

The Patriot.

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GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, April 6, 1871.

The Same Old Tune.

It has been perfectly apparent to observers of events that the Radicals party depends more for its present and hope for success on reported disturbances in the South than on anything else. Radical leaders know that their only hope for a triumph in the future is in deceiving the people of the North into the belief that there is in the South a wide-spread organization not only for the purpose of intimidating "loyal" people, as they are called, but ultimately for overthrowing the government—This is the impression they would create, and this did the "Outrage Committee" labor zealously to establish.

It seems to us that after six years' experience, (not to go back to the fiery days of war when frenzy ruled and sensations were of the order of the day) the people of the North ought to have their eye- teeth cut by this time; for within those six years as certainly as the wind blew did these tales of violence precede every election, State or national which had been held. It is the old stereotyped tale with modern improvements. From the first convention that was held after the war until now, we have had our annual supply done up to order and spread road east over the land.

In the Philadelphia convention Judge Bourne gravely informed his horrified audience of the dangers by "flood and field" that the "loyal" element had to encounter among the unsubdued rebels, and illustrated by the story of fifteen dead darkies dragged out of a millpond on the South Carolina border; a story which originated in the sportive brain of Sam Hiant, a dicing youth who now occupies the position of wagon driver in Jim Robison's circus. Sam didn't think what he intended for an idle joke was going to create a sensation, and attain such wide celebrity. Yet the Judge, notwithstanding the danger of living in the South returned, is doing well, in good spirits and in excellent sanitary condition, as far as appearances indicate.

Joseph son of W. W. Holden, once Governor of North Carolina, now resident of Washington, said in his speech in the Radical convention at Chicago in '68, if the Senate failed to send Mr. Andrew Johnson that loyal people could not live in the South, and that he would fear to return to his native State. But the Senate did not convict no loyal people died in consequence, and Joseph did return and had a jolly time here until it suited his pleasure and convenience to go to Washington to lend his aid to the outcome Committee to make out a case against his native State.

We might quote hundreds of just such instances if it were worth while to show that this scheme of Southern subterfuges is a favorite one with Radical leaders and has been from the start. As they succeeded through the settlement of war to establish their oligarchy and the South, to perpetuate that power they must continue as they began and follow out the game of fraud and deception. Hence we have reiterated and re-iterated the stories five years ago with all the additions since to render them palatable to those who delight in sensations. If the Radical party by an infliction of Providence were to remain in power for ten years more, we would have the same thing to listen to with its variations to the eve of every election, for it is the capital they have, and the only way they hope to divert the eyes of the people from the true issues before them and hide their own baseness.

They knew that if the Southern states were restored to full fellowship and the exercise of equal rights in the Union, that the people would begin to investigate the subject of taxation, and others to which they now give but secondary consideration, and that this would prove the death-knell of Radicalism. Hence the studied and persistent effort to represent the South in a revolutionary condition. Unless the people be totally and irretrievably won this scheme has had its day, and cannot succeed much longer. When the revolution comes mighty and thorough it will be, and the sooner it comes the more thankful we will be to him who gives us all good things.

France.

France seems certainly to be a fated nation. We had hoped that after her humiliating defeat by the Prussians, peace would be restored and that her people, made wiser by adversity, would devote themselves to their respective occupations and endeavor to build up the fortunes of their fallen country—at least have the Prussian hosts turned back when the mob takes possession of Paris, and the people to ought to be united, engage in cutting each others throats. All we know on it is that the country is in a most unhappy condition of civil war, the news by telegraph being so mixed and confused that we can tell nothing about it.

Resigned.

Judge Settle has finally concluded accept the appointment of Minister of Finance and accordingly tendered his resignation as Judge of the Supreme Court, which is now in the hands of Governor.

Raleigh.

A few days of last week we spent in Raleigh, which some people call "Wake County House," and others the "City of Oaks." It is our luck to have it rain nearly every time we go there, and if there is any place on either side of the equator where it can rain more successfully we have yet to see it. They say it rains more during the session of the Legislature than at any other time, which if true, is a meteorological fact that we are unable to account for.

The N. Y. Herald on Grant and Sumner.

From an article in the *Herald* of the 1st inst., on "Grant and His Quondam Tutor" we make the following extracts which we commend to the attention of our Republican friends. The *Herald* has heretofore been one of Grant's most zealous advocates. In commenting on Sumner's speech it says:

The only way, therefore, in which the so-called disclosures of Mr. Sumner have influenced us in the least is by showing that even New England has become disgusted with the military style of government, the only style must at last be admitted—which of General Grant has the faintest idea.

As it has ever been the aim of the *Herald* to faithfully represent the enlightened sentiment of the nation, so it is at present crisis; and, accordingly, the President must excuse us if we can no longer receive our support except he develops some traits of statesmanship of which we have not yet seen even the semblance. We agree with Mr. Sumner that the President has far transcended his power by sending the fleets of the United States to St. Domingo for the purpose of coercing the people of that island to annexation so that he might obtain glory or secure his re-election by that means; nor can we deny that in doing so he is guilty to a certain extent of usurpation.—Nay, we will go further, and acknowledge that neither king nor emperor would do himself, his government or the nation over which he rules, any credit by pursuing such a course for the purpose of securing new subjects or new territories as that of which the President of this republic may be regarded as convicted before the world.

After referring to Mr. Sumner's defense of the people of San Domingo, and quoting to show how Spain, Austria, Russia, and England treated the people their power had subjugated, the *Herald* remarks

They were both on the make and we think if Holden had offered \$10,000 they would have jumped at it like a trout at a fly. We are certain Holden would buy if he thought it would pay but he likes money too well to pay so much for so little. It wouldn't be a remunerative investment, for which reason we don't believe in the \$10,000 yarn. It isn't scruples on the part of his Excellency which makes us doubt it but the amount of funds.

A Merited Compliment.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* pays the following deserved tribute to Mr. David Settle, one of the able representatives, in the House, from Rockingham. In addition we will simply remark that no county in the State has been more faithfully or ably represented than Rockingham by Maj. Morehead, in the Senate, and David Settle and Dr. Johns, in the House.

DAVID SETTLE, ESQ.— Among the many meritorious and intelligent members of the present Legislature, the gentleman whose name heads this article, occupies a prominent place. Mr. Settle has made the people of Rockingham county an able, diligent and faithful representative, and they may rest assured that their interests will always be properly looked after while in his hands. Dr. Johns, Mr. Settle's colleague, has also been a faithful steward, and in every way merits the respect and confidence of his constituents.

Couldn't Make Her Pray.

We sometimes ago read of a minister in New England who became so enraged at his child refusing to pray that he whipped it to death in the vain effort to make it do so.

Just so with these wise legislators at Washington. They may impose harsh terms on the Southern people and they may succeed in their persecution but they can't succeed in making them bow before the Gods they may wish them to worship.

Adjourned.

The Legislature adjourns to day after a session of five months. In all some five hundred bills have passed—During the last week the passage of the Convention bill, a Revenue Act, and an act regulating the fees of county officers, with the consideration of unfinished work engaged their attention.

Judge Jones against whom articles of impeachment were preferred for beastly drunkenness saved the trouble by resigning. A sensible proceeding.

We are in receipt of the Raleigh *Telegraph*, a very neat and readable little paper published by Nichols and Gorman, at the low price of one dollar per year.

We are in receipt of a communication from Yanceyville which reached us too late for insertion.

A Washington correspondent tells a story of a member of the Forty-first congress, whose constituents have kindly allowed him to retire to private life, who during his whole term of Congress never drew a dollar's worth of alimony but instead took a money allowance under an existing rule. But it would not do to neglect his constituents, and he could not correspond with them without writing materials; so at an early hour every morning he made a tour of the House, picking up all the loose sheets and scraps of paper from members' desks and transferring them to his own. The same member manifested an exalted appreciation of value of the Agricultural Department, and was liberal in his drafts upon the seed repository. Upon one occasion he sent in a single order for thirteen hundred dollars' worth of seeds. It is to be presumed that this statesman's district next season will yield a bountiful harvest of *potatoe-pudding* and *Abengold* *kid*.

N. Y. Sun.

The Elk Mountain Cheese Company.—Have leased their entire property, (1,700 acres) except the mills, to Mr. W. S. Cornell, who last year leased a portion of "The Mountains," and had charge of the cheesemaking. He will commence cheese making about the 1st of April, fully a month earlier than last year. After supplying the home demand, the surplus cheese will be shipped to Glasgow, Scotland.—*Advertiser Citizen.*

Connecticut.

The election in Connecticut for Governor, members of Legislature, and members of Congress, took place on Monday.—The Congressional delegation stands the same as last year, three Republicans to one Democrat. Both parties claim the Governor; the Democrats by 8 majority, the Republicans by 27.—The Legislature stands, Republican majority in the Senate five, in the House fifteen.

Edifying.

Butler has figured against Congress.—This time not Blaine, but Davis of Kentucky has been paying his respects to him.

Butler has a horrible eye—that was the cause of it. Davis was making a speech on the Ku Klux bill, opposing it, when Butler came disagreeably close and began to stare him in the face with that villainous eye. It was too much for the Kentuckian's patience who forgot the exact propriety of language and burst out with "what are you trying to brouse me for, you damned scoundrel? I repeat it sir, you are a damned scoundrel!"

Rather unparliamentary language, we must say, but if Butler's stoking at a man wouldn't make him swear, we don't know what would. The provocation was great, to say the least of it. Butler didn't take the trouble to deny the assertion.

Sergeant Bates Heard From.—We have received a letter from Sergeant Bates, who carried the United States flag through the South just after the surrender. He says that at Greensboro, \$10,000 was offered him to quit the march, in the interest of the Republican party. This offer, he says, came with a Convention voting a printed or written ticket, "Concord" and those who do not wish such Convention voting, in the same way, "No Convention," also to open separate polls at the said time and places for the election of delegates to the Convention to be assembled in the city of Raleigh at such time as is hereinbefore prescribed, said polls to be superintended by the Registrar of the precinct, and by two judges or inspectors at each of said places of holding the election, to be appointed by the Commissioners of said convention respectively.

Sgt. 2. That it shall be the duty of said registrars and said judges or inspectors, immediately after the closing of the polls to count the ballots in the presence of such electors as may desire to be present, and make out a correct statement under their hands, of the polls at their respective places of holding said election, which shall be sealed up and returned to the Commissioners of their respective counties, by 12 o'clock on Saturday, after said election: *Provided*, The counties of Carter, Dare and Hyde shall be allowed until Tuesday after the election to make their returns; and said Commissioners (or any two of them in the presence of five or more of the citizens of said county,) shall compare said returns at the court house, or other place of holding court in their respective counties, and make duplicate statements of said returns, sworn to before some person authorized to administer oaths, which if, for any cause the return for any precinct be not in by 3 o'clock, p. m., then and in that case the Commissioners shall adjourn without comparing the polls, to meet again on the following Tuesday at 12 o'clock, m., when the polls of the various precincts of that county shall be compared, and in the meantime they shall direct the Sheriff, or one of his deputies, to compel the attendance of the delinquent returning officer with the vote of his precinct. When the Commissioners have thus completed the comparison of the polls they shall make proclamation at the court house door of the vote cast for and against the Convention, and the names of the persons or persons duly elected as delegates.

Sgt. 3. The Register of Deeds for the county shall transmit by mail, on or before the 10th day of August, A.D. 1871, to the office of the Attorney General, under his hand, one of the certified statements provided for in the foregoing section and shall make out for the same day give to the persons duly elected delegate or delegates a certificate of his or their election; and if for any cause there be no Register of Deeds in any county, the Commissioners of Deeds for that county shall appoint a registrar for each voting precinct or township, whose duty it shall be to revise the existing registration books of his precinct or township, in such manner that said books shall show an accurate list of all electors previously registered in such precinct or township, and still residing therein, without requiring such electors to register anew; and such registrar shall also at all times, after his appointment, up to, and on the day of election aforesaid, keep open said books, and shall be at the polls on said day, with said books for the registration of any electors residing in such precinct or township, and entitled to registration, whose names have never before been registered in such township, or do not appear on the revised list; no certificate of registration shall be given, and no elector shall be entitled to register or to vote in any other precinct or township than the one in which he is an actual and bona fide resident on the day of election. Any person offering to vote, although his name may be on the registration books, may be challenged as to his right to vote on the day of election and the question shall be decided by the inspectors of the box or township, and the question shall be decided by the inspectors of the box or township, to whom the registrars of the precinct or township, be entitled to open the ballot is received.

Sgt. 4. The Attorney General shall endorse upon the returns thus made to him the office the time when the same were received, and shall file them away until the fourth Thursday in August, A.D. 1871, when they shall be opened and counted by the Attorney General, the President of the Senate, the House of Representatives and the Secretary of State, or any two of them; and the result shall be made known to the public by proclamation in the court house door of the state capitol for and against the Convention, and the names of the persons or persons duly elected as delegates.

Sgt. 5. That the joint Committee on Printing shall immediately have printed ten copies of this act for each Senator and Member of the House of Representatives, and shall have printed and transmitted by mail one hundred copies to the Board of Commissioners for each county, whose duty it shall be to furnish one copy to each Registrar in their respective counties, and one copy to the inspectors of election at each precinct before the day of election.

Sgt. 17. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification, and shall operate as an entire suspension of the act ratified the 8th day of February, 1871, entitled "An act concerning a Convention of the people to be against the Constitution of the United States in such manner as will not violate the Constitution of the State, to the end that the same may be ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State, to whom the same shall be submitted according to the mode to be prescribed by the ordinance of said Convention.

Sgt. 15. No delegate to said Convention shall be permitted to take his seat in said Convention until he shall have taken and subscribed before any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts, or any Justice of the Peace of Wake county, to-wit: I, A. E. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will faithfully maintain and support the Constitution of the United States, and will not directly or indirectly evade or disregard the duties enjoined, or limits fixed to this Convention by the delinquent returning officer with the vote of his precinct. When the Commissioners have thus completed the comparison of the polls they shall make proclamation at the court house door of the vote cast for and against the Convention, and the names of the persons or persons duly elected as delegates.

Sgt. 14. That any Registrar, or Judge, or Officers of election, appointed under the provisions of this act, or any County Commissioner, or Register of Deeds, or Sheriff, failing or neglecting to perform the duties required of him by this act, shall deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than six nor more than twelve months, or fined not less than one hundred dollars, or more than five hundred dollars, and may be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six nor less than two months, at the discretion of the court.

Sgt. 13. That the joint Committee on Printing shall immediately have printed ten copies of this act for each Senator and Member of the House of Representatives, and shall have printed and transmitted by mail one hundred copies to the Board of Commissioners for each county, whose duty it shall be to furnish one copy to each Registrar in their respective counties, and one copy to the inspectors of election at each precinct before the day of election.

Sgt. 12. That said Convention may revise the Constitution of the State, embodying in it such alterations and regulations as honest men shall prescribe for the election of delegates.

Sgt. 6. That said Convention shall be entitled "An Act to submit the Question of 'Concord' or 'No Convention,' to the People, and to Provide for the Election of Delegates."

Sgt. 7. That the present Constitution, in its present aspects, burdensome and oppressive to the people of the State and in, in many of its provisions, ill-adapted to their wants and conditions, and whereas, the taxes required by said Constitution to be levied upon the citizens of the State by this General Assembly, are, in the judgment of the said Assembly, too grievous and cannot be collected without effecting the ruin of our people; and whereas, the General Assembly is, having reason to believe that a majority of the voters of the State are anxious to amend the said Constitution in many particulars, consider it their duty to adopt measures for ascertaining the will of their constituents, and to provide the means for carrying that will into effect when ascertained; therefore,

Sgt. 8. That said Convention shall have power to fix the pay of all its officers and members, and shall provide for other expenses to be paid out of the Treasury as it may direct.

Sgt. 9. That said Convention shall be entitled to fix the pay of all its officers and members, and shall be the judge of the qualifications of its members for electing its officers and members, who shall be electors of the State of North Carolina.

Sgt. 10. That the said Convention shall have power to elect its officers, and shall be entitled to one delegate.

Sgt. 11. That said Convention shall have power to consider and propose all necessary amendments and alterations to the Constitution, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, except as is hereinbefore provided, to wit: The said Convention shall have no power or authority whatever.

Sgt. 12. To offer or propose any amendment to, or alteration of, or in any way interfere with, repeal or modify in anywise interfere with the rights, privileges and immunities of any person in the State on account of race, color or previous condition, which are now guaranteed to him by the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States; or to propose any amendment to the Constitution of the State in any wise impairing or restricting said rights, privileges or immunities;

Sgt. 13. To modify or repeal that clause in the present Constitution which provides for the election of a Mechanic's and Laborer's Lieutenant;

Sgt. 14. To pass any ordinance or ordinance legislative in their character, except such as are necessary for the purpose of submitting the Constitution to the people for their ratification or rejection, and except ordinances in relation to the public debt and in relation to the Convention it self.

Sgt. 15. To offer or propose any amendment to, or alteration of, or in any way interfere with, repeal or modify in anywise interfere with the rights, privileges and immunities of any person in the State on account of race, color or previous condition, which are now guaranteed to him by the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States; or to propose any amendment to the Constitution of the State in any wise impairing or restricting said rights, privileges or immunities;

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