

# North



# State.

By HANES & BRUNER,

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VOL III. NO. 107

SALISBURY, N. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1868.

[WHOLE NO 398

## ECLECTIC MAGAZINE

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

## THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

### THE PLATFORM.

We the Delegates of the Democratic and Conservative people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do

Resolved, 1st. That we approve of the nomination by the National Democratic Convention of Horatio Seymour for President, and Frank P. Blair for Vice-President of the United States: that, in these men we recognize statesmen of experience and eminent ability, of sound political principles, of unswerving public and private character and unbounded patriotism, and as such we recommend them to the hearty support of the people of North Carolina.

2d. That we approve of the platform of principles adopted by the said Convention; it speaks in no doubtful sense, its language is explicit and meaning clear. The issues presented to the country are plainly and unmistakably defined, and with a free and fair election we confidently believe they will be endorsed by a large majority of the people; and with that endorsement must come such a change in the administration of the National Government as will restore the Constitution and give peace, harmony and prosperity to the country, and especially to the down-trodden States of the South.

3d. That it is our earnest desire and intention to bring about these wholesome and necessary changes by the peaceful means of the ballot box; and all efforts to produce a contrary belief, coming from what quarter they may, are but the tricks of interested partisans of a desperate political faction, bent upon perpetuating its power by any means and at all hazards. They are attempting to alarm the people of this State by the false cry of revolution and war, threatening them at the same time with military force; while in other States of the South, they have not hesitated to take from the people the election of Electors of President and Vice-President, and to confer it upon Legislatures, the members of which were elected under military rule, without freedom of choice and with no regard to the question of Presidency, in order to secure the electoral votes of such States for the Radical candidates in disregard and defiance of the just rights of the people of such States and of the whole country.

4th. That it is our frank purpose now, and has been, since the close of our late civil war, to accept and abide by, in good faith and without disturbance, the legitimate fruits and consequences of that war; to yield to the Government of the United States a cheerful submission and allegiance, and to perform all the obligations of good citizens to their rightful government. And we do proclaim that, in asking recognition on terms of equality in that grand copartnership of States which constitute our Federal Union, we do so with no hostile intent; on the contrary we wish to share its benefits and its duties, to rebuild our waste places under the protection of its flag; to re-establish the old era of good feeling in our common country; to thwart the designs of unpatriotic men every where who seek to perpetuate discord and division, and to participate in the blessings as well as the burthens of the government.

5th. That we have seen with indignation the complete overthrow of our late excellent system of State government and laws, and the adoption of others in their stead heretofore unknown to our people, unsuited to their condition and utterly adverse to their habits, their wishes and their interests; and with this change has come the election to high places of profit and trust of men in most instances without character or qualification, and not a few of whom are mere adventurers from abroad, having no interest in common with the people of the State, and no fitness whatever for the stations which they have reached by means most unworthy and disreputable.

6th. That the attempt by the Governor of this State, aided by his extreme partisans in and of the Legislature, to have himself clothed with authority to appoint, organize, equip and keep on foot a large standing force, of not less than 6,000 men, to be selected and officered and commanded by him, with power to any member of the said force to arrest any citizen without authority or warrant from any civil officer or Magistrate, was a measure clearly violative of the Constitution of the United States as well as that of the State; dangerous to the liberties of the people and well calculated if not intended, to produce bloodshed in our midst; and as such it deserves to be reprobated by all well disposed citizens of the State.

7th. That the measure subsequently introduced and which is now pending, and will in all probability be adopted, however artfully disguised, is but the same measure under another name, with one or two of its objectionable features altered; but which yet clothes the Governor and his creatures and partisans with bibber-

heard of powers, which are susceptible of great and dangerous abuse in the hands of men who have shown but too plainly a disposition to rule the people of this State by the bayonet, and as we believe to attempt the control of the next election by that means. We most earnestly recommend to the people of the State and especially to our political friends, to give no occasion or excuse for the use of military force; but nevertheless to yield none of their just rights.

8th. That the Governor of this State, having proclaimed it as the policy of the Radical party to suffer no one to hold any office, appointment or place in the State, however humble, who will not lend his aid and promise his support to that party, and which policy he and his political friends are now vigorously enforcing to effect the exercise of the elective franchise, it is the sense of this Convention that the people have the right to counteract such policy by all lawful means, if they think proper so to do. That any citizen of the State, therefore, has a manifest right, of which he cannot be lawfully deprived, to employ, or not to employ, or cease to employ, any person whatever when any existing contract terminates—and that any attempt on the part of the Legislature, by any pretended law to deprive any citizen of such right, or to impose any penalty or penalties for so doing, will be in violation of the Constitutional rights of the citizen.

9th. That to obtain success in the approaching Presidential election, every effort should be made by our friends to perfect their organization, and no legitimate means should be spared to bring every voter, favorable to our cause, to the polls. To that end we most earnestly recommend to our friends to organize at once Seymour and Blair Clubs in every county and every District, with active canvassers, whose duty among other things it shall be to see that all our friends entitled to vote are duly registered and brought to the polls, and that unqualified persons are not allowed to register or vote.

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THOSE indebted to me are hereby notified to call and settle by the 15th inst. or their accounts will be placed in the hands of Wm. H. Bailey, Esq., for collection. I am in earnest. JOHN H. ENNIS, Druggist. July 8, 1868. [tw-41-370]

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[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

### THE FELLOW THAT LOOKS LIKE ME

Cruel treatment is the facts, And troubles are to be; There is another fellow in this here town And he just looks like me. Oh wouldn't I like to catch him, Who ever he may be, Oh wouldn't I give him particular fits That fellow that looks like me.

As I was going down Main Street, A walking very slow, When a man stepped up to me and said, Just pay that bill you owe, Although I said I knew him not, 'Twas he would not let me be, A crowd gathered round and I paid the bill, For the fellow that looks like me.

Then I went out a sparking, Just as gay as life, When a man stepped up to me and says, Why Brown how is your wife, In vain I said I was a single man, But married I wish to be; He kicked me out and called me a swindler For the fellow that looks like me.

As I was walking down Beal street,— A going very fast, When a policeman stepped up to me, "I've caught you now at last." You know you beat me once before, But now you can't get free— So off to the calaboose I was taken, For the fellow that looks like me.

So off to the calaboose I was dragged, And about to be taken down, When another policeman he stepped in, With the prisoner Mr. Brown— And they turned me loose again, And said my friend you're free, But the ugliest man that ever I saw Was the fellow that looks like me.

### THE IMAGINARY SHOOTING AFFRAY AT GASTON.

We stated in our last that "Justice" Everett had recently imagined himself in a terribly mixed up shooting affair, with ghosts, hobgoblins, or some other spirit of the deep. We now learn that it is thought by all the whites of that vicinity that the whole affair was gotten up for certain ends, and that Everett's fright was wholly assumed. He eked out to Raleigh on Saturday, the Standard of Monday had in a thrilling account of the affray (T), and Justice E. is now reclining in that capital of Radicalism, awaiting the formation of Holden's "melish," so that he can return with the strong arm of the military wrapped around him. But we predict his sins will continue to haunt him.

Furthermore, this pseudo Justice asserts in Raleigh that he killed one of the party attacking him. No dead or wounded person can be found, and it is positively known that no one has been injured.

The whole affair has been concocted for the purpose of giving the appearance of opposition to law.—Weldon News.

On January 1, 1865, when the Washington National Intelligence changed proprietors, Mr. Thomas Donohue, for fifty years had been the chief book keeper, retired. Before leaving, however, he obtained the old sign-board of the office and had it made into a coffin for himself.

## RADICAL STUPIDITY.

The late ejection of the negroes from the reconstructed Georgia Legislature (says the New York World) has now its explanation. When the bogus constitution was under discussion, it was proposed to insert therein the following as a part of the article on franchise: "Section 10. All qualified electors, and none others, shall be eligible to any office in this State unless disqualified by the constitution of this State or by the Constitution of the United States." This was not agreed to—says 126, yeas 12, every negro in the bogus convention but two, voting aye. When the enlightened freedman had thus voted away his eligibility to office affirmatively, he proceeded to do the same in a negative manner, every single negro in the whole body voting for the 11th article of the bogus constitution, which article declares "the code of Georgia" and all laws passed "since the 19th day of January, 1861," of full force, save as to slaves. This code and these laws, of course, deny the right to hold office to free persons of color. Singularly enough, when the poor, stupid negroes had thus voted in favor of their ineligibility, Congress was stupid enough in turn to confirm the surrender, declaring the instrument containing it entirely Republican in form and altogether so satisfactorily that the State was immediately admitted to representation thereunder. It is hard to say whether Cuffee or the Congress has the thicker skull.

## OUTRAGE UPON A COLORED DEMOCRAT.

The President of the Democratic Club in this city yesterday received a letter from a gentleman at Council's Bluff, Bladen county, alluding to an outrage perpetrated by Union League negroes upon Henry Freeman, a colored Democrat at that place on Thursday night last. Freeman himself came to the city yesterday and bore testimony to the fact and exhibited the marks of violence upon his person. It appears that he came down from Fayetteville, where he had been speaking, on Thursday last, to Council's Bluff for the purpose of speaking there the next day and fulfilling some other appointments in the county. That night he was lodged in the dining room of the house of a gentleman, with a trusted servant. About 11 o'clock he was aroused by a gang of negroes who seized upon his throat to prevent any cries, and proceeded to drag him out through the woods for about a mile and a half, all the time nearly choking him to death. They then halted, and after cursing him repeatedly, they told him of their knowledge of his intention to speak and swore he should not do it. They then stripped him of his coat and shirt, tied him up by his hands, and proceeded to belabor him most unmercifully with whips, sticks and poles, all the while standing with guns at his head and threatening to shoot him should he make the least noise. He was at last permitted to return, with a final threat that they would shoot him if he attempted to speak. The crowd numbered about twenty, all well armed. The back of their victim is in a most horribly bruised and bloody condition.

It is a satisfaction to know that some of these scoundrels are known and efforts are being made to trace out the others. They will be arrested and confronted with the law. It is the determination of our friends to have the scoundrels punished to the utmost extent the law will permit. Let others take warning and beware.

Wil. Journal, 14th.

## SINGULAR INCIDENT.

In a recent speech at Buffalo, N. Y., Hon. John T. Hoffman declared that "the day of the sword is passed," and related the following: "An incident occurred at the meeting of the National Convention which was an omen. That grand hall where the Convention met was full of patriotic men. Upon its walls were placed the shields of thirty-seven States, and around every shield was an American flag. Upon the platform stood two bronze statues of noble soldiers, one leaning upon a great bronze sword. The Convention had been in session for several days; bal-

lot after ballot had been taken. First one was up and then another, and at last a gallant General, whose name has never been mentioned anywhere save with respect—I mean General Hancock. No man knew whether on the next ballot he was or was not to be chosen. Everything was uncertain, when suddenly the great bronzed sword in the hand of that noble statue snapped asunder at the hilt. It was not touched by mortal hands—no human agency broke it. Some mysterious, invisible, and irresistible power snapped it at the hilt, and the word went forth that the country was henceforth to have a statesman and not a soldier for a leader." [Tremendous cheering.]

## Adjournment of the Texas Constitutional Convention.

Austin, Aug. 31, 1868.—The Texas constitutional convention adjourned this morning until the first Monday in December. Its organ, the Austin Republican, says: "We are satisfied that every thoughtful and reflecting man in the State, whether loyal or conservative, will approve this action of the convention." For three long months this body has wrangled over the spoils, disgraced the capitol with numerous fights, and of all its many acts this one alone meets the approbation of reflecting men. Nothing in their life became them like the leaving it. They published to the world a report on "Lawlessness and Violence," an infamous tissue of falsehoods, for partisan ends, slandering the people of the State and preventing immigration.

They have sent a committee of two to Washington to secure the passage of a bill arming the blacks against the whites, failing in which one of them retired to New England, where he now is. They have squandered \$100,000 of the people's money, and having failed to get the approval of the commanding general to a further appropriation of \$25,000, they have followed the example of Congress and taken a recess, without having formed a constitution or accomplished one single purpose for which they assembled. They do not intend that Texas as shall be reconstructed unless the negro, armed, shall own the polls.—Texas, when once more restored to the Union of our fathers, will have a glorious future before her.

The prospects for abundant crops throughout the States are very encouraging, though owing to the ravages of the army worm but half a crop of cotton will be made.

From New York. Pheasant & Colliery's Billiard Factory is burned. Loss \$200,000. Two hundred workmen are displaced.

A gang of roughs attached to the Irvington Base Ball Club attacked the Atlantic Club, which had triumphed over the Irvington. Several were shockingly beaten with clubs, and cut with knives, among whom were Bulkeley and McGonigle, members of the Brooklyn Assembly, probably fatally. No arrests.

## Terms for Publishing Legal Advertisements.

The Editors of the Watchman and North State and AMERICAN, to save themselves from loss, and to induce cash payments for publishing Legal advertisements, have adopted the following scale for publishing the same, hereafter, and invite the attention of Clerks of the Courts, and other interested parties to the terms proposed.

For publishing usual Legal Notices or Court orders, when the cash accompanies the order, the price will be \$7. When the same are sent and published, without prepayment, the charge will be \$10.

Clerks of Courts who, themselves, advance the money, will have the benefit of the difference.

## WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAYS.

"A STANDING ARMY OF PAID TROOPS IN ANY STATE, UNLESS CALLED FOR AND CONTROLLED BY FEDERAL AUTHORITY, IS REPUGNANT TO THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS, AND EVERY POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT WILL BE USED TO PUT DOWN STANDING ARMIES OF TROOPS IN STATES."