## THE THE CLE CEOE E LEGIER BUILDING

NEW SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER

(VOL. I. NO.

THE BATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. 42 THE ST. CASH IN ABVANCE. WATCHMAN & OLD NORTH STATE

RI-WEEKLY OLD NORTH STATE Conkly, One Year

THE PRINTER'S HOHENLINDEN.

In seasons when our finds are low.

Subscribers are provoking clow.

A lew supplies keep the flow

Of dimes departing rapidly.

Our houds and due-bills are arrayed.

Cur honds and abg-birs are invited:

Each seal and alguature displayed:

The holders were they/must be paid,

With threats of law and chancery,

Then to despair we're almost dirven.
There's practous little use of livin'.
When our last copper's rudely given
From hands that held is lovingly.

But larger yet these dues shall grow. When interest's added on below. Length'ning our chin a foot or so. When gazing at them hopelessly.

Tis to, that source have we begin
To plead for time upon a due,
Before there comes another one,
Demanding pay ferociously.

The prospect darbens—on, ye brave!
Who would our very become ave;
Waive, patrone, all your pretexts waive.
And pay the Printer cheerfully.

Ah! is would yield us pleasure sweet.

A few delinqueuts now to meet.

Asking of us a clear receipt

For papers taken reg larly.

## JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

His Views on the Situation of the South-Loyalty of Southern Whites

da each other, and the negroes were teable in all cases, except where they i incited or influenced by carpet-bag Nothing was calculated to do greatrards each other, and the rm than the disfranchisement of the ver had any idea of, and if the people of he north could see the condition of the

go to the wall. The negro now ruled the south despotreally, but that could not last, for when the people were properly appeal-ed to on that question, the north would never submit that ten of our best States

Mr. Chase could have carried the day against Grant, and certainly not now; nor was there, be thought, an available man in the field, even if time were afforded.—
He combenned the platform of the democracy more than the camidates, and thought the only issue upon which they aloud flave gone before the people was reconstruction. The finances and other matters should have been left for fulure settlement when peace and the Union were restored. In reply to a question whether Frank Blair's letters and appeches and the Sarries and speeches, but his Broadhead letter was certainly indiscrete and had damaged the party.—
He considered it also very unfortunate that such men as Wade Hampton, Forrest and others like them ever participated campaign, though of Hampton he had the great men be true, that acts don suthority of unconstitutional laws authority of unconstitutional laws as an election had been made upon them by the proper nat, how would it be when such a sion shall be repetered? No, be a sampaign, though of Hampton he had the sample have gone before the people was been made upon them by the proper nat, how would it be when auch a sampaign, though of Hampton he had the sampaign.

For the Watchman & Old North State. LEXINGTON, N. C., Aug. 24th, 1868. Hon. Lewis Hanes, Salisbury, N. C.

My Dear Sir: I wish most respectfully to call your attention to what I conceive to be a few discrepancies in your second article reviewing Judge Pearson's letter. In the first proposition you say "a decision by the Supreme Court that the Reconstruction Acts of Congress are unconstitutional and void would not affect the validity of the State governments already or

My of the State governments already or-ganized in pursuance of their provisions. Nor would a repeal of the law itself affect Nor would a repeal of the law itself affect them, but only prevent the organization of others in States in which such reorganization has not yet been consummated."

It is clear from the above, you contend that neither a decision by the Supreme Court that asid acts are unconstitutional nor a repeal of them by Congress would affect the "validity" of a creation of an invalid creator. Is that not a discrepan-

y 1. Can there be a salid government formed in persuance of measures which the Supreme Court pronounce invalid!

In the second proposition you say "from such premises we argued, in an article which appeared in the Old Norik State on the 30th of June, that there was no netitutional means by which we could constitutional means by which we could per rid of those governments, unless we could carry both houses of the next Congress, which we cannot do." You say, "form such premises," &c. If you took the first proposition, or the arguments in your first proposition as your premises, you certainly came to the wrong conclusion to your article of in your second, or your article of 30th; for in the first you say that a decides by the Supreme Court or repeal by Congress "would not affect the "validity" I the State governments," or enable us to set rid of them.

ity" I the state governments, or ename us to tet rid of them, yet by a negative propular in the second, you admit that they on be gotten rid of, as you say "that tere was no Constitutional means by while we could get rid of those gov-ernment unless we could carry both houses of the next Congress," thus clearly admitting hat if we could get both houses of the nex Congress we could get rid them.
I must limbly submit that there is

His Views on the Situation of the South—Loyalty of Southern Whites—Grant's Election Inevitable—Weakness of the Democretic Platform—Grant's Administration to Restore Peace and Prosperity.

PRENEURA, VA., Oct. 18, 1868 enactments of legistures are binding and and of force, howers flagrant, atrocious and unconstitutional

To illustrate the 15th ection of the old Declaration of Rightswhich is made part, of the Constitution by the 44th section of of the Constitution by he 44th section of the old State Constitution, says "that the freedom of the Press is no of the greatest bulwarks of liberty, antiherefore ought never to be restrained Suppose the legislature was to enactithet the town constable of Salisbury is spowered tounter your "Castle" and sell without warrant or process and without warrant or process and sometimes, your press, type, &c., and appreciate it to his own uses." The constabley virtue of the authority, (such as it is) ested in him by the aforesaid act, enters our easile and seizes the press, &c. hat would you do! Would you give upour press, stop your paper, lose your patenage, and wait to try it in the different eyes of the Superior Court, and after that bout 18 mouths—appeal to the Superscourt and their wait perhaps for years for occision, these inanimate playthings—they

een made upon them by the proper tr at, how would it be when such a d ion shall be rendered? No, been time things have sen done under an

ars value, and

they ought to be followed with some thing of more importance as the the President and Vice-President would child advances in age. Home attretions is a point in education that many States were empowered to choose United.

\*Arrah, now, will ye not let the baste alone? Has he not said he was a pig! and the more ye pull his more towards reforming the public than a crowd of noisy, important pate tions is a point in education that many states were empowered to choose United.

\*Arrah, now, will ye not let the baste alone? Has he not said he was a pig! and the more ye pull his than a crowd of noisy, important pate.

The effect upon all was electric;

the Daljas (Texas) Herald, Oct. 3.1 We have many rumors of the ap-pearance of grasshoppers in the coun-ties west of us, within the past month, but, up to the time of writing this notice, none have been seen nearer here than Mansfield, in the southern

part of Tarrnt county.

We have heard of them at several places on the frontier-at the Sulphur Springs, on the Brazos; in Hood county, a gentleman informs us they appeared in clouds on Monday, the 21st ult., and ale up every kind of vegetation. When they first appear-ed, it was thought by the campers around the springs to be a cloud, and reparations were made for rain; hey made a noise in their flight very similar to a storm of wind and rain; when they came nearer, however, they began to descend and covered the earth in every direction, consuming all garden stuffs and other green

vegetation they could find.

The following extract of a private letter from our former townsman John H. Cochran, Esq., Jated at Belknap, on the 16th of last month, describes the first appearance of the

pests: "On yesterday, the 15th, I saw night which I hope no mortal man will ever see again. About three o'clock, P. M., I went to the door, and observing that the sun shone but diguly, I looked for the cause. I saw in the distant west what I took to be the smoke of an immense fire, but on looking closer I perceived that it was not smoke. What is it I was the in-quiry of every one, both old and young. It continued to approach, and in about two hours came near enough for ne to see that it was a dense mass of moving objects. Near er and nearer, dimmer and dimmer the sup shines—we see what it is — My Lord! the Egyptian plague! From the ground upward, as far as the eye could see, on account of their

denseness, was an almost solid mass of moving insects—grasshoppers.

"All who saw the sight agree, for which they were flying, there must have been no less than one bushel of grasshoppers. This body of insects age of steam and telegraphs, yet Mr. the abolition of the order of Jesuits, wind. They were some three miles setts, in his late brief and incisive clesiastical property, the proclamater of the sovereignty of the people of the sovereignty of the sovereig Presented, Va., Oct. 18, 1868

In a conversation with John Quincy
Adams, who was on the ears on his return home, he said, "The southern people were as loyal as any people in the north. Phe on by the Suprema cont. They contend to distinguish what they were after to distinguish what they reached us the view was very limited on account of the denseness of the mass. They passed over in a northeast direction; still we have millions left of the first coming. This is no exaggeration. You may show it to Mr. Swindells. What will be come of us ?"

P. S.-Since the above was written we learn that the grasshoppers have been seen returning west.

FANCY PETS FOR CHILDREN Children must have amusement. The youthful mind cannot and should not be idle; Just so with the little hands-they want something to dowill do something, and should have employment in a right direction.— Children are fond of something that

cannot show any gratitude in return for the caresses bestowed upon them; the child is quick to notice this, and

pure love. Present a child of three or four flow of its rejoicing will do you good. Dogs and cuts are objectionable as pets on account of their liability to hydrophobia. Then instruct it how to care for these little pets. It will lavish its caresses and cares on these living toys, with a fulness of pleasure nev er experienced before. They,

their antic gambols and plan suggested in the following words: y their antic gambols

GRASSHOPPERS IN TEXAS—A parents are deficient in. To do this the child must have such amusements as its mind at that age would go out after, and there is hardly any-thing so attractive to children as that which has animal life, something it can call its own' something that can eat and walk and play, and something that every other child does not pos-sess, for this phrenological develop-ment will soon show itself. "I am master of the situation!" "This is mine." A little parental advice, prudently applied, may help to calm down this passion, and the child will soon learn to share its plensure with others, and find a pleasure in doing so. Let it have some of the pets by all means. The investment will pay.

American Stock Journal.

WHY NOT BE JUST AND FAIR! paper in the North as an evidence uthern sentiment. The truth is never was a canvass so wretchedly mis that the last thing on the face of the earth the Southern people desire or dream of is war. They are at a loss to understand how any one can sin-cerely hold an opposite idea. Neither the election of Gen. Grant nor any other man would lead to resistance in the South. Of all the prominent Republicans, Gen. Grant, so far as he is personally concerned, is most respected by the Southern people.tary prestige in the armies of the nited States, instead of working to his prejudice, tends to elevate him with military people. Even if the South desired to appeal to arms, it is as well aware of its inability to do so svery squre inch of surface over as its enemies can be. It seems which they were flying there must strange that the North should be ig

our trials would be at an end." Massachusetts concedes that he knew tained sentiment of the people may nothing of the real state of things in be defeated by a coalition between the South till he went there personally, what must be the ignorance of the French, and the more venal of the mass of the population! This ignorance is the result of partisan misrepi promise between the extremes of roythe different sections better acquaint. French. This scheme, resulting in ed and draw them nearer to each othe the election of an Emperor, thorough er. We dare say Mr. Adams is right by enlisted in the interests of Napo-when he says if the North could only been, might accomplish much in turwhen he says if the North could only see the real condition of things in therance of his favorite idea—the unit the South as he had done, our trials fication of the Lain races. The march of events, throughout the the child is quick to notice this, and and it would also see what wanton caste them side as unworthy of his cruelty it is to ascribe to this helpless. people purposes of self annihiliation by another war. The South wants Present a child of three of lost by another war. The south wants years old with a pair of fancy Rabbits, a pair of Guinea Pigs, or a pair of Bantam Chickens, and the overlikely to assist, as indicated by Gen. Gordon, in putting down resistance than in offering it.—Baltimore Sun.

have learned in a life time in Massa-

chasetfs. He was astonished at the

Determined not to be governed by the mittee, the National Intelligencer of yesn return soon recognize their young terday repeats its strongly-entertained be-naster or mistress as their friend and lief that Seymour and Blair cannot be afactor, and express their gratielected, and proposes as a compromise the

less. These are the kind it always been longing for, some age that could appreciate its cares of love. It will retire in the evenation immediately on the part of the National Executive Committee will act promptly, or in the absence of any action immediately on the part of the National Executive Committee, if the State of the day has been spent in doing good —that its helpless favorites have been fed and cared for by its own little hands, pleased that it has found a something useful for them to do. In the morning it will rise f. sah with the thought on its mind of caring for the thought on its mind of caring for the its little-pets and will not rest until their wants are supplied.

The advantages resulting from placing such amusements before children of that tender age, can hardly be enumerated or appreciated, and

This is exactly the mode in which the

States senators, and another body of men States senators, and another body of men-called "electors" was provided for, who were expected to choose the President and Vice President. We suppose it was no more intended that these electors should be bound to vote for certain candidates than that the members of the several State Legislatures should be pledged beforehand to support candidates for the place of Uni-ted States senator. If this plan had been adhered to we about never have had adhered to, we should never have had . Lincoln for President, nor a secession movement, nor a war. We should proba bly liave lived at peace with our norther neighbors for many long years. But dem agoguism, —the bane of government founded upon popular suffrage steppes in and married the work of the fathers with such results as we need not recount Bo much as to the merits of the med American Stock Journal.

WHY NOT BE JUST AND FAIR!

When Gen. Gordon, of Georgia,

The investment will pay.

Itself. But circumstances having change of, we must change with them. To adopt this mode of concentrating public sentiment under existing circumstances would be to abandon the field to the Radicals.— When Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, one of the bravest and most distinguished of the Confederathe Generals, declared in a speech that if Grant were elected President, and any opposition was made to his accession to the precidential chair, he would draw his own sword in his support, the extreme Radical papers find it convenient to ignore that significant avowal. But when some in discret Southern newspaper deals in wild talk, its mad nonsense is seized upon and circulated by every sectional paper in the North as an evidence once without notice to the world. Never,

A GLANCE AT EUROPE.

managed, -Richmond Dispatch.

The Revolution in Spain has thus far been completely successful. The progress of liberal opinions is rapid nd extraordinary, and foreign advices indicate anything else than a speedy revival of the worn-out symbols of Spanish royalty. Queen Isa-bella has taken the wings of the morning and fled beyond the uttermost limits of her kingdon. The Provisional Junta has become the centre of authority and power, and the wole kingdom is rallying to its support. The New York Herald. commenting upon the matter, says. "No provisional government certain y has ever done more in the same norant of the real state of Southern brief space of time. Freedom of the affairs and sentiment. This is the press, the right of public meeting, reveal a spirit of liberality up to the highest requirements of the age, and condition of the Southern people and and an amount of activity and dartheir wasted, neglected fields. If the ing seldom, if ever surpassed." The North could see it as he had done, all tendency of political matters in When one of the most prominent and intelligent of the public men of Massachusetts concedes that the still not unlikely the wily and astute Emperor of the Revolutionary movement. A comresentation, seizing and perverting to ally and Republicanism might be list own evil purposes those very readily effected in the form of an agencies of diffusing intelligence which it was once hoped would make and modelled after the lit coess of the we are prepared for almost any development. We should not be sur-prised if within the next few years we witnessed a complete respectation of the ten kingdoms of the old Roman Empire, and all them bande !

> THE ATHLEST AND THE IRISH-WOMAN.

of the Emperor Napoleon,

During the month of November 843, a clergyman and an atheist were in one of the night trains bes tween Utics and Albany. The night being cold, the passengers gathered as closely as possible around the stove. The atheist was very loquacious, and was soon engaged in a controversy with the minister. In

"Arrah, now, will ye not let the baste alone? Has he not said he

the clergyman apologized for his for getfulness, and the atheist was mute for the remainder of the journey.

American Messenger.

THE HOP PEVER-ITS TRURISLE RE-SULTS.—And now at last, comes the hop fever, which has just proved so disastrous and fatal in Wiscousin and some other districts of country. The great price of hops in the past two years, owing to the the war, and to a partial failure of the crop, carried many men into the hep business, under the hope of realizing heavy profits, who would never otherwise have invested a dollar in it. The amount of fine grain land planted to hope in Wis-consin in the past summer was prodigious. Multitudes of farmers, sure of a golden harvest, with hops at 60 cts. per ib., as in 1867, turned all their energies in that direction, neglecting the slower methods of ordinary industry. Hundreds of families, it is said, have not raised wheat enough to furnish bread for their families. Meanwhile the uncertain crop of the stin creeper has been more than half destroy ed by mold and insects, while at the same moment the price of hops has declined in the market from fifty or sixty to seven-teen and twenty ceuts per pound. The result is disastrous in the extreme, Men who had spent all their means upon hop ulture, and even mortgaged their farm in the assured hope of raising a speed fortune, find themselves reduced to wan their credit rained, and no means left them with which to begin anew Will their bitter experience be an effectual warning to any of that great class who are continually making haste to be rich ! Cincinnati Commercial.

THE AFRICAN JUDGE.

Alexander of Macedonia came on day to a distant province in Africa, rich in gold. The inhabitants went to meet him; carrying baskets full of gold and fruit.

"Do you eat these fruits?" said Alexander. "I am not come to view your riches, but to learn your customs."

So they led him to the market, where their chief judge held his court. Just then a citizen stepped forth and said : "O Judge! I bought of this man

sack full of chaff, and have found in it a considerable treasure. The chaff is mine, but not the gold; and this man will not take it back. Speak to him, O judge, for it is his." His adversary, also a citizent of the

place, answered, "Thou art atraid lest thou shouldst retain something wrong, and I fear to take it from thee. I sold thee this sack, including all

Speak to him to this effect, O judge?"
The judge asked the first if he had a son. He answered, "Yes." He asked the other if he had a daughter; and he also, answered "Yes."-"Friends," said the judge, "you are both honest people; unite your children to each other, and give them the newly found treasure for a marriage dower. This is my decision.

Alexander was astonished when h heard this sentence.

"Have I judged unrighteously aid the judge of the distant land that thou art thus astonished ?" "By no means," nuswered Alexan der; "but in our country it would

have been otherwise."
"And how?" inquired the African judge. "The disputants." answered Alexander, "would have lost their heads, and the treasure would have come into the hands of the king."

The jedge smote his hands together and said: "Does the sun shine with you, and does heaven drop rain upon

Alexandere, "Yes." "Then must it be," he pursued, "on secount of the innocent animals that dwell in your land; for over such men ought no san to shine, no heaven together under the skillful leadership

> FACTS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE PEOPLE.

A In the approaching election no man

vote.

2. A new registration will begin on the 15th of October, and every voter, old and new, must register.

3. There are one hundred and forty

3. There are one hundred and forty thousand white voters in North Carolina, and seventy thousand colored voters, in round numbers, a majority of two to one.

4. Although the whole of the colored vote should be cast against the Conservatives, (which will not be the case,) and thirty-five thousand white votes added, Seymour and Blair will still carry the State, if a full vote be polled.

5. Military Government has ceased.—
The election on the 3d of November is to

The election on the 3d of November is be free, as in former times.

6. Any person who shall assemble ared men at any place of election, on eletion day, is liable to a penalty of \$1,0 according to the Revised Code, page 3—9.

W. A. GRAHAM,
JOHN W. NORWOO JOHN W. NORWOOD HENRY K. NASH,

JOSIAN TURNUR, Jr.

For the Watehman & Old North State Mesers. Editors: Will you please no-tice in your columns the enclosed proceedings of a S-ymour and Blair Club Meeting, held at the Old Field Dist., Ashe County, N. C., Oct. 6th, 1868.

The meeting being called to order by Rev. Wm. M. Baldwin. Jas. W. Hardin was elected Chairman, and R. T. Har-

din, Secretary. By request of the chair, Rev. Mr. Bald win, proceeded to state the objects of the meeting, alleging in his remarks, that the recent frauds perpetrated by the Radical party, in conducting the elections of the country, was an admonition to the Democratic party to organize well selected vigilance committees in the various precincts to superintend the constitutional rights of the people, detect frauds and bring to jus-

the people, detect frauds and bring to jus-tice any guilty of its perpetration, as well as to use all proper means to fully en-lighten every voter as to his duty and interest during this presidential campaign. Whereupon a committee of five was named by the chair to select and name a committee of six suitable men, to act as such a vigilance board for this district. After a few minutes retirement the committee reported, as a board of vigilance for Old Field District, the names of Jacob Houck, Frank Hardin, Martin Hardin, Wm. H. Goodman, W. B. Call, William

Howell, Jr.
The chair named Rev. W. M. Baldwin, The chair named Rev. W. M. Baldwin, Jacob Goodman, Frank Hardin, James Garvey and W. B. Call, a committee to draft resolutions. The following were reported and adopted with unusual splift and enthusiasm.

Resolved, That we are pledged to the Seymour and Blair ticket for the next

Presidency, believing that in its success depends the very existence of free govern ment in America.

Resolved further, That the very letter

and spirit of the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention held in the city of New York, July 1868, not on-

the city of New York, July 1868, not only meets our approval, but we will not shan any sacrifice in its support.

Resolved fierther, That we oppose this platform to the piratical resolutions of the Chicago baboonry: and we carnestly implore every white man that loves his country to come up and stand upon it. It is a platform that is bound to stand, Jacobius, Conspirators, Traiters and Tyrante, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resolved further, That this is a White Man's Government, and we will atand by it as such, let it cost what it may.

Resolved further, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Watch-de Old North State until the election.

The meeting then agreed to take eight

The meeting then agreed to take eight copies of the Old North State during the campaign and instructs Jacob Houck to

The meeting then adjourned to the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Several speak ers invited for that occasion.

JAS. W. HARDIN, CR'ME.

R. T. HABDIN, Sec'y.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 22, M.—A heavy carthquake occurred here at 8 o'clock, this morning—motion from East to West. The damage was confined to the lower part of the city, below Montgomery Street, among old baildings on made ground. The Custom House, which was badly injured in 1865, is now considered humans. The officials have removed to the internal Revenue building. Bhainess in the lower part of the city is suspended; the streets are thronged and there is great excilement. Parapet walls and chimneys of many buildings fell, causing some loss of life. buildings fell, causing some less of it The damage will not exceed one m of dollars.

of dollars.

The shock was severe at Oakland, de aging many buildings. The earth op ed in several places, smelling salphare

The Court House at San Leandre was demolished, killing one. The shock was very severe at San Jose, and buildings were damaged.

From Washington

Washington, Oct. 22, P. M .- The Secretary of the Treasury has rejected the nomination of John T. Creamer, for North and South Carolins, and John F. Patter-a-n, for Tennessee, as Ravenue Supervi-

On the question whether doubled dis-tilled whiskey must pay double tex, Evarts, the Secretary and Rollins fail to

agree.

General Hancock has departed for his new Headquarters in New York.

It is stated that Grant will not return till after the Presidential election.

Commodore C. H. Poor has been premoted to Bear Admiral, sice Hobb, retir-

Nothing from West Virginia. Revenue to-day \$209,000.

One company of regular infantry has been sent to Phillippi, in West Virginia. A dispatch announces that Governor Seymour will take the stump—making his first speech of the campaign at Bulfalo,

Beauties often die old maids. They et such a value ou themselves that they don't find a purchaser before the market is closed.

A Sait Lake paper concludes a marriage notice: "The convivialities of the evening, we are informed, were chaste and exhibitanting."