

Forsyth County.

If the elements of disloyalty were being indicated in every County as rapidly as in Forsyth, we would soon have no need of a District commander.

The Secessionists, Copperheads, Buttons, etc., have never named the disloyalty may be known by have been completely "snowed under." They were very bold and unscrupulous during the last summer and fall, and up to the time of the passage of the Re-construction Military bill, but now they are exceedingly modest in their speech and deportment.

Only a few days ago we heard a Rebel say, in a very exulting manner, "Why the Democratic party is gaining ground." He is ignorant, totally ignorant, of the political condition of his county neighbors.

Why the Democratic party is gaining ground? He is ignorant, totally ignorant, of the political condition of his county neighbors. If these pot-vallies, know-nothing, do-nothing, hard-headed and white-livered Rebels about town, who profess to hate a Republican more than hell or the devil, would let the film be removed from before their eyes they would see that their hopes of resurrection must meet an early and a withering blight.

The Republican Party. We are joyful over the fact that the Republican party in the South is daily gaining strength, and by no means regret that the Democratic party is rapidly being submerged by the bold waves of loyalty.

We are glad to see the Unionists of this State accept the patent name of REPUBLICANS. When we suggested that change in the title of our party we hardly thought it would be so unanimously adopted. We are most agreeably disappointed.

Those who are not too selfish and bitter in sentiment to read the papers of both sides, will see that the Republican party is becoming immensely strong. Every day adds numbers to the great band of patriots who guard the temple of liberty.

Union Meetings are being held in almost every part of the State, and large crowds are always in attendance. Let us go on with the good work. Let us not rest until we have effectually banished Treason from the borders of our country. Let us persevere until we have planted the banner of freedom on every spot from shore to shore.

A Union Meeting will be held at Bethania on the 13th instant, and one at Kernersville on the 20th.

New Counterfeit. New Counterfeit \$5 notes of the People's National Bank of Jackson, Michigan, have been discovered. The engraving is very rough, the paper of poor quality, and the general appearance of the note is such as to lead to the discovery of its worthlessness by persons accustomed to handling money.

A new \$20 counterfeit of the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia has been recently put in circulation. The engraving is so nicely executed as to challenge detection, save by an expert. The principle feature by which it may be detected is the imperfect manner in which the buttons on the coat of the vignette have been executed. On the genuine bill they are distinct, while on the counterfeit they can scarcely be seen.

We also caution our people against a counterfeit \$50 greenback, which is the most dangerous yet put in circulation. The engraving is so nicely executed as to challenge detection, save by an expert. The principle feature by which it may be detected is the imperfect manner in which the buttons on the coat of the vignette have been executed.

All Fool's Day. From time immemorial, April 1st, has been one of the most mischievous days in the calendar, devoted to innocent deceits and jests—making, as they call it, "April fools" of their neighbors and companions.

When it had its origin it is difficult to say with certainty. Why a certain day was consecrated to this species of amusement must be answered by the antiquarian—we cannot tell. We only know that the custom is very ancient—that it prevailed as far back as the days of the Kings of Israel, who were themselves in the habit of indulging in it with their Queens, Ministers of State, and other members of their households, on a particular day corresponding to the 1st day of April in our calendar.

Those who are curious to know the manner in which this sport was indulged in and conducted by those ancient dignitaries—the mirth which it created, and the more serious consequences which sometimes resulted from it, may be enlightened by reading the XX Chapter of the 1st book of Chronicles from the 9th to the 21st verses inclusive.

The Words for the Hour. LET OUR LAWS AND INSTITUTIONS SPEAK NOT OF WHITE MEN, NOT OF RED MEN, NOT OF BLACK MEN, NOT OF MEN OF ANY COMPLEXION; BUT LIKE THE LAWS OF GOD, THE TEN COMMANDMENTS AND THE LORD'S PRAYER, LET THEM SPEAK OF PEOPLE.

HORACE MAYNARD. "IF YOU ADMIT THE NEGRO TO THIS STRUGGLE FOR ANY PURPOSE, HE HAS A RIGHT TO STAY IN FOR ALL, AND WHEN THE FIGHT IS OVER THE HAND THAT DROPS THE MURKET CANNOT BE DENIED THE BALLOT." GEN. SHERMAN'S ATLANTA LETTER, 1864.



"BELLY BOUND THE FLAG!"

"UNION, LIBERTY AND EQUALITY."

The Republican Party Strengthens

Great Enthusiasm!

Union Meetings, Speeches, &c.

Reports of the Secretaries.

Union Meeting at Mt. Vernon, in Davidson County, Friday, March 29th, 1867.

In response to previous notice, a large number of citizens collected at Mt. Vernon, in Davidson County, on Friday, March 29th, for the purpose of holding a Republican Union Meeting. Joseph Miller, Esq., was called to the Chair, and F. Beckerdite, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee—consisting of Dr. J. L. Johnson, John H. Borer, John Wright, F. S. Nading, Jacob Wier, and Jos. Molsinger, Esqs.—was appointed to draft Resolutions for the meeting. When the committee retired, the Chairman rose and addressed the meeting.

The following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, We have assembled on this occasion for the purpose of holding a Republican Union Meeting, and to unite in expressing Republican sentiments:

Be it Resolved, That in our opinion the civil government of this State is illegal, and that we hope to see the civil officers of the State vacated as soon as possible, so that none but strictly loyal men may participate in the great work of reconstruction. Be it further Resolved, That we cheerfully accept the action of the law-making power of the nation, to wit: the Congress of the United States, as embodied in the re-construction act recently passed, and that we will most cordially unite with the loyal masses in taking steps to give full effect to such act.

Be it further Resolved, That the utmost care should be taken to base our actions on the solid work of unmistakable loyalty; and that when a Constitution for North Carolina is framed it should be so in accordance with the requirements of Congress as to secure our re-admission to the Union.

Be it further Resolved, That those who involved the people in war, and persisted in rebellion to the end, thereby entailing such calamitous consequences on the country, must no longer learn the lesson of silence and submission, as they will no longer be permitted to effect the country by preventing the restoration of harmony to its various parts.

Be it further Resolved, That we desire to see all unrepentant Rebels deprived of the rights of citizenship, believing that if they are permitted to exercise the same privileges and immunities of loyal men they will prove harmful to the good of our beloved country.

Be it further Resolved, That we wish to see the freedmen fully protected in their privilege to vote. Be it further Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Salem Observer—one of the most fearless and staunch Republican papers in the State—and that all other loyal papers are requested to copy the same.

On motion of Dr. Johnson, the following Resolution was added to the foregoing: Be it further Resolved, That we adopt for the motto of our banner the words "Union, Liberty and Equality."

The Resolutions were read by John H. Borer, Esq., who subsequently addressed the meeting in a forcible and impressive manner. Dr. J. L. Johnson then spoke. He gave an interesting detailed account of his life during the Rebellion, and received the applause of the crowd at frequent intervals.

Sheriff Mathias Masten then took the stand. He discarded everything connected with the past, and spoke of the duties of the people for the present and the future. The Sheriff was followed by the Secretary.

The Chairman then addressed the assembly again, when, on motion, the meeting adjourned. The spirit of Unionism was harmoniously manifested by the large number of citizens present; and the whole affair was eminently productive of good to the country.

JOSEPH MILLER, Chairman. F. BECKERDITE, Sec'y.

Union Meeting at Chalk Level, in Forsyth County, Saturday, March 30th, 1867.

According to previous notice, a large crowd of patriots assembled at Chalk Level, in Forsyth County, at noon on the 30th ult., for the purpose of holding a Republican Union Meeting. Anderson Nicholson, Esq., was chosen President, and H. A. Morris, Esq., Secretary. The following named gentlemen were appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions for the meeting:

Dr. J. L. Johnson, John H. Borer, John Masten, J. H. Morris, Joseph Miller, N. A. Morris and Joseph Crow, Esqs. E. H. Feagans, Esq., addressed the meeting briefly, when the Committee returned with the following report, which was read by John H. Borer, and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, We, the loyal people, have assembled on this occasion for the purpose of expressing our sentiments regarding the condition of the country, etc. Be it Resolved, That we are known as the Republican party of the United States of America.

Be it further Resolved, That the motto of our flag and party is—Union, Liberty and Equality. Be it further Resolved, That we heartily endorse the proceedings and platform of the loyal Convention recently held in the city of Raleigh.

Be it further Resolved, That we fully endorse, and are anxious to aid in enforcing, the actions and laws of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and that we believe representation should be based solely as the ground of loyalty.

Be it further Resolved, That we are sorely displeased with the action of the Chief Magistrate of North Carolina, Governor Worth, knowing that he has departed from his pledges to the loyal people and has given aid to the enemies of the Union.

Be it further Resolved, That we desire to see all disloyal men hastily removed from civil offices, and wish to see none but Republican loyalists participate in the work of re-construction. Be it further Resolved, That we think honor is due to Messrs. Wilson and Tongue, our representatives in the last General Assembly, for the patriotic course they pursued whilst engaged in legislating with that body.

Be it further Resolved, That we desire to see full protection extended to the freedmen in the exercise of the privileges recently granted them by Congress. Be it further Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Salem Observer, one of the best loyal papers in the country, and that all other loyal papers be requested to copy the same.

ANDERSON NICHOLSON, Chairman.

H. A. MORRIS, Sec'y. After reading the resolutions, Mr. Borer addressed the meeting. His speech abounded with pertinent remarks and carried conviction to the minds of his hearers.

He was followed by Messrs. Johnson, Starbuck, Wheeler and Masten of Forsyth, who dealt heavy blows to Rebels, and uttered, throughout, the most patriotic sentiments. On motion of E. B. Tenge, Esq., the meeting adjourned.

WHO ARE DISFRANCHISED?

John M. Waskom, of Texas, addressed the following letter to Senator Wilson: "WASHINGTON, March 21, 1867. "Sir: On my return home to Texas many questions will be asked as to the extent of the disfranchisement set forth in the Reconstruction Law, passed March 2, and afterwards amended by the Supplemental Act. Does the law, as it now reads, disfranchise the rank and file of soldiers and citizens of the Southern States who had never taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, or is it only applicable to that class of persons who had previously taken the oath and afterward engaged in the rebellion?"

My Dear Sir: In reply to your question, "Does the law, as it now exists, disfranchise the rank and file of the soldiers who had never taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States?" I have to say that it does not disfranchise them.

The Constitutional Amendment disqualifies from holding office certain persons who have taken an oath to support the United States and then engaged in the rebellion or gave aid and comfort to it. This class of persons are disfranchised, and all other persons are entitled to vote.

These persons are mentioned in the Constitutional Amendment, so that all persons will know who are disqualified and disfranchised. Yours truly, HENRY WILSON."

THE LAW IN RELATION TO CIGAR BOXES. As many of our business men and others are daily subjecting themselves to a heavy penalty by their ignorant violation of the 32d section of the revenue law passed at the close of the Thirty-ninth Congress, we state, for the information of all concerned, that the section in question enacts, "That any person who shall sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of any empty cigar box or boxes which have been stamped, without first defacing or destroying such stamps, or shall refill any cigar box without first defacing such stamp, shall, on conviction of either offence, be liable to a penalty of \$100, or to imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, or both, in the discretion of the court, with the costs of the trial; it shall be lawful for any cigar inspector or revenue officer to destroy any empty cigar box upon which a cigar stamp shall be found."

The Progress publishes a letter from its former editor, J. L. Pennington, in which the writer counsels a speedy compliance with the requirements of the Sherman bill, on the same grounds that it favored the Howard amendment—that it is the best the South will get. The Progress remarks on the letter, "like many other Republicans, he appreciates the importance of following the line of conduct so long and consistently pressed on the attention of the people by the Progress."

THE LATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Republican party of the State of North Carolina, which adjourned on Thursday last, was one of the most remarkable bodies ever assembled upon this continent. It was a wonder to participate and spectator, and will stand in history a wonder to remote generations. Upon its pages will be written, that the grand ideas of the American Revolution against British tyranny, begun in the province of North Carolina, May, 1776, "that all men are created free and equal," and "that just governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed," found their true, truest and noblest exemplification upon the same soil and amid the praudivs of the worthy descendants of the same immortal patriots. The children of the men who laid the corner-stone of the temple of American liberty have thus completed the work of their ancestors.—Who shall say that the great spirits of the past did not commune with the living, fire their hearts with a noble courage, and overshadow them with the protection of their wings?"

We have said that this was a remarkable assembly. It came from the new people of the State—the patriots of the mountains, the hill country and the seashore. Filled with a love for "Union, Liberty, Equality," every sentiment enunciated thrilled the heart with profound emotions. Never have we seen such harmony and enthusiasm before manifested upon any public occasion.

There is no necessity for exaggeration. We state facts, and deny successful contradiction. From the first to the last hour of its session, the greatest order prevailed in the Hall amid delegates and beholders, with one exception among the latter almost too slight for notice. And especially did the colored people of our city exhibit intense interest in and appreciation of all its proceedings. New to them as these things were, no undue manifestations of joy were allowed to mar the decorum of the hour, while upon proper occasions they applauded with unmistakable satisfaction the patriotic utterances of the different gentlemen who addressed the Convention.

In the words of Mr. Harris, we warn all demagogues not to run the ignorant ticket upon the faith of the colored man's credulity, unless they desire to go down before them ignominiously. It is now a fact, evident to the whole world, that their intelligence far exceeds the circumstances of their former condition, and as a component part of the loyal people of North Carolina, we cheerfully confide the prosperity and glory of our State to their keeping.

The Convention was an able body. Its officers were loyal men who had come out of the furnace of rebellion with no smell of treason upon their garments. Its speakers of both races grappled with the live questions of the hour. There was no evasion or subterfuge—all their language was plain and unmistakable. There were few young men present—the majority being middle-aged, or arrived at that time of life when gray hairs are crowns of honor to lives well spent. It was a body, taking it all in all, wherein the utterances of second-sober thought were more impressive and more respected than mere sentiments of prejudice or passion, however popular or timely.

We were specially impressed with the bearing and address of Messrs. Harris, Hood, Brodie, Leary, Miller and others among the colored delegates both in committee and open Convention; and of Messrs. Thomas, Heaton, Sloan, Carter Settle, Dockery, Dick, Goodloe, Coleman, Powell, Leach, Grissom, Logan, Knapp, Watts, and others, among the whites; but we make no distinctions, where all acquitted themselves so well.

It was determined by the Convention to unfurl the banner of the Republican party. Let every true Union man, without regard to race or color, rally to its defence. Let us go into the work of reconstruction, determined to overcome all obstacles, to persevere until Union, Liberty, Equality shall become household words upon the lips and in the hearts of our people. Only by adhering to these great principles can we rebuild the shattered columns of Constitutional government, or reach the promised land of peace and prosperity. The power of the nation upholds and defends us. We have the sympathies of all true men North, and all lovers of Liberty throughout the world. It is a new era. Having wandered in darkness, and in strange paths, now that we have regained the old road, leading to the home of our father by the Potomac, let us rejoice while we labor, and labor while we rejoice. Republicans of North Carolina, we summon you to duty.—Come up and plant yourselves beneath the banner of our party upon the everlasting principles of Union, Liberty, Equality.

DESTITUTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—We find the paragraph below in one of our exchanges: "Mr. J. K. Knox, a citizen of Sumpter District, South Carolina, employed a trustworthy neighbor to make personal examination of the destitute in his vicinity, and he reported as follows: "I have not been over five miles from home, and have seen and heard direct from 366 persons. The most of them are now without bread, and are actually subsisting on corn husks, and whatever they can get to preserve life upon, while there are others who have one and two bushels of corn yet, but without any means to get more. Some have a horse or two, and are trying to raise a little crop, but have little or nothing to live upon." Mr. Knox vouches for the truth of this statement.

[From the Charleston Courier.] GEN. SICKLES' ADDRESS TO THE FREEDMEN.

An immense concourse of colored people assembled in front of Major General D. E. Sickles' quarters, on Tuesday night, to offer him the compliment of a serenade. After the band had performed several airs, in response to the loud and repeated calls of the assembly, General Sickles presented himself. His appearance was the signal for the most enthusiastic demonstrations. He said: "My friends, I thank you for your visit. Although expected it is none the less grat-

take part as a partisan in the political action of the day. I do not wish to see that every citizen of North and South Carolina has fall and fair opportunity to vote as his judgment and conscience may dictate. This duty I shall endeavor to perform. The colored man in this country has gained just praise for their admirable conduct during the war, and pending the recent agitation of their civil and political disfranchisement. In my department I can truly bear testimony to your patient forbearance. When sorely provoked to retaliate by cruel acts of violence and humiliation, you have borne yourselves with unflinching confidence. The day of your deliverance was not distant. [Cheers.] Let me encourage you all in this hour of your success; persevere in well doing. You are now citizens of the Republic. Remember that the strength of the nation lies in the virtue, industry, loyalty, and courage of its citizens. You must try and vindicate the hopes of your friends and reveal the fondlings of the sceptical by proving yourselves worthy of the privileges to which you have been admitted. [Applause.]

Whenever any large addition has been made to the voters of a State the same apprehensions have been expressed that are now heard with reference to yourselves.—Those already enfranchised are equally alarmed at any considerable change in the established order of things.

So far, in this country, experience has shown that union, liberty and power are safe in the hands of those who can their bread by the sweat of their brows. [Applause.] None lose the land of their birth more fondly, none will defend it with more constancy and valor than those whose labor make up the sum of a nation's wealth. [Applause.] So long as the destinies of this country are in the hands of those whose homes are made sacred by justice; whose liberties depend on the courage with which they are maintained; the old flag may defy all enemies, whether from without or within. [Great applause.]

It would be difficult, under the most favorable circumstances, for any race of men to engage, as you have now to do, in the most interesting political events, without being deeply moved by their importance and novelty. Let me advise you as a friend, and as one not without experience in public affairs, to preserve at all times the utmost moderation of language, temper and conduct. Avoid everything like violence, impatience, or intemperance. Do not give even your adversaries just occasion to complain of the least disrespect shown to them in your discussions, private or public. And beware of those who would endeavor to excite animosities between the white and black races.

The prosperity of the South and the welfare of the country are intimately associated with the harmony and good feeling which should exist between the people of both races and the South. Whatever seriously impairs the interests of one race, must result seriously to the other. Intelligence, culture, capital, land, are not less essential than labor, and yet without labor these can have no solid and enduring foundation. You have already shown your appreciation of these advantages by the eagerness with which you have employed the opportunities lately given you to educate yourselves. It will not be long before the white race in the South will see how deeply they are interested in the education, industry, thrift and progress of their colored population. In this mutual dependence lies the security of all.

Abundant time and opportunity will be afforded, and ample notice will be given of all the successive steps to be taken in the organization of the State Governments within my command. It will not be necessary, nor can it be otherwise than injurious to yourselves for you to neglect your employment and associations to attend to political affairs. I promise you that without any such sacrifice on your part, every man in the Carolinas entitled to a voice in the decision of the great question to be passed under my supervision, shall have a fair chance to act his part without let or hindrance from any one. My friends, I wish you all good night. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

Married: On the 28th of March, in Wauchope, by Elder Wm. Turner, Mr. Ed. E. Tyckes and Miss Melissa Martin, all of this county.

Died: At his home in this county, on the 30th ult., Saxon Fixter, in the 78th year of his age. The departure of Mr. Fixter deserves more than a passing notice. Living, he was universally esteemed, dead—he is mourned by all. Affable and kind to all, in social relations he was ever governed by a strict sense of honor. Advanced in years, and health weakened, death was long expected and calmly met; with a feeble as only a Christian can exhibit. The large concourse of people present at his burial proves how generally he was esteemed.

Terrific Fight: Blood and thunder! O, what a scene of this wicked world! As we lay on our sofa, quietly reading the morning paper, we were suddenly startled by the above exclamations from an old hidden lady immediately under our window. We heard a mighty noise about the main time proceeding from the street, and rushed out of the door just in-time to see the fall and of a regular fist-and-shuler. Two big, muscular fellows had gone into it on account of some difference of opinion respecting the best place in town to have broken watches, etc., etc. The result of their fight was that one of them was severely hurt, and the last we saw of them they were entering Hazzard's jewelry store, mutely agreeing that they believed him and Harmon to be the best watchmen get of jail.

Excitator's Notice. A. S. Buntin, of John R. Bell, Esq., has been given notice to all parties indebted to said Estate, that I have the Books and Papers at my office, and will be glad to pay from make payment just as soon as they possibly can. Persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby notified to present their claims to me, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. A. S. Buntin, John R. Bell, Esq., Excitator. Salem, N. C., March 20, 1867.

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