

# North Carolina Argus.

VOL. VIII—NO. 40.]

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1866.

[WHOLE NO. 405.]

## THE NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,  
BY FRANK DARLEY.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,

INVARIABLE IN ADVANCE.

Single copy, one year, \$3.00  
Six months, 2.00  
Three months, 1.00

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements, one insertion, per square, \$1.00

Each subsequent insertion, less than three months, per square, 50  
Legal notices, citations, arrangements of candidates and special notices at the above rates.  
Notices of Marriages and deaths free.

### QUARTERLY, HALF YEARLY AND YEARLY ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of one square, and less than half a column, for three months, per square, 5.00  
For six months, per square, 10.00  
For twelve months, per square, 18.00  
Half column, (nine squares), three months, 50.00  
Six months, 75.00  
One year, 100.00  
One column, (eighteen squares), three months, 75.00  
Six months, 125.00  
One year, 175.00

Pay for transient advertising, when the number of insertions are limited, when handed in for publication; and for quarterly, half yearly or yearly advertisements any time after first insertion.

### Southern Mails.

#### Editors of the Union:

GENTLEMEN: Having, as I conceive, been wrongfully assailed by a few papers at the South, you will please allow me a brief space in your paper for defence. A friend in Alabama has just sent me an article clipped from some unknown paper, but credited to the Montgomery Mail, of which the following is an extract:

"A fellow in Washington advertises that he will apply for all the offices and take all the oaths and submit the contents of his pockets who will pay him 5 per cent of the pay. He is the worst man the people against such a Yankee dodge. He would draw all the pay at Washington, and put it into his loyal pocket."

I presume I am the person alluded to, as I am advertising to aid the Southern people in re-opening the vacant mail routes, and charge 5 per cent commission. But I defy the editors of the Montgomery Mail or any other persons to sustain the allegations made in the foregoing article. Though poor, I am proud to believe that I possess a character that is unimpeachable.

When I came to Washington city I brought with me a recommendation signed by six of the most prominent persons in my county, (Moore, N. C.) with the certificate of the Clerk of the County Court and seal of office attached, certifying that I was a truthful and reliable man. I also have a recommendation from the Hon. D. L. Swain, President of the University of North Carolina, one from the Hon. Montgomery Blair, and many others. I therefore defy any person acquainted with me to bring forth against my character, either at home or abroad. Having heretofore so conducted myself as to win the confidence of my acquaintances, it is now my determination to so manage this mail business as to win the confidence of strangers also, and prove in the end that I will put nothing into my "loyal pocket" only what rightfully belongs there. I will here insert an article from the North Carolina Argus of April 16, 1866:

"We overlooked last week to call attention to the card of Mr. Bryan Tyson, on our fifth page, proposing a way by which the numerous mail routes, now stopped, may be re-opened. We have some acquaintance with Mr. Tyson, and know his references very well, and believe that he would not make the proposition he does without proper authority. He is an honest man, too much so for his own interests as the times go, and has been rendered quite poor by the result of the war. We urge the press of the South to give Mr. Tyson's card circulation."—North Carolina Argus, Wadesborough, N. C.

No, Mr. Mail, my seemingly bad character consists in the groundless assertion of people who know nothing whatever about me, and who very probably judge me by persons residing nearer home.

Notwithstanding these aspersions it seems the people still have confidence in me; for I deposited bids the past week to the amount of over \$17,000, and have some very important mail routes in operation, and will soon have others.

In conclusion I would say that I am in for having the mails re-established and care but little how it is done, whether through me or otherwise. Those confiding to my care may rely upon fair and prompt dealing.

See advertisement.

Your obt. serv't,  
BRYAN TYSON.

[We have been acquainted with Mr. Tyson for some three years, and consider him reliable and of business habits, such as to render the work he has undertaken a success.]

[Wash. Const. Union.]

### MISSISSIPPI JUSTICE.

The Jackson (Miss.) Daily Clarion has a case reported by a correspondent at Kosciusko, which was tried recently by the Circuit Court of Attala. Winters, a white man, was charged with the murder of a negro, and all the witnesses for the prosecution were blacks. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and Judge Campbell (who presided) passed the sentence in accordance with the verdict. This is an instance of Southern justice that demands the consideration of the Radicals.

The great oil sensation has died out. We no longer hear of fortunes being made in a day, and a ten-acre tract of land selling for a fabulous price. The oil regions of Pennsylvania are all but deserted, and property which sold for thousands upon thousands of dollars a year ago, can now be had for a song. The failure of Culver, Penn. & Co., pricked the bubble, scattered the speculators to the four winds, and ruined hundreds in a moment of view who had invested their "all" in the prospect of striking "it."

### [From the Raleigh Sentinel.] The Congressional or Howard Amendment of the Constitution.

The open endorsement and advocacy of this fundamental change in the government by the late Radical "Convention" in this city, and by Mr. Holden in his address, requires that the dangers of its adoption shall be fully exposed to the people.

The propositions submitted to the State Legislatures are four in number, and, though every one pertains to a different subject, they are embodied in an article which must be accepted or rejected as a whole.

The first is in these words:  
"SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Now where is the necessity for this declaration in the Constitution of the United States? If it is not intended to confer the right of suffrage on colored men, (and his advocates say that it does not,) what more does it accomplish than is already done? Does not the Constitution now declare that the "citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States?" And does not the Bill of Rights or Constitution of each State forbid "the depriving of any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," and guarantee the protection of equal laws? What justifiable reason, then, calls for this section? There can be but two imagined: The one is, to express distrust of and to insult the State Governments, by denying that they will mete out justice to all alike. The other, to get a pretext for extending the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts into the most minute and trivial occurrences, between native white citizens and blacks, and between the former and emigrants from other States.

It will be observed that section 5, of the amendment proposed, asserts "that Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article." The article, therefore, is to be understood, as if this fifth section were appended to each one of the other four. And the effect and intention is that Congress shall enact that all disputes, civil or criminal, in which a negro or citizen, claiming to belong to, and to have been born to, another State than that in which the controversy has arisen, shall be cognizable before the Courts of the United States. The consequence will be that a citizen of Cherokee or Carrituck, or other remote county, who may be involved in a dispute with these privileged classes, will be brought before the United States Court in Raleigh,—a Federal Judge only being trustworthy between such parties. What is this but consolidation, and the destruction of the great principle of republican liberty, that the municipal government of every State shall dispense justice in the neighborhood of the parties litigant, or, in the language of Alfred of England, that justice should be brought home to every man's door?

The second section is:  
"SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the Executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

As a separate and distinct proposition, Southern representatives are willing to discuss this section and see on which side reason and justice predominate, whenever the Southern States shall have been admitted to their rights of representation in the two Houses of Congress, and are heard as they have a right to be, by voice and vote, upon constitutional amendments and other Congressional questions. Until that is allowed, we are opposed to any change offered by a curtailed Congress. We cannot, however, forbear to remark, that this proposal is, in its character, and comes to the Southern States with a threat, that unless they shall extend the elective franchise to negroes, they shall be denied the ratio of representation allowed by the Constitution on account of the late slave portion of our people.

To this there are two objections of the most obvious nature: First, that it is a fundamental power of a State of the Union, never heretofore disputed by any party, to regulate the right of suffrage among its own population—to determine who shall exercise the political power of the government by voting, and who shall not; and that instead of the Federal Government controlling the States in this particular and prescribing the qualifications of voters in the States, our ancestors wisely declared that the exact contrary should be the rule; and that the Federal electors in each State should be those entitled by its Constitution "to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." Second, in the language of McCauley, that that Constitution (like a coat for the human body) is best for a State, which best fits its actual condition; otherwise, as in the case of the garment, you have but to take the measure of the Apollo Belvidere and provide ready-made clothing for all the world. So you have but to copy the Constitution of Maine or New Hampshire, and you are sure to have one suited to Arkansas or Louisiana.  
In the freest States, it is only one in six, eight,

ton or more of the whole people who are entitled to vote; and to determine the classes or individuals who shall exercise this power, is one of the most essential attributes of the State itself. In the paucity of negro population at the North, it is a matter of indifference to the voters of the State whether they vote or not. But the suddenness of the emancipation of slaves, equal in number to one-third of the whole people in this State, and in much larger proportion in others, slaves without the education or habits of freemen forbids the idea of admitting them to participate in elections here for a long time to come at least. And the enjoyment of this right by new free blacks in the States, prior to 1850, which reference is made in the amendment, is a question of the highest importance.

Now, standing the shoulder of slavery and the allegation that there is no longer any difference in sections of the Union, this amendment is aimed to diminish the number of Representatives in Congress and the Electoral College in the Southern States, by proposing a coalition known to be distasteful and inadmissible; and it would have been more direct and candid to have called for the reduction of representation, on account of refusal to admit negro suffrage.

The third section declares:  
"SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any civil, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as a member of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive, judicial or civil officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in rebellion, or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability."

It extends its disabilities from holding Federal or State office, to all who ever took an oath, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards participated in the rebellion, or gave it aid and comfort. What is the effect of its ratification in North Carolina? To place every man who is in any way connected with the Southern cause, no matter at what stage, on the same footing with those who participated in the destruction of the Union for thirty years! This savors very much of the legislation of Draco, who thought the least offense deserved death, and he knew of no greater punishment for the greatest. Not merely any one who is distinguished as a member of Congress and Federal officers, but Judges, Clerks, and

County Court, Judges Warren, Buxton and their associates, without exception, must be ejected from the bench of the Superior Courts. Along with them must go every Solicitor, the Attorney General, the Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller, Secretary of State, County Attorneys, Clerks, Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace. Who did not give some aid or comfort to Southern soldiers in the late war or pretend that he did?

And this presents the question, who are to fill the places thus made vacant? Can you find the men not in any wise tainted, to fill all these necessary and indispensable offices in North Carolina, who can administer them to the satisfaction of the people and who possess public confidence and respect? If so, where are the men? There might be found those who could fill the lesser offices, if we regard the strict construction of the language employed.—There are many who never took the oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States. But the number is much smaller who never, at any stage of the war, gave aid and comfort to the South. But could the offices of Judges, &c., be filled readily and properly, except they shall be pardoned and the disability removed, by a two-thirds vote of the Congress? But why attain them at all, if they have to be pardoned? Why not confer upon Congress, at once, the power of appointing such officers in the States as it deems most fit, so that it could transfer from other States such as were wanted? Where is the difference? Would it not come to that after all? These are grave questions to be considered by the friends of the Howard amendment.

The fourth section reads thus:  
"SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including that incurred in payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. And neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

The validity of the public debt shall not be questioned? We hope the public debt will be paid in good faith. Our friends in the Philadelphia Convention of the 14th of August, declared that it ought to be. But it strikes us as a new proposition in the annals of government, free or otherwise, that a particular set of public creditors should have their debts guaranteed by a mortgage inserted in the Constitution side by side with the liberty of speech and of the press and the trial by jury, and all the sacred rights of American citizens.

The United States have owed public debts before. Madison and Hamilton are supposed to have had some regard for keeping the public faith by redeeming the public obligations, but no such provision was deemed by them necessary in the Constitution of 1787. As to the Confederate debt and compensation for the emancipation of slaves, we supposed them dead beyond a resurrection.

The fifth section, which confers almost unlimited powers upon the Congress in reference to the internal affairs of the States, we have already examined.

Will any County in the State send a member to the Legislature, known to be favorable to such enormous changes in the fundamental law of the common government? We trust not. Let the people of North Carolina remember that in this

proposition to amend the Constitution, sent to us by the Congress, North Carolina had no voice, no representation. Let every candidate be required to commit himself for or against this monstrous proposition. If proscription, chains and degradation are bound upon us, let us determine that we shall take no part in our own humiliation and ruin.

### Reaching Forward.

A few days ago we published an article from a Southern journal expressing the view that no limit to the exactions of the radical party could be relied upon as their ultimatum. They said "if we should ratify the proposed amendment to the Constitution we have no guarantee that this would secure our re-admission to representation in Congress." That view of the intentions of the radicals is fully sustained by the following extract from an article in the last New York Independent, the editor of which was present at the radical Convention in Philadelphia. Speaking of the New York State Republican Convention, the Independent says:

"Like cut flowers, that quickly wither because they have no roots, the resolutions put forth by the nominating convention have already become withered and dead leaves. They pledge the Republican party of the State, and implicitly of the nation, to admit the rebel States to representation as soon as they adopt the pending constitutional amendment. 'When any of the late insurgent States,' say the resolution, 'shall adopt that amendment, such State should at once, by its loyal representatives, be permitted to resume its place in Congress.' God forbid! No leading Republican in Congress means to admit the ten waiting States simply on the adoption of that amendment. These States are to be admitted on no conditions short of the equal political rights of their loyal citizens, without distinction of race. A reconstruction of the Union on any other basis would be a national dishonor. Until the rebel States can come back on this basis, they shall not come back at all. The party of justice stands as a barrier against the precipitation of the ten rebel States upon Congress, until those States shall come bearing, as their credentials, constitutions and laws of political equality."

In another place the Independent says in double-headed type, and therefore with double emphasis:

"The pending amendment is an equitable measure, which we hope to see adopted for our own sake, but not for the sake of making its adoption the final condition of reconstruction."

The radicals are right in conjecturing that the demands of the leading radicals are not limited by the pending amendment to the Constitution, and that speedy compliance on their part might only incite to fresh demands from what Mr. Tilton, of the Independent, calls "the great Party of Liberty, holding, as it does, the scepter of power." What guarantee have we that after the Southern States shall have acceded to political equality according to the present acceptation of the phrase, Mr. Tilton and Thad. Stevens and other susceptible young politicians, may not stretch their creed still further and give suffrage to all loyal females, the test of loyalty being that they should vote for Anna Dickinson, or some other strong-minded so-called "loyal" women. Female suffrage and "equality" and so forth, might satisfy Tilton, but Thad. Stevens would not be satisfied with nothing short of confiscation and reimbursement of all losses by the burning of iron mills by rebels during the war. The radical appetite grows by what it feeds upon, and the Horse Leech's daughter had a feeble craving compared to theirs.

The radicals have thus given fair warning that they are not satisfied with even the pending constitutional amendment. But the Independent pronounces it an equitable measure, and hopes to see it adopted for its own sake. It must remember, however, that there is a "Party of Justice" at the South as well as the North; and that the clause in the amendment which disqualifies all who held office, civil or military, under the Confederate government is not at all equitable. It is well known the most useful of the Unionists and the least mischievous of the secessionists held offices under the so-called Confederate government; and furthermore, in many instances offices were retained by Union men for the protection of their unionist neighbors under circumstances in which the incumbent could not have resigned without involving himself in the blackest moral turpitude.

If Union men had not held on to their offices in Tennessee; if they had abandoned them, and thus allowed them to be filled with red-hot rebels, there would have been thousands of men hung for Unionism, in addition to those who were executed in districts where the courts were thoroughly under rebel control. To give suffrage to blacks, whether they were participants in the rebellion or not, and to disfranchise those who held office for the sake of aiding loyal men, is a kind of "political justice" that will never be appreciated by the true friends of the country.

[National Republican.]

### FEARFUL VISITATIONS OF GOD.

A fearful visitation of Providence happened at Chicago recently. A tailor from Germany named Lundenheimer, residing on the North side, was accused of having stolen some money, which he positively denied, calling upon God to strike him dead if he was not speaking the truth. The fearful imprecation had hardly been uttered before he fell on the floor a dead man.

Another, occurring about the same time, is given by our exchanges as follows:

One of the convicts of the Western (Pa.) Penitentiary, named Holmes recently indulged in the most blasphemous language, cursing everybody, cursing Christ, cursing God and pronouncing God the author of all sin, and ridiculing the Bible. While uttering his blasphemies he was suddenly struck down with apoplexy and remained unconscious until he died at 12 o'clock, next day.

### [From the Wilmington Journal.] Gen. Dockery Declines.

We had not supposed for an instant, that Gen. Dockery would accept the nomination tendered him by the little caucus which assembled lately in the Standard office, but thought he was only mentioned in this connection to enable certain "unmistakably patriotic politicians" to make up their record, in order to secure Federal patronage in the event of a Radical Administration succeeding that of President Johnson. Mark our word, that a majority of the caucus and the Executive Committee, expect to secure appointments or reap the benefit of the proscriptive clause of the Howard Amendment.

We give the correspondence between Gen. Dockery and the Committee:

RALEIGH Sept. 21, 1866.

To the Hon. Alfred Dockery:  
DEAR SIR:—The undersigned were appointed a committee, by the Union Meeting held in Raleigh on yesterday, the 20th, to inform you of your nomination for the office of Governor of North Carolina; and to request your acceptance of the same.

You were selected without a dissenting voice as the most suitable citizen to represent the Union sentiment of North Carolina. The restoration of the Union was felt by the meeting to be the paramount, all-absorbing question of the day. We have no doubt you concur with us in this view, and we trust the resolutions adopted by the meeting will receive your approval.

With your assistance at the helm, the ship of State, though surrounded by breakers, on every side, will yet weather the storm, and reach the only safe haven for her people—the great national government founded by Washington.

Sincerely trusting, sir, that you will accept the nomination thus tendered, and devote what time is left to canvassing public questions, we have the honor to be, with high respect,

Your obedient servants,  
J. F. TAYLOR, of Wake,  
H. J. MENNINGER, of Craven, } Coms.  
E. T. BLAIR, of Randolph,

RICHMOND COUNTY, Sept. 27, 1866.

Messrs. J. F. Taylor, H. J. Menninger, and E. T. Blair:

GENTLEMEN:—Yours of the 21st instant, by the hand of our friend Mr. Logan, has been received. Accept the assurances of my regard for this additional manifestation of trust and confidence reposed in me, by our friends assembled in Raleigh on the 20th instant, and my thanks for the very complimentary terms in which you have been pleased to make known to me the action of the meeting.

I regret, gentlemen, to say that after mature reflection, circumstances of a personal character, connected with the few days that will intervene before the day of election, precluding the possibility of even a partial canvass of the State, compel me most respectfully to decline the candidacy tendered me by the meeting in Raleigh. Allow me, however, to assure you that the resolutions and most excellent address adopted by the meeting, in the main have my most cordial approval.

I greatly prefer the Howard Amendment, with its reference of negro suffrage to our own Legislature, than to risk the next Congress, which, in all probability, will pass a much more stringent law upon that subject.

I also vastly prefer the restrictions upon officeholders, about which the secession organs clamor so much, to more general proscription, with the confiscation of our lands, of which there is great danger, should the proposed amendment be rejected.

The argument in favor of immediate representation in Congress cannot be answered. As well might a General be expected to resist a well-appointed army, or storm a stronghold without soldiers, as for our interests in Congress to be defended until our members shall have been admitted. And as President Johnson and Secretary Seward, as well as the Congress, have repeatedly declared the test-path to be a prerequisite condition of admission; the people ought to invite all our members elect who cannot comply with the required condition, to retire, and let others who can comply be elected, as an indispensable step towards harmony and restoration.

Most respectfully yours,  
ALFRD DOCKERY.

### Regulations for the Weighing and Marking of Cotton.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, has just issued additional regulations concerning the weighing and marking of cotton; to which he states that since the publication of former regulations on that subject it has been determined to provide a metallic tag to be used by the assessor, or under his oversight at the time the cotton is first weighed, in place of the "tax-paid" tag heretofore used; and also to appoint weighers of cotton in certain localities. Consequently the aforesaid regulations have been modified in several important particulars, to which the attention of assessors and collectors is directed. The appointments of weighers of cotton will be made under the authority conferred by section eight of the act of July 13, 1866, upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who will appoint, on the recommendation of the assessors of the respective districts, suitable persons to weigh and mark cotton at those designated places for weighing where the quantity of cotton and amount of labor may be so great that the assistant assessors located at such places cannot readily and promptly perform the work required.—National Republican.

Judson Palmer eloped from the neighborhood of Albany, N. Y., on the 5th inst., with the daughter of Archibald Stevens, who pursued them, and confronted Palmer in the house of a friend and commenced firing, when Stevens was killed; Palmer was slightly wounded, but carried off the woman.

At the election in Delaware, on the 2d inst., the Conservative and Democratic tickets were triumphant throughout the State.