

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

The Legislature and Registration.

The Legislature has finally passed a registration law. We understand that it provides for the appointment of a Justice of the Peace as a Registrar for each election precinct, and, on or before the 20th of October, of six Judges of election for each precinct. It is made the duty of the Judges to provide at least three separate ballot-boxes on the day of election, at their different precincts, and as many more as they may think necessary. Any person who shall, with intent to commit fraud, vote at more than one box, or more than one time, shall be 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 \$100 nor more than \$500. No registered voter shall be challenged on the day of election, but persons applying for registration may be challenged.

COMMUNICATED.
Judge Pearson's Letter.

As the Conservative papers throughout the State have failed to publish Judge Pearson's letter, I did not receive a copy of the same until yesterday, when a friend handed me the Standard containing it.

I cannot recall another instance in the history of North Carolina, as a State, when her highest judicial dignitary so far forgot the propriety of his position as to descend into the political arena—a partisan champion, stripped and girded for the fight.

Judge Pearson attempts to excuse himself upon the plea that he is so far removed beyond the frailties of ordinary men, he can view dispassionately the subjects of the day, and, therefore, in the present crisis, his "silence would be criminal." Having, as he claims, the confidence of both parties, what he says "will be considered calmly, as the advice of a friend having no motive but the public good."

In the world's history, few indeed have been the men who have occupied such a position; it was perhaps yielded to Washington in his last days, but in our own time, there is no man in Europe or America to whom the public would concede it. The fact that Judge Pearson claims it for himself is the best evidence of the very high estimate placed upon him by the Sage of Mocksville, and cannot fail to evoke in his behalf the prayer of BURNS for an over-conceited lady, unconscious of the insect upon her bonnet.

Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us.
It is true that he was the nominee of both parties for the position of Chief Justice. He was nominated by the Conservatives in the hope that he would confine himself to his judicial duties, and give to the State the benefit of his law-learning—the result is what many predicted, the betrayal of their confidence.

Those who had watched the course of Judge Pearson, from the surrender until his nomination, had lost confidence in his public integrity. The cases, HUGHES *et parte*, so ably reviewed at the time by your correspondent VENDEX, wherein he holds that the Convention of 1865 was legal and rightfully called; COOKE vs. COOKE, wherein he decides that a marriage solemnized after SCHOFIELD's order, and before the saving ordinance of the Convention, by a Justice of the Peace appointed in Confederate times, was void, and, of course, that the children sprung therefrom would be bastards, but for said ordinance; and HAYLY vs. HAYLY, wherein he declares a negro, formerly a slave, emancipated by the will of a party who died in 1864, entitled to take a legacy bequeathed to him in said will, contrary to the express provision of a law of the State, passed before the war, in connection with the reasoning whereby his conclusions in said cases are sustained, satisfied the profession that he was ready to construe the code of public law, to meet the exigencies, and to sanction the usurpations, of the day, without any regard to established authority or express enactment. He is mistaken, then, in supposing that he has the confidence of both parties. The members of his own profession, who know him best, concede to him much legal learning, but deny to him any political integrity.

The gist of the letter in question seems to be: That by conceding to the freedmen political equality there will be an end of strife, and that this concession will be evinced by the election of GRANT and COLFAX. By denying political equality to the freedmen, we inaugurate civil war, a war of races, and that this denial will be evinced by the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and, in that event, civil war will be inevitable.

The position of the Chief Justice proves that he has entirely misconceived the character of the issues joined in the present political contest. Whether the negro shall, or shall not, be deprived of the franchise, does not enter into it at all.

The Conservative party seek to sustain the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States, whereby the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the government shall be at liberty to exercise the powers conferred upon them by the Constitution, and, as designed by the framers of that instrument, that each shall be preserved from encroachments by either of the others.

The Republican party on the other hand, are struggling to destroy the executive and judicial departments of the government, and to place all power in the legislative department. The former seek to sustain the Constitution as construed by the fathers of the Republic—the latter seek to destroy that Constitution, and to give us, in its place, a consolidated despotism—the worst despotism that can be conceived—the will of a majority of Congress. As to

the negro, the point is not whether he shall be allowed to vote, but whether the States as States shall be allowed to pass upon that question for themselves. It does not follow that, by the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, the negro will be deprived of the franchise. The election of those gentlemen would be a declaration merely by the people of the United States that the States, and the States alone, should have the right of regulating the question of franchise, and all other internal questions, without being coerced to observe the will of the Congress of the United States. These are the great issues before us—issues upon the decision of which the existence of civil liberty, and the destinies of this country, depend. He who, with Judge PEARSON, ignores these great issues, and narrows them down to the mere question of "negro suffrage," so far from being followed as a monitor, should be regarded as a political monkey, wholly ignorant of the momentous questions of the day.

The Howard Amendment, so recently engraven on the Constitution of the United States, concedes to the States the power of regulating the question of suffrage for themselves. Under that amendment North Carolina may qualify the suffrage as to both classes of her citizens, or she may exclude the negroes altogether from the right to vote. But the Radical party seek to destroy this power conferred by the Constitution, by a mere act of Congress, which the ablest members of that party declared would be inoperative and void, but which, nevertheless, will be enforced by the usurpation of the legislative department of the government, should GRANT and COLFAX be elected. Against this Conservative protest, but they do not propose to effect anything by the sword—they propose to act by, through, and under, the Constitution of the United States, and according to its forms to that sacred instrument they appeal, and by that, as judicially construed, they mean to stand. Who, then, are the nullifiers—who are the revolutionists? The answer is, that party who propose to inaugurate a war of races, in case the Southern States exercise certain Constitutional rights. In this event, Judge PEARSON, who should be an impartial and a fearless expounder of the Constitution, who has sworn to obey its provisions, declares from his high place, in a voice that is heard all over the State, that civil war must come. What is this but inciting to it? And should it come, which God forbid, those who now encourage it by familiarizing the minds of the negroes to its contemplation, may well apply to themselves the words of the Almighty to the first murderer, "The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground."

The Chief Justice fails as egregiously in his references to history, as in his conception of the points at issue between the parties. He bases his predictions of civil war upon assertions, which are not only without foundation, but the exact reverse of which is true. This is unpardonable, especially so, in a man who assumes the leadership of his countrymen in a great political crisis. I quote from the letter: "The idea of four millions of people, not slaves, existing in our midst, without some political right, was out of the question. Such a condition of things never has, within the memory of man, and never will, exist."

The Chief Justice not only undertakes to tell us that a certain state of things has not existed within the memory of man, but he assumes the role of a prophet, and declares that they never will exist. If his knowledge of the future is no more accurate than his knowledge of the past and present, his predictions are entitled to no credit. Every student of cotemporary history knows that, at this day, there are millions of adult males in Great Britain, who are not entitled to exercise the right of suffrage, and who have no political rights whatever.

Judge PEARSON admires greatly the English constitution; time and again has he declared before his students, that the English government is among the best and freest, if not the very best and freest, on the face of the earth. All his learning he has acquired by the study of the English Common Law. Now, Mr. BRIGHT, whose name is famous on both sides of the Atlantic, declared in a public speech, made before the passage of the recent English Reform bill, that out of an adult male population in Great Britain of seven millions, not more than seven hundred thousand enjoyed the right to vote, thus leaving over six millions of adult white males, in the very state of "political vassalage," which Judge PEARSON declares has not existed within the memory of man, and never will exist. And, this too, in a country whose constitution is regarded as the best, or at least the second best in the world.

I quote again from the letter: "has it ever been known that four millions of people, after enjoying political rights for years, could be reduced to vassalage without a civil war?" If it were not known that the Chief Justice is a very inaccurate writer he might be accused of wilfully mistaking the point. The Conservative party do not propose to reduce to vassalage any class of men who have exercised political rights for years. As I have shown, the disfranchisement of the negro does not enter even into the contest, and if it were involved, the negro has not exercised political rights for years—he has not even had the right to vote for one year, and the right was thrust upon him to aid in effecting an unconstitutional purpose. Four millions, says the Chief Justice; now three millions of the four are women and children, who have not among the whites political privileges, in the sense in which he uses the words. There are, at this day, even after the passage of the Reform Bill, more adult males in Great Britain deprived of the right of suffrage than there are negroes in the Southern States, men, women and children, all included. Besides, the history of England affords an instance, within the last forty years, of the disfranchisement of a large portion, if not the bulk, of the voting population of one portion of the Empire, not following any rebellion, and not followed by any civil war. Before Judge PEARSON ventures again to base an argument upon general assertions let him study, upon more care,

the history of his own day—he may then avoid mistakes over which a school-boy might blush.

The Conservative party of the South are anxious to promote the elevation of the colored race, and cheerfully concede to that race more civil and political privileges than the mass of the people of England and Scotland now enjoy; and, moreover, desire to confer upon them such other political privileges as their happiness requires, and their intelligence justifies. Should they ever be wholly disfranchised it should be the result of the extreme measures of the Radical party, which is now using them for political purposes merely. In any event there will be no civil war—this is a "raw-head and bloody bones" conjured up by interested political partisans, to coerce the timid and the weak. The same power that subdued, by its strength, the States, will say to the agitators "Peace—be still," and those who are now threatening civil war will not dare to oppose the majesty of the nation.

I thought that we had reached the depths of humiliation, but my soul is moved to sadness over the degradation of the Judiciary of our once proud old State, when a newspaper, the name of which is the synonym of political profligacy, can claim every member of the Supreme and Circuit Court bench as among its partisans, and announces some of the highest as the official mountebanks of a contemplated negro mob.

The Campaign.

Never since the memorable campaign of POLK and DALLAS in 1844, has there been such enthusiasm manifested in any Presidential election; never has there been such perfect and thorough organization; never have people turned out in such numbers to political meetings and processions, as the Democrats of the North, and more especially of the Northwest, now do. The present political contest, on all hands, bids fair to be the most memorable of its kind in the history of this country. Every hour increases the enthusiasm—with every day the organization of the party is more thoroughly perfected. We do not believe we are so prejudiced by our desires of, and hopes for, a Democratic victory, as to become blind to any defects in our own organization, or too partial to our evidences of strength and success. The accounts which come to us from all portions of the country are of the most encouraging character. There is an earnestness, an industry and determination everywhere which are the sure forerunners of victory. No where is there defection even of a local character, but everywhere is there harmony and enthusiastic unity upon the platform and candidates. In no previous contest did the men of the first talent and popularity in the country devote themselves with such untiring efforts to secure success.

The excesses of Radicalism—its utter disregard of constitutions and laws; its wicked and reckless extravagance; its protection of the rich and its oppression of the poor; its rash violations of all rights of States and of the citizens; its tyrannical legislation to promote discord and strife between the races; its profligate infringements upon the dignity and character of the government in introducing into the Congress of the United States shameless and ignorant adventurers—have aroused the great heart of the nation to its dangers and turned the current of popular thought and feeling and sympathy in favor of its conservative and patriotic and constitutional opponent. All the reaction is consequently with the Democracy. In all sections Conservative men are cutting loose from the ties which have united them to Radicalism, and are boldly and earnestly supporting the Democratic candidates. Especially is this the case with the large and influential German population of the West. And even in the South, the miserable mountebanks who have charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the disreputable political mendicants who have been placed in official positions are unable longer to deceive the negroes into a support of their party. In fact, the character of these two classes of men has probably as much to do with the undoing of the colored men as anything else. From every quarter the most cheerful accounts are received. Oregon, Kentucky, Montana and Idaho have held elections since the Presidential contest opened, and with one voice have condemned revolutionary Radicalism and uttered words of cheer to the defenders of the Constitution.

The people accept these results as evidences of a popular uprising, and return them with the most unbounded enthusiasm. Democratic meetings were never so frequent or so large. The character and abilities of the public speakers were never so high, and confidence, active, earnest, hopeful confidence, was never so great. The Democrats believe they will be successful, and are working to make good that belief. Hope leads them on, and it is the momentous importance of their work nerves their arms and makes stout their hearts.

On the other hand, the Radicals are wanting in enthusiasm. Their deaf and dumb, and no policy candidate is lacking in every element to command warm friendships and earnest workers. Held together by the public plunder, and fighting only to secure its continuance, there is wanting the lofty purposes which deserve, and the mutual confidence and sympathy which command success. Their great party leader, their ablest editor and their shrewdest calculator, HORACE GREELEY, has already sounded the notes of alarm in the Tribune. He says that the labor which is to secure success is yet to be done, and that before his party can hope to win it must "gather and glean half a million of votes from those who are now indifferent or hostile." For those who fancy the election of GRANT and COLFAX certain, he says: "So far is this from the fact that they are this hour in peril of defeat" and "will surely be beaten if their steadfast supporters are not speedily aroused to general and intense activity." Republicans have to poll their very last vote in half the States—many more than they ever yet polled in the "belt of States beginning with Connecticut and extending through New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio to

Indiana—or Seymour will be next President."

Among the States, the electoral votes of which amounts to one hundred and fifty-nine, just enough to secure an election, which he says there should be no doubt of General GRANT's carrying, he includes New Hampshire, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and North Carolina, casting seven votes, which are more certain for SEYMOUR and BLAIR than for GRANT and COLFAX. "Ohio and West Virginia," he says, "are desperately contested; and, while we have most votes 'in each, our adversaries seem for the present to have the best workers.' " "Men and Brethren," he appeals, "we must carry Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania for GRANT and COLFAX. With these, or even half of them—there can be no mistake as to the result. Without at least two of them, all is doubt."

He closes his significant warning and exhortation to his over-confident party friends as follows:

"Our friends seem to be almost everywhere resting in the conviction that Gen. Grant cannot be beaten. This is at once untrue and perilous. He not only can but will be beaten, unless the Republicans work with more energy and efficiency than they have thus far done."

We have much, indeed, to cheer us on in this election. Our friends at the North ask us, in order to make "assurance doubly sure," to give the vote of one Southern State to SEYMOUR and BLAIR. North Carolinians! let it be our proud lot, as it was first to bring the name of our gallant standard-bearer prominently forward in the nominating Convention, to secure his election beyond peradventure. If the nine votes of North Carolina are given for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, their election is certain. It can, and it must, be done.

The Meeting at Sandy Run.

From a gentleman in attendance we learn that the meeting at Sandy Run, on Saturday last, was very largely attended and much enthusiasm manifested. Nearly every white man in the precinct was there and a number of colored people. D. MacMillan, Esq., presided. An excellent speech was made by Maj. C. W. McClammy, who was followed in a few remarks by Capt. S. R. Bunting. The Chairman of the meeting also submitted some remarks. Valuable and numerous accessions were made to the Seymour and Blair Club (previously formed in the precinct) after the speaking was over. Every white man in the precinct, with the exception of a very few, is now a member, and all are aroused to the importance of the work.

How the Thing Works.

The delegates from this vicinity to a Radical Convention at Raleigh, several months ago, were furnished tickets to go and return for one fare, which is a rule generally observed by our railroads with all Conventions.

This month, Smith, of the North Carolina Railroad, not only refused to allow an extra train to run over his road from Goldsboro' to Raleigh, but attempted to make the delegates pay full fare both ways, in consequence of which the delegates from the Eastern portion of the State went via Weldon, and the treasury of the North Carolina Road lost about four hundred dollars. That would have been that road's proportion of tickets sold, and which amount might have been received and appropriated to the payment of claims for services, &c., against that Company, held by poor, hard-working men, for a long time in hope of a settlement.

The Chatham Railroad.

We notice that the "ring" which manipulated the affairs of the Chatham Railroad through the Legislature of North Carolina are now in Columbia, South Carolina, lobbying it through the Legislature of that sister State. We suppose that our neighbor is not more fortunate in the character and corruptibility of its law-makers than we are, and that they will prove equally as impregnable to the solid arguments with which rich corporations bring to bear in favor of their schemes. South Carolina, like North Carolina, is under the control of men who feel no interest in her welfare, and for personal remuneration and political preferment would sacrifice every element of prosperity and advancement within her borders. Charleston, like Wilmington, is represented in the State Legislature by men hostile to her interests, whenever they conflict with the views or purposes of their party or their New England notions.

In the face of the fact that a railroad from Raleigh to Columbia will injure the two most important railroads in North Carolina, in which the State is interested several millions of dollars, an insignificant corporation known as the Chatham Railroad, a work intended to develop the coal and iron interests of that section by connecting them with Raleigh, a distance of thirty miles, has, through the influence of a wealthy "ring" in Raleigh, and it is said, by promises of large amounts of the proposed bonds, procured the passage of two acts, granting the corporation three million two hundred thousand dollars in bonds, in exchange for the bonds of the corporation. Armed with this endorsement, these men have appeared in Columbia asking for a charter from the North Carolina line to Columbia, and from appearances their arts of persuasion seem as potent there as they were in Raleigh, and we have but little doubt of the success of their efforts.

The completion of this road, in which the two States will have no interest and but a small portion of their territory will be benefited, will work the most serious disadvantage to the North Carolina and Wilmington and Weldon Railroads in this State, and the South Carolina, Wilmington and Manchester, Northeastern, and Cheraw and Darlington Railroads in South Carolina; and will deprive Charleston and Wilmington of much of the trade of sections which properly belong to those two cities. It would be reasonable to suppose that North and South Carolina legislators would work in the interest of their supporters and railroads, but these cities and these States have no legislators. Everything is manipulated by a party caucus for party purposes.

Complaint is made that Wilmington is asleep to her interests, and has done nothing

for self-preservation. This is true in one sense of the word. We have made no effort because it was useless. What cared Abbott and Estes for the welfare of our city? The interests of Wilmington were not a part of the consideration which induced them to become candidates for the Legislature, and their love for North Carolina extends only to the limits of their personal aggrandizement. And we ask, is Charleston more favored? Will her delegation lift up their voices against this effort to destroy her commerce?

We have but one consolation in connection with this subject. What are these bonds worth? Railroads can hardly be built by sums "in bunkram." The Legislature of the State has authorized the increase of the public debt by eight or ten millions of dollars. Will not these bonds, issued by such doubtful authority and under the present condition of affairs, be useless? And if not, will not their issue and sale render the whole debt unsafe? Does any one suppose the people of North Carolina will be taxed to pay the extravagances and corruptions of the mendicant strangers who are voting away her substance and burdening her people beyond reasonable endurance? These are questions not only for the consideration of the purchasers of the new bonds, but for the holders of the old.

District Convention.

We learn from the Fayetteville Eagle that the Democratic Club of that place expect and are making ample arrangements for a large crowd at the District Convention to meet on the ninth of September. We propose that New Hanover shall not disappoint their expectations. The Democratic Club of this city had the matter under advisement at their meeting last evening, and we have no doubt the committee who have been appointed to attend to the matter will make ample and cheap arrangements for the transportation of delegates from this end of the District. Let us go up and mingle with our Democratic friends of Cumberland, giving and receiving words of encouragement. No effort must be spared to save North Carolina in the coming election. The success or defeat of our ticket may, and possibly will, depend upon the vote of North Carolina.—Let every man feel that the fate of the contest rests upon his own vote and his individual efforts. It is not venturing too much to say that, with such sentiments actuating our people, success is assured.

Let us meet together for counsel and advice. Let us pledge each other, on the altar of our country, to devote our time and labors to save our State and Union from those who are dragging them to destruction.

Our Raleigh Correspondent.

We know that our readers, while joining with "Dot" in thanks for the adjournment of the motley crowd who have disgraced the State Capitol for the past month, will regret to lose our correspondent's piquant sketches of their disgraceful doings. We are glad to be able to record his promise to return to Raleigh when the Legislature again reassembles and let our readers view them through his optics.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

Adjournment of the Legislature.—Presentation of a Warrant.—"Liquor, Gov." Caldwell.—Closing Session in the House.—Courtroom taken possession of by Ashley.—Dot's Temporary Farewell.

RALEIGH, August 25, 1868.

Dear Journal—Lans Des! The carpet-baggers have packed up their foul linen and paper collars and left, and the scallwags have dispersed to their several hiding-places. Copious and healthy showers have fallen to purify the atmosphere and to wash out the stains on the surface. But few of the "dirty dogs of despotism" are left, and they look unusually vagrant and contemptible in their isolation. The good people of this city are to have relief from the putrescent presence of the Ramp until late in November, the public treasury some little relief from their filchings, and the State some rest from their unceasing efforts to agitate society and reverse the ancient order of things.

Three signal occurrences preceded, or accompanied, the adjournment—each of which, perhaps, is entitled to some little notice:

In the Senate I am sorry to say that I fear our Conservative friends fell rather unwarily into a trap. It is customary, and generally proper, as you know, on an adjournment, to vote the presiding officer a formal compliment of thanks for the "ability, impartiality," &c., with which he may (or may not, too often) have administered the duties of his office, &c. In this case, it was not, in my judgment, merited by the little man "who writes himself" Lieutenant Governor. He has been a partisan presiding officer—acting, as an almost invariable constitutional duty, as a committee only and solely with reference to party interests. But still there would have been no harm in thanking him for doing even as well as he may have done. Who ever heard before, however, in North Carolina, of the presentation of a gold watch and chain, or any other *donative*, to an officer for simply discharging his duty—even if Mr. T. H. Caldwell has discharged his? Yet our Conservative Senators, in the goodness and amiability of their hearts, have been inveigled into the impropriety of contributing to this donation, and actually taking the lead in its bestowal. It is difficult to say which is the more unbefitting—the demonstration itself or the "Lieutenant Governor's" acceptance of largess for doing what he was sworn to do!

Saturday night's session of the House of Representatives was a fit counterpart of the closing scenes in the celebrated so-called "Constitutional Convention," and furnished another illustration of the demoralization and debasement which Yankee-Radicalism has introduced into our sober and decent old State. I have heretofore mentioned, I believe, that a regular bar-room is kept in the Capitol, without law or license, and on this occasion, it must have been liberally patronized, for drunkenness held high carnival on the floor of the House. Gold attempts at wit, ribald jokes, obscene motions, maudlin speeches, and disgusting exhibitions ran riot, while the newly admitted negro "representative" from Caswell, who looks as though he might be second cousin to a gorilla, occupied the Speaker's Chair, with his heels propped up on the desk before him! Galloway, the negro "Senator" from your county, it is said, expostulated with Holden, junior, upon the spectacle,

BLADENBORO', N. C., Aug. 20, 1868.
Messrs. Editors: At no time since the commencement of the present political contest has the Conservative element of old Bladen been so deeply aroused as it is at this time. Large Democratic and Conservative meetings are now being held weekly, at almost every precinct in the county. And at all points the individual exertions of every Democrat is directed with untiring zeal in the advocacy of the great principles of Democracy. "The day-spring of our deliverance begins to dawn." The long period of our minority is about to close. Hundreds of fair minded men, once beguiled into Radicalism by the false teachings of licentious adventurers and unscrupulous demagogues, hungry and wild in the pursuit of office, have publicly disclaimed their affiliation and alliances with that party, and are now rushing, with spirit and purpose, to the great standard of their country. Never was there so great a change in the political affairs of Bladen as at this time. A new era has begun. Let us rejoice. The day of our political independence draws nigh. But while we look forward to the future with pleasing anticipation, we must not indulge the idea that we have nothing to do. Let every friend of American liberty stand as a vigilant sentinel on the watch-tower. There is a great work before us. Treason and usurpations which have well nigh ruined the South, and threaten very speedily to destroy the republic, must be crushed out and forever annihilated.—Let the friends of the party, in all sections, emulate the exertions of the patriotic sons of Bladen, and the result will not be doubtful. The day will ultimately be ours.

Several colored men of this vicinity, notwithstanding the repeated threats of infuriated negro Radicals, have gone boldly and fearlessly to work, declaring most solemnly that they will have no fellowship with the friends of a faction whose avowed purpose is "power or war." Especially are due the efforts of the following colored men of this place: John Holler, Charles Bogan, Joe Monroe and James Evans. Their zeal and energy in behalf of constitutional liberty, and their strong unwavering adherence to the principles of justice, have drawn forth the commendations of every respectable citizen in this section, and will, at all times, command for them the respect and good will of every patriotic man who may know their names. You have heard, no doubt, before this, of a call for a Democratic Convention to be held at Elizabethtown on the 22d instant, and composed of delegates from every precinct in the county. Such a call we are confident will be responded to by the Conservative masses, and productive much good. J. S. R.

Duplin County—Democratic Organization. WARSAW, N. C., Aug. 24, 1868.
Editors of the Journal—According to previous notice the citizens of Warsaw precinct, Duplin county, met at Warsaw, Saturday evening the 22d inst., for the purpose of organizing a Seymour and Blair Club.

On motion, David G. Morrissy was called to the Chair, and Henry C. Moore appointed Secretary. A Constitution and By-Laws were read and adopted. George W. Middleton was elected President, and D. J. Rivenbark and John P. Zachary were elected Vice-Presidents. David J. Aaron and John W. R. Bass were elected Secretaries, and David G. Morrissy was elected Treasurer for the ensuing year.

About seventy joined the Club, among them were two colored. Every white man present joined the Club. The people in this precinct seem to be thoroughly aroused and determined to make every honorable effort to elect Seymour and Blair, and to show the carpet-baggers that their days are numbered.

On motion, the Secretaries were requested to send the proceedings of the meeting to the Wilmington Journal for publication. On motion, the Club adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening, the 25th inst. P. S. The Club was addressed with a short but eloquent speech from Mr. Isham Royal, of this place. Respectfully,
Geo. W. MIDDLETON, Chairman.
DAVID J. AARON, } Secretaries.
JOHN W. R. BASS, }

For the Journal.
Rockfish Agricultural Association. Messrs. Editors: Enclosed is a copy of a series of resolutions adopted by the Rockfish Agricultural Association at their meeting in July.

The Executive Committee of the County Society so heartily endorsed the spirit that conceived, as also the manliness that adopted them, that they ordered their publication for the benefit of the other auxiliary associations of the county. It is deemed but justice to state that in compliance with the invitation extended in the fifth resolution, that at their meeting this month their membership was increased to some fifty or upwards, which is outstripping the other auxiliaries in the county: NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER CO., LEESBORO, July 11, 1868.

At a regular meeting of the Rockfish Auxiliary Agricultural Association, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, during the last few months burglary and theft has become so frequent in our midst, and more particularly upon the defenceless, that we deem it necessary to adopt measures to arrest the progress of this evil, and to employ an endevor from our premises, any person who may be justly suspected of injuring in a malicious manner, either by theft or otherwise, any member of this Association, and that we will not be held responsible of the same, that it may be recorded on the minutes. Resolved, 1st, That on hearing of a theft or any other injury of a serious character being committed upon the person or property of a member of this Association, the members of the place of its commission, and endeavor by all means in our power to ferret out the perpetrator and bring him to justice. Resolved, 2nd, That in circumstances may seem to require it, we will in a mutual manner aid the loser, if a member of our Association. Resolved, 3rd, That we will not employ any laborer who may have been discharged from the employ of a member of this Association, without a recommendation from the party discharging them, nor will we give location or employment to any person who may have been removed or discharged for misdemeanors. Resolved, 4th, That we cordially invite all honorable men (living sufficiently convenient to attend our meetings) to unite with us in our effort to arrest the progress of the evil, and endeavor to inculcate habits of industry, and those feelings of heightened honor which should pervade every community, by which alone we can hope to establish peace and order. Come one, come all, if you are not benefited, you will not be injured by us. We are determined to try to make ourselves useful to ourselves and our neighbors.

A true copy from the minutes. WM. POWERS, Secretary. Javonio Negro thieves are the pest of the streets of New Orleans. Clara Louise Kellogg will leave Europe next Saturday. Capt. Edward Conner is one of the regular army, died at Exeter, N. H. on Sunday, at the age of 33 years. He was a graduate of West Point.