

A.W.T. PAPERS

1875

would after the war, a half
 have gone back, and
 the men who remain
 who remain would go home
 if they could! In the world
 it be held extreme if one were
 to intimate that the war
 was like a shot, thrown —
 not calculated for the
 war? That would be to
 wound him, except to buy poor
 lands at incredible prices, under
 taking him, which would be
 courage and shrewdness
 as stone-throwing for those who
 stay behind? If either of these
 are extreme, then which, and what
 is the middle ground which the
 world will dare to occupy?

But why call a man
 at all? Why not turn back to
 the files of our leading Northern
 journals of a few years ago and
 read the glowing description of the
 possibilities of our own states
 with which they then were
 Why not call the roll of the
 brave hearted sons of the north
 who came here almost before
 the smoke of battle had cleared
 away, cast life and fortune upon
 the die of friendship, hope, and
 their sturdy vigor to upbuilding
 the country, with all the by-ways,
 and see whence their resources
 will come and what will be

their imp. L? If there are any left their opinion ought to be of value. They have had opportunity and experience. They are probably a fair average in intelligence, and certainly can be accounted account of such things.

In fact they are a more accounted competent bugger in the fish only to be spit in in court only but what is to prevent the new come for a bit of an account to you do it They are sure to have been the off spring of Shannon Sanitt but more than that is all of Shannon is to be held account of in the same way as the other who commanded regiments and companies as well as solider's duty without any other qualification

or Shannon any more sufficiently than he? Was the man who came South in 1862, a hero and an action man who was not before he was integrated an angel? It is not probable there were bad men among them, but the flower of our army were among them. & a big one in the front whom wounds do not at all take away his courage and his spirit they were the pride of our schools and colleges churches They were respected at home and at all times and their actions and their successes and their bravery and their reputation of our people and their deeds they staid at home in the night

with them the capital which
 for generations the most enter-
 prising section of our Northern
 and West a discharging attention
 to the fine revenues best and
 with which they were engaged
 than such unproductive harvests
 of fortune and honor. They have
 not been so much lucked in as we
 were ^{intelligent, enterprising}
 you may readily find all in
 our view of the world and it would
 be hard to match them in their
 activities. Yet this fortune has
 been very short and much
 diminished. Some of our
 achieved wealth, few still
 have found pleasant houses.
 The climate which some of us
 must still observe still
 affects them. Some of us
 compel them to witness the result
 of our most successful experiments.
 The course of the world has
 has passed on. They are
 "amateurs" persons char-
 acteristics but because they
 were of the world. Some
 straggle in the land and
 time has long passed
 so far and here ~~some of~~
 the people of the world.

The very fact that the call of a Con-
 vention is agitated must emphasize
 the conviction of every thoughtful
 mind that there is something more
 than is apparent on the surface, what
 would be thought of a call for a

Convention of Eastern settlers
 in Oregon or California to pre-
 pare a statement for the Eastern
 press "to set forth their views of
 the Indian and the social limitations
 of the individual Easterner." Es-
 pecially would it seem questionable
 if coupled, as this is, with the declaration
 "You know many of our friends will
 not put much faith in what Southern
 men or papers say." It shows a
 mistake that is not one and
 remains distinctly and specifically a
 "Northern" man, at the South. The
 great West draws from the North
 and South alike, from Canada, from
 Louisiana and the Gulf of California and
 assimilates them all together. The
 Northern man is as distinctly isolated
 from the man of the people at the South
 as the Jew is at Spoken or St. Peter's
 Burg. The West blends races and
 creeds into harmony, except in the
 isolated instance of Texas, which
 leans every man's heartstrings from
 the land of his ancestry and the
 about his new home. The Eastern
 emigre may live with good re-
 membrance of his New England
 hills, but his home - that
 indelible conviction of a
 Anglo-Saxon man which is made
 up of the old world of our
 own domestic life and the kindly
 and neighborly neighborhood of
 those by whom we are sur-
 rounded - his home in the
 broad, high, happy sense of
 the word, is even at the West.
 All whom it touches, at Transvaal.
 The German after a few years

feels himself a stranger when
 he returns to "Water-land", the
 Scandinavian, when he goes back
 to his native village wonders that
 he ever found so well the life
 succeeded found: the Englishman
 even feels meaning in his na-
 tive Yorkshire, after the west
 has laid its magic ~~spell~~ ^{wand} upon
 his life & the reason is that the
 welcome of the west is as
 broad as her prairie, and as
 deep as her blue lakes and as
 earnest as her people's wish &
 It is an unqualified, unconditioned
 acceptance & It is like the invita-
 tion of free grace "Come one, come
 all!" She opens her arms and her
 heart at once & She makes no
 parade of kindness or welcome
 but bids every man come to
 make himself at home & It is
 not so in the South & The stran-
 ger may be welcomed, efficiently,
 and markedly, if he has money
 to invest, but he is never assim-
 ilated & and if he comes with only
 strong will, a brave heart and
 an earnest purpose to work out his
 destiny and attain his own goal
 learn that he is not to be taken
 of even a grain of his success
 success & Some have, where suc-
 cess seemed impossible, — in ac-
 count of a fortune, but he will
 be a very old man when he
 can put his hand on his heart
 and say that he has conquered a

known among them well whom
 he has wrought out his mate-
 rial success. He may have
 friends — friends who are knit-
 ted to his bond with the closest
 bond — but in the life of the
 people, in the society which sur-
 rounds him he is ever regarded
 as a stranger. In his own heart
 he counts himself an exile.

This is not only true, but it is a
 legitimate result of materialism.
 The South, by the necessities of slavery,
 was exclusive & paternal and suspi-
 cion of every one born at the North
 was the natural outgrowth of her
 anomalous relation to the nation.
 When the war ended the cause was
 removed but the consciousness
 remained. "Harrison" and "Dixie's
 Line" were rubbed off the maps
 but it could not be eradicated
 from the hearts of her people in
 an instant. Proclamations, con-
 stitutional amendments and recon-
 struction acts of course uproot the
 habits of thought which had been the
 growth of generations. The South was
 as distinctly "the South" after Appomatox
 as before Bull Run. The spirit
 exclusiveness which assimilated only
 those who kissed the Koran stone of
 slavery, did not die with defeat.
 The antipathy of the North as the South
 still existed and exists today. This was
 the grand error of the original man-
 nel of carpet-baggers. They the suc-
 cessors had just opened a new
 field for immigration and enter-
 prise; that it would be with

them, differing in degree only, as it had been with this ^{J.} man who had gone west; that the South would become their South, & not with the idea of our fiction or possession but ~~as~~ ^{as} being ^{themselves} assimilated, swallowed up and interpenetrated with its life & they desired only to become constituent elements of its being and sharers of resulting prosperity & this was the general idea of the North & its newspapers teemed with glowing accounts of the fertility, salubrity, and of the kindly disposition of its people & even when these governments failed to achieve complete identification with the people charged for two hundred years with antipodal thought, the North would not forgive them & she took up the cry of "scoundrel knave" almost as soon as the first paper of the South gave tongue and cursed the children of her own loins with unexampled bitterness & Of course the views of every man excepted in their hearts, their own particular friends from their wholesale denunciation & Chamberlain's intimates, as well him the one spotted bloodhound in South Carolina's flock; the sin of Bullcock etched their life on his personal integrity, while they damned his associates; and so with such an airless degree, his immediate circle of acquaintances exempted him from the broadside of abuse they heaped at all Northern men who tried to

took in the South, the tint
 of the leper was on all but their
 favorite, they still clung to the
 belief that no fault was in the
 South or the Southern people, so
 they still trumpeted her praises, & =
 tolled her opportunities and
 did unlimited gratis advertising
 for her land companies and
 colonization schemes. But when
 at length, the return tide fully set
 in; when all who came back
 brought the same tale of ill-success
 when they brought back broken spirits
 for high hopes and poverty for
 wealth; when the contrast between
~~two~~ brothers, raised in the same family
 coming from the same schools, be-
 longing to the same churches, one
 of whom had gone South white,
 the other had gone West, became
 so strong that we could over-
 look it, then arose a feeling
 of distrust in regard to the
 advantages of Southern emi-
 gration which is apparent to all.
 Our great journals no longer
 teem with glowing descriptions of
 lands, mines, and natural ad-
 vantages, because the people of
 the North no longer care to read
 them. The glamour of Southern im-
 migration schemes no longer
 charms. This is no doubt
 the occasion of this call for
 volunteers to revive the former
 excitement. I have no desire
 to discourage immigration to the
 South but have two earnest words
 of advice for any contemplating

Such a movement & first-
 Go slow, Don't be in a hurry
 to locate & There is land enough
 and will be for a century & visit
 the remnants of a few defunct
 colonies of Northern men & DO
 not, of course, believe what
 they tell you & They are only
 carpet-buggers & But use your
 eyes & second, when you do
 buy, be sure and buy from
 some Northern man whose
 circumstances are such that
 he is ~~is~~ willing to sell you
 property which he has greatly
 improved for half what he gave
 for it which in was simply
 old field and broom sedge &
 There are plenty of such op-
 portunities wherever they have
 settled and you will save
 your money and confer a
 favor on him at the same time

The object of the case is no doubt purely political and partly mercenary. While the South hates the North with undiminished bitterness it is by no means averse to sharing the proceeds of Yankee thrift and the suggestion in the case of the possibility of "directing active Northern capital to the South" is not an unpleasant one to the most chivalrous of its people & I am sure they would prefer that it should come unencumbered by its present holder, though that is a matter of little real importance, since they are morally certain to relinquish the major portion of what they bring at no distant period for the privilege of going back themselves.

The young man Belmont is said to be an innocent creature whose sole connection with the scheme which he fathers, probably consisted in the preparation of the remarkable document he has issued & I am sure, if he had been improved, if he had been left its ~~past~~ conviction also, to those who instigated his course & the scheme itself is not without merit, its purpose evidently is, to build up the Northern residents of those states into an implied assent to what a little crowd of dirt-eaters may choose to put forth as the general sentiment of the North is: that they. The position of the matter at the South is peculiar & in the case he must either openly or tacitly assent to what a signal of unauthorized volunteers may say in his behalf or call down upon his head the imputations of the community in which he lives, and upon whose patronage perhaps

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his business depends. It may
 be that after years of struggle he
 has just been able to allay the
 prejudice against his Northern
 birth so far as to obtain a fair
 share in his business. If he is
 a mechanic or merchant this
 may be a matter of serious conse-
 quence to him. If a farmer it
 is hardly less so. All that he has
 is probably invested in his lands.
 He has perhaps used his utmost en-
 deavor to conquer the animosity
 prevailing against him and has
 managed to secure by suffering
 a position of comparative peace.
 His presence is tolerated. His family
 are no longer subjected to insult
 or obloquy. He is trying to edge
 his way along without attracting
 attention or inviting abuse.
 To invite such a man to attend
 a convention of this sort, ~~where~~
 for the purpose of which is clearly
 to be gathered from the Circular is
 like asking the deer which has
 barely eluded the dogs, to come out
 and say what he thinks of the
 hunters. And this is the condition
 of nine out of ten of the Northern
 men at the South. To attend the
 convention and dissent from the
 course marked out for it, is to make
 himself a target for the ^{all} abuse
 which can possibly be heaped
 upon himself and his family. Nay,
 even to declare himself to have be-
 longed to a ~~Army~~ Army is to attract
 an unenviable notoriety. He
 must either submit to what is

pull
done or ~~stir~~ a hornet's nest
about his ears, which no one
at the North can appreciate, And
why should he do this? There can
be no motive except to warn
the people of the North not to sub-
ject themselves to what he has felt.
This he naturally feels the less imbu-
sion to do because they have
abused him only less than his
neighbors at the South because
he was silly enough to come
here x

William
Oak Carpet Baggers +
Sawt Kern attacks to
Mottorney
about 1875