

VOL. X--NO. 8.1

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1868.

[WIIOLE NO. 476.

North

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(From the Harrisburg Union and Patript, Condition of the South. LETTER FROM GOV. PERRY, OF BOULD CAROLINA.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS, PUBLICUED SYERT THURSDAY, BY FRANK: DARLEY. BY FRANK: DARLEY. years past, have become very common crimes in the neighborhood of towns and villages. Theft and burginry are, of constant occurrence. In the country it is almost impossible to raise hogs, sheep and cattle. A geotleman told me the other day that he had lost the last one of his sheep, forty in number, all stolen by the negroes. Another gentleman, who had been Governor of the State, informed mo that he had eighty five hous to kill last fall, and that they were all stolen by the negroes except seven.

The support of so many prisoners and convicts in our juils and penitectiary is beeming alarm-ing. We shall not long be able to feed them; nor will the prisons contain them. The country is so much impoverished that it is difficult for the negroes to get employment, if they really wished to do so. The failurs of the cotton crop throughout the United States, with the Government tax and low price of the staple, has rendered it impossible for the planters to continue their business the present year. The difficulty. too, in getting the negroes to work during the the past year has discouraged and disgusted a great many. A large cotton crop was planted last spring, and a great effort was made by the planters to retrieve their fortunes and give employment to the negroes, but universal failure and bankruptcy have onsued. I am not able to state the falling off of the cotton crop this year, but the rice crop has fallen from one hundred and thirty or forty thousand tierces to twelve thousand tierces. The present year every one will have to devote his attention to the raising he hoped that it would become known, or, if of a provision erop. He will not require so many laborers, and would not be able to feed them if he did. The negroes have nothing to live on the present year, and are unable to make crops by themselves. They will have to steal or starye. This greatly discourages farming in the Southern States at this time. If you make a good erop of provisions, you have no security that it will not be stolen or burnt up by the ne-

grock. In regard to the political condition of the Southern States, I am in deep despair, and have no their white brethren no business could be transhope except in a veturning seme of justice on the part of the Northern people. The idea of placing the government of these States in the hands of pegrocs, is preposterously absurd None of them have property, and not one in five bott, the report on Militia was taken mp. hundred ann read or write. In the recent elec- In the first section, Mes Glabum, of Oras

vention.

Soon after prayer in the North Carolina socalled Constitutional Convention, on Monday, the 10th, Mr. Durham (Conservative) offered the following preamble and resolution, and under a sussion of the rules they were adopted :

Whereas, It is a matter of common rumor that corrupting influences have been used to se-cure the passage of certain ordinances, which have been passed by this Courcetton; and where as, if these rumors are true, is in the duty of this body to ascertain who are the guilty parties, and expose such asid corruption : Therefore Be it Resolved, That a nelest Committee of

three members be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to ascertain and report whether corrupting influences have been used to secure the passage of any ordinance, which has been passed by this Convention, and, if so, the names of the guilty parties, and all the facts connected therewith. The said Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, administer oaths and examine witnesses.

Mr. D. said it was ramored on the strents, in hotels, and everywheat, that monoy has been used to induce members to vote for a certain ordinance or ordinances. It is the duty of the Convention to enquire, and, if. it is true, the inst famous name of the delegate should be handed down to posterity; and if by any corporation or individual, that its name or the names may be also known. He did not believe that any one would vote against the resolution; and if any delegate had been so base as to receive a bribe. false, that the matter would at least be investigated

Later in the day, while the Convention was considering a proposition to memorialize Congress for a reduction of the tax ou-tobacco, Hood (negro) moved that the Convention' take a recess until the eircus presed the Capital. The motion was not entertained, but owing to the confusion and absence of members of African 'recent and soted while the "slow" was passing. When the consideration of articles of the

Constitution was reached, on motion of Mr. Ab-

"Pickings" from the Proceedings of Mr. Ashley simply said it was so, and contin-the So-called Constitutional Con- and his remarks in opposition to the amendment and his remarks in opposition to the amendment

at some longth. Hayes, of Halifax, (negro,) offered an amendment, to the effect that white men, baving mulatto children, be placed in the same company with their children.

[The Reporter asked the Searctary for the amendment, to copy it. On being told that the President had it, he applied to the President and the application was refused; and the Presi dent, after calling Hayes to him and having some convergation with him, announced to the House that the amendment was withdrawn.]

Harris, of Wake, (negro.) next spoke, and the gist of his remarks was that, like Mr. Ashley, he stood open the broad ground of manhood, irrespective of race or color.

The yeas and nays upon Mr. Graham's amondment, after a good deal of relustance, were prdered

The vote, being taken, resulted as follows:

Those who voted in the affirstive were,

Mesars Bradley, Durham, Ellis, Graham, of Orange, Hare, Hodnett, Marler, Merritt, Wiliams; of Sampson.

Those who voted in the negative were,

Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Ashley, Barnes, Bryan, Carey, (negro,) Cherry, (negro.) Chilson, ongleton, Cox, Daniel, Dickey, Duckworth, Epps, (negro,) Etheridge, Fisher, Forkner, Frankfin, French of Bladen, French, of Rocking ham, French, of Chowan, Gubagan, Galloway, (negro,) Garland, George, Glover, Graham, of Montgemery, Grant, of Wayne, Grant, of Northhampton, Gally, Gunter, Harris, of Wake, (negro.) Harris, of Franklin, Hayes, of Robeson, Hayes, of Halifar. (negro.) Heaton, Highsmith, (negro.) Hobts, Hoffler, Hood, (negro.) Hyman. (negro,) Ing, Jones, of Washington, King, of Lincoln, King, of Lenoir, Kinney, Lafflin, Lee, (negro.) Legg, Logas, Long, Maun, May, Mayo, (uegro.) McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald of Moore, Moore, Motton Mullican, Murphy, Nance, Newsoin, Parks, Petree, Pierson, (niegro.) Ragland, Ray, Renfrow, Rhones, Rich Robbins, nego,) Rodman, Smith, Stilly, Stilwell, Sweet,

On the fith, immediately after prayer, Mr. Durham wanted to know. why armed soldiers were in the Hall.

The President said they were there by no authority: Mr. D. replied that they should leave their From the Bouthern Cultivator.

Leaving Fodder to Increase the Weight of Corn.

EDITORS SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR :--- I have seen it frequently stated that it was not economy to strip the fodder from corn ; but that the fodder left on the stalk would increase the weight of the corn so as to overbalance the weight of jacent to each other ; from one I took the fodder, it being full ripe, the other I left on the stalk. When I gathered the corn I weighed it and

found that the corn on the row, on which I had left the fodder, weighed, in the ear, as much as the corn, fodder, and shuck from the other row.

I am no writer, but I make this simple statement of facts in order that our planters may be induced to try the experiment for themselves. Would it not te better for us to raise grass and let the fodder remain on the stalk for the benefit of the corn and also of the land. Anson co., N. C.

PEE DEE.

We are much obliged to our correspondent for his experiment. Hus any other friend brought the " balance" to bear on this question ? Every farmer could, with very little trouble, make experiments like the above, and from them this and similar vexed questions could be finally settled. Only let the experiment be made with care, the results reduced to figures as much as possible, and the details given, so that every one may see for himself that the conclusions are correcily and legitimately drawn. The question about growing grass in the place of fodder, brings up the whole subject of the proper rotation of crops at the South; a point which, in the past. the cotton monia kept almost out of sight, but which cannot longer be neglected if we desire to be prosperous. A continuous succession of plowed and hoed crops, exhausting the supply of egetable matter in our soils has contributed largely to bring them to their present impover. ished condition. The introduction of grass, clos ver, &c., &c.; in the rotation is the economical remedy for this. Who, at this important juno-Taylor, Tongue Tourgee, Tacker, Tarner, Watts, ture, has the facts, from which to give the right Welker, Williams, of Wake. impulse to public opinion on this subject I-ED. impulse to public opinion on this subject I-ED. So. UULT.

PROPER DEPTH FOR PLOWING.

All crops grown on land of the same quality do not require an equal depth of plowing, sod ground be turned for evre, it should only

ning latter, addressed by ex G Incides, to C in O. N. Bet e, of that State, but now residing in this city, ince a graphic and deplorable picture of the result condition and filture prospects of the athern section of our country:

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 19, 1868. O. N. BUTLER, Esq :

Ma Dear Friend :- In your letter to my son you say that the Northern people are not aware of the true condition of the Southern States, and that you wish me to write something on this sub-jost for publication. I am willing, as I always have been, to do anything and everything in my power to enlighten the Northern mind as to the frightful, and appalling condition of the South ; but it does seem to me that I can say very little uot already known, through the publis press, to the whole reading community. It is well knows to the world that ten of the

of republican liberty, and placed by the wicked and unconstitutional legislation of a Radical Congress, under a military despotion for partisen purposes. It is equally well known that negro conventions have been ordared in all those States for the purpose of establishing in them negro supremacy. In order to accomplish this, a very large portion of the most intelligent, virtuous and patriotic of the white race have been disfranchised, and are hereafter to be governed by their former alaves and upprincipled adventurers from the North. These facts are well known, and their cousequences every intelligent mind may well anticipute.

When slavery was, abolished in the Southern States, if the people had been let slone in their State legislation and restored to the Union, all would have been well. They would soon have recovered from their exhausted and crushed conlition, and been once more a happy and prosperous people. They would have added hun-ireds of millious anually to the wealth of the Republic, instead of costing it, as they now do, a undered millions every year, through the Freed-tion's Bureau and a standing army. But the njust, unconstitutional and suicidal legislation Congress has paralyzed them forever, I fear. I as negro is no longer that industrious, eseful and nivil laborer which he once was, but in idle worse and pest to nociety. Inflated with his er, and marvelous political importance, he has standoned his former industrious habits and spends his time in attending public meetings ud loyal league gatherings by day and by night. The whole race seem disposed to quit their work i resort to the towns and villages where they may - sout an idle and wretched existence in pilferg and begging."

The consequences are that our fields and planfations are uncultivated, the country pauperized, at the point of stargation, and filled with every grade of orime. Not a day passes over our heads we do not bear of some theft, house burn. ing, robbery, rape or murder. I will mention one wo instances out of thousands which usight enumerated : Five negro mon, last week, in Darlington district, went armed with guns, to a surry store, robbed the store, killed the clerk, a woman in the house, and went to the cilling of the armer and killed him. A short the since a parcel of negroes placed obstructions the North Carolina railroad, which threw train of cars in the night time. Again, at the into the train, and came very near killing darky, respectfully, "tank you; Pomp's nose not hungry." 551

ad Services on their a one in a hundred could tell after the election whom he voted. They were controlled blindly by the Loyal Leagues. The tickets were print ed in Charleston, with a likeness of President L'acolo on them. There aever has been before such a wide field opened for the demagogue and unprincipled aspirant to office. The negro is the most credulous being in the world, and most easily imposed on by vile wretches who are disposed to pander to his ignorance and passion. Emissaries from the North, white and black, have come here and prejudited him against the white race. He has been told that unless he voted the Radical ticket he would be placed back in. slavery, and that if he voted that ticket he would have lands and mules given him. In some instances the negroes crushly brought with them bridles to take their mores home with. By military order in South Carolina negroes

are to sit on juries. In some of the districts of Southern S. ates have been stripped of every vestige this State the negro population is so much larger than the white that they will compose almost the entire juries. How it will be possible to administer justice with such juries, in complicated cases, is more than I can tell. I am equaliy at a loss to know how the offices of the State are to be filled. - The "iron-elad oath" excludes from office all who are competent and worthy. This difficulty was foreseen by General Sickles, and he requested of Congress the removal of the test oath. General Meade has recently suggested the same thing in Georgia. It will be impossible for the negroes and the worthless whites to fill some of these offices, or give the security required by law.

Property of all kinds, and especially real esstate, has depreciated in value one-half or twothirds during the past year. No one is disposed to purchase anything, and foreign capital has been driven out or deterred from coming here for investment. Property sold by the sheriff brings nothing. The Marshal of this State told me the other day that he sold a plantation, well improved? entraining two thousand acres, in Horry district at public suction to the highest bidder for five dollars. Males brought only five dollars aplece.

A great many persons are moving from the lower country, where there are so many negroes, and that section of the State is destined to Lesome a wilderness. The same thing must occur in many portions of Mississippi and other Southern States. A gentleman just returned from Mis-sissippi talls me that lends, which rented last year for murteen dollars per acre, were now offered at two dollars per aure; and no one would take tham.

Unless there is a reaction at the North, and better legislation for the Southern States, they will be an incubus to the Union, atterly desstructive to the whole republic. The present milliary force will have to be kept up to maintain peace between the two races, and there is no certainty of their ability to do this long. I have for some time thought that when the negro government went into operation it would be able to preserve the peace of the country. A war of rance must ensue, and it will be the most terrific war of extermination that ever desd-lated the free of the earth in any age or country. I am, with great respect and esteem yours

B. F. PERRY. truly, &c.,

A gentleman usked a negro if he would

" But when and colored genized into separate com mon shall ever be required to day a negro officer."

Mr. G. said be had heard a great deal said about social equality, advocated by gentlemen on this floor; now he wished the year and anys called, and the gentlemen on record in the matter.

Mr. Jones, of Washington, then ht the Con-vention should have nothing to do with this. The Legislature was the proper body to legislate resolution relative to "black mail," by consent, in this matter.

Mr. Durham said this was a test question. He wished to have it distinctly so recarded. There-construction acts did not prevent the passage of that Plato Durham, delegate, "so-called," from this resolution, declaring the superiority of the white man. We claim that the white man has and thereby not only give civil and political this corruption ; Therefore, requality, but to force upon the people of the State Social equality. He wanted the people to three members be appointed by the President, know who were the men that ware endeavoring whose duty it shall be to ascertain and report to perpetrate such an outrige upon them. He whether such a corrupting procedure was adopt-intended to try, by every means to his power, to ed to secure the election of the said Plata Durmake these very radical gentlemen upon this ham, as a delegate to this Convention, and, if so, the floor come up fairly and squarely to the mark, all the facts connected therewith, to the and that and show by their votes upon this question, the delegate, "so called," may be dealth with. whether they wished to force social equality between the races upon the people. It was vain for gentlemen to try to dodge the question, by saying that the Legislature would provide for such matters. Their votes, to day, would tell the truth, and tear from their faces the mask under which they had hid, and the people would see and spot the men who are willing to degrade their own color by admitting to day that social equality between the races does and shall exist Such an attempt to fix upon our people such a

It was a test question. We, the Conserva-tives on this floor, so regard it ; and if the yeas and mays upon this question are refuted us, it will be a palpable and direct acknowledgment of fear, on the part of the Radical element of this Convention, to show their record to the people. It would be skulking and dodging the question in a miserable and abject manner.

Mr. Rodman gave his reason why he .rather liked Mr. Graham's amendment-that the Leg-islature will provide for such things, &c. (But when the vote came, Mr. R. was found with the party.)

Mr. Abbott was opposed to the amendment and did not mind placing himself op record.

Mr. Mann moved to lay it on the table ; but. on being told that it would earry the section with it, withdrew it.

Messrs, Welker and Watta, both, thought the Legislature the proper body to consider this matter of classing the races.

Mr. Durbam again told them that the Con-servative gentlemen of this body included to make them stand up to the rack, "foilder or no fodder.'

fodder." Mr. Ashley thought the amendment would draw an invidious distinction between the races. In the course of his remarks he stated that Gov. Graham had before .1885 drilled free men of color, and according to the Conservative gentle-men on this floor, thereby acknowled.ed those men his social, word and intellectual equals. Mr. Durham said : " Sir, I beams that asser-tion on a finished and : " Sir, I beams that asser-

tion as a falschood and a palpable lie.

Mr. Bryan, mid that he was not afraid of the nited States soldiers, and if Conservative geotlemen would behave themselves they would not ager them.

Mr. Darham said he would tell the gentlemen was not straid of either him or the soldiers. The erestive gentleman on this floor were not of " senry kind.

on Gen. Cauby, and another called for by the Harris, of Wake, (negro) introduced the following resolution :

Cleaveland, obtained his election by the dishonorable use of a certain official communication of some rights left him, even under the reconstruc- the Freedmen's Bareau, surreptitiously obtained; tion acts. But it is the evident intention of this and schereas, if these rumors are true, it is the Convention to go boyond the reconstruction acts, duty of this body to expel and purge itself of

Hurris (negro) woved to suspend the rules and consider the resolution.

Some objections were made, when Mr. Durham said he hoped that the rules

would be suspended.

The rules were then suspended Mr. King, of Lenoir, moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Durham said he wished the resolution to go on record, and, if it came from a source that he could notice, he would gladly do it. He repeated that he could not notice anything, personsonally, coming from such a source, but he wished the resolution to be dealt with by the Republienn party, and to go on record;

Mr. King renewed his motion to hay on the table.

The motion was put to a vote and lost.

The question then recurred upon the adoption of the realution.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, moved its indefinite postponement, and called the yeas and nays. Mr. Heaton Tavored, of course, the passage of

the resolution. Mr. Durham said that it had been insinuated

that he introduced his resolution, yesterday, mere-Republican party. But such insinuations were basely false. It was a duty he owed to his constituents, as he had been a friend to the bill referred to.

Mr. Heaton asked if Mr.: Durham meant to say he spoke falsely.

Mr. D. replied : "I do, if you mean to insinuate anything of the kind against my intention in introducing my resolution yesterday." Mr. H. said, "I do not."

"Then," said Mr. Durham, "I do not, in that case, mean to apply any offensive language to you.

The call for the yeas and nays was not sus tained.

The House refused to postpone, and the reso lusion was adopted.

A chaplain at a State prison was asked by a friend how his parishoners were. "All nuder conviction," was the reply.

ploand deep en rogh to get a ged bed. The subsoil shoul shall should not be throw the surface to plant the corn in. But sal plawing may be corted to with profit, for that plawing may be corted to with profit, for that pulverizes the subsoil deep, admitting air and moisture, but does not bring it to the top, or mix it with the surface mould. If spring grain is to follow the corn, the next plowing should be deeper than the first one,-deep enough to bring to the surface the decayed sod, and an inch of the subsoil to mix with it. These make a fresh, fertile seed bed for the spring grain. If wheat succeeds the spring grain, the plowing for it should be deep and thorough. No matter how deep. That is the opportunity to mingle the subsoil and top soil, and permanently deepen the seed bed. The latter part of summer and the early autumn is the time of year when the land is most benefitted by deep plowing, and of all grain crops, wheat perhaps, demands the deepest preparation of the soil. And this deep plowing for wheat brings soil to the surface that is fresh for the crop to start in. The grass seed will be sown in this; it will become a turf, grow dark in color, and when the field is ready to break u again, this top soil will have become rich mon This is the proper method of plowing, with the object of gradually deepening our soil, by exposing it to the action of the air, light, plants and meesres.

THE SOURCES OF OUR POPULATION.

There is one fact mentioned in the report of Mr. Banks on the rights of naturalized citizens which will strike many readers as somewhat new and startling, but which is undoubtedly based upon reliable data. It is that without the additions which have been made to this country by emigration, and having only as its elements of growth in population the annual increase of births over deaths, the white population of the United States would now be only nine millions two hundred and fifty thousand, and the sggregate, including four millions of blacks, only thirteen and a quarter millions. The remainder of the people, 21,-750,000, are emigrants and their descendants, who thus compose nearly two thirds of the whole population, and are more than three to one of the white element.

pon. The whole South (natives) were lately shocked -not surprised, -at the unanimous report of the Bureau officers, of the necessity for continuing that department indefinitely. Their opinion can only be explained, by a remark, made in 1649, by one who knew human nature well. It is contained in an old book called "Works of Darkness Brought to Light," and was addressed to a y to east reflections upou certain members of the band of conspirators : "This I fear will be a prevailing temptation apon you to make you unwilling to disband, knowing that you must then return to your obscure dwellings and callings; to be tinkers, tapsters, tailors, porters, cobblers, bakers, and such other meau trades, upon which you could not subsist before the war.

SCRATCHES ON HORSES.

Take white pine pitch, rosin, beeswar and honey, one ounce each, fresh lard, one half pound, melt well together over a slow fire, stir till quite thick, so that the parts may not settle and seperate. This also makes an excellent application for harness galls, cuts and sores of a kinds, on horses and cattle .- American Stock Journal.

"Madam," said a gentleman to his wife "tet me tell you, fects are stubborn thing "Dearie me, you don't say so ?" gouth the is " what a fact you must be ."