FRANK : DARLEY, EDITOR

HURSDAYOMPHICHEOCTOBER 3, 1867

AGESTS FOR THE ARGUS.

The following named gentlemen and firm a may operate at the points mentioned to receive advertisements for us, and collect and receipt for

WM. H. BERNARD, Evening Stor, Wilmington, N.-C.

WALKER & LOUAN, No. 8 Beind Street, Charleston, S. C.

THE CONVENTION.

Mr. Euron : Since the appearance of your las per. I have made if a point to ascertain the view of such of our respectable citizens as I have met in regard to the proposed County Convention, and I have not so find the first one who does not heartly appear

Surely, surely, the Congervative-and patriotic and intelligent voters of Asson can unite upon and ele two candidates who will properly represent the prople and save the good old county from the disgrace hich threatens it.

I suggest no names, but only write to express my own concurrence with the proposition, and to urge upon all the good and true men of Anson to throw off any apathy they may feel, and make one more effort in behalf of Liberty, Justice and Unon.

A VOTER. Yours truly, The above, as will be perceived, is a response ar anggestion of last week, for a Mass Conof the citizens on Tuesday of Court week, candid wa to represent the county in hiper & Constitutional Convention. of a bonny we have heard priproval ets ar suggestion. So we say, all, come up in your full strongth, e for our good,

MPLETS IN ANSON. Breite a fee the Western Divihis county fulso a their w on list Thursday, and added his uniter and fo lacks to the number already reported. The isors of the boards for the two divisions foot up

465 885

By the above it will be perceived that the whites have 28 majority. The blacks have polled their full strength; but no doubt many will be stricken off the books, who were allowed to have felony and over whom judgment still remu suspended. On the other hand we think white, who were entitled to, have not fall tered by at least two handred. As the books will be opened again fourtees days before the day of election, to commin open three days, we hope each one who has not yet registered will do

COTTON PROSPECTS.

We learn that the worm ("army worm," old salers call it) is committing great ravages on the lanters call it) is com cotton in some portions of this county, destroy ing not only the leaf, but in some instances bolls that only require from a weak to too days to perfeet them. . We learn that the same insect damaging cotton in Rielmond, Moore, Chatham, Wake and other counties in the State. If the "cool snap" we are now having does not interrupt their operations, many of our planters will fall short to some considerable extent of their catimates of a short while since.

QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE STATE CONVENTION.

For some time past it has been a mosted ques tion whether a person elected to the Convention under the Reconstruction acts would not be required to subscribe to what is known as the "test oath," It is now, we believe, pretty generally understood that any one entitled to register under the sets aforesaid is qualified for a seat in the Convention ...

The snow is reported to be three inches deep at Keene, New Hampshire.

From Messys, Butledge & Sons, 416 Broothe street, New York, we have received the first number of a new illustrated monthly mingazine, called The lo, these many days. Broadway, to be published simultaneously in New York and London. It is finely printed and well itlustrated, and in reading matter promises well. It opens with an interesting story entitled . Brakespeare, or the Fortunes of a Free Luner," by the author of "Quy Livingston," and has a number of excellent articles from other authors whose reputious are well es tablished. The Brandway is offered at 25 cents : single number, or \$8 s year; two copies for \$5.50; three copies for \$7.50; and five copies for \$11.25. Address Meesrs. Mufleige as above.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. H. Cowan & Co., Wilmington, N. C. give prompt attention to sale of co'ton, maval stores and produc and any other business entructed to them. Furnish ing geocerum by whole saje and supplies of all-kinds Bennets & Hamsay, Wadeshore', are in feccipt of fresh groceries and dry goods.

Liles & Little, Lilesville, are receiving their full and winter stock of goods of all kinds. Mrs. Liles can suit the ladies in milinary, &c.

Arnold, Cooley & Co., Wastesborn', offer a superior asonable article -- oction bagging.

Wm. H. Meigien, Wederbore', herseshore and blacksmith, has opened the stand opposit Caraway's stable. A good horse-shoot has been long seeded in fown. Here we have one encourage him. CONVENTION OR NO CONVENTION.

In a day or two a military order will be issued Congress in the bills known as the Reconstruc-Convention, whose duty it will be to act upon amendments to the Constitution of the State embodying the features of the so called Heward amendment, and giving suffrage to all of all colors. At the time the people vote for delegates, ueder the same hills they have the right to say, by endorsing upon their tickets, whether they are for or against a Convention; and if a majority of votes cost are against a Convention, the Convention will not assemble, and the State will remain where it now is, under military rule, until our lords and masters the Rodical majority in Congress-shall determine what shall be done with us.

Upon the question of "Convention" or "No Convention," since the pessage of the Congressional bill to the present time, we have forborne to say anything editorially; but the time has arrived when we should no longer withhold our

The bill by which it is put upon us is a measare of force--forced by a Radical majority of a ramp Congress, over the wishes and veto of the President, and apparently, because two thirds of Congress voted for it, having the semblance of law. That it is just or right no one will say who pecognises that the Constitution of the United States still has any Linding force. But they do not propose to treat us by or under the Constitution. They say we are a conquered people and outpoic of the Constitution. Yet, conquered though we may be, we are left a little choice in the matter-to-say whether we shall have a Con-vention, give suffrage to all, and whether we will ratify the Howard amendment by engrafting it upon our Constitution. Our views have undergone no change since we took our stand against the "amendment," and we see no more region now why it should be adopted than before, and therefore to defeat it we raise our voice against a Convention. There are other reasons why we are opposed to it and a Convention, which we have given in extructs from letters and speeches of good and true men. And above all there is danger, if the Concention should be called, that is will fall isto the hunds of or under the infiawho would be bare it completely Benvalowized. We hope, then, that every one, when he shall vote for the delegate whom he to have represent him, if the Conver forse upon the be called, will be careful to as back of his ticket-"Ayainst a Convention."

HARD TO SUIT.

The people of the North and Congress have conple of the South. mih. Although the expense of these measures t measures? I have been furnished by the North, I in executing them to relieve and assist the peo-of this section, as as not to irritate, not to tax, aden and oppress them, have been made, still every

measure has been met with suspicion, misrepresenta-tion, vituperation and hostility.

If the suffering are relieved, the starving fed, the oppressed defended, churches assisted, the victims of positionoe administered to, the motives even of those who have originated these measures and borne cheerfully the expense are most villainously maligned. Such a course lebels to our injury. The North holds as in their hands—they offer to befriend us. Gratitude demands that we show ourselves friendly.—Wil-

By all means, we should be extremely grateful and go down on our knees every time a Northerner's name is blezened as having contributed to suffering became ity, in the South as well belly shows himself. We should be thankful and show our graticude for baving troops quartered among us, in accordance with the Declaration of Independence; for baving our assemblies broke up, and courts interfered with and our citizens tried by military courts for offences against the civil law. We should be thankful for the Freedmen's Bureau, the agents of which very often act as spies upon those who once considered it a great thing to be called American citi. zens. And above all, we should be thankful that we are permitted to pay about \$25,000,000 tax on cotton, besides our other taxes to the U. S. Government, a great part of which is returned to keep up the Freedmen's Bureau and the milita-

ry satraples that have been placed over us. If the Post will look at it again, it will find that the people of the South pay as much or more in proportion towards "those expenses" than is paid by the North, notwithstanding

tions adopted by the Commissioner of Revenue. It seems that they are not liked. 'A late Washington dispatch says there is a strong pressure bearing to secure a modification of the recently promutgated cotton regulations. Numerous letters, representing the routine for obtaining permits impracticable in many instances, and gonerally inconvenient. The Tressury Department has the matter under consideration.

Be The final result of the election in Maine exhibits a Democratic gain of about 17,000 voters. The Democrats have also gained nine Senators and about forty Representations to the Bogislature, -more than treble the number they had

12. It is not true that a tax is required of farmers for selling fresh slaughtered mean of may kind in Wadesboro'

MORE TROUBLE IN TENNESSEE.

Brownlow has issued a proclamation declarcalling upon the people of the State to give the log that in all municipal elections throughfinishing strokes to the work out out for them by out the State, the election officers must be appointed by the Registration Commissioners, tion measures, by voting for delegates to a State and that no person will be allowed to vote who is not qualified by the franchise law. In so towns nearly all the whites ere disfranchised, so that the negroes will have absolute control in the municipal offnirs. The proclamation occasions much excitement and comment throughout the

In Nashville, where the municipal election is about to come off, the city authorities insist that it shall be held under the charter. Brownlow save it shall be held in accordance with his proelamation mentioned above, and has moved up a heavy body of militia to outurce his mandate. The authorities have appealed to General Thomas, and at last accounts a number of U.S. Troops were being concentrated in and about the city.

P. S. A dispatch from Nashville, dated the 30th, shows how completely the people of that city are "subjugated." It says:

It was perfectly quiet here on Saturday. Voting was confined mainly to negroes and strangers. The Mayor has recoded from his determination of holding the polls under the charter of 1858, but present officials will hold until ousted by courts or bayonets.

. RADICAL CALCULATIONS.

A Radical, writing from this State to the Republican Executive Congressional Committee, in Washington, makes the following calculations of Radical strength in the State. His calculations may be verified unless the Conservatives throw off the indifference that seems to have almost overcome them and bring out their full strength at the forthcoming election. It may be that a majority of the people may vote in favor of a Convention, but shall the Convention be allowed to fail under the control of the Radi cals? And if a majority of the people should vote in favor of a Convention, will that constitute a Radical victory? We think not, for many men, who are opposed to a Convention, will be silent upon it, because they think they are left no choice in the matter:

" We have some office holders here and Johnsonites who do not deserve to be trusted; but we shall carry the State for the Convention by an overwhelming ma jority. There will be about 140,000 voters registered in North Carolina. Of these we can count with cortainty on 80,000 for the Radical Union ticket for the Convention, and for the candidates who will be nominated on the Radical ticket as delegates to it. Of these 80,000 there will be 30,000 white men, and 59,000 calored. If reconstruction should be defeated, and if Andrew Johnson and his co-traitors should get the super hand, the national debt will be lost with

The decounts of the ravages of sellow for ver along our Southern coast is truly distressing. At La Grange Texat, out more than 500 citizons remained in town at last seconds, yet the were almost sure to die, the disease proving fatal in nine esses out of ton. Every house was filled with sickness and desah, and whole families had been swept away, and in some cases there was no one to bury the dead. The disease was spreading in the country, and there were no provisions in town, as the country people would not venture in to be see reduce. On the 9th ult., there was not even med to be had to make gruel for the sick. Besiders had ecased equirely, and the stores were of ced. The fewspapers had conved publication, and the joil was emptied of its inmates, who fled to the interior from the scene of

An off er writing from Galveston, says : "As to tale cit; there is no language adequate to

describe the fourful reality. September, is destined to prove the extreme results. Yesterday, and the day previous, each, thirty-two deaths from yellow fever, and to-day, with the wind from the South, which to the affreted brings so bealing, but death on its wings, a large number of the thousands who are sick must die. It is said that over five thousand persons had the discoupered that there is no day now there is not at least fifteen hundred sick. The city is really "a place of sickness and death." There is nothing more appulling than the condition of things he grouns of the dying on the battle field are not more agentzing than the monnings of the sick and lying here. It is simply impossible to give a correct idea, and equally impossible for the medicine and charifable associations to render anything like the ecosory attention to the sick and the dying. Hearn't Association, the Charity hospitals, the Masons as I Ott Felous, have exhausted treasure time, and energy, and are no simest at their wits' end. Aid annot come with requirite speed-sympathy is usess nosecompanied with material aid. Nursing atentions are far more necessary and fraught with more beneficial results than even the physician's skill. Remittances to 180 flowers Association will be received eith weeping gratitude by the suffering and their friends. Something must be done immediately for relies. Stords have been closed for weeks with none to inculsh the needy. Many who have means hope offered all for auring and attention, while many who have times" have been knocking at our doors, lo, these many days.

COTTON REGULATIONS.

We give in full this week the cotton regulations adopted by the Commissioner of Revenue.

Light appears that they are not liked. A late Wash. effered all for agraing and attention, while many who

The following we have by a dispatch from New

Osleans dated the 24th ult : From Mr. E. Schmidt, President of the Howard As ciation, we learn that they have received money sufficient for expenses thus far. They have acknowlaiged in the daily papers the receipt of liberal donasigned in the daily papers the receipt of liberal dountions from all principal Northern cities. At present the expenses are \$2.500 per day. Applications for reveiler to-day were first for sixty families up to 6 P. M., and if some of them every member of the family was sick. There were about the same number of applications yesterday. The number of cases and deather than the increase. is daily on the increase. From these figures will be seen the necessity of continued and liberal aid from the friends of humanity everywhere. The Howard Association of this State has been extending aid to the infected districts in the State. The inferments from yellow fever to 6 A. M. to-day

no. James M. Murphy, a Nashville negro, has been appointed, by the Sergeant at-Arms of the United States Senste, a member of the Cap-ltol policy force at Washington.

THE REACTION IN MARYLAND.

The adoption of the new Constitution of Maryland by a majority of about 20,000 votes, is an other very convincing sign of the popular reacissues at stake, it may be said that the new Constitution expresses the thoughtful conservative sentiments of the State as against the Radical retaliatory policy. Its chief merits are the re-storation of a large clars of disfranchised persons to the privilege of the ballet and the abolition of test oaths. We do not see in it any sign of that sympathy with rebels which some prejudiced crities claim to discover. It is simply a natural, inevitable reaction from the harsh, repressive system embodied in the Constitution of 1861. that instrument, having been adopted in war times, was not without an apparent justificationfor it was the fashion then to do things hastily and to bear with undue severity upon all persons who ever had, or might be suspected of having, any sympathy with the rebellion. But with the end of the war the reason for disfranchisements and test oaths ceased to mist, and the Constitution then perpetuated an injustice and wrong The 20,000 majority for the new and liberal Constitution must be accounted for on substantially the same theory as the Conservative triumph in Culifornia and the largely reduced Rad ical vote in Maine .- New York Journal of Com

GENERAL CANBY AND THE JUDGMENTS OF FEDERAL COURTS, &c.

General Canby, it appears by official correspondence, has rather a mixed state of affairs in his dealings with the process of the United States Courts in the execution of judgments for debt. He has in no wise modified nor suspended General Sickels' Order No. 10, but acts independently on each case which arises under it. Where he finds that a debtor is endeavoring to cheat his creditor he will allow a sale to take place; but there is good reason for stating that where he believes that the execution of the judgment of the court will apoverish the people he will interfere as did Gen. Siekles, and prevent the saie,- Wash Letter to New York paper.

Intelligence has been received here to the effect that the wealthier class of the beople of North and South Carolina have petitioned General' Canby, now in command there, to continue in force General Sickles' Order No. 10. They represent that if it is recinded the effect will be to beggar them, because if their land is put up at public sale under the present depressed condition of affairs there, it will not bring one-half its real value. The petition has been widely circulated throughout the two States, and is said to be numerously signed by prominent men as well among the negroes as the white land owners. General Canby is not disposed, it is said, to undo any of the acts of his prodecessor .- Wosh. Cor. N. Y. Herald, 22d.

Gens. Hancock, Siekles and Sheridan were recently serenaded in Washington. The National Intelligencer has the following relative

to the speaking :

"What was uttered by General Sheridan in on e to the call of Radical partisans last bt was not no worthe a soldier. Her reputably it contrasts with the studied and partisan harracque of General Siekles. The litinterments were 24 in two days, and the av- ter is steeped to the cyclids in all the political. erage daily mostelity was eight. Those attacked intrigue and diabolism of New York oity poli- twenty eighth deof his effusion. It, of course, pleased the howling blacks, who composed the mass of his auditors, and who little knew that his record just an instalment of sapplies. presedent to the war was so deeply in sympathy with the South that he threatened that New York would follow South Cafolina into rebellion. He barely saved himself from the " deep-dsmnation" due to the most conspicuous partidy by tushing with furious haste into steps that would procure a military commission from those he had ever before denounced, if not defended."

> The latest sensation, says the New York Tribune, is the production of a letter from Governor Orr wholly and heartily endorsing General-Sickles. He declares that General Order No. 10 was, so far as South Caroling is concerned, an absolute occessity, and that he deeply regrets the course taken by the President and his advisers. He believes that had not General Sickles issued this order, mote troops would have been tson of anthesty called for to preserve the public records and protect sheriffs in executing civil process at the ofder of "thoughtless or beartless creditors.". It appears that this so called syrangical order was, according to the Governor's own showing, as act of condign charity, which Mr. Johnson has uselessly overborne and undone. - a.

Me A convention of ex-officers, and soldiers and sailors of the United States Army has reedopted a set of resolutions pledging themselves to support the reconstruction nots of Congress, in favor of equal rights before the law, the encouragement of education, more equal taxation, and for encouraging the industrial interests of the State. A motion to endorse the Hadjeal platform adopted by the State Convention in April last, was seconded by the only colored delegate present, but was laid on the table. A resolution urging the repeal of the usury law of the State was adopted. Three ex-general officers were among the delegates.

Bishop Johns has desposed the Rev. G.

T. Williams from the Episcopal ministry, at the request of Mr. Williams, who thought his useful-ness destroyed by the charge of thest brought against him in New York, although the indict-

Something like a riot occurred in Savanpah, on the 30th, between a large body of negroes from the country, and negroes of the city of conservative views and feelings. About a our chies with Great Britain, growing out of our thousand of the former had assembled to hear a late national difficulties, though delived by the thousand of the former had assembled to hear a late national difficulties, though delayed by the speech from Bradley, a Northern negro, who, it. death of Sir Frederick Bruce, Her Britania Maj. will be recollected caused great trouble on the esty's Minister Plenipotentiary to this country. Sea Islands. He inveighed strongly againstwhite men, and advocated the distribution of lands. The conservative negroes interrupted him, when a melee ensued. The police charged through the erowd, and sided by the military, they cleared the square. Muskets had been brought into town by large numbers of the conntry negroes.

Judge Underwood, of the Supreme Court. and District Attorney Chandler have been consulting relative to the trial of Mr. Davis, whose friends and bondamen represent him to be anxious for the commencement of his trial.

From an anthoritative source it is learned that the President will shortly perdon Alexander

GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19, 1867. To the Editors of the Bultimore Gazette:

DEAR SIRS :- I notice in your paper of yes

terday an article copied from the New York Express of the 17th instant, in which certain politcal opinions are stated to have been expressed by me at a dinner given to me by a friend at the New York Hotel. The dinner was a private one, and the statement of the Express, being but a brief and incomplete abstract of the remarks which I made whilst conversing with the few impression friends present, conveys an errong of the views expressed by me on Being still an "outlaw" in Being still an "outlaw" in an own native

hold its Government, especially at this time, when the country is divided in a pinion as to whether Congress or the Executive constitute " the Government.". But I am free to stute that unless the Conservative element of the notion soon awakens to the dangers which threaten the liberties of the country, I confidently believe that its force of goverament will ere long be changed to a military despotism, after a period of anarchy more or less Yours, very traly, G. T. BEAUREGARD. prolonged.

MORMON TALE

A Western disputch says : A violent harangue as delivered at the Tabernacle, in Salt Lake, on the 8th ult. Brother Sloan, editor of the Descret News, declared himself a polygamist and would remain so. He had violated and would continue to violate the laws of Congress prohibiting polygamy. He denounced the Gor-ernment as tyrannical and unjust, and having no right to make laws for the Saints. Elder Kimball followed, approving the sentiments attered by Sloan. As a polygamist he was sound. He had seventy children, and calculated that in tifty years the Kimball family would number the present aggregate of the Saints.

THE QUESTION SETTLED BY GEN. SCHOFIBLD: We have been shown a letter from Gon. Schofield to Capt. Efrly, president of the board of registration for this county, written in answer to the question, "Will the members of the Convention be required to take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress of July 2, 1862?"-in other words, the iron clad ; in which Gen. Schofield says that no such oath will be required, and that any one entitled to vote under the reconstuction act is eligible as a member of the Convention. - Perisburg Gazette.

Bor A dispatch from New Orleans, dated the 29th, speaking of the Louisiana election, says:

The election possed off quietly here both days. No official returns yet in from the fourth municipal district. The total vote polled is 1,260. The Republicans despond of the vote being large bough to render the election valid, and say the white vote is about one tenth of the whole entire vote of the city, estimated at 12,000, while the number registered is over 28,000. Several-instances are noted of negroes voting or offering to vote under different names than those on registering papers.

The reported new islands in the Pacific not a myth, after all. The United States Island, which is rep fathoms of water. It these stemmers, and a s

Judge Perker of the Circuit Court of Virginia has rendered a decision that the old hanks making assignment under the set of February 1866, cannot give preference to any class of creditors; that note holders bave no preference over depositors, and that deposits of Confederate money are treated as debte of the bank, to the extent of its value at the time they were deposited.

Speaker Colfar, in a recent speech in Ohio, said he was in favor of improvement, and he was quite positive that the ides of November would see the President arraigned before the Senata of the United States, charged with not faithfully executing the laws of the United States, and overpling power in issuing his last proclama-

The Heaston Telegraph of the 14th ult., says. We met a Brezos planter yesterday, who informed us that he had heished picking out his cotton, ginned, toled it, and had turned stock into the cours held. He planted eight hundred acres, and his entire crop amounted to six bales. The neighbors of our friend have done no better than bimself. The worm tells the story.

A Constablinopla, dispatch of the 28th cently been in session in Richmond. They says, "the Sultan refuses the Czar's Creten demends. The Czar declines meeting the Sultan personally, having nothing agreeable to say.

"A large party in Greece favor the King's deposition, and have issued a proclamation for a republic under the protection of or annexation to the Boited States."

ment was quashed by the Grand Jury.

It is understood that the State Department is by no means despandent of a fair settlement

men. Garibaldi, has been arrested by the King of Italy, and imprisoned. His partitions are represented to be very tumnituous, particularly in the Roman States, and several collisions have occurred between the military and people.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Georgia, Warner, Wolker and Harris, are out in let. ters favoring reconstruction under the military bills on the ground of necessity and expediency.

A considerable majority of the papers of Virginia are reported to be opposed to the calling of a State Convention under the Reconstruction

H. Stephens, late Vice-President of the Confederacy upon the recommendation of persons of influence and distinguished position.