

"Little Six" and "Medicine Bottle" Not to be Hung.

Col McLAREN, commandant at Fort Snelling, received by telegraph, last evening, the following order:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1865.

Col R. N. McLaren, Officer commanding at Fort Snelling:

The President directs that the execution of the two Indians under sentence of death for execution to-morrow, be suspended until further orders.

You will acknowledge immediately the receipt of this order.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON
Secretary of War.

We have no knowledge of the reasons which induced the President to suspend the execution of the Indian murderers, but it is presumed that the order was issued through the representations of their Eastern sympathizers, who learned by the newspapers of the sentence of the Court and of the day appointed to carry it into effect. It is quite likely they will prevail on the President to commute the sentence to imprisonment on Rock Island, unless our military and State authorities bestir themselves in the matter. The action of the Government in the cases of the Indians whose sentences of death were commuted to imprisonment, and the order suspending the execution of "Little Six" and "Medicine Bottle," afford excuse and even justification of the people of Blue Earth county, for summarily putting to death the half-breed CAMPBELL, for his complicity in the murder of the JEWETT family last spring. If the morbid sympathy of people at the East for the red murderers of our citizens, can influence the Government to shield them from adequate punishment, the people of this State will find a remedy and fearlessly apply it.

Old JOHN BROWN, in his raid on Virginia, was captured by United States regular troops, but was delivered to the civil authorities of Virginia for trial. Governor WISE declared that he would not deliver him up to the Federal Government, until he had been dealt with according to the laws of Virginia. We do not expect any vindication of State rights from Governor MILLER, but the least he can do for the dignity of Minnesota is to demand that hereafter the murderers of our citizens shall be delivered into the hands of the State authorities for trial, and that "Little Six" and "Medicine Bottle" shall be hung. If he has not the nerve to make such demands, he is unfit to be entrusted with the guardianship of the interests and rights of the people of the State.

The White Soldier Candidate or the Black Soldier Candidate--Which do you Prefer.

Every citizen must make his choice take sides for or against the white soldiers whose patriotism and valor saved the Union, while the rebels of the South and the radicals of the North were plotting its ruin. There is no middle ground, no dodging the issue. Are you for or against the white soldiers, the veterans who were fighting for the Union while many of you were safe at home, enjoying the emoluments of your contracts, your offices, your honest or dishonest gains, and only talking loyalty and patriotism?

It will not do to show your courage by fighting the soldiers' battles over again in mouthing speeches, or to expend your zeal in denouncing repentent rebels, or attempt to prove your "loyalty" by talking about "Copperheads." All this sort of thing "is played out," and you, Mr. Candidate, will be played out and ought to be played out unless you go for the white soldier.

The white soldiers have been to the war, they have seen the elephant—the "blood red hands" of the rebels, (as the poetic MARSHALL expresses the idea), and "the fighting black heroes," whom the radicals say are the best soldiers in the world, and they have come home to see the blood-red tongues of the radicals, and they agree with wonderful unanimity on all subjects of public policy, which in any way relate to the issues of the war, to the pacification of the South, the restoration of the States lately in rebellion to their proper place in the Union, and all kindred questions.

These white soldiers who saved the Union, who knew how to put down the rebellion and did it, are the very men who know best how to restore the Union to permanent peace and prosperity—who know best what course the people of the North ought to pursue towards the people of the South.

Now, we believe in the white soldiers. We know them, for they are of our kith and kin, and we will trust them—trust their patriotism, trust their judgment, trust their statesmanship. They are our political jury. The exciting question of the day, made so by the clamor of the radicals, has been submitted to that grand jury of white soldiers, and by them decided. The radical indictment against which General MARSHALL advocates in all his speeches, has been submitted to the Grand Jury of white soldiers, and they have rejected it, endorsing thereon "no bill." Gen. MARSHALL KNOWS this, yes, no one knows better than he, that nearly all the white soldiers are opposed to negro suffrage, both at the South and North. He is the negro suffrage candidate—the black soldier candidate for Governor, opposed to the views, the prin-

Parson Brownlow on Negro Suffrage.

Gov. BROWNLOW, in his recent message to the Tennessee Legislature indulges in what we consider some very sound talk. He first advocates a full and universal pardon to the masses of the people South who were deluded into the rebellion by designing leaders, but thinks that the leaders themselves should be punished and placed beyond all power to nurture the growth of a new rebellion. He argues in favor of offering all possible inducements to immigration from the States of the North and from Europe, and thinks that Tennessee, with her fertile lands and great mineral resources, presents a grand field for enterprise and wealth. The Governor says that "for the present we have done enough for the negro." There are some negroes to whom, on account of their intelligence and the amount of property they possess, he would not object to giving the right hand of suffrage: the large majority of them, however, are not to be relied upon because they are ignorant, docile, and easily to be led by designing men." He believes that a "loyal negro" is better than a disloyal white man. The question of negro suffrage, he argues, is beyond the power of Congress and subject exclusively to the control of the States respectively. He says:

I think it would be a bad policy, as well as wrong principle, to open the ballot box to the uninformed and exceedingly stupid slaves of the Southern cotton, rice and sugar fields. If allowed to vote, the great majority of them could be influenced by leading secessionists to vote against the Government, as they would be largely under the influence of this class of men for years to come, having to reside on and cultivate their lands. When the people of Tennessee become satisfied that the negro is worthy of suffrage they will extend it, and not before; and I repeat that this question must be regulated by the State authorities, and by the loyal voters of the State, not by the General Government.

The Governor proceeds to administer a vigorous rap upon the knuckles of those officious intermeddlers north who flatter themselves that they are more competent to regulate the domestic and social affairs of the South than the loyal southerners themselves:

We cannot hear of any excessive anxiety on the part of the earnest men of Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania and New York, to change the constitution of their respective States so as to admit colored men to suffrage. They are distressed because the ballot is not at once thrust into the hands of the ignorant blacks of the cotton States, but they are proposing nothing of the sort for the thousands of free blacks among themselves. A decent respect for consistency and the colored people they have in their own midst should lead them, first of all, to confer upon them a right which they insist the freedmen of the South are entitled to. It being a matter over which the States themselves have paramount control, our friends at the North should begin by setting a good example to less enlightened and patriotic States of the South. As they have a beam in their own eye, they should pluck it out before taking the mote out of the eye of their southern neighbors.