## A SOUTHERN VIEW.

Noble Letter by General Rufus Barringer, who Fought for the Confederacy in Seventy Battles-Why He Supports Grant and Colfax,

General Rufus Barringer has written the following letter accepting the Republican nomination for Elector in the Sixth District of North Carolina. General Barringer is a leading member of the bar of his State, of large means and high social standing. He was opposed to the secession of North Carolina, but after the war had begun, entered the Rebel army, and fought gallantly, rising from the position of Captain to Brigadier-General. Let every voter read it:-

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 21, 1868.—Mesers. William Sloan, S. P. Sherrill, James McDonald, Committee, etc.—Gentlemen: -Yours of the 17th instant is before me, informing me of my unau-mous nomination as the Grant and Colfax elector for this district. I have been absent from the State four weeks, and this nomination was made without my knowledge or consent. I did not wish to take an active part in politics. I have avoided committing myself fully to any party. I do not live by office or agitation. But party. I do not live by office or agitation. But in view of the momentous issue presented by the Democratic party at New York, I go for Grant and Colfax with all my heart, and I accept the nomination tendered. I beg to thank the Republicans of the district for the confidence reposed in me, and to return the committee my obligations for the kind manner in which they have made known to me the wishes of the party. Owing to an affection of my voice, I may not be able to canvass very extensively; but I shall in a few days enter upon the work before me. Meantime I give you an outline of my views,

which you can use as you think best. Early in the summer of 1805 I saw that reconstruction was not impossible, and I resolved to do all I could to promote it. I meant to do so, not with mere lip service, but with an honest conviction and with a heartfelt zeal. Why not? I had once loved the Union. It was the work of our fathers. It had often protected me in foreign and far distant lands. It had given us untold blessings at home. I had opposed the war, but when it came, and I saw no way to save ourselves—no hope to preserve society, but for all to go together and take our chances on the field of battle, I forgot party, and went into it with all my soul. While thus doing my whole duty to my people and to my section, nothing occurred to myself personally the area or my many property. to awaken undue bitterness or revenge. I knew what the conflict would be before I went into it. I had cherished no prejudices against the North. I had learned to appreciate her wonderful energy, steadiness of purpose, enterprise, skill, and genius. I gloried in free institutions, but I knew with what flerceness and fury free people always fight. It was after all only a struggle between two opposing theories of civilization, each superior of its kind but seek barries. rior of its kind, but each having characteristics hateful to the other. But with slavery—the great distinctive feature—zone, the superficial differences must gradually disappear. Our theory having gone under, we had no alternative but to adopt the other, and to proceed cautiously and gradually to conform to it, or plunge hopelessly into the vortex of anarchy and strife. recognized the fact that great wars settle politi-cal rights and principles. People said we were not conquered, but overpowered by numbers. But there are always moral causes that give the victor his numbers, and inspire them with fortitude, enthusiasm, and courage to press onward to the death, and until victory crowns their What were these moral causes? The unreflec-

tive, the selfish, and the vindictive are apt to look only at the surface, and say hate, fanati-cism, and the lust of power. But it is a fatat mistake to suppose that these permanently con-trols the interest of man, guide the destiny of nations, or animate the hopes of the world. Whatever, then, the moral causes were that triumphed in the conflict, they must go on to conquer, until they reach their just and legitimate results. The millions that prayed and fought and perished for them will not, after all this, stop at any half-way house, or turn back in deteat and disgrace. Until these results are reached there can be no repose. Resistance reanimates them. But once reached, all settle down, and the work of peace truly begins. Passions die out. The wounds of war are healed. Bodiety is reconstructed on its true basis. Virtue and intelligence resume their sway. Rents made in laws, constitutions, and in all prescrip tive rights are peacefully bound up, and the new guarantees become political landmarks.

Now, all admitted that it was the Republican

party that triumphed in the war. Here at the South it was ever charged that it was the essenthat elements of a Black Republicanism that were at work North that elected Mr. Lincoln, that organized the Union armies, and that les them finally to victory. The great bulk of the Democrats North, who entered the Federal army, became Republicaus. In May, 1865, the Democratic party was politically dead, and the distinctive tenets of Republicanism were practically recognized all through the North. myself, I always felt that these theories lay at the bottom of the Revolution. I did not dread them to the extent of others, and I was always willing to compromise our troubles, if I could have believed that the Southern people were only in a temper to accept just results. I knew they were not, and I was willing, rather than subjugation, to fight for their sake. But when that overwhelming calamity came, I said promptly and frankly, accept the results of our defeat adopt Republican theories, and proceed in our way and time to conform to them. I will be frank now, and admit that the progress of the war, and especially my own experience in the army, dis-pelled in some measure prejudices I had against the masses, and especially colored people. As a Southron born and as a Confederate officer I never can forget the fidelity and devotion of the humbler class of whites and of the slaves in our midst. Though it comes from myself, I will say it:-If the politicians and upper class at home, who had all at stake, had done their duty, like those in the army, the result might possibly have been different. Through four terrible years I for one never missed a tour of duty, except when wounded, on leave, or in prison. Nor did my men desert me. No member of my old company was ever so much as tried by a general court martial. My regiment was pro-nounced in official reports "a pattern for others." My brigade entered upon the campaign of 1865 with thrice the numbers of any other in the service, and in the day of trial thirty officers and over two hundred men sealed the last Confede ra'e victory with their blood. Let those who enloyed bomb-proofs and civil offices, while brave and true men battled at the front, call me what they please, I am bold to say that the lesson of all troubles has given me more faith in the humbler American freemen, more confidence in liberal institutions, and, I am not afraid to say, more respect for even Black Republican princi-ples. I am not a hamed of the cause for which I fought, nor of the part I played in the war. But as God in His mercy spared my life through seventy and odd actions on the field of battle, through three dangerous wounds, and through scenes of death in camp and in prison more terrible than fields of conflict, I trust I have lived to learn at least something by experience, and that I may ever have the nerve and independ-ence to declare for the right. No man cherishes more than I do the hero'c courage of the Southern people, and the noble sacrifices made by the great majority of all classes for our cause. Over the graves of our fallen dead I will ever shed tears of affection. For surviving soldiers and all true Confederates, I shall delight to wreathe chaplets of fame, and hang around their names the bright immortelies of honor and renown. This is all I owe to the past. A bleeding, agonizing country lies before us—in the throes of revolution. I now look mainly to the future, and the chief question is, how can we escape the new dangers threatening us? new dangers threatening us?

Go back three years; can any man doubt it would have been better for us to have voluntarily conceded negro suffrage in 1855? This would have broken the force of the revolution. It was all I then advised, and I feel confident it was all the Republican leaders and masses then expected. But I ever said, that unless this much was conceded, more and worse must come, and come, too, in a form and under circumstances deeply humiliating to our people, and dangerous to the peace of society. But our leaders said no! Concede nothing! And they resorted to the

most desperate means to induce the people to reject everything. The Howard amendment was scarned throughout the South, and in talk State even the new Constitution, framed ander the policy of Mr. Johnson himself, was voted down. At last, after the spirit thus shown, Congress was forced to act, in order to open the way for the ideas that had triumphed in the war, for the protection of those who embraced them, and especially for the protection of Unionists and four millions of freedmen, still threatened with black codes and other hostile legislation. The Howard amendment had left suffrage to States, just as the conservatives desired. That rejected, Congress proceeded to pass the reconstruction measures. These measures were not unconstitutional; nor were they designed as punishments. The time had passed for punishments. The Northern theory of the Constitution always favored coercion. The Southern Whigs believed in it until they were belogged by secession. Coercion was made good on the field of battle, and with it followed all the rights incident to successful war. But if this is not so, still the fact remained that we were a conquered people, and it was worse than folly for those who set out by inaugurating unsuccessful war to dictate terms to the conqueror. The truth is, no written constitution can stand the test of civil war. The Confederate Constitution was shattered ere six months, and the very men who now denounce Congress for usurpations.

But these acts were oassed-conferring universal negrosuffrage, and they have now been ex-ecuted. Where are the terrible evils, the horrors of St. Domingo, so fearfally looked for? Where the confiscation, the negro social equality, the mixed schools, the proscription and the negro supremacy so loudly predicted? Southern whites all vote, and only a few ex-officials are excluded, probably temporarily, from holding office. There is no negro supremacy. Every State, district, county, city, town, and village in the land is governed by white men, and always will be. If carpet-biggers, scalawags, and negroes hold power, it is only because the whites, under the advice of misguided leaders, refused to vote, or, worse still, fell into the snare of a white man's party. The only difference is, these "new men" have given us the "results of the war" all at once; and with the plough-share of reform they struck deep into the musty institu-tions, babits, and customs to which we have clung while all the world was marching on-ward in the path of progress. Probably it is best that it is so, as these results were destined to come sooner or later. There is no doubt that in the end the South will advance rapidly under the impulse given her by conforming at once to the new order of things. In North Carolina public credit has already greatly improved.

Again, the leaders charged that nothing would satisfy the radicals; and that, after all, the States would not be admitted. Every State adopting a constitution is back in the Union; civil government is re-established; law and order again prevail. There are no such outbreaks and riots as those in New Orleans and Memphis occurring prior to the adoption of negro suffrage. These facts fully vindicate the soundness of Republican principles. And they vindicate the wisdom and good faith of Con-gress. Providence seems at last to smile upon With a fair crop planted, and better worked than ever before, we have good seasons, and hope for the return of prosperity and plenty.

The only drawback to all this is the spirit of revolution spread abroad over the whole land the action of the New York Convention o July last. That body revived in spirit, as well as in name, the Democratic party of 1860-61. The same old secession and Copperhead leaders were there, supported by a class of Whig politicians from the South, who, after the war broke out, and the secessionists became odious. managed to ride into power, but who are now under the ban, and therefore discontented. These desperate leaders, taking advantage of the temporary prejudices raised by the reconstruction measures, and especially negro suffrage, have not scrapled to throw down again the gauntlet of war. In their platform they solemnly declare all the Reconstruction acts of Congress, though passed in strict conformity to the Constitution, "unconstitutional, revolu-tionary, and void," They nominated for President Horatio Seymour, who, as Governor of the great State of New York, in 1863 pandered to a Democratic mob that held the city of New York for three days, and was only put down by the General Government—a mob that burnt negroes, bung them to lamp-posts, and sacked and fired orphan asylums. They out up for Vice-President General F. P. Blair who was nominated with a storm of applause, solely because a few days before he had written a letter, in which, admitting all hope of getting rid of the reconstruction acts by peaceful means to be gone, he boldly proclaims that the President elect should, on his own responsibility, in ledance of Congress, and without any decision of the Courts against them, "declare these acts null and void, compet the army to undo its usurpation in the South, disperse the carper-bag State governments, and allow the waite people to reorganize their own governments." No violent and reckless proposition was ever before

heard of in this country.

There were good men in the Convention, but this platform and these candidates conclusively prove that the extreme leaders carried every-thing before them. The effect is seen and felt all over the country. At the North the passions of war are fully aroused. Throughout the South resistance is openly avowed. Officers of the law are defied; authority is disregarded; public dues are withheld. In some instances persons accepting offices under the new constitu tions and sworn to support the laws made there-under, denounce the whole as null and void, and of no binding force whatever! In others, parties are prevented from supporting the authorities or accepting office by threats of vio-lence and by business and social ostracism. These leaders are determined that the reconstruction acts shall not succeed. They don't want the Republicans to succeed in pacifying the country. It would be double death to them. They were the men really defeated in the

They brought it on. They falled in their schemes then, and they are now doubly soreheaded, doubly desperate. They are satisfied with nothing. They grumble at everything. with nothing. They grumble at everything. They deceive the masses just as they deceived them in 1860-61. They call it "peaceable revolution," and they term themselves "Conservative Democrats." But they are more intent on mischief than ever. Their only hope is a counter revolution. They may gain by it. Even a bad wind may blow them good. Whether the masses wish it or not, put these leaders in power and the peace of the country must be endangered. They might be satisfied with power. But the elements of discord, once at work, would never rest. A conflict must ensue. Any triffe might bring it on. A single gun at Sumter summoned a continent to arms, and peaceful, prosperous, and happy millious were peaceful, prosperous, and happy millions were hurried to the harvest of death. The election of Seymour and Blair does not

The election of seymour and Biair does not mean a change of rulers. It means a reaction; a counter revolution. What was ever gained by counter revolutions? They only intensify passion, increase crime, and sharpen the thirst for blood and further revolution. What did England gain by reaction in 1660? The most cruel, bloody, licentlous, and disgraceful reign she ever had. The oppression of Charles II and James II forced still another revolution, that of 1688, when all parties were glad to go that of 1688, when all parties were glad to go back to the great principles of the uprising of 1640. It was a reaction that brought on the reign of terror in France, and plunged all Europe in blood for twenty long years. We are now practically at the end of our revolution. We have reached its logical results—freedom for all the Union, and the equality of all before the law. The country is comparatively quiet. All classes are safe in life, liberty, and property. We now need only peace and time to recuperate. Things will settle down sooner than we suppose. Old par-ties will dissolve. New ones, more tolerant to all, will spring up. This is the spirit of the age. Only a few years ago we ourselves proscribed Catholics and Jews. Toe retribution has at length come. But it can't last long. The logical sequence to universal suffrage is universal amnesty, and with peace between sections, races, and classes, it will soon follow. Now, will the people risk all on the cast of a die? Will they, in a reckless effort to escape inevitable but temporary burdens and evils, incur even the chance of another war, and invite us once more to the carnival of blood? Not a civil but an interpecine war, before which will pale the late

algantic struggle in magnitude as the molehill to the mountain, and in perceness and fary as the smile of a babe to the rage of a demon.

For these reasons, I can under no circumstances vote the present Democratic programme. I have no special fondness for Republicans; but they never deceived us, and I can at least respect and trust them. This I cannot do with the Northern Democracy. They encouraged our secession leaders into war and then deserted us—many of them leading the Union semical results of the Republicans warned as against the The Republicans warned as against sgainst us. The Republicans warned us against secession, and did only what they said they would. It is a small matter that in such a war as we have had "new men" should turn up. This is the course of all revolutions. Half the patriots of 1776 were new men. But our present novi homines will prove angels of light compared to those who will turn up by the end of our second or third revolution, if counter-

on some accounts, I prefer a military man.

As a class they have few prejudices. The soldiers of the two armies will be the first to forget the unhappy past, and rejoice together in the hopes of the inture. General Grant was mag-nanimous to us in the surrender. He has uttered no unkind words of us. He has commended the noble qualities of the Southern army. He is neither a negro-hater nor a negro-worshipper. It can now be only his ambition to restore the Union he has saved—to restore it in all its parts, is interests, its sympathies, and its aspirations He will not only give us peace and prosperity, Union we can love and a Government

Respectfully, your obedient servant, RUFUS BARRINGER.

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## GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

CALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

OFFICE OF U.S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, Cor. Houston & Greene Bis. (entrance on Greene), New York City, Sept. 24, 1888, (P. U. Box 1811.)

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with he received at this office until SatTurblay, Cotober 24, 1888, at 12 https://doi.org/10.1000/10.1000/10.1000/10.1000/10.1000/10.1000/10.1000/10.1000/10

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, and other articles, at S. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis Mo. Will be offered for asie, at public anotios, commencing at 10 o'ciock a.

M. October 5, 1868, a large quantity of Condemned
Urduance Stores, and other articles, consisting of
Iron cannon, artillery carriages, a.d cannon balls,
artillery in piements and equi; ments.
Carbines, muskets, rifles, platols, shot guns, swords,
and asbres.

and sabres.
Infantry and cavalry accourrements.
Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, halters, etc.
Attll ery harness and parts of harness,
Leather, brass, copper, and from scrap.
Cannon, mortar, musket, and rifls powder, and miscellaneous articles.
An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns and other associations, or individuals, to purchase guns and cartiages which may be used for salute purposes. purposes.
A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished apon application at this Arsenal, or at the
Ordnance Office. Washingtov, D. C.
Terms cash; ten per cent on the day of the sale
and the remainder when the property is delivered.
Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of
heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close quired to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

Packing bexes to be paid for at the stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.

The officer making thesale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.

Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.

Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance, commanding Arsenal, St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868.

9 9 211 2

St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDnance and Ordnance Stores.

A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock,
A. M. The following list comprises some of the
principal articles to be soid viz.;—
26 fron guns, various calibres,
3400 pounds abot, shell, etc.
820 field carringes.
205 lots of artillery harness.
686 carbines, various models.
225 revolvers, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
2600 curb fides.
6000 watering bridles.
6000 watering bridles.
Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be
soid can obtain them by application to the Chief of
Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonei
Crispin, United States Army Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Green streets, New York city, or
by direct application to this Arsenal.

Brevet Brigadier-Geberal U.S. A. Commanding
Rick Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1858 [9 s 5w]

PROPOSALS.

DROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN
TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S
OFFICE, PORT GIBSON, C. N.
August 22, 1888.)
Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 6th day of October, 1888, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:—

FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 bushels of Corn. FORT ARBUCKLE. Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels of Cass.

All bids to furnish the above must be for gound merchantable Corn or Cass subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantily of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in racks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient to a transitie from two responsible parties setting forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give simple security for the laithful performance of the same.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indersed "Proposals for Corn." or "Proposals for Cods." as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Cats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. I. 1848, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON.

A. F. Rock wall, Brevet Lieut. Col., A. Q. M. U.S. A., Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory.

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Six Per Cent. Bonds.
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Six Per Cent. Bonds.
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Loan.

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15,000.00 201,900 00 \$1,101,400 par. Market value, \$1,102,802-50 Real Estate

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