State Library

Carolina Watchman.

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Carolina Watchman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
J. J. BRUNER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD & FOOT STONES, &C.

JOHN H. BUIS

TENDERS his compliments to his friends and the public, and in this method would bring to their attention his extended facilities for meeting demands in his line of business.—He is now prepared to furnish all kinds of Grave Stones, from the cheapest Head Stones, to the costliest monuments. Those prefering styles and very costly works not on hand, can be accommodated on short time, strictly in accordance with specifications, drafts, and the terms of the contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. He will not be undersold, North or South. Orders solicted. Address,
17:tf JOHN H. BUIS, Salisbury.

Studwell Brothers
17 MURRAY Street,
NEW YORK,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
BOOTS & SHOES,
FOR
SOUTHERN TRADE,
Have a complete stock in all lines, including their popular *Granite State Bals, Kip Plow shoes,* and *Womens Peb. bals.* *Orders* solicited and carefully filled at lowest market rates.
J. E. MOOSE, Salesman.
feb 2 20:4¼m

Family Groceries.
JOHN A. HALL
In the Store-House of J. H. Verble, on Innes street, is selling a well assorted stock of Family Groceries, consisting of—
Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Molasses,
SALT, RICE,
BACON, LARD,
Confectionaries, Vegetables, Fruits,
&c., &c.,
All at *very low rates for cash* and country produce. He invites all to call and examine his goods, which, though not as large in *quantity* as may be found elsewhere, are not inferior in quality, and will be sold low.
Feb 28, '72. 24:3m

RICHMOND
AND
YORK RIVER

RAILROAD.
Notice to Shippers and the Travelling Public.
TRI-WEEKLY LINE *between Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and all points North and East, West and Northwest.*
PASSENGER TRAIN
Leaves Richmond on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 3 P. M., connecting with the splendid Steamer
State of Virginia
CAPT. L. W. FREEMAN.
For the Above-Named Points,
touching at the river landings, and arriving in Baltimore on the following morning in time to connect with trains North and West.
Through tickets and Baggage checked to all points.

STEAMER
Leaves Baltimore, Pier No. 90 Light Street, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 4 P. M. arriving in Richmond at 11 o'clock the following morning.
Through Bills of Lading Given to all Points.
FARE:

From Richmond to Baltimore.	$ 4 00
From Richmond to Philadelphia,	7 65
From Richmond to New York,	10 50
From Richmond to Boston, all rail,	17 25
From Richmond to Boston, by Sound	14 75

WM. N. BRAGG, Supt.
REUBEN FOSTER, Gen'l Agt., *No. 90 Light Street, Baltimore.*
J. L. TAYLOR, Ticket & Freight Agt. *Richmond, Va.*
N. H. HOTCHKISS, Travelling Agt.
26:3m.]

ALL KINDS of COURT AND MAGISTRATES' BLANKS at this office

MURPHY'S STORE.
R. & A. MURPHY
Having again Organized for BUSINESS, have just opened a
SUPERB
STOCK of GOODS,
entirely new and fresh, in the room formerly occupied as the Hardware Store, and next door to Bingham & Co., to the inspection of which they most cordially invite the public. Their
Entire Stock
was carefully selected by the senior member of the firm in person, and bought at rates which will enable them to sell as low, for *CASH*, as
ANY HOUSE
in the City, for Goods of same quality. Their **Stock is general**, embracing all the various branches of
Dry Goods,
Groceries, Crockery Ware, Boots and Shoes Sole Leather, Calf and Binding Skins, Grain and Grass, Scythes, Cap, Letter and Note Paper, ENVELOPES, PENS, INK, &c.,
and a beautiful assortment of
FANCY ARTICLES.
They feel assured of their ability to give entire satisfaction, and especially invite old friends and customers to call and bring with them their acquaintances. They expect and intend to maintain the reputation of the Old Murphy House, which is well known throughout Western North Carolina. All they ask is an examination of their stock and the prices. No trouble to show goods, so come right along. Their motto,
Small profits, ready pay and QUICK SALES.
With a good stock, low prices, fair dealing and prompt attention, they will endeavor to merit their share of the public patronage They are in the market for all kinds of produce and solicit calls from both sellers and buyers.
R. & A. MURPHY.
ROBT. MURPHY,
ANDREW MURPHY.
Salisbury, March 23, 1872. [27:1y]

RIBBONS, MILLINERY & 1872
STRAW GOODS,
ALSO
White Goods, Embroidries, &c.
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS & JOBBERS.
BONNET, TRIMMING, NECK AND SASH RIBBONS.
VELVET RIBBONS, NECK TIES,
Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets and Crapes,
Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Frames, &c.
STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
And in connecting Warerooms
WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, NETS,
COLLARS, SETTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILING, HEAD NETS,
&c., &c.
Nos. 237 and 239 Baltimore street,
Baltimore, Md.
These Goods are manufactured by us or bought for Cash directly from the European and American Manufacturers, embracing all the latest novelties, unequalled in variety and cheapness in any market.
Orders filled with care, promptness and despatch. 25:2m:p

R. W. PRICE. T. J. PRICE.
PRICE & BRO.
Have Removed
THEIR
FAMILY GROCERY STORE
TO JENKIN'S CORNER,
Where they will continue to Sell Flour, Meal, Fresh Meats, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Salt, Pickles, Molasses, &c., together with a large and varied stock of household and table necessities. Bring your country produce to
PRICE & BRO.
(17:tf)

Land Deeds, Trustee Deeds Commissioner's Deeds, Sheriff' Deeds, Chattle Mortgages, &c. For Sale at this office

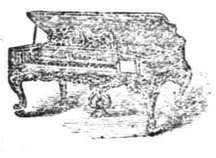
THE
WATCHMAN OFFICE
is well supplied with
A large and elegant assortment of
PLAIN & FANCY
JOB TYPES,
Pictorial or
CUT ILLUSTRATIONS, &C.,
suitable for all kinds of
HANDBILL
PRINTING.
—Also—
Finer and more Ornamental Types for
Business & Professional
CARDS;
Visiting, Party and Wedding Cards;
College and School
CIRCULARS,
—Circulars of all kinds;
PAMPHLETS,
Tobacco Notices and
LABELS
for all purposes;
Law Blanks
For Clerks, Magistrates and Solicitors;
Or anything else required in the Printing Line.

THE
Carolina Watchman
AS A NEWSPAPER,
Is a candidate for public favor. Its circulation is good, and its standing and patronage improving. It is one of the best advertising mediums in the State, and offers its facilities on as liberal terms as any.

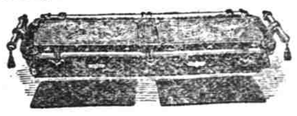
IN the District Court of the United States for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina.
In the matter of John W. Holm, bankrupt.
Upon the application of the Assignee of John W. Holm, bankrupt, it is ordered that a second meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt be held in Charlotte, on the 20th of May 1872, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the office of R. H. Broadfield, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said District, for the purpose named in the Twenty-seventh Section of the Act of Congress.
W. H. SIMPSON, Assignee.
May 1st, 1872. 2w34.

A. M. SULLIVAN. J. P. GOWAN.
NEW OPENING.
THE undersigned having associated themselves in business under the firm name of
A. M. SULLIVAN, CO.,
HAVE opened in R. J. Holmes' new building, next door to the Hardware Store, where they will be pleased to meet old and new friends. They have a magnificent room—the largest and best in town—and
A Large & Splendid
STOCK OF GOODS,
COMPRISING a *general assortment.* Hardware excepted, and will guarrantee as good bargains as can be sold by any House in the South. They will deal heavily in Groceries and country Produce, buying and selling, and invite all who wish either to buy or sell to call on them. A. M. SULLIVAN & Co.
Jan. 24th, 1872. 19:tf

MILLS & BOYDEN
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS
And Commission Merchants,
SALISBURY, March 1st, 1872.
Keep constantly on hand a large and choice stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE—comprising Dry Goods, Groceries, Wares, etc.—of which they would especially mention—
Sugar and Coffee, of all grades,
MOLASSES,
BACON,
LARD,
SOLE and Upper LEATHER,
SHOES & BOOTS,
HATS,
BONNETS,
PRINTS.
MACKREL,
SALMON TROUT,
FLOUR and MEAL,
SOAPS,
PEPPER and SPICES,
TOBACCO,
LIQUORS, of all kinds always on hand, of choice quality.
☞Especial attention given to consignments and prompt returns made.
24:tf

TRIUMPHANT!
Pianos! Pianos!

UPWARDS OF FIFTY FIRST PREMIUMS *and Gold and Silver Medals* were awarded to CHALES M. STIEFF for the best Pianos in competition with all the leading manufacturers of the country.
Office and New Warerooms,
No. 9 North Liberty St., BALTIMORE, Md.
The Stieff's Pianos contain all the latest improvements to be found in a first-class Piano, with additional improvements of his own invention, not to be found in other instruments. The tone, touch and finish of their instruments cannot be excelled by any manufactured.
A large assortment of second-hand Pianos always on hand, from $75 to $300.
Parlor and Church Organs, some twenty different styles on hand from $50 and upwards.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue, containing names of over twelve hundred Southerners (five hundred of which are Virginians, two hundred North Carolinians, one hundred and fifty East Tennesseans, and others throughout the South), who have bought the Stieff Piano since the close of the war.
J. ALLEN BROWN, Agent,
22:40t Salisbury, N. C.

FURNITURE!
J. A. CLODFELTER & CO.
Manufacturers and Dealeas in Furniture,

INVITE attention to their stock of Cottage Beadsteads, Cottage Chamber Suits, painted Chamber Suits, French Suits, Walnut and painted Cane Seat Chairs Rocking Chairs of all descriptions, Extension Dining Tables—tables of all kinds—Wardrobes, Bureaus, Washstands, What-Nots, Mattresses, Sofas, Reception Chairs and Parlor Sets. Also, Rustic Window Shades, a novelty for completeness, beauty, cheapness and durability. Also, many other articles which we are prepared to sell as cheap or cheaper than any House in the western part of the State

☞A full assortment of Rosewood, Metalic and Walnut Burial Cases, which can be furnished at 3 hours notice.
Be sure to call, nearly opposite the Mansion Hotel, next door below the Express office, see our stock and hear our prices.
Special orders (made from photographs in our office) will be supplied.
ap5:29.9m

A RARE CHANCE
To Secure a BEAUTIFUL
HOME,
AND VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, consisting of a modern and commodious house, ample out buildings, good water, a fine large garden, and from 8 to 38 acres of excellent land, all lying in the suburbs of Salisbury; all inclosed, and eligible for building lots. The above property is one of the most DESIRABLE in this part of the country, and will be increased in VALUE by the completion of the contemplated Rail Roads to this place. Persons interested in such property, are invited to call on, or address the subscriber.
JNO. A. BRADSHAW,
Salisbury, N. C.
April 18, 1872.—31:tf.

The scene when the result of the sixth ballot was announced to Mr. Greeley, is thus described: "At five minutes of three o'clock the Hon. Benj. Wood entered the Tribune counting room. His fine face was flushed with excitement. He passed behind the counter, and inquired for Dr. Greeley. In breathless words he announced the nomination to Sam Sinclair. Before Mr. Wood could be ushered into Dr. Greeley's presence, Tom McWatters, one of the *Tribune's* old office boys, ran lightly up the stairs into Dr. Greeley's office. The Doctor had begun a fresh editorial article. His gold pen was dancing over a broad sheet of foolscap with lightning rapidity. Tom handed him a dispatch. Dr. Greeley took his pen crossways between his teeth, turned partly around in his easy chair, bent toward the light, and read the following through his gold-bowed glasses:

CINCINNATI, May 3.
HORACE GREELEY, Tribune, N. Y.
You were nominated on the sixth ballot.
D. H. WM. ANSON STAGER.

Dr. Greeley threw the dispatch in his waste basket and drew off his glasses.—The shrewed boy Tom fished the dispatch out of the waste basket and shoved it into his vest pocket as a souvenir. In a second Mr. Sinclair and the Hon. Benjamin Wood were in the room shaking hands with the noble veteran, and warmly congratulating him. Dr. Greeley arose. His face was wreathed in smiles. He was pleased, and honestly expressed his pleasure. But when the mad clerks, the reporters, the pressmen, the compositors, the office boys, the stereotypers, and other employes of the Tribune rushed up the stairs and overwhelmed him with genuine expressions of pleasure, the heart of the good philosopher was touched with honest pride. His countenance reminded one of a summer morn in June. He repeatedly shook hands, and thanked all for their kind wishes. The news spread like wild fire. The whole city was thoroughly aroused. The newsboys penetrated to the remotest streets and alleys shouting out their extras with the nomination of Horace Greeley. Crowds surrounded the bulletins, and hearty cheers rent the air. Men stopped each other on the streets, and expressed their pleasure at Dr. Greeley's nomination. Everybody—even the bootblacks—spoke of him as "Horace," "Good old Horace," "Honest old Horace." All acted as though their warmest personal friend had received the nomination. In some instances workingmen through threw their hats in the air on receiving the news, and rolled out lusty cheers. Irishmen, Germans, colored men, Americans, all hailed the nomination with joyful satisfaction. The feeling among the Democracy was outspoken. They fairly gloried in the nomination. Many well known ward leaders expressed their intention of sending delegates to the Democratic State Convention instructed to vote only for national delegates pledged to sustain Dr. Greeley's nomination. All referred to Mr Greeley's undoubted honesty. "He won't steal, and that is enough for me," shouted an ex State Senator, "and he's the only man that has been nominated for years, by either party, who can't be induced to steal." This was the general sentiment.

OUR CANDIDATES.

The *Southern Home* says: All are able and patriotic men, and entitled to the respect and confience of the people. Maj Hughes comes from the extreme east as Judge Merrimon does from the extreme west.—The Major by his kindness and efficiency made hosts of friends in the army. A delegate from Iredell told us that he could command 500 more votes than any other man. Judge Shipp fought the battle for us in '70 and has the confidence of all parties in the State. Major Graham is well known as a soldier and statesman and is one of the most promising young men in the State. Mr. Womack is the most popular man in his influential county and is most highly spoken of by the members of the last Legislature. Mr. Mendenhall is a man of spotless character, of fine culture and great influence in his important section of the State. Gen. Leventhorpe, the christian soldier and gentleman, has a character too high to be assailed even by Radical malignity.—Mr. Separk is a mechanic of Raleigh, a noble representative of his use and influential class. With men of such weight and character, coming from all parts of the State, we may confidently expect a victory over the beastly ignorance and the unparalleled thievery of the most corrupt party the world ever saw. Of our standard bearer, the Raleigh *Sentinel* says:

Judge Merrimon is about 46 years of age, of good presence and superior capacity. He is an able lawyer, was a capital Judge when on the bench, and is said to be one of the most consummate political canvassers and debaters in North Carolina. He will enter the campaign with zeal and confidence, and wherever he goes will arouse and fire the people. As great as is our contempt for Smelfungus, we can but pity him if it should fall to his lot to meet Judge Merrimon in debate. He would be literally flayed—his political epidermis would be irritated beyond measure. We may warn him for his good in the words of Thomas Campbell, altered "slightly" to suit the occason,

Smelfungus, Smelfungus beware of the day
When our leader shall meet thee in battle array.

Mixed Schoo's—Important Decision.

COLUMBUS, O., May 8.

The Supreme Court to day refused to issue a mandamus against the directors of the sub-school district, in Norwich township, Franklin county, for the admission of colored children into the schools for white children, as there are separate schools in said township for the colored youth. The Court sustained the constitutionality of section 31 of the common school laws of the State, and held that the organization of separate schools for the colored children is not in conflict with the provisions of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the Unitnd States.

BEN. BUTLER ON AMNESTY.

Ben Butler brings in, on the 3d instant this bill:

That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, officers of the judicial, military, and naval service of the United States, heads of the departments, and foreign ministers of the United States.

This is, of course, election clap-trap, never meant to be passed, and put forth only to have it appear that Grant, through one of his chief fuglemen, is really in favor of "amnesty so far as it is safe." Humbug as it is, however, it will do for a text.

The Supreme Court of the U. States has over and over again of late decided that all the amnesty proclamations are valid and cannot be robbed of their effect. Thus, by the Lincoln and Johnson proclamations restoration of all rights of property was, among other things, promised all taking and keeping the oath of allegiance to the United States Congress, by the Drake amendment, sought to repudiate this pledge by declaring that a pardon should not be evidence in the courts any further than to show the party pleading it was "disloyal," and the Supreme Court decided this unconstitutional and ordered the property in all such cases to be restored. If a pardon thus restored rights of property it of course restored all the other rights promised at the same time, and of course made the person pardoned as much of a citizen of the United States as he ever was; as fully entitled to vote, hold office, and so on, as anybody else. But whether a constitutional amendment adopted after the date of the pardon might not dispardon him to the extent of taking away his right to hold office was a question with some, and now on this point also the Supreme Court speaks.

A sold B a slave in Arkansas, guaranteeing that the negro was sound and a slave for life. Under the thirteenth amendment Cuff was emancipated, and doubtless went to making laws. A then sues B for the purchase money, and B says he does not owe it as the warranty failed by reason of the emancipation of the black. The case came up before the Supreme Court, and on the 22d ult. it was decided that B *did* owe the money and must pay it, the court saying:

The thirteenth amendment of the Constitution does not affect the question; the contract being valid when made was enforcible in all the courts, and subsequent legislation either by statute or constitutional provisions could not render it invalid.

Now, for "contract" let us have "pardon," and see how it will read. The pardon being valid when granted was enforceable in all the courts, and subsequent legislation, either by statute *or constitutional amendment*, could not render it invalid. Here, then, we reach the inutility of suing humbly to Congress for a permission to hold office, when any so-called disqualified person has only to go to the courts a remedy if any interference is attempted with him for holding or exercising any office to which he may have been elected, membership of Congress, of course, always excepted.—*N. Y. World.*

THE LIBERAL PLATFORM.

The following are the resolutions in full:

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in national convention, assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to a just government:

First—We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of this government, in its dealings with the people to mete out justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

Second—We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any re-opening of the questions settled by the 13th 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution.

Third—We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in the complete pacification of all sections of the country.

Fourth—Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus.* We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the States self-government; and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitation of power.

Fifth—The civil service of the government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon our free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We, therefore, regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment, that the offices of the government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public stations become again posts of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

Sixth—We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the general Government, economically administered, pensions, the interest on the public debt and a moderate reduction, annually of the principal thereof, and recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to trade, we remit discussion of the subject to the people in their congressional districts, and to the decision of congress thereon, wholly free of executive interference or dictation.

Seventh—The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

Eighth—A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

Ninth—We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full reward of their patriotism.

Tenth—We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Eleventh—We hold that it is the duty of the government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendship of peace, by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

Twelfth—For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens without regard to previous political affiliation.

OUR STATE TICKET.

From the Hillsboro Recorder.

The State ticket presented by the conservative party suits us first-rate, although Judge Merrimon was not our first choice. We thought the nomination for Governor due a scar-worn soldier, but under the circumstances we yield our preference and shall do all that we can, in an honorable way, to elect Judge Merrimon, who opposed secession and war, and to defeat Tod R. Caldwell, who clamored for secession and when the war came managed to keep his precious carcus out of it. We can excuse the able-bodied man who shirked the war if he opposed inaugurating it, but for Gov. Caldwell, even were he as rampant and blatant a conservative as he is a wool-dyed radical, we could not and would not go for him. Judge Merrimon holding the office he did during the war, could not be expected to pitch into the fight, but where was Tod R. Caldwell, who threatened to leave the State if she did not secede?

For Lieutenant Governor, Maj. John Hughes, of Craven, was nominated. He was an old line Democrat, made a good soldier, we learn, and in every way is a worthy and highly esteemed gentleman.

Maj. John W. Graham, of this town, was nominated for Treasurer. No better selection could have been made. He fought through the war.

For Attorney General, Judge Wm. M. Shipp was nominated. A good man and very popular. Already the Attorney General.

For Secretary of State, John A. Womack, of Chatham. Don't know him. Hear he is all right.

For Auditor, Gen. John C. Leventhorpe, of Caldwell. He was Colonel of the 11th N. C. regiment—an elder in the Presbyterian church, a soldier that was beloved by every man and officer in his regiment—and his body is a map of wounds that points to the history of every engagement he was ever in.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, Nereus Mendenhall, of Greensboro. The very best selection that could have been made if the State had been scraped with a fine tooth comb.

For Superintendent of Public Works, J. H. Separk, of Wake. A worthy working man and excellent mechanic.

Men of North Carolina, we present you a ticket worthy of the highest admiration of all honest men, and we call upon all the honest men of the State to sustain it. Let all the Liberal Republicans in the State unite with us in rescuing North Carolina from the hands of men who seek office for public plunder.

[From the Wilson Ledger.

We, to day, hoist at our mast head some of the most talented and best educated men in the country, as the Democratic-Conservative leaders in the coming struggle. The Greensboro convention did nobly, and no one can find fault of the selections made to fill the State offices. Judge Merrimon is capable of filling the executive chair, and will not only fill it impartially to all, but with honor and integrity to the good old State. Her fair name will no more be polluted by the hand of the tyrant, or her people taxed and robbed to keep up a worthless set of plunderous adventurers.

Mr. Hughes is too well known in this section, to need comment from our feeble pen.

Mr. Shipp is not forgotten in this section, nor his glorious victory over Phillips for Attorney General two years ago.

The rest of the State ticket are equally as well qualified to fill the respective offices as could be found in the country. With such an array of talent, honesty, uprightness, integrity, nobility and high social worth, with every qualification necessary for the good of North Carolina and her people, what have we to fear? Nothing can prevent the victory from following our colors in the coming campaign if we will do our duty as men. Let every Democrat in the State go to work now, and work diligently until the close of the polls on the day of the August election, and such a triumph and victory as has never been seen in North Carolina will perch upon the Merrimon and Hughes banner.

CONDITON OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—A gentleman from this unfortunate State, who has just come from the upper counties, gives us a most deplorable account of the state of things there. In Newberry, Laurens and Union counties, the distress is the greatest. In one of them, there are five hundred plows idle. In the first two counties, the persecution is entirely due to the malignity of that low, ignorant ruffian, Joe Crews. He has publicly delared that he would have every white man arrested or run out of Laurens county. Through his influence, the negro legislature took away the charter of Laurens C. H., a town of 3000 inhabitants. Large plantations are entirely deserted by the whites and left at the mercy of the negroes. Every man known to be a Conservative is marked out for arrest. He is thus kept from voting, and the dirty marshal gets $10 for the arrest. Thus zeal for the party, greed of money and hatred of respectable people all conspire to make the ruffian scum oppress the best citizens of the State. Under this infamous Ku klux Bill, more crimes have been committed than the world has heard of for hundreds of years. We must go back to the era of the Goths and Vandals to find a parallel.—*Southern Home.*

THE TEA AND COFFEE TAX.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

The treasury Department has decided that after the first of July next, tea and coffee shall be subject to no tax whatever, whether imported directly from the country of production or whether grown beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and imported into the United States from places this side the Cape; this ruling being made in view of the provision in the bill recently passed no further import duties shall be collected on the same.