

North



State.

By HANES & BRUNER,

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SALISBURY, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868.

[WHOLE NO 402

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE

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B. R. MOORE,

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SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

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 unsullied 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 plain 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 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 law, 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 aid 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 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 hitherto

unheard 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 lead his aid and promise his support to that party, and which policy he and his political friends are now vigorously enforcing to effect the exercises 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, as usual, JOHN B. ENNIS, Druggist, July 8, 1868. [w 11-3701]

THE OLD NORTH STATE. (TRI-WEEKLY)

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For the Old North State, LEXINGTON, N. C., SEPT 23d 1868.

At a meeting of the citizens (irrespective parties) at Lexington in the Court House, A. L. Watson, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. L. E. Johnson and Dr. C. M. Payne were chosen Secretaries. The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to express our indignation at an article (entitled work) which appeared in the "North Carolina Standard" Sept. 19th. Upon motion the Chairman read the article; it was moved and carried that a Committee of six be appointed to draft appropriate resolutions. Appropriate remarks were made by distinguished persons of both parties, after which the committee read the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, 1. That we have read with feelings of utter horror and indignation the leading editorial in the "North Carolina Standard" of the 19th, headed work, and that it is a most infamous libel and gross slander, as well as insidious brutal assault, on the purity of the female sex of North Carolina and the Southern States.

Resolved, 2d. That silence on our part would be virtually endorsing the said article, therefore we deem it highly culpable in any man who will remain passive or fail to express publicly his indignation.

Resolved, 3d. That we can view the base writer in no other light than that of a vulgar brute and apicable wretch, richly meriting the contempt and detestation of every respectable and virtuous minded person in the State, and that his miserable quasi apology should only serve to sink him still lower in the minds of all thinking people.

Resolved, 4th. That in the opinion of this meeting the patronage of that newspaper should be at once withdrawn until it is purged of the author of the article above referred to, and that he be forbidden to the end, that the public scorn of an outraged people may expel from our midst, the mean and loathsome thing that has thus sought to disgrace and tarnish the fair name and fame, of the pure and lovely Daughters of North Carolina.

M. H. Pinnix, J. P. Stimpson, Thomas Simmons, J. T. Brown, J. A. Sowers, Sheriff, and T. C. Ford, Committee.

It was moved and carried that a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the Salem Press, Old North State and Raleigh Sentinel, for publication. And that a copy also be sent to the editor of the North Carolina Standard.

A. L. WATSON, Chm'n.
L. E. JOHNSON, Sec'y.
DR. C. M. PAYNE, Sec'y.

John H. Blair, Radical candidate for Governor of New Jersey, is exemplifying the proverb about the dairy-maid who applied the rules of arithmetic to her infantile poultry before they had emerged from their normal albumen. In other words, he is spending thousands of dollars upon the impossible contingency of his election. If the Radicals want peace, why did they propose to arm the negroes?

The New York Tribune speaks of the pardon accorded the men of the South being as free as air; that no punishment is imposed for the crime of rebellion. Is it no punishment to deprive an elector of the right of franchise? Is it no punishment to enact a constitutional prohibition of holding a Federal office? True, this is not such punishment as is ordinarily meted out to traitors and rebels.

But it is time that sensible men, and especially those claiming to be Christians, should cease bandying such epithets. We want peace, but we cannot secure it by calling hard names. The men of the South held to a different theory of the Constitution from the other sections. They believed this a confederacy of States. They believed they had the right to withdraw. They have been vanquished, after a most desperate and protracted struggle. They concede that the Federal theory is triumphant, and express their acquiescence in it, and their purpose to obey their obligations as good citizens. It is our duty to accept their declarations, made in good faith. But the Radicals tell us that they are not to be trusted, and they make ground of complaint against the Democracy that they concern with the late foes of the Government. If the people of the South are not to be trusted, how idle is it to talk about peace. If they are not to be concerted with, the Union never will be restored. The nation is too sensible to be much longer deceived. The party that ought to command the popular support is the one that will bring the men of the North and the South, the East and the West, into the most harmonious relations, and that will restore that unity of feeling which alone can make us a peaceful and prosperous nation.—Nat. Intelligencer.

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A GOOD ILLUSTRATION.

Hon. T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, the Democratic candidate for Governor, in a speech of great soundness and force, in showing the importance of harmony and good feeling between the North and South, and the advantages of reciprocal trade between the South and Northwestern States gave the following happy illustration:

"The sweetest lesson of our religion is to be found in the parable of the Prodigal Son. That son, you recollect, became tired of the best home in the world, and wandered off to seek his fortune among strangers.—Seceding from the paternal roof, soon poverty and hunger came upon him, and he concluded to return. If that father, who 'saw him away off,' had been a Radical; what would he have said? 'There comes my rebellious son! He thinks I will let him come back upon the same terms as the rest of the boys and girls. No, no!'

"That father as described to us in the parable was not a Radical. He opened his arms and welcomed him as he saw the erring boy return, and as he stepped into that house, peace, love and happiness returned. There was a Radical in that family, though. The other boy, as soon as he saw his brother coming, commenced growling, and did not want the returning prodigal admitted. I ask you, as Christian men and citizens, do you think we can build our institutions upon the bad passions of hatred, revenge and jealousy—passions that come up from the dark caverns of hell!"

Bingham goes clear to California to escape ghost of Mrs. Surratt.

Jersey Radicals refuse J. M. Scovel the chance for which he aches to speak.

If the negroes can vote for themselves, why pay the Bureau to teach them?
Forney always speaks at a distance from Philadelphia where he is best known.

Do the Radicals hope to make Grant President by Main strength?

Mr. Greeley fails to correct the misstatement in his paper that Colorado went Radical.

Mr. J. B. Fellows, of Arkansas, has been most efficient as a speaker in New England for the Democracy.

A convention of the cotton planters and manufacturers of Mississippi is called at Jackson on the 10th of October.

Gen. Garfield frankly says: "General Grant's 'Let us have peace' will come by a sharp little piece of steel called the bayonet."

"We have not yet found one Radical leader who felt sure of Sambo's vote one hour in his absence."—Flake's Bulletin, (Galveston, Radical.)

Gen. Blair is announced for a speech at Indianapolis on Thursday. Gen. McClernand and Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks are set down for the same time and place.

A gentleman who has recently arrived from Minnesota states that the Republican split in Donnelly's district is irreparable, and that the Democratic nominee will be elected.

The Morgantown, Kentucky, Democrats challenge any Radical to a candid debate of the issues in that town at any time during the present campaign. Don't all speak at once!

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.

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