

J. McDONALD, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, NOV. 7, 1867.

INTRODUCTORY.

It has been justly said that "the more laws, the more offenders." Deeming this to be a sound maxim, we shall, on taking charge of the DEMOCRAT, make no unnecessary promises as to our future course. It will be our aim, however, to make the paper democratic in every sense of the term; to maintain and defend those principles which have made our government the glory of the world in times past, and its only hope in the years to come; to hold up, for the contempt and detestation of an indignant people, that odiferous mass of putrefaction known as the republican party; and to keep our readers posted in the current news of the day. We desire to make the DEMOCRAT the organ of the democratic party in this county; and to this end we invite the co-operation of all who are interested in the cause.

We enter upon our duties at an auspicious moment. The overthrow of the radicals at the October elections, and the glorious triumph of democratic principles in the East and West on last Tuesday, are the precursors of the coming day when the people will free themselves from the reign of intolerance and fanaticism, from the heel of tyranny and usurpation, and all the political evils which have been fastened upon them during the few years just past. WE ARE THANKFUL!

The mechanical appearance of the DEMOCRAT this week, is an earnest of what we intend it shall be in the future—one of the neatest papers in Northern Indiana.

Believing that we shall receive the support of the democracy in our undertaking, we enter upon our duties with no fears for the future. J. McDONALD.

WHAT THE ABOLITIONISTS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

The abolitionists came into power seven years ago. Since that time they have had complete control of the national government, and of nearly every state government. They found, upon their entrance into power, a full treasury, and a nation free from debt and respected throughout the world. During the short space of seven years what has been the result of their management?

A national debt exceeding three billions of dollars!

Specie payment abolished!

The country flooded with an irredeemable currency at a discount of over thirty per cent. in gold!

The taxation of laboring men on every thing they eat, drink, and wear, to pay the interest on government bonds, the owners of which pay no taxes!

One hundred thousand graves of soldiers who lost their lives in an abolition war!

Ten states out of the Union, controlled by negro votes, and governed by a military despotism.

In the capital of the state which gave birth to Washington, a negro judge upon the bench of her court!

A prohibitory tariff that enriches the New England manufacturer at the expense of the farmers and laboring men of the country;

A multitude of office-holders, thieves, and vipers, who, having fastened themselves upon the public treasury, refuse to relax their hold so long as a dollar wrung from their hard earnings of the people remains therein!

Is the above statement overdrawn? On the contrary. If the veil were lifted from the rotten carcass of abolitionism, there would be exposed such a festering mass of vice and corruption, extending from the highest official to the lowest lick-split who does its dirty work, as would make every honest man stand aghast with horror! No wonder that the tide is turning, and that the honest members of that party are leaving it in disgust.

It is to be hoped that they will be so effectually exterminated during the next presidential campaign, that they will only be remembered by the ruin they have wrought, and as a warning to the American people for all time to come against the evils of intolerance and fanaticism.

A SPECIAL telegram to the Chicago Times, Nov. 3, says:

"The president and Secretary McCullough have been in frequent consultation during the past week. It is the intention of the executive to write clearly on the subject of the national finances in the annual message, and to that end he has of late given the question earnest attention, not only looking into the views of the secretary, but listening to those from unofficial quarters."

The subject of our "national finances" is one that will admit of "frequent consultation." That the president should write "clearly" on any subject, particularly the knotty one termed the "national finances," is a matter for special gratification. We are also permitted to rejoice in view of the fact that "he has of late given the question earnest attention"; not only "looking into the financial views of the secretary," but "listening to those from unofficial quarters." The president will find, upon a careful revision of "unofficial" views, that the people are in favor of contributing their portion to the "national" finances, and the small sums of interest due the "national" bond-holding leeches, in the "national" currency. We anxiously await the coming message.

COMING DAY.

Wither thou wilt, the dawn of light and returning reason!

We welcome it with joy that is unspeakable! For oh! how long, dreary and dark has been the night of fanaticism, tyranny, oppression and wrong! Day is breaking in the east, and the redemption of our country draweth nigh. Let us lift up our heads and rejoice, let us be thankful, let us be vigilant, and a complete victory is ours. We may yet live in a country governed by white men and white principles.

We hail the triumph of Tuesday last as no ordinary political victory. It is the triumph of truth and justice over error and despotism. Let us not abuse it, nor permit it to lull us into security, for the good work has only begun. We have a glorious start—let us keep it! Every man to the rescue, and in one year from now we shall have a NATIONAL jubilee!

Who are the Repudiators?

Under this caption the Indianapolis Herald contains an article which we commend to the careful consideration of those radicals who are in the habit of calling democrats "repudiators." It will be a matter of some interest to the people of this State to know that the republican party itself opened the way to all future "repudiation" by refusing—immediately after the passage, by congress, of the "legal tender" act, to pay in gold either the principal or the interest of our state bonds. It is to be hoped that "greenbacks" (analogous to "curses" in some respects), will "come home to roost" on the heads of the national bond-holding aristocrats, as they have done, with far less justice, on the heads of our state bond owners. But to the article:

"Some thirty years ago Indiana contracted a large debt for the purpose of constructing a gigantic system of internal improvements, or what was regarded such at that time. The financial and commercial revulsion which followed, during the period from 1837 to 1840, the result of the wild speculations of a few years previously which swept over the land like an epidemic, so embarrassed the people of the state that the payment of the interest of the bonds was for several years suspended. Finally, in 1846-7 a compromise was effected between the creditors and the state, by which the former surrendered the bonds they held, bearing six per cent. interest, for one half of the amount in five per cent. bonds, payable in twenty years, and for the other half they took the Wabash and Erie Canal, with the unpaid land donated by the general government to aid in its construction. For the unpaid accrued interest the creditors took bonds bearing two and a half per cent. interest, payable in twenty years. These transactions were all upon a gold basis, and from the date of the compromise until the republican party obtained control of the state government the interest was paid semi-annually at New York in gold. When congress passed what is generally known as the 'legal tender' act, which made 'greenbacks' the equivalent of gold—each one having printed on its back the mission it was to fulfill, to-wit: 'This note is a legal tender for all debts public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt,' the republican state administration then in power compelled the bondholders to accept 'greenbacks' in payment for the interest on the bonds. The creditors, at first, refused to accept this depreciated currency, upon the ground that it was a violation of the contract made with the state, but finding that the state insisted upon repudiating her debt, they accepted greenbacks in lieu of gold as a matter of necessity. Was not Indiana under greater obligations to pay her indebtedness, contracted on a gold basis to her creditors in the same currency, than the general government to pay her indebtedness in gold for which she received greenbacks and promised to pay in similar kind? As far as honor and public faith are concerned, that of Indiana is far more involved than the general government. The debt of Indiana, contracted under the circumstances we have recapitulated, fell due in January of this year. The creditors would have been satisfied with the substitution of six per cent. bonds therefor. This arrangement failed. A law was then passed providing for the gradual payment of the debt by appropriation of the sinking funds, with the proceeds of the tax levied for that purpose. The Journal charges that this arrangement was made at the instance of the creditors themselves, and for the reason that they could reinvest the proceeds of their five per cent. bonds in other securities which would bring them a much higher rate of interest. This was not the argument used by the Journal to induce the legislature to pass the law which provides for the extinguishment of the debt, instead of substituting six per cent. bonds therefor. It then had a very distinct idea that a public debt was not a public blessing, and was sound policy to stop the payment of interest, which catch like a noth, by the payment of the debt as rapidly as possible. The State, after compromising its indebtedness for one half, and at less rate of interest than the original debt, and refusing to pay, finally, either interest or principal of the compromised debt in gold, according to its plighted faith, or substitute therefor six per cent. bonds, tells its creditors they must accept greenbacks in payment and at its convenience. What is this, according to the Journal's logic, but repudiation? Referring to the proposition to pay the national debt when it becomes due at its option, in the same currency it was contracted, the Journal says:

"They represent their knavish and ruinous schemes as a proposition to pay the national debt. It is no such thing, but on the contrary it is a grand measure of confiscation."

What is Indiana doing? Is it honorable in her to pay a debt in 'greenbacks' in violation of her pledge to pay both interest and principal in gold? If it is 'knavish' in the general government and a grand measure of confiscation to pay its indebtedness in lawful currency—legal tender notes—just as contracted, in what position does it leave the public

faith of Indiana, and under the direction of a republican administration? Who are the repudiators? The professed regard of the Journal and political friends for public honor, and its frantic appeals to maintain the public faith appears ridiculous when they insist it is no violation of faith or honor to pay the bondholders of Indiana a depreciated currency, but that it is 'knavish' and a grand measure of confiscation to the national debt in the same currency which the Government received for the bonds, but of more value than when the debt was created."

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 6, 1867.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DEMOCRAT:

We lost some money on the street. Among others present about the time was James T. Bartlett, of Maxeukneke, Oneida, a pedlar, told us that he saw Bartlett pick up something and put it in his boot. Circumstances induced us to go to Bartlett's with a warrant, conduct a search, and bring him to town. Subsequent circumstances show clearly, as we think, that Mr. Bartlett is entirely innocent, and not liable to any suspicion whatever; and we sincerely regret that what we now believe to have been false information, but which appeared to be true at the time, should have caused him to be suspected at all. We make this public statement to aid in doing him justice, and stop all gossip that might flow from the fact of the search. NUSSBAUM & JOEL.

Foreign News.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—It now seems that the proposition to settle the Roman question by submission to a popular vote of the papal provinces was not suggested by Napoleon, but was spontaneous from the Italian, Prussian, and French governments.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The *Moniteur* contains an authentic article asserting that on the 1st of November M. Monnier dispatched a note to the French chargé d'affaires at Florence, in which he said that the Italian advance into the papal territories was a violation of the law and the treaty with the Emperor Napoleon. M. Monnier continues that he will not approve of it by word or silence, and asks an explanation of Italy.

There are only two French regiments in Rome. Large bodies of troops are continually leaving. Tonkin for Civita Vecchia. The papal forces will assume the offensive immediately.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Late dispatches received from Florence state that the vote of the towns in the province of Rome was unanimous for Italy.

It is now reported in Florence that the Emperor Napoleon requires King Victor Emmanuel to expel Garibaldi. If that is done he (Napoleon) will withdraw.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Count Bismarck says officially to-day: "The government of Prussia is neutral at present on the Roman question."

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The following intelligence is received here from Rome:

At 6 o'clock this morning the Papal troops, supported by the French forces, attacked Garibaldi at Monte Rotondo, where he was reinforced by some Italian troops, but the French coming to the assistance of the Pontifical soldiers, he was beaten.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The *Moniteur* publishes the full particulars of the battle in Italy. Three thousand of the insurgents were either killed, wounded or made prisoners. Garibaldi himself and his son Menotti were captured at Terzi and sent to Florence as prisoners of war.

Four thousand Garibaldians while on the march to reinforce the insurgents were stopped, disarmed and turned back. The great agitation prevails in Italy.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—It is said that the Italians have repassed the frontier; it is also stated that Napoleon has received Gen. Marmora the Italian ambassador.

GENEVA, Nov. 5.—Garibaldi has arrived at Spezia on board an Italian man-of-war, a prisoner in the hands of the Italian Government.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Serious bread riots occurred in Exeter, yesterday and to-day. Every meat and bread shop in the city has been sacked. At the date of last despatches incendiary fires were breaking out in different parts of the town. There was much excitement and the local authorities had petitioned the government for troops to quell the disorder.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Parliament has been called to re-assemble on the 10th of the present month.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Despatches from Dublin state that arrests of supposed Fenians still continue to be made. Gen. Nagle is to be tried at Sligo.

VIENNA, Nov. 5.—The Vienna *Deutsche* semi-official journal of this city, states that Baron von Beust, in a note, says that the policy of the Emperor Napoleon and that of Francis Joseph are the same—namely that of peace.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Riots have taken place at several points in Paris, but they have been suppressed.

The following is the result of the election in Virginia: There were 86,088 votes for the convention, and 53,716 against it. The convention will consist of 105 members. Twenty-five negroes were elected to the convention and eighty white men. Seventy-two radicals are elected and thirty-three conservatives.

The Evansville *Courier* is throwing off on the greatness of Morton and Baker. In a late issue it thus refers to its coming man:

"Unless we except Gen. Grant, the head of the loyal army, there is no one now to whom the people of the country look with greater confidence, and with a conviction of his power for good in this time of doubt and threatening, than Schuyler Colfax."

HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON addressed the citizens of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on Thursday night last. The gathering was the largest ever assembled in that city.

STRANGE CONDUCT.—Another radical organ in this district, the Green County Times, is out against negro suffrage.—*Terre Haute Journal*.

The *Daily Evening Democrat*, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, lies at its mast-head the name of George B. McCullough for President, and George H. Pendleton for Vice President.

THE ELECTIONS.



Democratic Gains Everywhere!!

New York Democratic by Over 40,000 Majority. Gain of 55,000.

THE "HUB" DEMOCRATIC BY 1,500!

Puritanism Stubbed at Home!

Massachusetts Still Radical by 21,000. A Democratic Gain of 40,000!!

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATIC BY A LARGE MAJORITY—NOT YET COMPUTED!

Female and Negro Suffrage Overwhelmingly Defeated in Kansas!

Radical Majorities Greatly Reduced in Wisconsin and Minnesota!

DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN ILLINOIS.

Maryland Largely Democratic!!

We have delayed our paper a few hours for the purpose of getting this morning's news; and our democratic readers will be more than paid for waiting, by the continuation of the glorious news received by yesterday's papers.

NEW YORK.—The democratic majority in the State is over 40,000.

The city of New York gives a democratic majority of 60,000.

BOSTON.—The city of Boston—the "Hub"—gives a democratic majority of 1,500!!

MASSACHUSETTS.—is still radical but by a greatly reduced majority—only 21,000—democratic gain of 40,000.

NEW JERSEY.—goes democratic by an overwhelming majority—only one radical county in the state; majority not yet computed.

KANSAS.—A voice from the white folks out west!—female and negro suffrage laid cold in Kansas.

WISCONSIN.—is still in doubt, but is probably radical by a very small majority—not over 5,000.

MINNESOTA.—Minnesota is claimed by both parties, but is most likely radical by a small majority. The negro suffrage amendment is defeated by many thousand votes.

ILLINOIS.—The Illinois county elections exhibit an unbroken series of democratic gains.

The news in general is such as to rejoice the heart of every true white man. There is yet hope for us. Our country may yet be saved from the humiliation and degradation attempted to be heaped upon it by the radical party.

Chicago Correspondence.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4, 1867.

ED. DEMOCRAT:—Yesterday and to-day we have enjoyed one of the stiffest breezes which even Chicago can afford, winds which in localities less favored than ours with such visitations would have been denominated gales, and pretty large ones too. The houses have been fairly rocking, unstable chimney pots have been tumbling, shutters banging and signs falling, on land, while on the water grim visaged Death has ridden upon the howling storm. Looking from the shore, the lake seemed yesterday and to-day, to be a vast sea of foam, from which leaped at short intervals, huge, shapeless leaping waves, capped with snow-like, frothy crowns, while overhead a dull and leaden sky lowered gloomily. Out into this mad fury of the elements two young men went yesterday in a small row-boat. They were intoxicated and reckless. No sooner had they passed the break-water than their frail craft became unmanageable. As a feather is tossed in the wind, so they were dashed onward, from wave to wave, farther and farther from the shore, until they were lost to sight, and the dark pall-like curtain of night covered their fate. As long as they were in sight, and even afterward, the line of the shore was crowded with excited spectators, and two tugs were sent out to the rescue, but without avail. Before this sad occurrence a small boat, overturned and capsized, was washed up on the shore; a painful suggestion of the fate of some other unknown. How many other and greater disasters have occurred cannot yet be known.

One of the most imposing of all the great ceremonies of the ancient and noble order of freemasonry, is to be celebrated this evening at the Opera House Music Hall, nothing less than the installation of the officers of four new bodies, two senates and two chapters. The oration will be delivered by Deputy Grand Master J. Allen Allen, one of the most eloquent and impressive music orators on this continent.

In no city in the Union is masonry more honored and powerful than in the city of Chicago. Numerous lodges, largely attended, occupying some of the most magnificent temples ever reared to shelter

the altars of the craft, and boasting among their membership the wisest and best of the day, outwardly at least the hold the order has on the public heart, while in every scheme of philanthropy and improvement of humanity, which the generous, noble-minded men of our city inaugurate, and they are many, leading masons are found at the head and their success testifies that the illumination of the three great lights is in many a heart.

The opera has always been a great amusement here, simply as an amusement, for the gratification of that love for music which Chicago people are so gifted, and the display of fashions, in which the ladies take such pride, but what will it now become since the church has taken it up and endorsed it as a powerful moral agency? Last night, Rev. R. L. Collier, pastor of the Church of Messiah, preached a sermon upon "moral influence of the opera," in which he left nothing more to be said in its favor by its most ardent supporters, while his references to the company now here constitutes an advertisement of the highest class. I am very fond of music, used to play an instrument (the jews-harp) myself, but I confess that I failed to see the same moral power in "La Traviata," "La Favorita," "Don Giovanni," and a few more operas than I do in most plays upon the theatrical stage. When the first named of the operas which I have mentioned, was witnessed on the stage as "Camillo" and people really understood what it all was, simply the misadventures of a *foolish*, it required all the genius of a Matilda Heron to make it "go down" with popular approbation. Well, its nobleness of mine. Bro. Hatfield will, no doubt, "go for" Bro. Collier, soon enough. He wants sensational subjects and here is a chance for him.

To-morrow our county election will come off, and extraordinary efforts are being made by both parties. The county of Cook has such a bad republican record that the democrats cherish little hope of electing any of their ticket, except Judge Wilson. He has been, and is, a republican, but his party threw him overboard at the late election on the plea that he was too old for service. The democrats took up his name and what with their votes and those of his many personal friends among the republicans, his chances certainly are good.

Messrs. S. Stevenson & Co., of No. 13 Pearl Street, have recently imported from Germany a machine for the manufacture of cigars, which is destined to work as decided a change in labor as any of the great labor-saving machines now in use in other manufactures. It consists of an arrangement for cutting "fillers" and laying them in boxes; fifteen "binding chairs" in which these fillers are put in "binders," and an infinite number of moulds in which the cigars are pressed to perfect and uniform shape. The putting on of wrappers is done by hand. To tend the machine and keep up with it thirty-five boys or girls, and twenty skillful finishers are required, and they can produce daily 20,000 to 27,000, or in an emergency over 30,000 cigars, as many as could be made by a hundred skilled workmen in the old method. The chief advantages of the machine are a saving of over one half in wages, and one sixth of the stock, making much more perfect and beautiful cigars than can be made by hand, and having them ready for market as soon as made, they being formed of dry tobacco. Any information concerning the machine can be obtained from Messrs. Stephenson & Co., who propose manufacturing duplicates of it at no distant day. Six weeks steady trial have proven the cigar making machine a grand success.

"ORGANIZING HELL" AT THE SOUTH.

Temper of the Southern Press.—From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 29.

The spirit of the late election in this state will be very incorrectly understood in the north if it be fancied there that one of the parties was actuated by a desire to promote reconstruction and the other by the disposition to obstruct it, or that one party represented republicanism as it is espoused by respectable and intelligent men in the north, while the other stood in partisan antagonism to it. These were not the issues in the contest or the inspiring motives of the contestants. The prime and principal thing against which the conservatives struggled was the supremacy of the negro race and the subordination of the white race. The second one, which was incidental to the first, was the triumph of an ignorant, vindictive, and agrarian radicalism that threatened to throw the monuments of law and the institutions of governments into chaotic disorder, and to subvert the very foundations of society.

Against these things we made what resistance we could, and made it in the spirit of men who are contending for life, for property, and whatever else is valuable. As to the other side, it may be said, without the least exaggeration or coloring, that the idea of promoting reconstruction or of sustaining the republican party as the advocate or exponent of any principle or purpose than any decent member of that party would be willing to accept, never once entered the heads of the negroes. In its stead was only some vague but intense belief, some lawless and unnatural expectation that by supporting the radical candidates they (the negroes) would in some way come into possession of the property and the social superiority belonging to the whites. An overturning and overturning of the state of things was what they were blindly aiming at. The handful of white radicals, of course, did not share their advantage in other ways, but they were very careful not to discourage common negro insanity. We ask northern men to consider calmly what is to be the result in Virginia and the other southern states of the political ascendancy of the negro race.

Hunnifut's success will make him an aspirant to the presidency. With the negro states to count upon as a unit, he will be a formidable rival to any aspirant, however great and influential. It may come to this yet. If he takes it into his head to run, he won't be ruled out by any management. He has shown that he has a will of his own, and, if the negroes back him up, he may give his radical friends at the north a world of trouble.

Do the northern whites want negro congressmen? If so, they will probably be gratified. The likelihood is that, under the present plan of reconstruction they will have negro senators and representatives from every southern state.

The returns show with painful distinctness that the negroes have drawn a deep red blood line between themselves and the whites, and that with them principles are nothing, color everything. Under the leadership of a few pestilent and infamous whites, who, will, no doubt, live long enough to suffer in this world the punishment due to their crimes, the negroes (with few, very few, exceptions) have arrayed themselves in hostility against the whites and have left us no choice but to regard them henceforth as enemies.

From the Richmond Enquirer and Examiner, Oct. 29.

None but the most depraved would urge a measure of retaliation merely for the sake of spite, and, on the other hand, none but the most cowardly would hesitate to use the power of his arm for the protection of his person. And so it is when such occasions arise mankind are compelled to obey the impulses of resentment and employ the means which they suggest as mere measures of safety. The course of the negroes in this state in the late election—arrayed as they were in solid phalanx against the interests, nay the property, and even the lives of the white people—presented the most irrefragable proof that their hostility to us is instinctive and ineradicable. Nothing, therefore, remains for us to do but to meet the issue they have thus thrust upon us and defend ourselves like men.

Fortunately, the means of our defence are not those of violence and bloodshed, but the mere regulation of our domestic arrangements. As history presents no parallel of the black ingratitude which has characterized our domestics and employees in turning upon us and falling into the train of wretches, who are unprincipled, apostate white men in most cases, and the most depraved of their own race in others, whose appeals were based alone on implacable hostility to the whites, so we should present the only instance of a people submitting to death and destruction without an effort for safety if we now permit our patience to await our impending execution. The negroes have shown us that blood is thicker than water with them, and we can only accept the issue and treat them, with defensive severity, differing not indeed from the treatment which our English friends used toward the Sepoys of India when white safety demanded British severity. As we have said, we need not use the means of violence and bloodshed as our defence, but only the simple remedy of confining our selection of domestics to those only who are friendly disposed towards us, whether black or white.

From the Charleston Chronicle.

The colored voters of this county have deliberately thrown down the gauntlet to their only true friends, and deserve no countenance from the southern people. They have demonstrated their complete alienation from the whites, and have no right to look to them for employment or shelter. The have manifested a supreme indifference to the welfare of those upon whom they are dependent for everything. They have forced an issue upon us which we would never have made. They declare themselves deadly enemies to the south and her institutions, and in doing so have thrown themselves into the arms of those to whom they will be compelled to look for aid in the future.

By Tuesday's work the negroes have set their seal to their doom. There is no longer any peace. The question now is, who shall occupy and rule the territory between forty and thirty-two degrees north latitude—the blacks or the whites. Every conceivable effort has been made here to harmonize the two races. Every form of overture has been made to the blacks by the whites. Every appliance was resorted to to carry the election. All has been in vain. Drilled like an army, maneuvered like a body of disciplined troops obeying an order from the central league like a sign from a marshal's baton, the negroes have delivered their vote like a concentrated broadside. Perhaps it is best to bring matters to a crisis at once. Let it be developed at once what negro suffrage means. The further the revolution goes, the more violent will be the recoil. The north will not believe until they see; and they will see when the southern elections are finished.

From the Macomb Journal, Oct. 25.

We tell every man who, for whatsoever reason, is even debating the question of participation in this villainy, that these are only the outlines. Let that convention get to work, and we shall see such a filling in of those outlines as even the most fearful conception could not exaggerate. Inspired by hate, revenge and plunder; manipulated by a man who owes a grudge to the white race of Georgia for the contempt and loathing his tyranny has forced them to manifest, and with the one great object of consuming the foul plot hatched by conspirators at Washington to hold themselves in power by setting the African heel on the Caucasian neck, what colors can be too dark to use? Scize any left you but one weapon. Scize it. The fight is against odds, but there are both hope and chance for success. Remember the 8th of October and the vote of Ohio and Pennsylvania. When New York and New Jersey speak, let not your action be as a gag to their shout of victory.

From the Petersburg Index.

The negroes are the last men who should complain if their white employers were to discharge them and supply their places with white men. On election day they inaugurated this system of policy, and by threats and open violence prevented many of their race from voting the conservative ticket, as they desired. In some instances conservative tickets were taken from the hands of the voters and radical tickets substituted, which, through fear, they were compelled to put in the ballot box.

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Fortunately, the means of our defence are not those of violence and bloodshed, but the mere regulation of our domestic arrangements. As history presents no parallel of the black ingratitude which has characterized our domestics and employees in turning upon us and falling into the train of wretches, who are unprincipled, apostate white men in most cases, and the most depraved of their own race in others, whose appeals were based alone on implacable hostility to the whites, so we should present the only instance of a people submitting to death and destruction without an effort for safety if we now permit our patience to await our impending execution. The negroes have shown us that blood is thicker than water with them, and we can only accept the issue and treat them, with defensive severity, differing not indeed from the treatment which our English friends used toward the Sepoys of India when white safety demanded British severity. As we have said, we need not use the means of violence and bloodshed as our defence, but only the simple remedy of confining our selection of domestics to those only who are friendly disposed towards us, whether black or white.

From the Charleston Chronicle.

The colored voters of this county have deliberately thrown down the gauntlet to their only true friends, and deserve no countenance from the southern people. They have demonstrated their complete alienation from the whites, and have no right to look to them for employment or shelter. The have manifested a supreme indifference to the welfare of those upon whom they are dependent for everything. They have forced an issue upon us which we would never have made. They declare themselves deadly enemies to the south and her institutions, and in doing so have thrown themselves into the arms of those to whom they will be compelled to look for aid in the future.

By Tuesday's work the negroes have set their seal to their doom. There is no longer any peace. The question now is, who shall occupy and rule the territory between forty and thirty-two degrees north latitude—the blacks or the whites. Every conceivable effort has been made here to harmonize the two races. Every form of overture has been made to the blacks by the whites. Every appliance was resorted to to carry the election. All has been in vain. Drilled like an army, maneuvered like a body of disciplined troops obeying an order from the central league like a sign from a marshal's baton, the negroes have delivered their vote like a concentrated broadside. Perhaps it is best to bring matters to a crisis at once. Let it be developed at once what negro suffrage means. The further the revolution goes, the more violent will be the recoil. The north will not believe until they see; and they will see when the southern elections are finished.

From the Macomb Journal, Oct. 25.

We tell every man who, for whatsoever reason, is even debating the question of participation in this villainy, that these are only the outlines. Let that convention get to work, and we shall see such a filling in of those outlines as even the most fearful conception could not exaggerate. Inspired by hate, revenge and plunder; manipulated by a man who owes a grudge to the white race of Georgia for the contempt and loathing his tyranny has forced them to manifest, and with the one great object of consuming the foul plot hatched by conspirators at Washington to hold themselves in power by setting the African heel on the Caucasian neck, what colors can be too dark to use? Scize any left you but one weapon. Scize it. The fight is against odds, but there are both hope and chance for success. Remember the 8th of October and the vote of Ohio and Pennsylvania. When New York and New Jersey speak, let not your action be as a gag to their shout of victory.