, 1st District. The election took place on Tuesday last. We have not heard the result.

THE St. Louis Christian Advocate, organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has been resuscitated. It is under the supervision of Rev. H. M. Pinckard. Tucker's State Journal will next appear, we suppose, as yoke-fellow for the Advocate.

INTELLIGENCE received at New York, on the 2d, via Havana, relative to the negro insurrection, states the disorders began in the District of St. Thomas, where martial law has been declared. The leader of the insurrection is Paul Boyle. The Government has offered \$2,000 for his arrest. Two Spanish war vessels, the Santa Lucia and the Andalsia, had left Santiago de Cuba on the 19th ult., to protect the Spanish citizens in Jamaica, and offer aid to the authorities in suppressing the revolt.

## "Riding in a Railroad Keer."

The "local" of the Weston Times lately treated himself to the luxury of a trip to St. Louis, and traveled via the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. He speaks of it under the head "The Horrible and St. Jo. Railroad. We extract—

"We left St. Jo. on time, and by the way, that is the only period when they are on time, (when leaving the first station,) and got within twelve miles of the North Missouri Railroad junction, we came across a train off the track, and actually had to lay there until a new track was laid around the ditched train, which occupied six hours, when we proceeded at a snail's pace and reached the junction about 8 hours behind time. Of course the North Missouri morning train had left, and we were compelled to stand around the depot and wait for the 4 o'clock, P. M., train."

Upon the return he came by the same road. Any one who has traveled over the road, is vividly reminded of his own experience, by reading this.

"After finally getting aboard with many misgivings as to whether we should ever reach our destination alive, we started, and had not gone 20 miles, in about four hours, when the train was brought to a stand, and we were informed that we must wait, as there was a freight train ahead of us, with which there was "something the matter." Here we lay about two hours, when we again started on our jumping and bumping way, arriving at St. Jo. "just in time to be too late" for the Weston train, and were compelled to wait till noon.

Now what we wish to say to the traveling public is this; if your life is insured for a large amount, and you desire to leave your family suddenly wealthy, travel over this "Horrible & St. Jo. Railroad." If you are tired of life and would end it speedily, travel over said road. But if there is anything for which you would prolong your life, don't travel over the "Horrible & St. Joseph" corduroy road."

## Proclamation by Maximilian.

The official journal of the Mexican empire, *El Diario del Imperio*, contains a proclamation by Maximilian, of which the following is a translation: MEXICANS: The cause which Don Benito Juarez upheld with so much valor and constancy succumbed some time since, not only to the national will, but to the very law which that leader invoked in support of his claims; and to-day even the bandits, into which the party has been abandoned by the departure of their chief from his native soil.

The National Government was for a long time indulgent extending clemency so far as to give those misguided men who were ignorant of the facts an opportunity to join the great majority of the nation, and once more pursue the path of duty. In this the Government was successful, and honorable men ranged themselves under its banner with confidence in the just and liberal principles by which its policy is shaped. The cause of disorder was sustained only by a few leaders, whose passions stifled their patriotism; by the most demoralized of the lower classes, too ignorant to comprehend political principles; and by lawless soldiery, such as always remains the last sad vestige of civil war.

From henceforth the contest will be solely between the respectable men of the nation and bands of criminals and highwaymen. There can be no more leniency, as it will benefit only bands of men who burn villages and rob peaceful citizens, decrepit old men, and defenceless women.

The Government, strong in its power, will from this day forth administer punishment inflexibly, as called for by the laws of civilization, the rights of humanity and the requirements of morality.

## MAXIMILIAN.

Mexico, Oct. 2d, 1865. CAPTAIN M. J. HUBBELL has left at our office two sweet potatoes, one weighing two pounds and nine ounces, the other two and one fourth pounds. He says that those are by no means as large as he can exhibit, but would like to know who can beat them. He also says he has about three hundred bushels that will average about the size of this last mentioned one. We say, who can beat the crop?—[Springfield Patriot.

THE Rockport Journal of last Saturday, says: "Last week Mr. Thomas L. Holland of this place, presented us with a beet which measured three feet in circumference, and weighs 20 pounds, shorn of all small roots and washed clearly. Who can beat it?"

We cannot help but look upon that as a "whopper"—the best, we repeat.

THERE is much room for improvement in the typography of the country papers of this State.—[Springfield Patriot.

Very true, as is evidenced by the appearance of the Patriot.

## Platform Adopted by the St. Louis Mass Convention.

We the people of Missouri in Convention assembled, to pledge ourselves to the support of President Johnson in his arduous task of reorganizing the Southern States, and restoring the Union, and also to aid in restoring the principle of civil and religious liberty and equality in the State, which have been stricken down by the so called new Constitution, resolve:

1. That we are grateful to Almighty God, that peace is restored to our country, and that the result of the war has been to leave the Union of these States unbroken; that the brave men who, under the leadership of our great Generals and Admirals were instrumental in achieving that result have an undying place in our affections and esteem.

2. That the States in our system of Government have equal rights, and this equality is the corner stone of the Union; that no State can either secede or be expelled from the Union, or be degraded below the others or be deprived of any Federal right, power or privilege, which is exercised by any other; that among the equal rights of the States none is clearer or more vital, than that of each one to designate who shall vote within its limits; and that we applaud President Johnson for having recognized and acted upon this important principle in instituting his reorganization measures.

3. That as an obvious corollary from these elementary truths, Senators and Representatives elected in Congress who are duly accredited under the broad seal of their respective States, have an indisputable right to seats in that body, and to speak and vote therein, on taking the constitutional oath; that a refusal to admit them would be a revolutionary and dangerous proceeding and as much a violation of the bond of the Union as the secession ordinances of the States lately in rebellion.

4. That peace being now restored we regard with extreme dislike the exercises of judicial powers by military commanders, or military commissioners, and we most respectfully entreat, the President to curb the arbitrary power of the military subordinates in this respect, and to compel all executive officers of the Government to recognize the supremacy of the judicial tribunals, and the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus.

5. That the action of the late State Convention in attempting to disfranchise a large number of their own constituents, in trammelling the educational interests of the State, in restricting civil and religious liberty, by imposing retrospective test oaths, in taxing churches, seminaries, orphan asylums, graveyards and other species of property never before subjected to taxation, and in refusing to submit their said action to the vote of the people by whom they were elected, was in violation of Republican liberty and deserves the censure and condemnation of an outraged people; and that in view of these and other odious features of the so called Constitution, we recommend the calling of a Convention with power to adopt a Constitution embodying the principles of civil and religious liberty, which shall be submitted to the people for ratification.

6. That the Registry Law provided for in the so called new Constitution of this State is subversive of the liberties of the people, and we appeal to our present General Assembly by every principle of justice not to attempt to force so great an outrage on this State.

7. That we accept as final and irrevocable the ordinance abolishing slavery in this State.

8. That it is the duty of all good citizens to use their best endeavors to allay all feelings of animosity resulting from the late rebellion, and that in this spirit we cordially approve on the part of the President a just and liberal exercise of the pardoning power.

9. That we reject, as foreign to the principle of American institutions, the doctrine announced by the so-called Judges of the Supreme Court, in the case of Thomas vs. Mead, to-wit: that "the Governor is sovereign in political power," and that we condemn as dangerous and pernicious, the practice, by them for the first time introduced in Missouri, of Judges deciding causes in which they are personally interested.

10. That the issues, State and Federal now dividing the people of Missouri, are vital and fundamental, involving the stability of free institutions, and the existence of civil and religious liberties and stand above all mere party considerations. "And we therefore appeal, to all loyal and law abiding citizens to cordially unite with us in redeeming the nation and the State from the perils that environ them."

11. That the speedy redemption of national debt is a sacred duty, and for this purpose the necessary initiatory steps ought to be taken at the next session of Congress, and that the war debt of Missouri should be assumed by the Federal Government, and that Missouri in this respect should be placed on an equal footing with her loyal sister States.

12. That the conduct of Gov. Fletcher, by his violent and unauthorized inter-

ference with the judiciary—a co-ordinate and independent department of the Government—by his tacit approval of the murder of citizens by militia, claiming to act under his authority; by his encouraging the prosecution of ministers, priests, teachers and harmless women, for the refusal to take a repulsive test oath; by his attempts to overawe civil tribunals, and subvert their privileges by the forcible installation into office of men whose claims present judicial questions, merits our severest censure, as dangerous violations of the principles of Republican Government.

## Immigration.

If any one thinks the new Constitution has killed the State of Missouri, let him travel over the country a little, and he will soon be undeceived.

The other day we took a trip west on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and we found the cars crowded with people, large numbers of them looking for homes in Missouri. At every stopping place almost, people were getting off to look through the country for land. And not only this, but you see on every side large moving wagons, containing families and household furniture, moving to new homes, lately purchased in our State. They regard Missouri now as the land of promise. One gentleman said to us: "The adoption of the new Constitution determined me to move to Missouri, and thousands of others are coming from my State." They regard the Constitution as signing the death-warrant of slavery, and disloyalty here. Let those who would destroy the Constitution take note of these things and govern themselves accordingly.—[Macon (Mo.) Argus.

## The Blairs and the Blacks.

The Blair family is, perhaps, the most odious one in this Nation. They are hated as much as the Rhett's of South Carolina. Montgomery is making Democratic speeches in New York.

He says, among other things, that the two races cannot live together in this country that the emancipated slaves must be sent off and colonized. Would it not be better to colonize the Blairs? They are the most mischief-making men of history and one good negro is worth the whole family. Would it not be profitable business for the Government to send off its working men and retain its nabobs? Could the Blairs colonize the negroes, they would then advocate the banishment of the Irish and Germans. The truth is they don't believe there is anybody in the country worthy of its offices and benefits except members of the Blair family. Keep the blacks and colonize the Blairs.—[Howard (Ind.) Tribune.

ON Monday night last, John Q. Appleby, living some six miles south-east of this place, was robbed of some thirteen hundred dollars in money and notes. The robbers came to his house about bed time, and introduced themselves by presenting a revolver with orders to deliver, which he had to obey. Mr. Appleby had several strangers who lodged in the neighborhood that night arrested, but failed to get any proof that would lead to their conviction. These kind of gentry are becoming quite bold in their depredations, and means should be taken to put a stop to them.—[Springfield Journal, 30th ult.

A MONTREAL journal professes to have grounds for believing that the Fenians in the United States contemplate a raid on Canada. "We learn," it says, "from a good source, that our government has, or is on the point of being, put in possession of certain facts of the highest importance. Our information does not give us the precise facts, but there is not the slightest doubt that the Canadian authorities have been or are on the point of being officially informed by the Cabinet at Washington, that it is the intention, more or less resolute, of the Fenians to invade Canada."

We think we have had enough quotations as to what President Johnson said to this or that man, about his policy. It will not be long before we will have his views over his own signature, in the shape of a Message to Congress. We shall not bother about his views until then, without he gives them in an authentic shape, over his own signature. The private views of Andrew Johnson, and the public recommendations of President Johnson, may differ, slightly.—[Macon Times.

THE withdrawal of the French troops from Rome has actually commenced and the end of the temporal power of the papacy would accordingly seem to be near at hand. Pius IX. begged hard that the troops might stay, but Louis Napoleon was deaf to his entreaties. The time had come for them to march and march they must.

It is stated that the Cabinet, at Washington, has had under consideration for several days the trial of Jefferson Davis, and is divided as to the course to adopt. The President is opposed to the trial by Military Commission. Several members favor this mode. Definite action will probably be taken in a few days.