

WATCHMAN & OLD NORTH STATE.

NEW SERIES.]

SALISBURY, N. C., APRIL 24, 1868.

[VOL. I, NO. 16

AT THE OFFICE OF SUBSCRIPTION, 43
THIRD-CORNER IN ADVANCE.
WATCHMAN & OLD NORTH STATE.
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FRI-WEEKLY OLD NORTH STATE.
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WATCH THE POLLS!

Whatever Gen. Meade may have done, that is arbitrary, or offensive, or unnecessary, he deserves great credit for the steps which he has taken, and the orders which he has issued, for the prevention of fraud in the approaching election in that State. He has directed Registrars to receive the votes of those whose names have been stricken from the lists without proper cause; he has promulgated an order directly aimed at frauds by Registrars; requiring that negroes are not to be FORCED by either party to vote, but must be left alone; and that, when the votes are counted out, there shall be present, to superintend the counting, a respectable and intelligent man of each party. These orders are admirable, and we could wish very much that Gen. Canby had issued some of similar purport. Gen. Meade has acted wisely for his own reputation, and fairly towards the people.

No such steps having been taken by our District Commander, it devolves upon ourselves to make such arrangements as will provide against double-counting, ballot-stuffing, false counting, or any other of the numerous frauds which will doubtless be attempted by some of the Radical poll-holders. Let one or more Conservatives of intelligence and firmness be always at the polls, if admissible, (and we take it for granted that no poll-holder, who intends to act "upon the square," will object,) to see that everything is conducted fairly.

As we suggested, a few days since, the poll-holders and conductors of elections, themselves, might, if they choose, relieve themselves from all imputation or suspicion of unfairness, by requesting one respectable person of each party to be present when the votes are counted. Such a course has always been usual in elections in North Carolina, under the old and honored customs. Give us a FAIR BALLOT, and we will DEFEAT THE INFAMOUS CONSTITUTION and manage to OVERWHELM THE ENEMY!

P. S. Since the foregoing was written, we have learned some facts, which are of importance in this connection, and which exhibit a desire and determination, on the part of Gen. Canby, to secure fairness in the election.

The attention of Gen. Canby was officially called to this whole subject, and the particular plan since suggested by Gen. Meade, some time ago, but the suggestion did not reach him, until after his orders had been issued. Gen. Canby says that he believes that the care which has been bestowed upon it, and the efficiency of the plan which he has adopted, will prevent all grounds of apprehension as to any unfairness in the coming election. The readiness with which he can detect any error or unfairness, or relieve the matter of doubt, as his purpose is to have nothing but a fair election.

In many Counties, in the last election, many persons were prevented from voting, because of the small number of precincts, at which polls were opened. The reason assigned for this is, that the number of qualified persons to hold the elections was so small, that they were compelled to unite several precincts together. To prevent this in the coming election, Gen. Canby has authorized the Post Commanders, in every instance where qualified men can be procured, to have the polls opened at every precinct. If, therefore, qualified men can be had, let the people suggest their names to the Post Commanders, that the voting places may be increased!—*Ral. Sentinel.*

WHO RECOMMENDED DEWESE?

We find that the appointment of Dewese, as Provost Judge, is not made every one. If Gen. Canby had appointed Toussaint a Judge, in the place of Judge Forde, the public would not have been so surprised at this appointment. The question is asked who recommended him? We judge that no one would have signed such a recommendation, but Holden, Coleman or Harris, men so intimately identified in party and business with him as to preclude the belief that they would consent fitness and propriety in such matters. The appointment of a man already holding a United States office of trust and profit, and actively seeking election to the United States Congress, when there are so many other men better qualified and more needy than Dew-

POLITICAL SEED CORN.

The seed corn of self-government has not been entirely destroyed at the North. The following shows that a small remnant has been preserved. The State Rights Association of New York celebrated the anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birth day by a dinner and speeches at St. James Hotel on Monday evening last. Among the gentlemen of note present were Governor Seymour of Connecticut, Governor Price of New Jersey, Ex-Mayor Gunther, &c., &c. The following were the regular toasts. They have the ring of better days, reminding us of ante-Radical times:

- I. "Thomas Jefferson—The Father of American Democracy."
- II. "State Sovereignty—The fountain of all federal power and the palladium of our liberty."
- III. "The Constitution and the Union—May we never pray for peace on any other foundation than that established by our forefathers."
- IV. "The Chief Magistracy of the United States—The highest office within the gift of the American people may it forever stand as the shield of liberty, against the usurpations of corrupt legislation, or the factious spirit of party."
- V. "Supreme Court—May its independence and integrity survive the memory of those who threaten to destroy it."
- VI. "The Constitutional Congress of the United States—May it soon be restored."
- VII. "White Supremacy—The doctrine of the framers of our constitution and the keystone of the arch of our civilization."
- VIII. "The Militia—Our fathers' standing army for the protection of liberty."
- IX. "The Independent Press—The terror of tyrants and the last hope of freedom."
- X. "The West—May she emancipate herself from the tyranny of distant capital, until her prosperity shall be as broad as her prairies and as unrestrained as the winds that sweep over them."
- XI. "The South—The birth-place of the greatest statesmen, orators and heroes of the revolution—desecrated by the military rule of strangers and tyrants, may she rise like a Phoenix from its ashes, and bestow again the inestimable blessings of peace and liberty upon her people."
- XII. "The Democratic Majority of the House of Assembly of the State of New York."
- XIII. "Woman—May she rule by the power of her virtue and beauty."

TOO MUCH FREEDOM.

The advice from South and Central America and Mexico are instructive. There is a foreboding war going on in Paraguay, and the banks of the Parana have acquired a mournful celebrity for wrong, outrage and oppression. In Eora another revolution—no historian can give you its numerical value—has broken out. In Ecuador a social convulsion is distracting the country, with all the horrors of a savage warfare. In Uruguay, General Flores has been assassinated at the instigation of his own son and the capital given over to sack and pillage. In Chiriqui a political volcano has burst forth; and in Mexico and Yucatan we have "war and rumors of war."

Now, how are we to account for these commotions? Shall we accept the theory of Hobbes that the normal state of man is one of perpetual warfare? Shall we attribute it to the effect of climate, or the failure of Republican institutions? We answer that the cause is not suggested in any of these questions. The true reason of these perpetual commotions is to be found in one simple fact. The American Republics, South and North, have attempted an impossibility; they have undertaken to reverse a law pronounced by God; they have made bold to say that "all men are born equal." This is the solution of all their troubles. The Latin races, the negro and the Indian, have been endowed by the Creator, in his All-wise economy, with different faculties, and powers of assimilation. These elements can never be made harmonious, and the system of government which attempts to place them on an equality "must" be a failure.

This system has been tried in the countries we have named, and the result is before us. It is not in power of man to make the Negro, the Indian, and the Caucasian assimilate. God has decreed that this shall "not" take place, and it is vain for man with his parchments and fine abstractions to make the attempt.

With this lesson before us we should profit by the warning. If Mexico, and Central and South America have failed in this disastrous experiment; if bloodshed and rapine and waste and outrage have been the fruits

born by this evil tree, then what can the United States expect by transplanting it to our soil? There is but one answer to this question. We have here a race vastly superior to the Latin men descended from the Normans and Saxons, the Celts and the Teutons; men who have covered the earth with their institutions; whitened the seas with their navies; ornamented it with their architecture, and adorned it by the amenities of their civilization; and on the other hand, we have the negro who never founded any institutions; never sent a ship upon the ocean; who never built a city; or possessed a civilization.

No man, however fanatical, can dispute the justice of this antithesis. It is one of those grand, silent facts of history which all men recognize. This being true, how can any white American contemplate without a shudder the attempt to make the unequal equal.

If it is once fairly inaugurated, we shall share the fate of the other American Republics. Can we escape it? If this be possible, the only road open is that which leads to the polls, and the only means left to VOTE AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.—*Virginia.*

CURTIS AND BUTLER.

In reading Curtis's magnificent speech for the defense one cannot help contrasting it with Butler's opening for the prosecution. The two men, and their speeches, are types of the two sides of the case. Butler is impudent, fierce, exultant over an easy (anticipated) victory. Curtis is polite, calm, confident in the impregnable position of his position, and in the justice of the Senate. Butler argues, where he has foundation for argument, ably and effectively; beyond that he quibbles and asserts. Curtis keeps to the bounds of strict dialectic; his reasoning is like a chain, in which there are no weak links, leading from certain premises to certain conclusions. Butler talks like a feeble lawyer, at his favorite pursuit of making the worse appear the better cause. Curtis talks like a judge who has examined the whole question judicially, and believes upon his soul in what he says. Butler treats the Senate as if it were a Cooper Institute audience, whom he was trying to lull, enjoin, and flatter to his way of thinking. He appeals to the prejudices, the partisan feelings, the seeming interests of his hearers; never to their wisdom, their equity, their magnanimity. Curtis addresses the Senate in their high and true character of court. He trusts to their intelligence, their justice, their generosity, even. He cannot bring himself to think that a body of men, representing as they are supposed to do, so much of all that is wisest and best in the land, can fall to follow his lofty line of argument, and to be influenced by considerations directed solely to their minds and consciences. He speaks to them as if they were his peers intellectually—which is a compliment to the Senate. Butler bargains them as if they were no better than himself—which is an insult to the Senate.—Curtis reasons at the Senate from his level; and there is just the difference between the two men and their speeches. As the Senators decide upon the question of impeachment, so will they take their place in history upon the low plain with Butler or upon the high table land with Curtis.—*New York Jour. of Commerce.*

THE K. K.'S AGAIN.—These awe-inspiring and gleefully visitants made their appearance at Fort Fisher a few nights since. Their appearance, we learn, was made in this wise: Several thousand coffins, we give the statement of the sentinel on duty, drifted with unnatural regularity upon the beach, and as many occupants raised their fleshless bones from the interiors thereof, and formed themselves into ghastly columns and at the bidding of a sepulchral voice, the Dread Brigade of Death, marched with noiseless step to the fort.

THE GOOD OLD CUSTOM.

The Wilmington Post is much excited in regard to the supposed design of the white men of the South, should the Radicals fail in their schemes. The Post thinks the stock, the lash and the whipping post will be erected. We are not afraid of such punishments. The Post may think a whip will be used as well as a negro need correction, occasionally. The whipping Post is a great terror to evil doers, but not the Wilmington Post, for it encourages that class.—*Daily Bulletin.*

Important to Voters.—The following is going the rounds of the Press, but without any paternity that we can discover. The advice it contains ought to be strictly observed.

It may not be generally known, but whether it is or not, it is well to keep it before the people, that they must vote the whole ticket at the ensuing election. You cannot vote for or against the Constitution without voting for candidates. If you do, your vote will be thrown out. If you vote or omit any name on the ticket, your vote will be thrown out. This is a trick to make those who wish to vote for the Constitution, vote also for Holden.

Look out for this, voters. Be sure that your ticket is all right. If you erase a name, insert another. Be careful that you do not throw away your vote by negligence. If you do not know whether you are right, ask some one who does. Let the Radicals gain nothing by our indifference. We must watch as well as work.—*Bough Notes.*

IGNORANT AND GULLIBLE AS THE NEGROES.

Ignorant and gullible as the negroes are, they are obliged to appreciate, at its proper value, in their calm moments, Holden's love for them. He said that he advocated peace, during the last year of the war, because it was the only means by which slavery could be saved. He was anxious to retain this feature of Southern institutions, that he was willing to surrender political independence and every thing else, rather than to jeopardize the right of property in SLAVES!!

CABARRUS.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER, DATED PIONEER MILLS, APRIL 15. "Cabarrus is all right. The Conservatives will carry the county by five hundred majority. We have an excellent ticket. I do not know of a single person, in this section of the county, that will vote the Radical ticket.

We will defeat Holden in the State by at least 20,000 majority."—*Ral. Sentinel.*

VIOLATION OF GEN. CANBY'S ORDERS.

Holden advises his negro allies to flock to the polls in crowds. This is evidently for the purpose of carrying out the programme of the last election, which had the effect of driving thousands of white men from the voting places. It is intended for intimidation. Gen. Canby, in Gen. Order, 61, orders voters NOT to linger about the polling places.

Again: The ordinance of the "Convention," embodied in Gen. Canby's order, affixes a penalty of fine or imprisonment to any person who shall prevent any qualified elector from the free exercise of the elective franchise, by threats against his person or property. This is what Holden is doing every day. He is constantly "THREATENING" our people, that if they vote down the odious Constitution, confiscation and other horrors will be visited upon them!! Is not this INTIMIDATION!

Many have been puzzled at the inconsistency of the Northern Radicals, who are so enthusiastically in favor of granting political privileges to negroes here, but stubbornly refuse them, at home. The reason is obvious enough. It is the best mode of draining their own lands of a nuisance. They intended to do it by way of a blind ditch, and slyly discombed their filthy and fetid waters over the broad acres of their unsuspecting neighbors, before they were aware of it. They intended, in this underground way, to africanize the South, but the ditch burst loose, and the cunning scheme is exposed. We look, however, for an Egyptian exodus of the disfranchised race, from all Yankeeedom, to enjoy the luxuries which await them in this favored "District No. 2," as soon as the late matrimonial decision becomes known among them.

The Constitution-mongers were remarkably sensitive, and could, by no means, allow themselves to hint, either in their precious Constitution or their precious ordinance, at any distinction of color.—These exquisite gentlemen left all that to future legislation, or to the decision of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to wit: the Hon. Tribunal S. Ashley from Cape Cod. But what reasons had the sage of the *Wilmington* to suppose that the same delicacy might not embarrass the Legislature too, and even Tribunal himself? But the thing is all set. The marriage of A. G. Thornton

to his fat negro wife is, among others, specially ratified and confirmed by a court ordinance of the Convention. And the late military order to the Clerk of the Court, at Greensboro, vide the dispute as to what will be done in future. White men may marry their *Dixie* servants, without regard to color, weight, illness, or odors. And Cuffee has the right to demand of the Clerk a license to take to his bridal couch any white dancer who may happen to have a taste that way. We are all equal now—blessed by the Reconstruction Acts, as interpreted by our very satisfactory Convention! We shall need no legislation, if the Constitution is adopted. Social equality is already, then, a fixed fact. Let Quashee come on, from all the Hyperborean regions, and bring all his family, as well as his neighbors, with him. Here we will have the right to vote, hold office, and intermarry. Many of the best white men can neither hold office nor vote, protect their persons from insult from the greatest negro on the streets, with any thing more dangerous than an old Barlow knife. So, let all negroes gather itself together, and come with a rush to No. 2, where young Jubilee is growing fast, and will soon be a full blown—*called gemman*—of dimensions so amplitudinous, that his every day breeches will scarcely be able to hold him.—*Sentinel.*

BUREAU OF R. F. & A. L.

HO'RS. ASS. COMMISSIONER, RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 15, '68. Circular. TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF NORTH CAROLINA: In the course of a few days an election of great interest to every one in this community will take place. At all times, such occasions are productive of more or less excitement; and from the peculiar issues now pending, the great objects at stake, and intense feeling of parties—the coming election will undoubtedly be more than ordinarily exciting. In view of these facts, and the manifest, as well as expressed determination of unscrupulous leaders and others to create disturbances if possible, the Ass't. Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau feels it a duty to caution all colored citizens to refrain from controversies and arguments, either at the polls or away from them; to refrain from observations and remarks calculated to incite others to anger; and, by all means in their power, to avoid collisions with those differing in views.

Violence will be productive of no benefit but will result disastrously to all engaged. Take not the law in your own hands, but leave it to those duly appointed to carry out its provisions. The civil and military authorities have been charged with their respective duties, and to them you should look for protection and redress. Head not threats, nor be intimidated in performing that which is right, and after doing so, return quietly and quickly to your allotted duties. You have shown that you are law abiding citizens, and it is with confidence that you are now addressed. Allow nothing to occur now that may disgrace your record; but on the contrary, so deport yourselves that the future may be what it cannot fail to be, happy and a prosperous one.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 18, P. M.—Speaker Colfax took the Chair of the House informally, before the hour of meeting, and, with such members as were present, accompanied the Managers to Court.

The discussion was resumed on the question of the admission of the cabinet proceedings in evidence. Wilson, on the part of the Managers, read his speech, and Judge Curtis followed.

Judge Chase decided that the evidence was admissible, but the vote being taken, it was excluded. The vote stood: Yeas 20, nays 22.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION, &c., &c.

Richmond, April 18, P. M.—The Convention adjourned at midnight, last night, subject to the call of the committee. Only the President and Secretary signed the constitution—a motion having been adopted dispensing with signing by the members.

It is understood that the conservatives would have refused to sign it. Among the Republicans voting against its final adoption, was a negro.

After the adjournment, speeches were made. Porter a long Republican speech, predicting the adoption of the Constitution by a large majority.

Speed and Allen, two leading H-pubans, predicted the defeat of the constitution, and said it would be deferred. Speed opposed it mainly on the ground of the fraudulent character of the *Honest* exemption, and Allen because it placed the white man under the negro.

General Schofield to-day, suspended J. S. Calvert State Treasurer, on charges preferred by the Governor, and appointed George E. By Secretary of the convention, Treasurer, &c., &c.

The Conservative executive committee, last night, called a State convention, to meet here, on May 7th, to nominate State officers.

The final vote on the adoption of the Constitution in the convention, last night, was 51 to 24. Four republicans voted against it.

CONGRESS—IMPEACHMENT.

Washington, April 18, P. M.—Impeachment was continued. The announcement of the vote, telegraphed at noon, was followed by a general rising in the Senate.

After ten minutes, the counsel announced that they were ready to resume, when sufficient quiet was restored.

Chase refused to perform five times, before he succeeded in restoring order.

This is the first time during the trial, that these irregularities have occurred, and the importance of the vote may be inferred therefrom. There was no applause or wild demonstration, but simply a rising from seats. Every one seemed inclined to ask his neighbor "what he thought now?"

The vote was as follows: Yes—Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doxittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Graves, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreary, Patterson, of Tennessee, Ross, Salisbury, Turnbull, Van Wick, Vickers and Wiley—20.

Nays—Cameron, Cannon, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Castell, Corbett, Cooper, Davis, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, of Maine, Merrill, of Vermont, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Sumner, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Wilson and Yates—22.

THE "RELIEF" BILL IN FORCE.

HO'RS. 2D MIL. DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., APRIL 2, 1868. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 57.

The Ordinance of the Constitutional convention of the State of North Carolina, convened in conformity with the Act of Congress of March 23, 1867, supplementary to the Act of March 2, 1867, to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, entitled "An Ordinance respecting the jurisdiction of the courts of this State," which was ratified in said Convention on the 17th day of March, 1868, and which is herewith published, is hereby approved and will have the force of law in the said State until the ratification or rejection of the Constitution framed by said convention, by the people of said State, shall have been determined by an election held in the manner prescribed by law, and in the event of the rejection thereof, for the further period of thirty days. Provided, that the terms of said Ordinance shall not be held to apply in conflict with any agricultural or labor laws guaranteed by any law of said State, enacted subsequently to the organization of the provisional government of said State, under the President's proclamation of the 29th of April, 1865, or by any military order from these Headquarters now in force. And provided further, that all proceedings of any court in North Carolina, recognizing or sanctioning the investments of the funds of minor heirs, or of females, or of insane persons, in the securities of the late rebel government, or the securities of the State of North Carolina, created for the purpose of carrying on the war against the government of the United States, shall now be suspended until the question of the validity of such investments shall have been determined by the courts of the United States or by national

legislation. And nothing in the provisions of this order, or of the Ordinance herewith published, shall be held to bar or hinder any legal proceedings in behalf of any minor heir, female of insane person, respecting trust estate, property or interests in the hands of executors, administrators, trustees, guardians, committees, masters or clerks of equity courts, and other fiduciary agents, or invested by them in their fiduciary character.

By order of Major-General Ed. R. S. Canby. LOUIS V. CAZIARO, Aid-de-Camp, A. A. G.

THE INFAMOUS CONSTITUTION.

The more that the infamous Constitution is discussed before our people, the more that its purposes of negro rule, taxation, and white degradation are exposed, the more indignant the people become, that the Northern adventurers and white apostates should have had the effrontery to propose it. If the canvass could be protracted for thirty days longer, it would be rejected by 40,000 votes! As it is, we shall kill it and its authors as dead as Hector. TALKS OF THE COLONY!

REMARKS.—JAMES RANSOM (negro) who was nominated by the "Republican party" for the House of Representatives (so-called) in Warren, declines the honor.

It is said that he is engaged in coaching and dictating himself that he is better prepared for that than for law-making.

REMARKS.—J. B. S., the intelligent correspondent of the N. Y. World, adheres to the belief, expressed more than a week ago, that the doubtful members of the Court of Impeachment are numerous enough to prevent conviction!

The New York Herald says: "On every side the case of prosecution is falling to the ground; for besides testifying that the purpose of the President was to test the constitutionality of the law, General Sherman also declared that nothing more was said about the use of force than that Mr. Stanton was a coward and would not resist an order for his removal."

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