



"The Old North State Forever."—Gaston.

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[WHOLE NO 412

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A NOTE OF HAND PAYABLE to the undersigned, one day after date, made on the 8th of January, 1867, for the sum of eighty-four dollars, or thereabout, signed by J. M. Coffin and J. D., or John D. Brown. These parties are hereby notified not to pay the said note to any other holder than myself, as I shall apply for a renewal of it.
Sept. 22, 1868.—J. J. BRUNER.

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The undersigned have in press, and will soon issue, a complete and full **ANALYSIS OF THE LAWS,** under the Code of Civil Procedure, as passed by the General Assembly, relating to the duties of

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The undersigned are also preparing, under the direction of a member of the Raleigh Bar, a Digest of all the Laws concerning County Officers, with a Complete Set of Forms, adapted to the new order of things. This book, of some 400 pages, will be published as soon as the final report of the Commissioners appointed to revise the Code has been spotted by the General Assembly. The plan and scope of the proposed book, will be further laid before the public at an early day.
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The Griffith Lands

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Rowan county, will be sold at the court-house door in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 10th day of November, five hundred and ninety-five acres of land belonging to the estate of R. W. Griffith, dec'd. Said lands are situated in the Western part of the county, within two miles of the depot at Rowan Mills, and are very valuable. A further description of them is thought to be unnecessary as they have been advertised before.—Terms made known on the day of sale.
Z. GRIFFITH, Adm'r.
Oct. 1st, 1868. w30-3t

Haag & Smith's Patent

WATER WHEEL.

THE undersigned having accepted the agency for the above named wheel, would call the attention of the proprietors of Mills, Factories, &c. &c., to the many advantages they would derive from using it. It is well adapted to all purposes for which a water wheel is used. The small space it occupies, and the velocity of its motion, are attractive features. It requires but a small amount of gearing. Ice does not affect it. Works as well on horizontal as vertical shaft. Suitable to any locality. Not affected by back water. It is simple, cheap and durable. One of the wheels can be seen in operation at Ford, Tatum & Co's Mill on South Yadin River.

I have been in the mill wright business for 25 years, and consider this by far the best wheel I have ever yet met with. This wheel costs from \$15 to \$275, according to size. For further particulars address me at Jerusalem, Davie Co., N. C.
RICHARD T. NUTT,
Sep. 10, 1868. 4tw-36

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For the Watchman & Old North State, Messrs. Editors: Will you please notice in your columns the enclosed proceedings of a Synod 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. Hardin, Secretary.

By request of the chair, Rev. Mr. Baldwin, 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 justice any guilty of its perpetration, as well as to use all proper means to fully enlighten 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, Jacob Goodman, Frank Hardin, James Garvey and W. B. Call, a committee to draft resolutions. The following were reported and adopted with unusual spirit 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 government 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 only meets our approval, but we will not shun any sacrifice in its support.

Resolved further, That we oppose this platform to the piratical resolutions of the Chicago baboonery; and we earnestly implore every white man that loves his country to come up and stand upon it. It is a platform that is bound to stand, Jacobins, Conspirators, Traitors and Tyrants, to the contrary notwithstanding.

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

Resolved further, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Watchman & Old North State until the election.

The meeting then agreed to take eight copies of the Old North State during the campaign and instructs Jacob Houck to order the same.
The meeting then adjourned to the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Several speakers invited for that occasion.
JAS. W. HARDIN, Ch'm's.
R. T. HARDIN, Sec'y.

Beauties often die old maids. They get such a value on themselves that they don't find a purchaser before the market is closed.
A Salt Lake paper concludes a marriage notice: "The convivialities of the evening, were informed, were chaste and exhilarating."

One of our exchanges comes to us with an article addressed especially to the negroes, in which a number of Greek words are most conspicuous.

The Cincinnati Commercial states that Governor Warmouth of Louisiana, was formerly a rival of Robert Lincoln for the heart and hand of Miss Harlin.

INQUISITION.

Many of our readers have doubtless heard of that tyrannical and unmerciful power which was a terror to the Protestants of the middle ages. Grace Aguila has written, in her "Vale of Cedars," as pathetic and as heart controlling an account of Protestant sufferings as was ever permitted to the pen of a human being. As houses possess no tongues, and consequently cannot tell us of those sufferings which persecuted individuals have undergone on account of their religious creed, we must content ourselves with a few isolated historical facts illustrative of the birth pangs of human liberty. Our Saviour was crucified, though the cause for which He suffered needed that sacrifice, only on account of the inscrutable wish of the Almighty. Acting upon this punitive principle, the Catholic orders of religion founded a curriculum system of punishments no less to their infamous discredit than to the sorrow of a Christian world.—The Albigensian persecution in the 13th century led to the establishment of the far famed Inquisition.—The protesting members of the Catholic Church, far from being allowed to exercise the power of simple faith were scorned, imprisoned and expelled, without the privilege of appealing to a higher and more lawful court. While the informer was rewarded, the accused necessarily became his own accuser; he was seized, thrown into prison and after a mock trial conducted to an ignominious execution. The Franciscans and Dominicans were the principal instruments in the hands of a bigoted Papacy to overthrow a religious sect, merely because it declined to believe in the outrageous creed of ignorant fanatics. In the year 1233, Pope Gregory (curses on his name) extended the power of his minions without establishing one iota of justice to his cause.—Both in Italy and Spain, this religious proscription was zealously advocated.—Commerce was in the hands of the Jews, but these unfortunate followers of Moses died the death of felons—the Moors were exterminated by the sword, and the poor Christians found safety only in flight, or in a recantation of their creed. In 1478, Thomas de Torquemada was appointed, by Ferdinand and Isabella, the first Grand Inquisitor. In the first year of his sovereignty nearly twenty-two thousand Protestants were burned, and the Jews found refuge only in a hasty flight to Portugal, Africa and other countries. After several contests between the Pope and de Torquemada, it was decided that headquarters of the Inquisition should be established at Madrid. The order of 1732 declared that all who had observed the law of Moses, followed the doctrines of Luther, possessed a Koran, or concluded an alliance with the devil, should be doomed to the stake. Those who confessed their faults barely escaped death, and did so only from the fact of abjuring their former friends and predilections. This fanaticism extended so far as to condemn those persons who had been dead for upwards of forty years. The *Auto da fe*, (day of faith), usually took place on Sunday, and the solemn sound of the Church bells called together a mass of men for a most unholy purpose. The criminals were asked in what faith they should die.—Those who answered in the Catholic, were strangled, and the rest were burnt alive. In 1763, the powers of the Inquisition were restricted, and in 1808, Napoleon abolished this most awful obstacle to the progress of humanity. It has been estimated that the number of victims of the Spanish Inquisition exceeds one million of people, and the terrible consequences of this multiplied system of inhuman murders now come back to Spain, as a verification of the old Persian proverb, "Chickens will come to roost." May our Protestant world have that mercy upon Spain which she denied to the martyrs of our Church.—*Lynch News.*

WHY NOT BE JUST AND FAIR?

When Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, one of the bravest and most distinguished of the Confederate Generals, declared in a speech that if Grant were elected President, and any opposition was made to his accession to the presidential 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 indiscreet Southern newspaper deals in wild talk, its mad nonsense is seized upon and circulated by every section of paper in the North as an evidence of Southern sentiment. The truth is 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 sincerely 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

THANKSGIVING DAY.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation setting apart Thursday, the 26th day of November, as a day for thanksgiving and prayer. The proclamation says:

"In the year which is now drawing to its end, the art, the skill and the labor of the people of the United States have been employed with greater diligence and vigor, and on broader fields, than ever before, and the fruits of the earth have been gathered into the granary and the storehouse in marvelous abundance. Our highways have been lengthened and new and prolific regions have been occupied. We are permitted to hope that long protracted political and sectional dissensions are at no distant day to give place to returning fraternal affection throughout the Republic. Many foreign States have entered into liberal agreements with us, while nations, which are far off, and which heretofore have been unsocial and exclusive, have become our friends. The annual period of rest which we have taught in health and tranquility, and which is crowned with so many blessings, is by universal consent, a convenient and suitable one for cultivating personal piety and practicing public devotion.

I, therefore, recommend that

Thursday, the 26th day of November, be set apart and observed by all the people of the United States as a day for public praise, thanksgiving and prayer to the Almighty Creator and Divine Ruler of the universe, by whose overwatchful, merciful and gracious providence alone, States, no less than families and individual men, live and move and have their being.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
ANDREW JOHNSON.

He who reforms himself, has done more towards reforming the public than a crowd of noisy, impotent patriots.

London, Oct. 16, M.—American doctrine is fully maintained in the treaty just concluded regarding naturalization. Johnson and Stanly are now considering the Alabama claims.