

Southern Unionism--Views of Hon. K. Raynor of N. C.

The North knows the Hon. Kenneth Raynor, and has known him these twenty years, as one of the most moderate and fair-minded of Southern politicians. He stood up against the Annexation of Texas--condemned the repudiation of the Missouri compact--regarded the Lecompton Constitution, with the whole series of outrages whereby Kansas was sought to be dragged into the embrace of Slavery, with undisguised abhorrence--and was always less hard upon us than a Northern doughface with respect to the Right of Petition. There was no slaveholder in all the South who clung more tenaciously to the Union, or evinced a more abiding consciousness that Northern convictions of righteousness and beneficence of Liberty were to be duly regarded, as well as Southern prejudices in behalf of Slavery, if the Union was indeed to be preserved.

passing through a Southern town would not see this. Our houses are still standing (where they were not burnt). Their exterior appearance would denote comfort. Our supplies of food and clothing are not quite exhausted, and hence we have not been reached by famine. But when you come to look closely into the condition of the people, especially with reference to the future, the prospect is dark and forbidding indeed. If there was work for everybody to do there would be no difficulty about it. It is a mistake to suppose that the Southern people are ashamed to work.

Here is a loud call on the Government and the North to provide the means required to remove Three or Four Millions of Laborers from our country--a job which if it could be accomplished, would cost a sum equal to our present National Debt. For the Blacks will not voluntarily go; they will have to be expelled from their native land by force, if at all, as the Cherokee, Creeks, Seminoles, and other Indians were; and we know by sore experience that this is a costly undertaking Spain expelled her Moors; France did the same with her Huguenots; and our nation gratified her bigotry and prejudice at the cost of serious weakness and impoverishment. Neither of them has fairly recovered from the consequent exhaustion to this day. And can we--with the South in ruins, and the whole country staggering under a frightful load of National Debt and local indebtedness--afford to repeat this exploded, culpably ruinous folly?

Mr. Raymond cannot mislead us on this point; for we of the North long since emancipated our slaves, and their children and grand-children are still among us. Though we have never been fully just to them, they have earned their living quite as general as the rest of us, and are earning it to-day. They used to conspire to revolt while we held them in Slavery; they have done nothing of the kind since we gave them liberty. There are dissipated, shiftless, worthless creatures among them; but the majority are industrious and moral, and there is a smaller per centage of them in our Alms-House to-day than there is of our immigrant population. Though prejudice born of Slavery shuts them out of the more manly and profitable avocations, they as a class are improving in thrift and increasing in property year by year. We don't want that expatriated, and don't mean to be taxed to pay for the expatriation of their Southern brethren. If any Blacks or Whites want to leave the country, the way is open, and will remain so; but we don't want to pay honest people to leave us, and feel that we have no right to thrust our rascals upon other countries. Let each take care of its own.

Freemen of the North! you must teach our Southern brethren that there is safety in justice and thrift in absolute freedom. If negroes or others choose to steal rather than work deal with them sternly; but when you punish, let the culprit suffer not for being a negro, but for being a thief.

This reproach of indolence is old as the hills. The Egyptian taskmasters flung it at the Israelites when they were compelled to make brick without straw. Ask a British Tory to-day why the Irish peasantry are so squallid and needy, and he will answer that they are indolent and thriftless; and this is measurably true. Yet the same thriftless Irish, transplanted to America, become industrious and energetic, because they find here Opportunity and Hope, which are denied them in their native land. Let us have faith in doing right, and in that faith go manfully forward!

Grand Jurors, Dec. Term, 1865. Mr. Mansfield, Esq.; Saxenburg; John Millford, Allegheny; John Adams, Slipperyrock; Henry Carrhan, Brady; David Millinger, Oakland; Andrew Stoughton, Concord; Henry Ekas, Clinton; Wm Cross, North; Henry Albert, Centre; John Bolinger, Cherry; Robert Bartley, Jefferson; Wm Kennedy, Penn; William Hay, Middlesex; Robert Gilbrath, Buffalo; Samuel Parks, Adams; John Wimer, Muddybrook; Jonathan Abdra, Fairview; Philip Vogel, Danier; Wm. Smith, Windfall; Jefferson Allen, Clay; John Berg, Sr., Br. Butler; Thos. Mahood, Washington; Jacob Dumbaugh, Cranberry; Hugh Smith, Conocoqueensing.

TRAVELERS JOURNALS--FIRST WEEK. Wm. Spear, Adams; Samuel M'Kamey, Allegheny; Thos. D. Bryan, Brady; Wm. H. Carson, Buffalo; David Borland, Butler; Jacob Ziegler, Centre; John Wilson, Clay; Wilson Thompson, Cherry; Owen M'Brade, Clearfield; John Glasgow, Clinton; Nelson Sutton, Concord; Moses Freeman, Cranberry; Wm. Allen, Conocoqueensing; Samuel Thornburg, Donegal; George Thorn, Fairview; Wm. Albert, Franklin; Samuel C. Douthett, Forward; Thos. Wilson, Esq., Jackson; John Dougherty, Jefferson; Casler Ullman, Lanester; Samuel McConnell, Marion; Jas. Bachman, Mercer; John Law, Middlesex; Thos. M'Collough, Muddybrook; Joe. H. Millinger, Oakland; Jacob Fetter, Penn; Wm. Say, Parker; H. H. Vincent, Slipperyrock; Henry Dougan, Summit; George McLaughlin, Veague; Isaiah N. Meals, Washington; H. H. Pickett, Windfall; John Craig, West; Geo. Weckbaker, Br. Butler; Samuel Morrison, Centreville; Chas. Hoffman; Saxenburg; Erasmus Bentel, Zelle-nople; A. J. Evans, Forward.



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THOMAS ROBINSON, - - Editor.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY NOV. 8, 1865.

"Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable."--D. Webster.

The Elections.

So far the elections have all gone one way. West Virginia is almost unanimously in favor of the Republican ticket. Scarcely a Copperhead has found his way into either House of our Legislature, which is overwhelmingly Union.

Nebraska, that was at first thought doubtful, is also in the Union column. New York and New Jersey both voted yesterday; as yet we have not learned the result, in which a great interest is felt all over the country. In these States, both parties succeeded in getting up a warm canvass; in the former, the Chicagoites abandoned both their principles and men, endorsing President Johnson and taking Gen. Schoom--a successful General and former Republican--as their standard-bearer, hoping thereby to gain the spoils. "Whether the trick will succeed we will soon learn. It is hardly possible to suppose that New Jersey can be redeemed. Of all the free States, it alone has refused to march in the Union column. Yes, under the lead of conservative statesmen, New Jersey bids fair to be even, behind South Carolina, in her adoption of the Constitutional Amendment,--so tenaciously does the dominant party of that State cling to "the sum of all villainies" even after it has been consigned to oblivion by those most interested in its preservation.

Our Neighbor the Herald.

Has been quite loud in its eulogies upon the President and his policy of re-construction. How does he like the following address to Gov. Marvin, of Florida:

"Your letter of Oct. 7th, was received and submitted to the President. He is gratified with the favorable progress toward organization in Florida, and desires me to say that he regards the ratification by the Legislature of the Constitutional Amendment of the Constitution of the United States as indispensable to a restoration of the true loyal relations between Florida and the other States, and equally indispensable to the return of peace and harmony throughout the republic."

Again, in a letter written to the Governor of Georgia, by the President himself, we find the following, which we recommend to our State Sovereignty neighbor:

"It will not do to levy and collect taxes from the State and people that are loyal and in the Union that was contracted to aid in taking them out. * * * Those who invested their capital in the erection of the debt must meet their fate."

This is a part of the reconstruction policy of the President. As the Herald has undertaken to be the exclusive organ of the President, in this country, will it explain under what particular provision of the Constitution, as understood by the State's rights Democracy, he exercises such high powers, in matters that casual observers would suppose were exclusively for the States to deal with in their sovereign capacity.

Re-Construction.

We once heard of a tall, lank verdant looking Yankee, who having strayed some distance from home, happened to fall in with a company of youths, who undertook to make some sport at his expense. Making up his mind to "turn the joke" with them, he offered to "bet" that he could throw one of their number into the centre of a good sized stream near by. One hundred dollars was staked, and at it he went; seizing him by the cuff of the neck and the rear part of his pantaloons, he threw him some distance into the stream, but not near the centre!

The youth came out dripping wet, but with an air of triumph on his brow, demanding the wager. "Hold on!" said the Yankee, "I a't done yet." Seizing his subject again he gave him another plunge, which resulted as before; coming out a second time, the amphibious fellow, looking somewhat as though he had been the victim of a huge joke, again pleaded the finality of the test; but the Yankee as fresh as ever, declared that he had not half tried yet; that he could "make the landing the next time," whereupon the "victim" "gave it up," surrendered the wager and went his way, determined never to attempt to practice upon a strolling Yankee again. We were reminded of this joke when reflecting on the process of re-construction in the rebel territory. At first they were allowed to hold a few municipal elections, in which however, they manifested a disposition to vote only for the most bitter rebels! Of course these elections were set aside. Next an opportunity was given them to

form new state organizations. State conventions were held and Constitutions amended, to come within the pale of Executive favor. The Constitutional Amendment was adopted, and a provision in each of their State constitutions, abolishing slavery. The adoption of these progressive measures was reluctantly acquiesced in because they knew it was absolutely necessary to secure recognition. But, to offset this, they have again manifested their love of treason by electing the most prominent rebels to the chief places in their gift. Gen. Hampton, of South Carolina, and Gen. Humphreys of Mississippi, are each elected Governor of their States respectively. In some states they have sought to elect Congressmen, who can take the amnesty oath--(that they have not borne arms against the United States, nor aided its enemies.) But Gov. Perry tells the people of South Carolina, that no citizen of that State can take that oath without perjuring himself, and intimates very clearly that Congress will treat them somewhat after the fashion which the Yankee adopted in his encounter with the youth already mentioned. Every time South Carolina, or any other re-constructed State, sends a delegation of her leading rebels to Congress, there to again unite their counsels for evil with their former friends--the democracy of the north--it will take them by the seat of the pantaloons and throw them back--repeating it every time they return, until they lay aside their haughty air, and do fruits meet for repentance. Then, and not till then, need they expect to be restored to their former position as States of the Union, and the sooner they are made acquainted with the true state of the case the better for all concerned.

The Freedmen. In the Tribune of a recent date, we read an account of the action of the Presbyterian Synod, which met in Lynchburg, Va., a short time ago. The action of this body is one of the most hopeful signs yet visible from that quarter. Without a grumble they address themselves to the new order of things and declare it the duty of the church, at once to commence the work of enlightening the Freedmen of the State, and preparing them for a higher civil and social position. Mr. Kirkpatrick, who had been a Captain in the Rebel army, spoke eloquently in their behalf. "They were brought to this country by us," said the speaker. "They have been our playmates in childhood, have been reared among us, waited upon at our fireside, have nursed us in sickness as we have them." * * * Universal testimony show that (taking them altogether and making due allowance for their ignorance and circumstances of peculiar temptation in which they have been placed) they are behaving themselves as well as could be expected of human nature generally. And now as philanthropists, as Christians, can we cruelly detest them? Judge Watson, in the course of his remarks said, "The question was not whether these people are to be educated or not, but by whom. Be assured that they will be taught; the responsibility of determining by whom and what depends upon us. Missionaries have been sent, and will be sent. * * * Again, the negro will exercise important civil rights. Without referring to the question of suffrage, they will be witnesses in our civil Courts, and you can't prevent it if you would. * * * Negroes will sue and be sued, and if so the Legislature will be bound to admit their testimony. This time is not far off." "They" (the negroes) are directly invited for the States to deal with in their sovereign capacity.

ing them for higher political and social existence, it is high time for Northern Conservatives to reflect, before they are forever disgraced.

Two boys were playing at the flouring mill in this place, one of them caught the rope used for pulling up the grain. The other, by use of the machine, hoisted him to the second story; here he made an effort to get into the door but, losing his hold, he fell to the ground. It is thought that he is seriously hurt.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A Few Words to "Loyal."

To put treason under your feet has cost a great sacrifice of blood and treasure. To-day, your great study should be to prevent the recurrence of such a calamity. Rurr was not executed, Calhoun was not executed, and these two mistakes gave us Jefferson Davis. Shall he go unpunished? If you would have no more of rebellion, you must teach your children that treason is odious and sympathy with it eternal infamy--this you cannot do by elevating the guilty to positions of honor upon the graves of our loyal slain. I would rather point them to the number of their killed and wounded, to the broken hearted widows and crying orphans, and tell them "Your four years of rebellion is a failure," but for this suffering you shall ever be held accountable. Let the fatherless follow at their heels and cry murder! Let the finger of scorn bring, daily to their minds, the great crime that lies at their door; and I posterity be hold their history and their graves covered all with immortal dishonor, a warning for all time, that God is just, and traitors shall be punished. "Let all alienations be buried with the dead," but let not living tools of treason bask in the sunshine of popular favor, respectability and honor. "Justice" would not forbid his political opponents coming to the funeral of a father or a brother, but he would have them occupy their proper position as the murderers of fathers, and the murderers of brothers. A certain man who had a brother in the army, joined "The Golden Circle," to subvert and betray this Government. Three years rolled round. The brother re-joined; through great suffering with perseverance and untiring devotion, he met the enemy in seventeen different encounters and was still unharmed during this time, by his vigilance and loyalty, the plans of his brother's Golden Circle were discovered and frustrated. One more hope was left for the rebellion, the disloyal brother declared the Four years of War a failure, and invited a Convention of the States in rebellion, whereupon Early started for Pennsylvania upon an electioneering tour and the loyal brother was murdered at Cedar Creek, Va. Fratricide! Fratricide! Fratricide!!!

LIST OF CAUSES.

Trial List for December Term, 1865.

FIRST WEEK. Ann Campbell vs Wm. Adams, Wm. Stray vs Wm. Adams, Nancy Carman vs Jacob M'Gandless, Mrs. Susan O. Sullivan vs Jacob Shugart, John Gallaher vs Dr. S. S. Christy, Philip Storrier vs Jacob Long, et al., Neal M'Cool vs Patrick Bergan.

MARRIED.

On the 26th of October by Rev. Geo. Moore, Mr. Stephen Bell, to Miss Martha Leakey of Brady's Bend.

THE DEED.

On the 26th of October by Rev. Wm. P. Brindin, Mr. Thos. Edickson, returned editor, and Miss Isabella M. Waddle, of Sunbury, both of Butler Co. Pa.

JUSTICE.

On the 26th of October by Rev. Wm. P. Brindin at his own residence, Mr. Joseph Blythe and Miss P. Graham, both of Conocoqueensing, Butler Co. Pa.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1865.--The following is a copy of a recent letter from the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Navy upon the subject of the removal of all restrictions upon United States war vessels in British ports. It is also understood that official intelligence has been received to the effect that Admiral Denam, the British naval commander in the Pacific, has been ordered to send cruisers in quest of the Shenandoah, who are to capture her if met with.

APPRAISEMENT LIST.

THE following Appraisement List under the 6th section of the Act of April 20, 1856, has been prepared and filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Orphan's Court in and for the county of Butler, to wit:

NOTICE.

Hernold & Morley, vs Adolphus Larber, Administrator of E. W. Larber, dec'd. In the Court of Common Pleas, of Butler county, Pa. A. D. 1865. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the 34th section of the Act of 25th of February, 1848, to Adolphus Larber, widow and devisee, and Augustus Larber, orphan, heirs and devisees of Frederick W. Larber, late of Washington Co., Pa., dec'd, that a writ of Habeas Corpus has been issued on above judgment, returnable at December next of the Court aforesaid, commanding on Monday the 4th day of December, A. D. 1865, to view the same, and show cause why the same should not be issued out of the land of the said Frederick W. Larber, dec'd. W. O. BLACKBURN, Sheriff.