

HORACE GREELY AND SOUTHERN WOMEN.

The Work Article Eclipsed.

GREELY APPROVES BUTLERS NEW ORLEANS ORDER.

We have exposed Judge Merrimon's prosecution of the women of Yancey, for no crime, save an attempt to prevent starvation. Mr. Greeley is Merrimon's chief and the leader of the Ku Klux. He also made war upon the women of New Orleans during the rebellion. Gen. Butler is detested by Southern chivalry, and we presume any man who approved what is known as Butler's New Orleans order, will be denominated as a worse man than Butler.

The following is taken from the proceedings of the Bolter's Convention recently held in Baltimore, as reported by The American, July 9th, of that city:—

COLONEL BLANTON DUCAN OF KENTUCKY, ON GREELY.

Colonel Duncan moved that a committee of ten be appointed by the Chair to arrange the preliminaries for a session of the Convention this morning. He said that he did not propose to take action until the work of the National Democratic Convention is done. He held in his hand an extract from The Tribune, Mr. Greeley's paper, which he would read to the meeting, and which was as follows:—

The New York Tribune of June 25, 1862, contained the following columns, which are known as "Butler's woman order," issued in New Orleans on the 16th of May preceding. Lord Palmerston, Prime Minister of England, had in Parliament denounced the order as a disgrace to humanity and civilization, and the European papers generally classed Butler with "the Austrian Butcher," Haynau, but Horace Greeley, in a leading article in The Tribune, said:

"No fair man who knows how universal, persistent and outrageous have been the audacious insults offered to our Union soldiers by the hooded secessionists will pronounce that order a whit too severe. The rebels have presumed upon their petitions to treat our volunteers as no decent dog ever deserved to be treated. The cowardice of these insults is but one element of their baseness. General Butler found it necessary to protect his soldiers from this wanton, degrading abuse, or suffer them to protect themselves. So he issued an order that women who in the public streets insulted our soldiers should be treated like the street-walkers, whose manners they imitated—that is, should be taken to the calaboose and locked up with other disorderly persons, the order did its work."

"The sea-sickness of New Orleans died up at once." This was written forty days after the issuance of the order, and is the only order of the editorial defence of that infamous order. But Mr. Greeley is an author as well as an editor. He is writing a book called "The Women of New Orleans," yet concluded, the second volume having been issued last year. On page 96 of that volume speaking of the same paper, Mr. Greeley says: "The women of New Orleans—that portion of them who arrogated to themselves the designation of ladies, with a large majority of their sisters throughout the Confederacy, have had to be regarded by the latter as by those of the ruling caste—as their patent nobility."

Reading the above Col. Duncan said the following had been given to him authoritatively as the substance of an article in The Tribune:—

"Southern women nursed by the blacks into the most ardent passions of their nurses, and as soon as they arrive at the age of puberty they manifest their desires to gratify their sensuality." Mr. Duncan said he thought these extracts might perhaps induce the Convention to pause in its ruinous course.

—Such is Mr. Greeley's record. The "Work" article was infamous, but Mr. Greeley's tirade against the women of New Orleans and the whole South, is infamous in the extreme. How any man with Southern blood coursing through his veins, can support such a man as Mr. Greeley, is almost a mystery, and proves that certain Democrats and Ku Klux will descend to the uttermost depths of degradation to elect their candidate.

Judge Merrimon is for Greeley for the Presidency. Does he endorse Mr. Greeley's war upon Southern women? If so, he will remain silent; if not, he will denounce Mr. Greeley's editorial approving Butler's order.

Greeley and Merrimon are in the same boat. One prosecuted the women of Yancey; the other vilified and abused the women of New Orleans.

What is the Bargain? The Binghamton Republican challenges Horace Greeley, Waldo Hutchins and Horatio Seymour to deny that they entered into a conspiracy and made a corrupt bargain by which Mr. Greeley should be brought forward and supported as the candidate of the Democratic party. In a late issue The Republican puts its charges specifically, as follows:—

1. That Horace Greeley agreed, in October, 1871, on his own behalf, to be a candidate for President of the United States, if Horatio Seymour and the Democratic leaders would support him, and held a correspondence on that subject, of which one letter was dated October 4, 1871. That Mr. Greeley formally recognized his agreement, and committed a letter dated May 1, 1872, three days before the Cincinnati Convention was held.

2. That Horatio Seymour (who was regarded himself as a candidate) and some of the Democratic leaders subsequently agreed to give Mr. Greeley their support conditionally. That Horatio Seymour communicated a letter dated May 1, 1872, three days before the Cincinnati Convention was held.

3. That Waldo Hutchins responded, and became a member of that Convention. That the fact of Democratic coalition was well understood by some of the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, and that the expectation of this Democratic support aided or secured Mr. Greeley's nomination.

The Republican proposes if the above charges are denied by any one of the persons named, to publish the correspondence, which is in the handwriting of Mr. Greeley and Mr. Seymour.—These are very serious charges, and should be answered at once.

The Election takes place on Thursday, the first day of August.

Merrimon's House on Hillsboro' Street.

The News of this city says that the deed to the house and lot now owned by Judge Merrimon, was made in 1867, before Swepson commenced his swindling operations. But The News was careful not to contradict our charge that Swepson gave the house and lot to Judge Merrimon. The deed was made in 1867, and Swepson's money paid for the property. Judge Merrimon did not pay a cent for the house and lot. The News did not deny this charge. It cannot be denied, if the truth is told.

What do honest people think of the Democratic candidate for Governor, receiving valuable presents from the arch swindler of this State? Will they vote for a man of this character? General Grant is condemned by Democrats for receiving presents from such men as A. T. Stewart, of New York; why is it that Judge Merrimon is applauded for receiving presents from the Prince of swindlers? The answer is, that the Democratic party endorses Swepson and his robberies by endorsing Merrimon. The people are disgusted with swindlers, and they want nothing to do with their friends.

Southerners are "Knaves," "Liars," and "Perjurers." In 1866 Democrats said it involved a loss of self-respect to vote for the Howard Amendment, and now these same Democrats are loud in their praises of Greeley. Democrats have not only lost all self-respect, but are eating dirt of the filthiest kind. Read the following extract of a Tribune editorial from Mr. Greeley's pen:—

Let the soldier understand that he is enabled to fight a parcel of knaves, all he is to indictment, trial, sentence and execution—men who have wickedly disturbed the peace of the world without provocation—men with whom no terms are to be made.—Dick Turpin, who call themselves Generals, and Capt. Kyds, who call themselves commanders. A thief is a thief—a liar is a liar—a perjurer is a perjurer; and every Southern traitor, who is morally responsible, is all three together! Pray, do not let us have any more talk about our "misguided Southern brethren." There is one thing which Southern success cannot compass, and that is an oblivion, in history and tradition of the frauds, felonies, and falsehoods, with which the ignominious enterprise began. These traitors are outside the world's respect forever. Neither in its inception nor in its progress has the thing been respectable. There has been too much megar dishonesty, like that of gamblers, footpads, and pickpockets, about it.—Aug. 16, 1862.

Secretary Boutwell in Charlotte. On Thursday last, Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell addressed a large crowd at Charlotte.

It would be impossible for us to do him justice by attempting a synopsis of his speech. Suffice it to say that we saw present many of the most prominent of the Mecklenburg Democracy and from none did we hear anything but the most respectful criticism.

The Republicans of that city and county were excessive in their praises of the effort, and whatever may be the result in the State and Nation, those who heard the distinguished Secretary will long remember his patriotic sentiments and burning eloquence on that occasion. His address throughout was characterized with so much logic and sound reasoning and so little of the political "slang-whang" that Vance and his ilk are wont to inflict on those people, that you could see its effect even upon the opposition. Yes, the uneasy Democracy at once went from the Hall and telegraphed Mr. Doolittle to come at once to counteract the damage done them. But he had followed Mr. Boutwell only the day before at Greensboro', and Mr. Doolittle preferred a different journey and didn't possibly have time to go, although he was at Concord only twenty (20) miles by Railroad.

Doolittle and Tipton are big guns off by themselves, but when they come in contact with such men as Secretary Boutwell, they feel their own insignificance, and Tipton hides behind a tree and takes notes as he did at Greensboro', and Doolittle decently and prudently keeps quiet at his quarters.

Columbia Ku Klux Trials. Referring to these trials, Mr. Greeley said in The N. Y. Tribune of January 12, 1872, that "Nobody can say that these trials have not been fairly conducted. The prisoners were defended by some eminent legal counsel as the Hon. Henry Stanbery, ex-Attorney General of the United States, and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson. But the testimony brought out overwhelmed all argument, and forty-seven of these wretches confessed their crimes in open court; six others were convicted, and seventy-two indictments, embracing over five hundred persons, were found. The story of brutality, crime, violence, and moral degradation made up from the revelations of the witnesses is too revolting for recital; it is a dark chapter in the history of civilization; it is a burning disgrace to the party which organized the conspiracy, aided and abetted its agents, and did its best to suppress the evidence now published to the world."

Gaston Republican Ticket. The following is the Republican ticket for Gaston county: Senate—Lewis Gardner. House of Representatives—Geo. W. McKee. Sheriff—E. G. Bradley. Treasurer—El Pasador. Register of Deeds—J. B. Oats. Coroner—J. J. Laving.

We are especially gratified at the nomination of Mr. McKee for the House of Representatives. He is the present Sheriff of the county. His services to his people in that office have met with general favor. He is deservedly popular among them. With an active canvass in the county on the part of Republicans, his election, with the whole ticket, is almost certain.

Northcott's Dying Letter.

ASHEBORO, Sept. 25, 1863. My DEAR WIFE—I am condemned to be shot. I will be buried here. I want you to take me home and bury me. Dear wife, try and prepare to die; it is an awful thing to think of. If you can, I want you to keep my little children together; keep them with you if you can. Oh wife, I want you to be a Christian mother, and teach my children the Christian Religion.

I am not to be shot by the militia, but by regular soldiers. If I was prepared to die, I would not mind being shot, I would die much better satisfied if I could see to say to my children one more time. If you come to Asheboro', you must go and see Mr. R. Morrow.

My dear wife, I hardly know what to say to you; I don't want to say anything that would disturb your happiness. My dying words to you, I bid you and my children farewell. Your husband, B. F. NORTHCOTT.

Address of the Democratic Bolters' Convention in Baltimore.

The following is the address in full adopted by the Democratic Bolters' Convention in Baltimore: "In view of the action which has this day been taken by the Democratic National Convention, and the fact that the Democratic party is gradually recovering from the blow of Horace Greeley's nomination—a blow that stunned but did not kill it, as Colonel Duncan would say. Before another month of the campaign has rolled around the half million and more of citizens who now confess themselves without a party may find a ticket they can vote for with consistency and honor in the field.—Philadelphia Press.

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That the address proceedings of the said National Convention are a virtual dissolution of the hitherto existing organization of the Democratic party. That they are an unconditional abandonment of the principles of the democratic party and the acceptance of such as are conflicting and inconsistent with the principles of the democratic party, as claiming to represent the democratic party, has been false to its obligation of duty, to principles, to regard the Democratic party as a party of honor and safety of the democratic cause and the interest of the country demand; and, as a preliminary to and a justification of any action, that it can ever do, should be spurned by all true democrats and resisted with unyielding tenacity and to the utmost extremity. Denying that the Democratic party is a party of honor and safety of the democratic cause, while the principles of our fathers are cherished by even a few devoted hearts, we seize and again fling to the breeze for all time the banner of the Democratic party, so faithfully lowered, and pledge our undying devotion to the principles which it represents; deeming those principles to involve living and enduring issues.

That the system of government established by our fathers was a Federal Union of equal States. That we hold to the doctrine of States' rights and a strict construction of the Federal Constitution, as defined by Thomas Jefferson, believing their effective recognition to be indispensable to the maintenance of the political institutions and the perpetuation of popular liberty in this country; and those essential principles of government enumerated by our fathers in the Declaration of Independence, applicable to our time and condition, consisting of the admirable and ever-important propositions: Equal and exact justice to all men of every rank and condition, religious or political; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; a well-regulated militia; the best mode of securing the most effectual, permanent, and just peace and for the first moments of war till regulars may relieve them; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; freedom of the person under the protection of the habeas corpus; trial by jury impartially selected. To which should be added the maintenance of a strict and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another; which shall regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of Labor the bread of his earned.

That the Democratic fellow-citizens in the several States to form Democratic State organizations, and do all in their power to check the growing defection from the Democratic party, and to suggest and recommend that a Convention be held at Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, the 3d of September, 1872, to take such steps as may be deemed prudent and necessary to counteract the apparent unanimity of the Democratic madness for Greeley, this "forlorn hope" promises a large attendance at the Louisville Convention.

THE \$300 GOLD NOTE. Worth \$300,000 in Confederate Money! Would have taken Miller 27 years to pay the principal out of his wages; or, 1813 years to pay the principal and interest!

In the last of March, 1865, J. M. Leary, a soldier in the Confederate army, for getting a transfer from one hospital to another. Now, at that time, one dollar in gold was worth one hundred dollars in Confederate currency, therefore the \$300 gold note was worth THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. Leary received \$11 per month of Confederate trash, and it would have taken TWO THOUSAND, SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN months service to have paid off the note. The 272 months are equal to TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

Now it would have taken Miller three two hundred and twenty-seven years to pay off the principal. The interest on the \$300,000 for this 272 years would have been at least TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. This divided by Leary's \$11 per month shows that it would have taken him TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND MONTHS or ONE THOUSAND, SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX YEARS to have paid the interest.

We suppose Miller to have been 47 years old when the note was given, and that he has now paid in the principal and interest 1866 years for the interest, and he would have been ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX years old when the principal and interest of the note was paid!

If we add the 272 years for paying the principal to the 1866 for the interest, we perform ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE years of military service to pay for the paltry labor of getting a transfer from one hospital to another!

Let the voters of the six district note how much the Acrobat, Leary, charged to recognize Greeley as the candidate of his party. In a recent issue, remarking on the evidences of Democratic disgust for Greeley and Brown, says: "They fully justify the often-reiterated assertion of The Times, and of numerous letters from the people which have come from time to time, in its columns, that great numbers of Democrats will not, under any circumstances, vote for Greeley and Brown. This fact has, indeed, been apparent all along to every one not completely possessed of the Cincinnati insanity."

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It will be seen from these facts that the Democratic party is gradually recovering from the blow of Horace Greeley's nomination—a blow that stunned but did not kill it, as Colonel Duncan would say. Before another month of the campaign has rolled around the half million and more of citizens who now confess themselves without a party may find a ticket they can vote for with consistency and honor in the field.—Philadelphia Press.

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Attention Voters! Things to be Remembered.

Registration is not allowed on the day of election. Every voter should ascertain before the day of election if his name is on the Registration books. To vote for all the candidates, four tickets must be voted, and every ticket must be deposited in a different box. The tickets must be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, on white paper. Republicans should not touch or receive tickets from Democrats—but only from true and tried Republicans.—Democrats will give you the wrong tickets.

Be sure and deposit your ticket for Governor and State officers in the box designated for members of Congress. Be sure and deposit your ticket for State Senator and members of the House of Representatives in the box designated for members of the Legislature. Be sure and deposit your ticket for Sheriff, County Commissioners, Treasurer, Coroner, Register of Deeds, Surveyor, in the box designated for county officers. Candidates should make the people familiar with these points of the election law. No tax of whatever character is required to be paid to entitle a citizen to register and vote.

Smith and Testaments. He was a little worn out looking man sitting on the cars with a pile of Testaments near him and we moved up to him. It was two years ago and he had just got on at Company Shops. The little worn out man looked smiling and happy as he had just accomplished what he went for, and the thought struck us to ask him, and he said, "Mr. Smith, here, has just given me a free pass, and he has done more than that, he has got me passes over all the roads; Mr. Smith, sir, appears to me to be a mighty fine man; I never saw him before, he says he is a Hard Side Baptist, but I tell you, there's a heap of good about that man; I live up about High Point, and I'm an agent to sell these Testaments."

Yes, that was Billy Smith. That is the first families in this State, and a family that will to-day, we reckon, vote against him, attest the man; for he gave one of the family an annual pass, simply because he was a poor man and a one-legged soldier struggling for a living. We know it. Don't vote for him if you don't want to. You are a free man. But if you are an honest poor man and work for your living, you vote against Billy Smith. And that is the truth and is as true as preaching. Do as you please.—Hillsboro' Recorder, Democrat.

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Be sure and deposit your ticket for Governor and State officers in the box designated for members of Congress. Be sure and deposit your ticket for State Senator and members of the House of Representatives in the box designated for members of the Legislature. Be sure and deposit your ticket for Sheriff, County Commissioners, Treasurer, Coroner, Register of Deeds, Surveyor, in the box designated for county officers. Candidates should make the people familiar with these points of the election law. No tax of whatever character is required to be paid to entitle a citizen to register and vote.

Smith and Testaments. He was a little worn out looking man sitting on the cars with a pile of Testaments near him and we moved up to him. It was two years ago and he had just got on at Company Shops. The little worn out man looked smiling and happy as he had just accomplished what he went for, and the thought struck us to ask him, and he said, "Mr. Smith, here, has just given me a free pass, and he has done more than that, he has got me passes over all the roads; Mr. Smith, sir, appears to me to be a mighty fine man; I never saw him before, he says he is a Hard Side Baptist, but I tell you, there's a heap of good about that man; I live up about High Point, and I'm an agent to sell these Testaments."

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J. C. LOGAN HARRIS, - Editor. All Letters relating to Subscriptions or Advertisements, must be addressed to W. M. BROWN, Business Manager. All Registered Letters can be sent at our risk.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1872. Local, State and General Items. Suppose—Suppose you've been a Klu-klux, or have a relation a Klu-klux in Albany Prison, and you are from this District. Who will be the man best likely and best able to help you out? Billy Smith or Rogers? You know Smith would do it in a minute. And certainly he will be better able, think of it.—Hillsboro' Recorder.

Western Postal Record.—The July No. of the Western Postal Record will contain the New Postal Laws in full. Every merchant should post himself on these new and important laws. We believe it will benefit every publisher to understand them. Price: \$1 per year. Address—Western