

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1868.

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT: GROVER CLEVELAND, Of New York. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ALLEN G. THURMAN, Of Ohio.

State Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR: DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: THOMAS M. HOLT, of Alamance.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:

WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS, Of Wake County. FOR STATE TREASURER: DONALD W. BAIN, of Wake.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:

THEO. P. DAVIDSON, of Buncombe.

FOR AUDITOR:

GEO. W. SANDERLAIN, of Wayne.

FOR SECT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:

S. M. FINGER, of Catawba.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas S. Ashe:

JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin County.

For Associate Justices of the Supreme Court under amendment to the Constitution:

JAMES E. SHEPHERD, of Beaufort County. ALPHONSO C. AVERY, of Burke County.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AT LARGE:

ALFRED M. WADDELL, of New Hanover County. FREDERICK N. STRUDWICK, of Orange County.

Asheville does not want yellow fever refugees there, and has warned them through her mayor, to keep away.

Owing to the misappropriation of government funds intended for the Peace River Indians in Canada, they are in a starving condition and several cases of cannibalism have been reported.

Twenty-four Swedish maidens arrived in New York last Monday. They came under contract to marry and the contracts were brought about by correspondence and exchange of photographs.

The Lewistown (Maine) Journal, a rampant republican paper, exhibits the figures of the late election in that State from which it appears that the republican party has lost 1,310 since 1864. It "puts the boot on tother leg."

The joint canvass, between Judge Fowle and Col. Dockery will close after the expiration of the present appointment. The next appointments is for Mooresville, next Saturday. This conclusion is arrived at owing to the fact that Messrs. Battle and Parnell, the gentleman's referees, cannot agree on future appointments.

Democratic Views.

GATHERED AT THE NATIONAL HEAD-QUARTERS IN NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—Mon. E. D. McHenry, member of the national democratic committee from Kentucky, is in the city. He has been at the national headquarters in New York for some time. He was asked by a Star reporter what was the outlook politically as viewed from headquarters. "Oh, I don't know," he replied. "We can't tell yet. All our reports are favorable, however. I can tell you this much from my own observation and from reports of others: Indiana is safe. We will carry that State beyond a doubt. The issues there are well defined and the canvass has progressed far enough to show that the people are with us."

Mr. McHenry added that in New York the Democratic ticket has just been put in the field. Hence, he said, the canvass on State issues has really not opened. His belief is that the unanimous re-nomination of Gov. Hill will strengthen the Democracy and they will carry the State. He was asked by the Star reporter if the result in Maine created any dismay or uneasiness at Democratic headquarters. He replied: "No, indeed. We did not expect anything better than that. The day before the election there Col. Brice said to me that if we could keep the republican majority down to 20,000, he would be satisfied. Of course he would have been glad to see it fall below these figures, but he did not expect anything better than that. The election in Maine is of no more significance than would be one in Kentucky. The former is certain to go republican, while the latter would certainly go democratic, and democratic apathy to Kentucky to do her best would be responded to with an increased majority. All that the republicans could do in Maine is to hold their own."—Washington Messenger.

Then and Now.

WHAT WE OWE TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND ITS LEGISLATION.

There is a generation of voters now in North Carolina who can scarcely appreciate the immense debt of gratitude the people of that State owe to the Democratic party for its manly stand during the days of Reconstruction. And they cannot appreciate it because they were too young to understand the issues of those days. For the benefit of all such we beg leave to recall a few facts of indisputable record.

For the first three years of the existence of the Radical party brute force was relied upon to accomplish its ends, coupled with insults of the grossest character. It was in 1868 that the women of the State were insulted by the advice given in an editorial in the Radical Raleigh Standard to Radical canvassers to throw their arms around them when their husbands were not about. It was in 1868, in a public address issued by Radical members of the Legislature, in their character as legislators, that the white people were threatened openly with starvation and destruction of their homes from the vengeance of negroes.

It was in 1869 that the Speaker of the Lower House of the Legislature, in open day, with a band of armed men, attacked the editor of the Raleigh Sentinel, alone and unarmed, and that the Radical Governor of the State, in the presence of and in defiance of the magistrate on the bench trying the case, declared his personal knowledge of the attack and his subsequent approval of all that had been done.

It was in 1869 that the Radical Governor claimed the power to suspend all laws at his own pleasure. It was in 1869 the bill was passed under which the State was filled with spies. It was in 1870 that the Schoffner bill was passed empowering the Governor practically to declare martial law in every county in North Carolina. It was under this bill and in this year that the Holden-Kirk war was carried on, and the Radical Government asked the Radical Congress to authorize the Radical President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, so that "men might be arrested and tried before military tribunals and shot," and it was in the same year that the Radical Government declared that if he was personally denounced by certain leading Democrats and Conservatives, who might be named, will be instantly put to death.

But thanks to the manhood and courage of the white people of North Carolina, that Radical Government came to grief—in fact, in fact, under certain leading Democrats and Conservatives, who might be named, will be instantly put to death.

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John Pool proposed to put in the service a desperado named McLindsey who would raise a company that "would give Governor Holden no trouble, for that if any of the men arrested by him undertook any resistance he would kill them or they would be lost and would never be heard of again"; and suggested that the Governor (Holden) should follow example of Governor Clayton, of Arkansas, who had taken military possession of disaffected counties and tried and executed large numbers of men by military court.—E. C. Badger's sworn testimony before Congressional Committees.

"If he (Governor Holden) is ever personally menaced his friends will present it and push him as men who may do it. If he is slain, or even wounded, it is already determined that leading Democrats and Conservatives, who might be named, will be instantly put to death.—The Governor's mind is made up.—Raleigh Standard.

"Rally this last time and carry the election, and there will be no parlor and no kitchen."—Neill McCay, candidate for Congress.

"The pretension that any person or class may be prevented from resorting to public places whose doors are open to all but them, and denied to them only on account of color or race, will not be tolerated by any court honestly and sincerely desirous of upholding the constitution and the laws according to their true intent and meaning."—Judge D. L. Russell in the Wilmington Opera House case.

Now, in all candor, and in all seriousness, and in all honesty, too, we ask the young white men and the young white women of North Carolina what sort of a place this home of theirs would be today had it not been for the bold, manly fight the Democrats made against the Radicals in the days of Reconstruction? We ask you to consider for a moment only and answer the question soberly and truthfully. It is not a question to be dodged and shirked. Do you not owe it to the Democrats of those days that you now see the white man's government in North Carolina? Do you not owe it to them that negro equality, social and otherwise, was not forced upon you? Especially let the young women of to-day think of the insults to their mothers twenty years ago. Let them think of the terror those mothers must have suffered under threat of burn and murder, that they themselves were happily too young to understand or appreciate. Let the young men remember the Kirk war and how the best citizens were arrested and thrown into prison under martial law and saved from being tried by demagogue and court martial and shot in the stake only by the interference of Judge Brooks. God bless him!

Suppose, in a word, the Radical party had been able to carry out all its hellish purposes in those days, what would have been your condition to-day? From all these evils the Democratic party, at the personal peril of its members, saved the State. Does the State owe it no gratitude therefor?

Washington Letter.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, September 17, 1868.

Senator Vest builded better than he knew, when, in a speech in the Senate, he taunted the Republican Senators into acknowledging that they had no objection to a substitute for the Mills bill at the present session. It was a most humiliating and cowardly admission to make; it shows how abject the Republican Senators can be, when their master, Jim Blaine, issues his commands. Not two weeks ago the Republican Senators in caucus agreed to report their tariff bill in ten days, and now Senators of such prominence as Sherman, Allison and Hiseock have to get up and acknowledge that they do not intend to report the bill. It was a most humiliating and cowardly admission to make; it shows how abject the Republican Senators can be, when their master, Jim Blaine, issues his commands.

Let us see how the Democrats of this Congress that the Democrats of the House intended to perfect and pass a tariff bill as it was on that warm day in late July when the House passed the Mills bill and there was nothing to prevent the Republican of the Senate from having their bill ready just as soon as the Democrats of the House had theirs. But the Republicans counted on the failure of the Mills bill in the House, and were badly disappointed by its passage. There are several reasons why the Republicans have decided not to report their bill. First, they were by no means certain that they could pass it, if it was reported. Secondly, they dare not report a bill without entering into a general revision of the present iniquitous tariff, and that revision is certain to lose them votes among the favored class of manufacturers who are protected at the expense of the people at large. Thirdly, and most important of all, Mr. Blaine issued an edict that no Republican bill should be reported at this session. It was a most humiliating and cowardly admission to make; it shows how abject the Republican Senators can be, when their master, Jim Blaine, issues his commands.

Secretary Whitney and Senator Payne have both made explicit denials of being in any manner connected with the Standard Oil Company. At the same time they have admitted that these gentlemen were connected with that corporation, and that the said corporation was a large contributor to the Democratic campaign fund. If this concern has contributed to either party it is probable that it is the Republicans.

The Democratic Representatives will hold a caucus to-morrow night to decide whether the House shall pass a joint resolution setting a date for adjournment or whether they shall compel the Senate to take the first step. There is at present a diversity of opinion among the Democratic leaders, hence the caucus.

Senator George, replying to Senator Hoar's insinuations regarding Secretary Whitney, took occasion to deliver a well-deserved rebuke on Secretary Whitney in the course of which he said that not since the foundation of the Government had there been a man in the office of Secretary of the Navy who had been more efficient, more honorable, more devoted to the interests confided in him than the present Secretary of the Navy. There were no scandals in that office now, no Secor-Robeson contracts, nor suspicion that a single dollar appropriated for the Navy had not been fully and honestly applied to that purpose.

There is not a word of truth in the rumor that Secretary Whitney proposes to retire from the Cabinet. The Senate has passed a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the copper trusts and to report what legislation is necessary to protect the people from its exactions. The bill amending the Inter-State Commerce law has been passed by the House. Hon. George C. Gorham, formerly Secretary of the United States Senate and editor of the National Republican of this city, says he is for Cleveland in preference to Harrison with Blaine attached as Secretary of State. Mr. Gorham was a close friend of the late Roscoe Conklin and has always been a Republican.

Never was there more marked difference between two documents than that between the letters of acceptance of Cleveland and Harrison. Every paragraph of Mr. Cleveland's letter is as straight-from-the-shoulder-sledge-hammer-blow, while the Harrison letter is a wishy-washy milk-and-water affair all through. Even Republicans acknowledge that there is no comparison between them. Mr. Cleveland has written a letter strongly endorsing the forming of Democratic clubs and expressing the belief that the club is the most effective agency for the dissemination of political information. He has also written a letter advising in the most positive terms that he ever made use of the expression that "I believe in free trade as I believe in the protestant religion," which a writer in the North American Review accused him of having used.

The great controlling reason why the Democratic party fights the Republican party, man to man, and hit to hit, on the county government question is that the Democratic party is a white man's party, and recognizes its obligations to protect its members, in whatever part of the State they may be, from the course of negro rule. The Republican party, being a negro party, with 105,000 known negro voters in its ranks, cannot afford to make objections to negro rule.

The marrow of the whole thing then, is that white men and not negroes must rule North Carolina. That is what county government meant in 1878, when it was adopted, and exactly what it means now. White men of North Carolina, will you go with the negroes, or will you side with your own blood and your own color? In saying this, we mean no unkindness to the negroes, but simply to recognize the feeling that possesses every Anglo-Saxon and makes him revolt at the thought of being ruled by a negro. North Carolina white men will deal honestly by negroes, treat them with utmost kindness and humanity, minister to their sufferings, relieve their wants, build asylums for their unfortunate and schools for their children; in a word, do everything in their power to improve the moral, intellectual, social and physical condition of the negro, but they will never consent to live under his rule. It was this feeling, born in the white man, has grown with his growth and strengthened with his strength, that led to the return to the present system of county government in North Carolina, and we scorn to attempt any disguise or concealment of the fact. As a substitute for the present system of county government, Colonel Dockery says: "Let the Legislature pass an act authorizing the Governor, on the petition of not less than one hundred freeholders of any county, to appoint a board of audit and finance for each county, to consist of as many members as the board of commissioners, to be of both political parties, and the majority thereof to be of opposite politics to the majority of the board of commissioners, without whose consent not a dollar of the people's money shall be expended. This proposition has also the high Radical endorsement of Judge Russell, who says he publicly made it some six years ago. What Dockery and Russell do not know about negroes and the Radical party it may be said is scarcely worth knowing. From the time that party had an existence they have been members of it, and from the day negroes became voters and, as a matter of course, Radicals, Dockery and Russell have been their zealous allies and associates—some twenty years. The proposition, therefore, to create boards of audit and finance in negro counties, coming from two such men and after so many years of experience, speaks trumpet-tongued of the necessity for some protection to property in such counties, admitting as it does, beyond dispute, that even though possessing the right of suffrage, negroes ought to be deprived of the right to control property. Could there be any fuller justification of the present system of county government in North Carolina? We think not. But it is not property alone, nor mainly even, that needs protection from ignorant negroes—"savages," as Judge Russell calls them—in the "jargon upon civilized institutions" they present when masquerading as citizens. The rights of persons also need protection. They ought not to be any negro magistrates, any negro constables, any negro school teachers, or any negro officials of any sort in authority over white people. This is even more important than protection to property. But this Colonel Dockery does not ever pretend to remedy, nor does he desire to do so. He is not willing for the negro to control the rich man's property, but he is quite willing for the negro to control the poor man's person. The Democratic party is not willing for him to control either. That is the difference.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder varies. A marvel of purity strength and whiteness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST. N. Y.

CABARRUS COUNTY

A. & M. FAIR, CONCORD, N. C.

October 9, 10, 11, 12, 1868.

One or more addresses each day. A well constructed track. Trials of speed each day.

The railroad will give low rates to visitors, and free transportation to exhibits.

Excellent camping grounds for as many as choose to attend in wagons.

Wednesday, October 10th, Soldiers' day.

Something each day to instruct and amuse.

A well trained band will furnish music.

A good time for all, everybody should come.

Write to the Secretary for premium list and other particulars, if desired.

H. C. McALLISTER, President.

H. F. J. LUDWIG, Secretary.

H. A. BLACKWELDER, Treasurer.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL.

Will open Sept. 3d, and continue ten months. Boys prepared for College. Good discipline and thorough instruction especially aimed at. For particulars apply to J. M. HILL, 44-1/2 m. Principal.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

SALISBURY, N. C., Sept. 12, 1868.

The firm of McNeely & Tyson is dissolved by mutual consent. J. D. McNeely, as agent for Mrs. H. H. McNeely, will continue business at the same place, and Henry G. Tyson will settle up the affairs of the late firm.

J. D. McNEELY, Agt., for Mrs. H. H. McNeely. HENRY G. TYSON.

TAX Notice.

The Tax-Payers are requested to meet me at the following times and places to settle their taxes for the year 1868.

Table with columns: Location, Day, Date. Includes China Grove, Enochville, Bradshaw's, Sherman's, Blackwell's, Boston's, Miller's Store, Gold Hill, Corinth church grove, Hatter Shop, Gibson S. H., Franklin, Mt. Vernon, Cleveland.

There will be public speaking at the above times and places.

WE ARE CRAM FULL OF NEW AND PRETTY GOODS BOUGHT FOR CASH

AND WILL SELL AS LOW AS ANY HOUSE HERE OR NORTH

We have BARGAINS in every Department.



DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS

WERE NEVER PRETTIER

And 25 per cent. BELOW last Season.

Our Cloak, Wrap and Jacket Parlor

Is full of the latest and lower than ever.

ALL SUMMER GOODS SACRIFICED.

Remember, we are headquarters on LOW PRICES AND GOOD GOODS. We don't want the earth—only a small portion of Rowan County will satisfy us. So don't buy until you see us and get our prices on everything.

THE RACKET STORE

OPENS THE FALL CAMPAIGN OF 1868

With the determination to sell LOWER than ever.

500