NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

VOL. X-NO. 22.1

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 491.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY FRANK. DARLEY.

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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

· Shegle	copy,	one year,	\$1.00
n sight field	SE 44	six months,	2.00
25 1911	44	three months,	1.00
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g to the unprecedented stagnation in business, decrease in the price of many of the necessairs of life, advertisements, beginning with 1st of April next, will be inserted in the Argus at the folowing low rates:

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ta quarterly, beginning with first insertion.

Ten lines Brevier make a square, and 18 are make a column. Ten squares rated as haif a column, and five squares as a quarter of a column. MARCH 21, 1868.

AN INCIDENT.

The impeachment farce has "played out," but nevertheless, the following incident, occur ing before the Board of Managers, soting as a "Star Chamber" will be found to be interesting and amusing:

Mr. Ralph W Newton, of New York, was the prin cipal witness to-day, and was under examination for four hours and a half, with about the same results as in the case of Mr. Wooley. Thirty-six private tele-grams of Mr. Newton's, relating to all sorts of subjects, were produced and read, but nothing was elicited upon which to base the shadow of a proof of corruption. Butler asked Mr. Newton if he had not written a certain letter to Mr. Smythe, Collector of New York, and went on to indicate the contents of the letter referred to. The witness replied he had; that he happened to leave it on the table in his room unfolded and that it was stolen from there.

"Who stole it?" inquired Butler. The witness was put under arrest four times, but as often liberated, the whole proceeding being conducted with a mock denorum that was quite refreshing to witness. The witness resolutely persisted in refusing to disclose his private affairs, though he very good humoredly answered all the questions he possibly could, without quite turning himself inside out. Butler, for instance, read a telegram addressed, to Collector Smythe—"Come on here at once"—signed Newton, and asked witness what nefarious scheme he had in contemplation when he penned such an attrocious request as that. Newton replied he felt lonesome and wanted Smythe to come along and take a drink, whereupon Butler got indignant and said the Board of Managers was not to be trifled with in that fashion. A great deal of such silly matters made up the fruits of to day's i restigation. Near the close of Mr. Newton's testimony he was asked if he had ever known an offer of money made to the President. He replied with much grave deliberation, that he had, and immediately all the Managers became attentive and prepared themselves, in imagination, for another article of impeachment. He stated that Mr. William H. Appleton, the publisher, had come to Washington some four or five weeks ago, and signified to the President, through Newton, that in case of his being convictor several gentlemen in New York intended to present him with a purse of \$100,000, in gold, and that the house of Mr. Appleton would be at his ser-vice after he quitted the Executive Mansion. In case he should be acquitted the sum to be presented would be made \$50,000. There was nothing impeachable in this, and the Managers got disconsolate and told the witness he might go. - Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald, 21st ult.

There is very little enthusiasm exhibiting here over the nomination of General Grant. Several Radicals. express serious apprehensions at to the effects upon the country of the appearance of nineteen negro delegates in the Chicago Convention Senator Wilson declares that it will be fatal in several Northern States, but that strength will be gained in the South. The nomination of Colfax as Vice-President is regarded as the weakest which could have been made. - E., in

THE LATE ELECTION GEN. CANBY'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., May 12, 1868,

GENTUAL ORDERS No. 83].

At the election held in the State of North Carolina on the 21st; 22d and 23d days of April, 1868, pursuant to General Orders No. 45, from these Headquarters, dated March 23, 1868, and under the anthor-ity of the law of the United States of March 2, 1867, ity of the law of the United States of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the laws supplementary thereto, the question of ratifying or rejecting the Donstitution framed by the Convention effected for that purpose, under the authority of the aforecited laws was submitted to the qualified electors of the said State, and at which election was also submitted, under the nuthority of the second section of the law of the United States of March 11, 1868, amendatory of the aforecited laws, the election of the officers of the legislative, judicial and executive departments, and county offices of the State of North Carolina provided for by the said Constitution and made elective by the people; and, also, under the same authority of members of and, also, under the same authority of members of the House of Representatives of the United States: And the election of officers having made the returns required by law, it is bereby declared-

First, That the Constitution adopted by the Convention which assembled in the city of Raleigh, N. C., on the 14th day of January, and adjourned on the 17th day of March, 1868, has been ratified by a majority of the votes actually cast by the qualified electors of the State of North Carolina.

[The second paragraph gives the names of the State Executive officers declared to be elected.]

Third, That the following named persons have reselved a majority of the votes cast by the qualified electors of their respective Senatorial and Regresenta-tive Districts, and are duly elected as members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, as herein specified:

SENATE. Pirst District-Ellhu A. White, Jos. W. Etheridge, Second District-Franklin G. Martindale, Third District-John B Respace; Fourth District-William Barrow. Fifth District-James W. Bessley. Sixth District-Heury Epps. Seventh District-Napaleon B. Bellamy. Eight District-D. J Rich. Ninth District—D. J. Rarnes.

Tenth District—William H. S. Sweet, W. A. Moore.

Eleventh District—D. D. Calgrove.

Twelfth District—William A. Allen.

Thirteenth District—Edwin Legg, A. H. Galloway.

Fourteenth District—John S. Pardie. Fifteenth District-Orlin Saffayes.

galeenth District Curtis H. Brogden Nine-teenth District-Willie D. Jones, R. I. Wynne. Twentieth District-John A. Hymso. Twenty first Dis't-C. S. Winstead, R. W. Lassiter. Twenty-second District-Josiah Turner, jr. Twenry-third Di-trict-Silas Burns. Twenty-fourth District-Bedford Brown. Twenty-fifth District-Jno.-M. Lindsay. Twenty-sixth District-E. Shoffner, G. W. Welker. Twenty-seventh District-Jehu H. Davis. Twenty-eighth District-W. B. Richardson. Twenty-ninth District-P. T. Beeman. Thirtieth District-J. W. Osborne. Thirty first District-Christopher Melchor. Thirty-second District-William M. Robbins, Thirty third District-P. A. Long. Thirty-fourth District-Peter A. Wilson. Thirty-fifth District-Samuel Falkner. Thirty-sixth District-John H. McLaughlin. Thirty-seventh District-Lawson A. Mason. Thirty-eighth District-J. B. Eaves. Thirty-ninth District-Sam'l P. Smith. Fortieth District-Jas. Blythe.

Forty-first Dist. ict - Edmund W. Jones.

Porty-second District-William M. Moore.

Forty-third District-W. Levi Love. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Alamance county-John A. Moore, Alexander-R. P. Matheson, Alleghany-John L. Smith. Anson-D. Ingram. Ashe-Matthew Carson. Beaufort-Hiram E. Stilley. Bertie-Parker D. Robbins. Bladen-F. W. Ecster. Brunswick-Benjamin D. Morrill. Buncombe-W. G. Candler. Burke-Samuel C. Wilson. Cabarrus-John P. Gibson. Caldwell-James C. Harper. Carteret-Joel Henry Davis, jr. Caswell-William Long, Phillip Hodnett, Catawba-James R. Ellis. Chatham-William T Gunter, James B. Long. Cherokee-J. R. Simons. Chowan-Richard Clayton. Clay-Juo. O. Hicks. Cleveland-Plato Durham. Columbus-Daniel P. High. Craven—A. & Seymour, A. W. Stevens, B. W. Morris. Cumberland—John S. Leary, Isham Sweat. Carrituck-Thomes C. Humphries. Davidson-Jahez Mendenhall, George Kinney. Davie-James A. Kelly. Duplin-Isaac B. Kelly, N. E. Armstrong. Edgecombe-George Peck; Henry C. Cherry. Forsythe-John P. Vest. Franklin-James T. Harris, John H. Williamson. Gaston-Jones Hoffman. Gates-John Gatling. Granville-J. W. Bigianil, J. A. Crawford, C. Mayo. Greene-Joseph Dixon. Guilford-Stepen & Horney, David Hodgin. Halifax-John H. Reufrow, W. T. J. Hayes, Ivey

Harnett-Neil S. Stuart. Haywood-Waiter Brown. Henderson-D. W. Justus. Hertford-Thomas Snipe. Hyde-Thomas Farrow. Iredell-T. A. Nicholson, George F. Davidson.

Johnson -B. R. Hinnant E. W. Pou. Jones - L D. Wilkie. Lenoir - Wallace Ames. Lincolo-A. C. Wiswall. Macon-James L. Robinson. Madison-Nat Kelsey. Martin-Jesse J Smith. McDowell-W. W. Gilbert. Mecklenburg-R. D. Whiteley, W. W. Grier. Mitchell—Jacob W. Bowman. Manigomery—George A. Graham. Moore—Abel Kelley. ash-W. W. Boddie. See Hanover-Joseph C. Abbot, Llewellyn G. Esten, George W. Price, Jr. Northampton - Roswell C. Parker, Juo. T. Reynolds Onslow-Franklin Thompson. O.anga-John J. Allison, Thomas M. Argo. Pasquotant-Thomas A. Sike. Perquimans-Jeptha White. Person-Simuel C. Birnett, Pitt-Byren Laffin, Richard Short. Polk-Asterry Waldrop. Randolph-E. T. Blair, Joel Ashworth. Richmond -Richmond T. Long. Robeson-James Sludair, Edward K. Prostor. Rockinghan—Heary Barnes, D. S. Ellington.
Rowan—Jeseph A. Hawkins, Isaac M. Shaver.
Rutherfort—James M. Justice.
Sampson—John C. Williams. Stauly-iafayette Green. Sfakes. W. McCanless. Surry-A L. Hendricks. Transylvania-James W. Clayton. Tyrrell-Thomas J. Jarvis. Union-Bigh Downing. Wake-Joseph W. Holden, Stokes D. Franklin, Fielding G. Moring, James H. Harris. Wagren ... Villiam Cawthorn, Richard Falkner. Washington-James J. Rea. auga-Lewis B. Banner.

Wilkes-William B. Siegrist, Wilson-Garge W. Stanton. Yadbin-T M. Vestal.

[The fourth, fifth and sixth paragraph gives the man of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior arts, Selletor, and County officers. R. P. Buxton is declared dected Judge for this (Fifth) judicial district, and feilt McKay, Solicitor. From the list, of

ayon Jhn T. Pearson, John C. Rhodes.

usty officer we select the following a sof general Anent Con ty-Sheriff, George W. Willoughby; Cor-Thus, W Allen; Treasurer, A. M. Boggan; Counter of Superior Court, Jas. M. Covington; Reg. of Deal, Thomas Carpenter; Surveyor, J. D. Courtissioners, W. J. Leard, E. T. Gaddy,

oner, David Deberry, Treasurer, David A. Boyd; County Cless of Superior, Court, C. C. Wade; Regis ter of Deeds Parson H. Morris; Surveyor, Nerious Thayer; Commissioners Neill McInnes, John C. Nichels, John A. Graham, Silas Kerans, Austin S. Harris.

RichmondCounty.—Sheriff, Harris G. Terry: Coroner, William P. McDonald; Treasurer, Alfred Dockery; County Clerk of Superior Court, John A. Long; Register of Jeeds, William R. Terry; Surveyor, William W. Graiam; Commissioners, John Watson, George W. McKinnen, Rebert Fletcher, William W. Burton, James W. O Bryant.

Stanly County -Sheriff, Joseph Marshall; Coroner, Davidson Fur; Treasurer, John A. Litty; County Clerk of Superior Court, James M. Redwine; Register of Deeds, Samtel S. Stone; Surveyor, Wm. H. Randall; Commissioners, W. H. Smith, A. F. Atkins, Philip Ridenhour, Andrew Honeycutt, E. W. Davis.

Union Courty.—Sheriff. Jno. J. Hasty; Coroner, Joseph McCleland; Treasurer, Thomas W. Griffin; County Clerk Superior Court, George W. Flow; Register of Deeds James, O. Griffin; Surveyor, Andrew W. Base; Commissioners, Calvin Trull, Ezekiel Gur-ley, Leroy E. Finches, Elisha W. Griffin, Elijah M. Walker. A STATE OF THE PERSON OF THE P

The certificates of election will be sent direct to the State executive and judicial officers, and to the members elect of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Inited States; but for convenience and safety of trammission, the certificates for the members elect of the General Assembly will be sent to the Commanding Micer, Post of Raleigh, for delivery, upon application by the persons who are entitled to re-

For like remons, the certificates for the county officers will be sent to the Commanding Officers of Posts for the counties within their jurisdiction, for delivery or transmittal to the persons who are entitled to re-

A certerfied abstract of the returns made by the election officers, will be prepared and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State for the State of

Under the provisions of the Constitution, the General Assembly of the State elected thereunder "shall meet on the fifteenth day after the approval thereof (the Constitution) by the Congress of the United States, if it fall not on Sunday; but if it should so fall, then on the next day thereafter." (Article III Section 29.)

The officers of the Executive Department of the State, "first elected, shall assume their duties ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States." (Article III, Sec-The term of office of all officers of the Judicial De

partment "shall begin upon the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States." (Article IV, Section 82.) The county officers provided for and elected "shall

enter upon their duties ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United State.' (Article VII, Section 10.)

But in order that there may be no confusion, delay, or failure in the administration of justice or other government functions, and to ensure the safety of public property, the Solicitors of Judicial Circuits, clerks of courts, sheriffs, coroners and other executive officers charged with active administrative duties, or officers charged with active administrative duties, or son to the Presidency, who has acted trescherously with the care of public records, or the custody of to the people who elected him and the cause he was

public moneys or public property, will not be relieved from responsibility for the due discharge of the duties of their offices until their successors are duly qualified.

It is made the duty of Commanders of Posts, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, to see that the officers elect who are able to qualify under the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of the State, and have so qualified, are duly installed in the offices to which they . have been elected and as above prescribed

Under the requirements of the ninth section of the law of July 23, 1867, amendatory of the law of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," the officers elect, both of the legislative and executive departments, will, before enering upon the discharge of the duties of their offices, take and subscribe the eath of office prescribed by the law of July 2, 1862, "to prescribe an onth of office, and for other purposes." This onth will be taken in duplicate; one to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State for the State of North Carolina, and the other to be forwarded to District Headquarters.

If any of the State officers elected under the new Constitution are disqualified by the third Section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article XIV, or are unable to take the oath prescribed by the law of July 2, 1862, they will not be altlowed to discharge any official fonctions until the disability has been removed by the Congress of the United States, or unless the oath of office required by the ninth section of the above cited law shall have previously been dispensed with by law, or unless the said ninth Section shall have become inoperative by the fact that the people of the State have been declared by law to be entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States.

By command of Bv't Maj Gen. En. R. S. CARBY: LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aide-de-Camp, A . A. A. General

From the Raleigh Sentinel. THE RADICAL PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted by the Radicals at the late Convention at Chicago. We do not call it a plat-form of principles, for the reason that it is devoid of principle, and is a mere demagogical resume of what may or may not be the partizan measures of the Radical par-fy. It is really an "omnibus bill," designed to take in every body who can be befooled, or espoled, or seared into the support of Grant and Colfax. Anything more definite would not have stilled Grant, though the intense radical character of Mr. Colfaz renders the ticket sufficiently radical for the party:

THE PLATFORM.

The National Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Chicago on the 20th day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

evinced by the adoption, in a majority of the States lately in rebellion, of Constitutions securing equal civil and politica to all, and regard it as the duty of the gase of to sustain these institutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

The new Constitutions are so repulsive to the great body of the intelligence and worth of the South, and so acceptable to the scalawags and negroes, that they may afford cause of congratulation to such a party as the Radical party. In many cases the above resolution asserts a falsehood, when it says that the Southern Constitutions secure "equal civil and political rights to all." Thousands of the best men in the South, and many of the best Union men, are hopelessly disfranchised by some of these Constitutions. The practical effect of all the Constitutions adopted, if carried out in the spirit of Radicalism, will most certainly remit the people of these States to a state of anarchy, instead of to a free, orderly and republican government. "The success of Reconstruction," therefore,

still hangs in doubt. J
Second. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly. belongs to the people of these States.

[The above is a shameless abandonment of the doe.] trine of universal negro suffrage, while it still more shamelessly gloats over the infliction of it on the pecple of the South. Yet the Southern traitors to the white race were there and endorsed this resolution. What can be thought of the white man who degrades himself and his race to vote for it?

The intelligent reader can readily make his own comments on the following, which would not be creditable to a horde of cross-road politicians, as a platform for principles:]

Third. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad; not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the law under which it was contracted.

Fourth. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as national facility will permit.

Fifth. The national debt, contracted as it has

for the preservation of the Union for all time to come. should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can honestly be done.

Sixth. That the best policy to diminish our burder of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at their lower rates of interest than we now pay and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threat-

ened or suspected.
Seventh. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully pursed and fostured by Andrew Johnson call loudly for

Eighth. We profoundly deplore the death of Abraham Lincoln and regret the accession of Andrew John-