

PEOPLE'S PRESS

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1866.

Announcements of Candidates, 63-69 in advance.

We have been authorized to announce JAMES M. COVINGTON, of Stokes County, a candidate for a seat in the Senate of our next General Assembly, from the District of Stokes and Forsyth.

After a suspension of two weeks, we make our appearance in an enlarged form, which is attended with considerable additional expense. We hope, therefore, as we have to pay cash for labor and materials, our friends will see the necessity of prompt payments. We need money and must have it, or suspend the publication of the Press.

We have a considerable amount on our books for subscriptions, job work and advertising, and unless our delinquent friends are disposed to pay up shortly, we will be compelled to place their accounts in the hands of a collector.

Owing to the enhanced price of everything used in a printing office, our terms will hereafter be three dollars per annum, and one dollar and fifty cents for six months. Ten copies will be sent to new subscribers, to one post office address, for twenty dollars.

The excellent article of printing paper we use this week, was manufactured at the Wachovia mills, near this place.

National Union Convention. We publish this week the call for a National Union Convention, to assemble in Philadelphia on the 14th of August next.

The convention is to be composed of delegates from every State—North, South, East and West—representing the conservative element of the country, and we hope much good may result from its deliberations. We are hopeful that a friendly interchange of opinions among prominent men from all sections of the country may have a salutary effect, ally sectional animosity and party feeling, and inaugurate a better state of feeling throughout the country, generally. The South should be very careful to be represented by her ablest and most conservative men; no extremist can accomplish any good at this time.

All the democrats in Congress, save one, endorse the call of a Union Convention at Philadelphia. As it is proposed to hold a meeting at Greensboro, on the 25th inst., to select two gentlemen to represent this Congressional district in the Philadelphia Convention, Forsyth should be represented, and perhaps the better plan would be to call a county meeting to nominate suitable persons to attend at Greensboro.

MAIL CONTRACTS, &c.—A circular from Dr. Jobe, who is making efforts to establish mail facilities in this State, will be found on last page.

We hope the Doctor's attention will be drawn to the re-establishment of several old routes from this place, as many communities in this section of country are very entirely without mail facilities, or very poorly supplied.

The old route from Salem to Jefferson is of great importance, its suspension operating very injuriously upon the citizens of a large scope of country.

The suspended route to Jonesville, via Vienna, Red Plains, East Bend, &c., also the route by Flat Branches, White Road, &c., all of considerable importance, should be revived.

Dr. Jobe's circular imparts information for those who wish to apply for the opening of post offices and post routes.

Our Disabled Soldiers. The following circular from Gov. Worth gives very useful and proper information to all the disabled North Carolina soldiers. Care should be taken by the Sheriff and others, to afford them the needed information:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C., Raleigh, June 22, 1866. To the Maimed Soldiers of North Carolina: Under the late act of the General Assembly providing for supplying you with artificial limbs, as soon as an establishment for the manufacture of such artificial limbs could be got up here, I issued a printed circular to the Sheriff of each County in the State, requesting the men in his County entitled to be supplied, when to come here to have the limbs fitted to the stump. Under a previous correspondence with the several Railroad Companies of the State, I had received prompt assurance from each Company that each maimed soldier, furnished with a proper certificate, should pass free to Raleigh and home again. Each Sheriff is furnished with printed blank certificates to be furnished to each soldier to enable him to pass free over the roads and to get a limb when he arrives here. I have provided a house here, with barracks, where any soldier may stay during his necessary detention here, without expense, excepting his provisions, which he must bring with him or otherwise procure for himself.

All the counties cannot be supplied at once. I have had the order of supply determined by lot—and the sheriff of each county will be duly notified when to summon the maimed soldiers to come, and none should come until so summoned.

The sheriffs are supplied with all needed in forklift; but many soldiers are coming without certificates, and before they are summoned, from which much inconvenience arises.

Each newspaper in the State is requested to give one insertion to this notice and to forward account to this office for payment.

JONATHAN WORT, Governor of N. C.

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SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Fall Term of the Superior Courts will be held as follows:

Table listing Superior Courts with columns for Circuit, Judge, and Dates. Includes Judge Morrison, Barrow, Warren, Fowle, Gilliam, Baxton, Mitchell, and Shipp.

Forsyth County Taxes.

The very extravagant and erroneous calculations of the Auditor General, relative to the taxes of this county, afford considerable amusement to the better informed, while others, having no means of correct information, were disposed to censure the Magistrates for imposing apparently unnecessary high taxes upon the people.

The Auditor estimated the amount which would be realized, according to the late assessment, at something like \$16,000, which half that amount would have been nearer the correct figures. We cannot account for our neighbor's blunders in the premises, unless his inordinate zeal for manufacturing political capital led him astray in this instance.

But as it may, we have been furnished by our very accommodating County Court Clerk with the following reliable statement of taxes upon the various subjects, which, it is to be hoped, will settle the matter:

Table of taxes: State taxes on Lands, Town Lots and Property, White Polls, 1,006 00; Fee Colored Polls, 272 00; Fees across Highways, 6 00; Roads and Juries, 243 40; Money due from solvent debtors on hand, 243 40; Salaries and Fees, 23 24; Income, 39 75; Personal Vehicles, 60 00; Good and Silver Plate and Watches, 52 00; Horses and Cattle, 34 00; On purchase of Liquors, 47 20; Colonial Dist duty, 63 00.

225 per cent for County purposes, \$11,180 13. Thus it will be seen that the revenue to be derived from the late assessment, for county purposes, will amount to \$7,740 94.

Table of County Expenses: State Asylum, \$2,000; Poor of the County, 8,000; County Treasury Notes issued, 815; Order from Chairman Warden's Court, 200. Total: \$6,015 00.

Leaving a balance of \$1,725 094. This balance of \$1,725 094 is to pay unsettled county claims to a considerable amount, but will not be adequate to meet those claims, it is believed, and still leave the County in debt.

The taxes under schedule B and C, it is estimated will not exceed \$2,000, and may be less. Under schedule B, citizens show and other performers, insurance companies, agencies of banks, brokers, express companies, billiard tables, bowling alleys, licensed retailers of liquors, auctioneers, merchants, &c., only such occupations as are few and far between in Forsyth, are taxed. Under schedule C, the revenue will be still less.

The Amended State Constitution.

We have not room this week for the new State Constitution, but will give the substance of the amendments, communicated to a Petersburg paper, as follows:

The office of Lieutenant Governor was created. No member of the General Assembly can be elected to any office during his term. Magistrates are to be elected by the people, once in every six years, by districts. Two magistrates are allowed to every one thousand inhabitants; an additional number to three and incorporated towns.

Every man elected to the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and to the General Assembly, must take an oath that he is constitutionally qualified.

The basis of representation has been changed in the House of Commons, from the Federal basis to the white basis also.

The Governor must be thirty years of age, twenty years a citizen, five years a resident immediately before the day of election, and must possess land in fee to the value of \$2,000. The Lieutenant Governor the same. These qualifications are not all changes, nor are the qualifications for Senate and House of Commons, but modifications simply.

A Senator must be 30 years of age, five years a continued resident before the day of election, and must possess land in fee to the value of \$500, or a freehold to the value of one thousand dollars.

A Commoner must be twenty-one, and possess real estate to the value of \$300. Finally, all officials must be white men and citizens.

A person having one-sixteenth of negro blood or more is a negro, or at least not a white man. A person having less than one-sixteenth negro blood is a white man in the constitutional sense.

Negroes only are excluded on account of color. A taxed Indian is eligible to any office in North Carolina. These then are the substance of amendments which are to be submitted to our people on the first Thursday in August.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF ENDORSERS OF THE JOHNSON POLICY.—Belmont, June 22, 2 p. m.—An immense gathering of the friends of President Johnson's Reconstruction policy, assembled on Monument Square. Gov. Swain presided, who, together with other prominent Maryland conservatives, delivered speeches.

DELINQUENT POSTMASTERS IN THE SOUTH TO BE SURE.—The Postmaster General has instituted suits against a number of delinquent postmasters in the Southern States for balance due at the close of the war. We learn that all of these cases are to be prosecuted.

The Washington Chronicle states that the Radicals in the South are preparing to call a counter-meeting to the proposed National Union Convention, to be held at an early day, and which will be one of the most imposing events of the campaign.

From South America. NEW YORK, July 9.—Advice from Porto Rico say that the slave population is rapidly diminishing. The sugar and coffee crops are not more than half their former average.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

How the Fourth of July went off in these parts. A great and enthusiastic patriotic celebration of the fourth of July was witnessed in the historical events of this year of jubilee. Boys and men, and women and children, crowded the streets, we venture to assert that if a shower of greenbacks had deluged this luck-making community several days in advance, the Fourth would have been made a lively time; and as night sky-rockets would have played a merry game at "tag" with the stars.

Early in the morning our droves were unpleasantly tickled by an occasional blunder-bug from somebody's old "flint lock." But only a few shots were fired, and we were not, after all, prevented from finishing our comfortable sunrise nap.

But the boys had their own fun with fire-crackers and torpedoes. Up-town and downtown shops, utterly.

Unmindful of their fathers' former unerring counsel, they also, like the rich (I) and poor, and sported the hours joyously away. They were all about town in squads, especially around corners—and the unsuspecting heads of every male pedestrian were successively saluted by very annoying little messengers from the inveterate youngsters. In fact, we heard some most astonishing stories of "hair-breadth" escapes related by sundry aged ladies, whose eyes, peering at us over their long-range glasses, looked volumes of fright. We listened in pious horror, and commented accordingly.

For some days before the Fourth, the walls and fences throughout the town had been pasted with quaint-looking bills, wherein it was advertised, in mammoth letters, that "Bald Hornet's Great Southern Circus" was coming, and would, on the afternoon of that day, exhibit here. Now, the oldest inhabitant cannot recollect the time when a circus in Salem failed to attract from the surrounding counties every countryman who could ride or walk; so, in high anticipation of such fun, they all came, each bringing his wife and entire family, from the aged graying down to the last pair of twins.

About ten o'clock they commenced rolling in. Here came the fat spouse, with his nimble mules and antique carriage; following whom waddled the well-to-do farmer's brightly-colored carriage; and so on, until the streets were crowded with vehicles of every conceivable shape and size. Then it was that the scene faithfully reminded us of old times—when the Declaration of the National Independence of the land we so proudly loved, was annually read to an enthusiasm through in the public square; when our national hymns were stirringly played by bands of music; when eloquent orations were delivered in memory of WASHINGTON and in honor of Columbia's glorious freedom; and when the old flag of the stars and stripes, then unquelled by fratricidal blood, floated over all, and in the golden sunlight of heaven unfurled the emblems of our country's greatness and our liberty.

But where was the circus? Noon was fast approaching, but yet no show! In answer to such inquiries from the meandering crowds, certain sharp-looking, broad grinning boys would significantly reply: "Just wait a while—you'll see!"

The impatient suspense occasioned by such un satisfactory information was at last relieved. A loud, wild shout from a multi-ude of people at the lower end of town proclaimed the coming of the most outlandish-looking objects ever seen; and on the quaint banner which the ensign of the procession bore aloft, the astonished gazers beheld—"KNIGHTS OF ADONIS!"

Well, we have seen several hundreds, fantastics, etc., in our time, but must confess that of all the "antiques and horrors," "odds and ends," or funny things generally that we have ever beheld, these "Knights of Adonis" deserve the premium—they deserve it far out antiquing antiquity and out adding oddity itself. They were mounted on animals that looked as if they were waterlogged in the flood and had wandered about the desert of Sahara ever since. They wore masks representing every physiognomy naturally repulsive and hideously ridiculous. Their dresses seemed to have been made from patterns suggested by a set of African maids, each knight's attire presenting, in unharmonious antiquity, every variety of fancy color.

The procession moved slowly and noiselessly through the town, followed by the dense crowd with eager eyes, mouths agape, and hands upraised in gesticulative laughter. In truth, men who had hardly been seen to laugh on the open street, suddenly became quite oblivious to dignity and decorum, and were seen clinging to lampposts and fences to support the strength which was fast ebbling away from them in gusting peals of hilarity. Side-walks, porches and windows were packed with children, women and girls who uttered shrieks of uncontrollable laughter and embraced each other in breathless spasms of prostration. The grotesque file of knights proceeded to Winston, and on their return halted in front of the Female Academy, where they were addressed, in presence of the fair students, by their chief. His comical speech was frequently interrupted by deafening shouts of merriment from the crowd.

Then the disciples of Adonis were drawn in closer order and a roll of their names was called by a page who, attired in a suit of dazzling yellow cloth, with immense tin spurs buckled on his tan-tarbo, awkwardly bestowed a shadowy old grey around whose neck were hung several discordant cow-bells. Among those called were the "Knight of the Dinner-pot" and the "Knight of Crooked-Shanks." After this, the minstrel, performing on a "horse-shoe," a "dumb-bell," a banjo of huge dimensions, and as old "the horn," all riding in a dispirited car, driven by lavishly decorated steers, played by command of the Chief Knight, a soul-drilling waltz of Mozart's Dying Requiem, "Trot Monkey Mollie and June Bug Hop." But the wretched melody had no influence to soothe the crowd into musing silence. Hilarity increased—bells began to tinkle—knights' eyes looked like saucers—and their mouths like chalk-quarries—everybody shouted or screamed—while the valiant Knights, performing a grand minuet, suddenly disappeared—and each person, staring another in the face, slowly recovered a consciousness of existence among ordinary mortals who are not so duped by such most ridiculous extravaganzas.

So ended the first chapter.

About twilight, several balloons were raised from an elevated point on Government Hill. The sky was perfectly cloudless, and the transparent shapes of paper, sailing gracefully and steadily through the still air, presented a beautiful scene.

For this part of the amusement of the day, Mr. Swain, who presided at the meeting, had arranged for the entertainment of the ladies, and these were some of the things done, and there were some very small ones about the town.

At the next election in Orange, for Governor and Legislature, the Colonists triumphed. There are accounts of awful scenes in the South, women and children dying of starvation and famine in Georgia and Alabama particularly. We doubt the entire truth of the statements—too highly colored, we hope.

The appointment of W. W. Holden as Minister to San Salvador has not yet been confirmed by the Senate. He had previously been appointed by the President.

Some of the State papers are preparing to bring the attention of the people to renewed interest in practical matters, even to letting politics slide for a season.

A preacher recently whipped his child to death because it would not say its prayers. It happened near Medina, New York.

The Richmond, Va., Farmer, for July, has been received, with 78 usual variety of interesting and valuable reading matter.

Senator Lane committed suicide at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 1st inst., by shooting himself through the head. He had left of absence from Washington on account of indisposition.

U. S. Commissioner Geo. P. Vest, Esq., has been appointed Commissioner of the United States to take acknowledgment of bail, affidavits, &c., and to do all other acts and things which Commissioners may do by virtue of the laws of the United States.

Charles Vogler, son of E. A. Vogler, Esq., whilst playing with some boys who too carelessly sported with fire works, on the evening of the fourth, was struck in the face and badly burnt by a fragment of "Roman candle." He very narrowly escaped losing his eye sight.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—Salem Sunday School scholars treated this community with a very creditable musical entertainment a few weeks since, when the sum of eighty dollars was contributed, the money to be applied to the purchase of new books for the school library.

Much praise is due the teachers and scholars for affording our citizens the opportunity of spending an hour or two so pleasantly and profitably. Long may the institution flourish and be instrumental in doing much good in the future, as it has done in the past.

Free.—Last Saturday a week an out-house on the premises of Mr. Irwin Mill's was partially destroyed by fire. A quantity of bacon was lost.

Government Proclamations. Sheriff's Election Notice. Legal Advertisement, Barry County. E. A. Vogler.—Plantations and Cane Mill for List of Letters. Exchange Notice.

The Petersburg Daily Express, that model of a newspaper, recently burnt out, has again made its appearance.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—This day would have passed off quietly, but for the indiscretion of a few persons, who were bent on creating a disturbance, it appears. In the morning a party spiked the cannon to prevent the firing of salutes; this created some excitement and the gun was again put in order. In the evening, after several shots had been fired, those who had charge of the gun were ordered to "cease firing" by a party who approached them in a menacing manner. An altercation occurred during which the gun was again spiked, though in an ineffectual manner when the Sheriff arrived with a posse and succeeded in cooling the ardor of the combatants. Later in the evening the old gun again commenced barking loudly and deeply, which continued at intervals until late at night.

Several of the spiking party were bound over to our next Superior Court.

Congressional. There is evidence on every hand of the desire of Congress to adjourn. The committees are finishing up their business, and both Houses are clearing their calendars of a number of unimportant bills. The tariff and tax bills, and the bill for reorganizing the army, are the only important measures yet to be disposed of. The military committee of both houses were engaged recently in perfecting a new army bill which will be acceptable to both houses. Gen. Grant is very anxious for the passage of this bill, increasing the regular army at this season.

The President has approved the bill for the disposal of the public lands for homestead or other settlement in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida. In the Senate a joint resolution was passed providing for an official history of the rebellion, and authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint some competent person to write it at a salary of \$2,500 per year.

WASHINGTON, July 6. In the Senate, to day, Mr. Fessenden reported the tax bill as agreed upon by the Conference Committee. It taxes cotton three cents, and now goes to the President.

In Senate, on the 5th, the bill to pay the loyal people in the South for supplies furnished, was discussed and laid over.

On the 7th Congress was engaged in the consideration of the tariff bill.

Revolution in Cuba. BALTIMORE, July 9. The Steamship Cuba, from Havana, with dates to the 4th, brings important news. It is reported, through private sources, that a revolt had occurred near Porto Principe, the insurgents declaring for independence. Troops were sent against them and a skirmish took place, when several companies of troops went over to the insurgents, who afterwards proceeded to the mountains.

It is further reported that four steamers bearing the Chiles flag, landed upwards of 2000 troops on the island, who effected a junction with the Revolutionists.

The Steamship New York, from Annapolis, brings late news. As it is said that the Forts, Baiton and Beville have been forced to surrender, we can but hope that the brave and valiant Yankees and California will join the alliance.

The first three are to furnish the arms for the others the men. Hope we experienced aid from Southern enterprise who will save the paper, sailing gracefully and steadily through the still air, presented a beautiful scene.

Latest European News.

The steamship Scythia, which arrived from England, has just been advertised to sail for the Atlantic on the 20th. The English Ministry had tendered their resignation to the Queen. The latter, however, has insisted them to re-assume their former position, and they await the result of an interview, which was to have taken place on the 20th. In the meantime Parliament was adjourned.

The latest advice states that the Queen had accepted the resignation of the Ministry, and the London Times announces that the Earl of Derby would form a new Ministry, with Lord Stanley as Foreign Minister.

The Italian army crossed the Minico, and encountered an opposition which it repulsed after a short contest to fall back after a short contest from the summit of that fortress. The army finally encountered the Austrians in great force in the vicinity of Verona. The Austrians had repulsed both wings of the Italian army, but the battle was still in progress.

A later account states that the Italian army was beaten after a bloody struggle, and had renounced the Minico. The Austrians captured two thousand prisoners. The Hanoverian army was said to have surrendered to the Prussian force sent to intercept it; but according to later advices, the Hanoverian army escaped through the Prussian corps and reached Meiningen. Another, and what purports to be a still later telegram, asserts that the Hanoverian army was completely surrounded, and that the King of Hanover, in the hope of receiving assistance from the Bavarians, had asked twenty-four hours for deliberation before determining what answer he would give to the demand for surrender. His request, we are told, had been acceded to. The Prussians had advanced into Upper Silesia and Bohemia, and owing to the effective power of the Needle gun, had easily repulsed the Austrian hussars. General Benedek, it was expected, would march from Bohemia upon Gorlitz with the main body of the Austrian army, thus compelling the Prussians to evacuate Saxony by a flank-attack. The Prussians had attacked Oswecin, in Galicia, but were beaten off with loss by the Austrians.—Petersburg Express.

By the arrival of the City of London at New York, we have had day later intelligence from Europe.—There has been more fighting, but the encounters were not general engagements and therefore indecisive. The general situation appears to have remained unchanged.

News from Mexico. NEW YORK, July 7.—Late advices from Mexico represent the cause of Maximilian as rapidly on the wane. The Liberals are more united, and there are large accessions to their ranks from the Imperialists. They have gained several important victories recently, and are now besieging Tampico, which they are likely to capture. The idea of annexation to the United States is widely prevalent and popular among the Liberals.

The yellow fever has abated at Vera Cruz. News from San Francisco states that the Liberals have taken Santiago, and threaten a Bias and Lopez.

The Great Fire at Portland. One of the most extensive, as well as disastrous fires of which we have any knowledge, in proportion to the size of the place, occurred at Portland, Me., on the 4th instant. It is supposed to have originated from the fireworks, or other demonstrations in which gunpowder was used in the celebration of the day.

That such a large number of houses—two thousand—should have been burned, appears at first sight to be very extraordinary, and might lead to the inference that the fire department was under very inefficient management. But the site of the city is on a narrow tongue of land projecting some three miles into the sea, and on the day of the fire a strong Southern wind swept over it in a longitudinal direction. The configuration thus took everything in its course for a distance of a mile and a half before it could be arrested. Nearly all the principal buildings were consumed, including churches, warehouses, banks, public edifices, newspaper offices, and a great number of private dwellings. In short, the city was almost swept out of existence.

[Later accounts state that the configuration originated from fire crackers thrown into some shanty by a boy.]

There is a grand movement in all the Northern cities for the relief of the sufferers of Portland.

Fire at Laurensburg Indiana. NEW YORK, July 6.—Twenty-one buildings were destroyed at Laurensburg, Indiana, on the 5th, involving a loss of one hundred thousand dollars.

Great Fire in New York. NEW YORK, July 6.—All the buildings on the north side street Cherry Valley, New York, were burned last night. Loss seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars.

Reggie & Co.'s extensive manufacturing works near Utica, N. Y., were consumed on the 4th. Loss \$200,000.

The Old Fellows' Hall, the most massive and magnificent building in New Orleans, except the St. Charles Hotel, was burned on the 4th, the building, including the furniture, was valued at \$300,000, insured for \$50,000.

The New Haven Steamship freight depot, N. Y., was destroyed together with the steamer Baltimore, on the 5th, loss \$60,000.

Expensive fire works for the 4th anniversary.

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