

annel, with two thicknesses in front, should be bound tightly around the abdomen, especially if marching is a necessity.

35. To "have been to the wars" is a life-long honor, increasing with advancing years, while to have died in defense of your country will be the boast and the glory of your children's children.

**SOUTHERN MAN, Per Excellence.**—It will be seen by a paragraph which we copy from the Petersburg Express, that a late Democratic Editor of Massachusetts, N. C. has been expelled from that community and the State, as a man unfaithful to its institutions. If our memory serves us in this man was one of the class of Northern and foreign Editors in North Carolina who set up for a pre-eminence devotion to the rights of the South, and whose claims thereto were acknowledged by the party to which they belonged. One of their strong points was to abuse the *Observer* and charge it with unpopularity. Behold the result in one case—and wait for it in others which may yet come to light.

The world is governed by humbuggery. All over this country, especially, do we see prominent instances of it. Whilst our hand is in, we may as well mention other facts of recent occurrence which exemplify this truth. There is a running demagogue in North Carolina who some time ago wrote a letter which was headed about extensively for private circulation, abusing the Editors of a Union paper for their opposition to secession and civil war. Well, Lincoln's Proclamation came and North Carolina must arm and resist. The free-sitting secessionist, who is a rich man having his ample means invested in bank and other stocks, is published as having made the enormous contribution of *ten dollars* to help the cause, whilst the Editors, who depend mainly on their labor for their living, gave ten times as much in cash and their own services as private in a volunteer company, in which capacity two of them are now enduring the hardships of the camp, separated from their families and business. We do not mention names but this is no fancy picture. It is fact. We are looking daily for the crowning act of a gang office being conferred on the ten dollar man by Gov. Ellis or President Davis.

Again: The "Jerry Sneak" of this town who vilified the *Observer* through the *Wilmington Journal* some three months ago, and then rebuked others to father his calumny, may possibly have a plausible excuse for not volunteering, but how such a patriot justify his not subscribing a cent to the public fund for assisting those who have volunteered?

**More of the Same Sort.**—Since the above was in type, Saturday's *Standard* is at hand, with a copy of Mr. Holden of the *Standard* to Mr. John Spelman of the *State Journal*. Mr. Holden is a native North Carolinian, and one of the most true and patriotic of her sons. Spelman is an Englishman, who, as stated by Mr. Holden, was naturalized only about one year ago, having voted before he was naturalized, in violation of law, to change the Constitution under which we live. As usual, Mr. Holden is strict worthy in the eyes of Spelman. However that can be judged from the following paragraph from Mr. Holden's Card:

"I have several relatives in the army, and an apprentice, and I have contributed freely of my means to equip three Companies raised in Raleigh; but the only person who went from the *Journal* office into the ranks, deserted yesterday morning, at 2:40 o'clock, and is no doubt now reposing in Abraham's bosom. I regret to have to make these statements, but I have done so in defence."—*Pay, Observer.*

### JONATHAN WORTH, ESQ.

We had in the late Raleigh *Standard* the following brief letter from Jonathan Worth, State Senator from Johnston and Randolph, to Mr. Mendall, one of the Commissioners from Guilford:

Guilford, P. Mendall, Esq.

My Dear Sir: Reflection has at last brought me to this conclusion; that peace must be preserved, if it can be done by any honorable means—and that this is likeliest to be attained by unity among ourselves, and determined, united Military resistance. In this view, I shall take the stump to-morrow, and argue my case to the common sense of the people. I had not ability equal to the magnanimity of the times, made me determine at one time to resign. I have reconsidered it, and, in fact, did so before I left Raleigh. I will be with you on Wednesday or Thursday, and do all I can. I think it best for the common cause—indispensable to my domestic affairs, for me to be here two days.

Yours, very truly,  
JONATHAN WORTH.

**WILLIAM C. LORD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
SALISBURY, N. C.**

WILL. Practices and make prompt collections in Rowan, Stanly, Lenoir and Caswell Counties.  
Office in the corner of Corcoran's Building opposite the Board Store.  
Feb. 14, 1862.

## THE STAY LAW.

The following is the Stay Law passed on Friday last:

An act to provide against the sacrifice of property, and to suspend proceedings in certain cases.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted etc., That no execution of *fiat facias* or *venue expone* founded upon a judgment in any suit or action for debts and demands due on bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, covenants for the payment of money, judgments, accounts and all other contracts for money, demands or contracts for specific articles, others than those upon official bonds, or in favor of the State, or against non-residents, shall be issued from the passage of this act, by any court of record or magistrate for the sale of property until otherwise provided by law, nor shall there be any sales under deeds of trusts or decrees, unless by the consent of parties interested until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 2. Where such executions have issued, and are now in the hands of officers, whether levied or not, the officer having such executions shall return the same to the magistrate or court from whence they issued, without further execution thereof, and executions upon the same judgments shall not issue again until the operation of this act ceases. *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to discharge the lien which has already been acquired by the taking out such execution.

Sec. 3. There shall be no trials of any cases requiring the intervention of a jury, nor upon warrants before a justice of the peace in any suit or action for debts or demands due on bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, covenants for the payment of money, judgments, accounts and all other contracts, for money demands or contracts for specific articles.

Sec. 4. This act shall not apply to liabilities upon the part of public officers, either to the State, counties, corporations or individuals; nor to State, county or corporation taxes, nor to debts hereafter contracted, nor to debts due from non-residents, nor to the annual collection of interest. *Provided*, That no note, bill of acceptance, or other obligation, the consideration of which is any debt or obligation at present existing, shall be held or considered as a debt hereafter contracted.

Sec. 5. The interest which has accrued since the 1st day of January, A. D. 1860, or which may hereafter accrue upon any bond, or promissory note which was payable before the passage of this act may be collected by action of debt or assumpsit, before any justice of the peace, if the amount of interest sued for within his jurisdiction, and if not, then in the County or Superior Court: *Provided*, however, That no warrant or suit shall be brought except for the interest for one year or more, (always making an even number,) by computing the time from the day when the interest upon such bond or promissory note began to accrue.

Sec. 6. That any person who is about to remove his property out of the State, without the consent of his creditors, shall not be entitled to the benefit of this act.

Sec. 7. That all mortgages and deeds in trust for the benefit of creditors, heretofore executed, whether registered or not, and all judgments confessed during the continuance of this act, shall be utterly void and of no effect.

Sec. 8. The time during which this law is in force shall not be computed in any case where the statute of limitations comes in question.

Sec. 9. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

### FROM TENNESSEE—THE TROUBLES OF JOHNSON AND NELSON.

Brown, Tenn., May 7.

Johnson and Nelson, on approaching Brownville were met by a deputation of citizens, who presented them the note of the committee of forty-two. They responded that if a majority of the meeting did not wish to hear them, they would not inflict a speech upon them. Whereupon the vote was again taken upon the question of permitting them to speak. The meeting was composed of fifteen hundred persons. Five persons voted to hear them, three of them came up on the train with Johnson and Nelson, and were citizens of Carter county. Finding such an overwhelming majority against them, they concluded not to speak.

Sullivan county is now a unit for the South.

**An Incident at the Orphan House.**—A friend while on a visit to this noble institution on Tuesday afternoon, relates the following pleasing and striking incident:

The faithful and devoted Principal, whose whole efforts are made in behalf of this good work, had asked a number of the children to write the text of Scripture each had committed to memory, and when it came to the turn of one boy, he rose, and with a countenance beaming with pleasure, he very emphatically enunciated *Isab. 43d* Chapter first part of 6th verse:

"Say unto the North give up, and to the South keep not back."  
The principal, the visitor and those present who understood the happy bit of Scripture and of our youthful friend were much amused at it.—*Charleston Courier.*

## MARYLAND.

The overrunning and occupation of Maryland by the Federal mercenaries—"a sovereign State in chains"—is a practical commentary on the Constitutional doctrines of the despots at Washington. The patient people of Maryland have been subjected to this humiliation by the inefficiency or treachery of her Governor. But let them not be cast down. They have the lively sympathy of freedom's sons everywhere. Let them bide their time—wait and watch. The hour of deliverance may come, sooner than the tyrants expect. Ready is the word, when the signal is given!

The *Baltimore Exchange*, referring to the invasion of the State, says:—*Rich. Whig.*

If, however, the hope is entertained that, by adopting this tyrannical system of repression and oppression, the Southern sympathies of the people of Maryland will be crushed out, we frankly tell those who are possessed of this delusion not to be deceived by appearances. Whatever may be the opinions that are held among us, they cannot be radically changed by a display of force. There may be, and doubtless is, at this juncture, a singular calmness on the surface; but who can measure the strength of the under-current? With the exception of those who are timid and time-serving, there are very few among us who have not made up their minds as to the proper course to be pursued whenever the occasion is opportune and a free and unbiased expression of the popular will can be had. If, as some assert, we are powerless, at this time, to successfully resent the outrages that have put upon us, why then we have no recourse but to bear them with what patience we may. We must learn to suffer and to wait. To steadfast souls whatever may be the darkness of the Present, the Future still discloses its bow of promise. When men dare not speak their inmost thoughts, it is an act of prudence to remain silent. It would be madness and not courage that would counsel resistance to an overwhelming force. But "the whiplig of Time" brings about its changes, and we warn the Administration and its Northern allies that silence does not always imply acquiescence, nor must abstention from active opposition be taken for abject submission.

### FRANCE AND POPERY.

One of the most remarkable indications as to the coming downfall of Popery is the growing hostility between the Papacy and France. The breach constantly widens, and the prospect is that it will ere long become an impassable gulf. The Romish clergy in France are in a most uncomfortable dilemma. Their feelings, no doubt, incline them to take part with the Pope, whilst their personal comfort and security render it necessary that they should, at least, render the semblance of compliance to the Emperor. But Louis Napoleon's sharp eyes can readily see through their thin disguise, and he has already discovered that they are his real and most dangerous enemies, always engaged in machinations for mischief. Their influence in their congregations, or through their monastic institutions, too, renders them a most formidable and dangerous power to the State; the more so because they are within her own borders. This was, of course, a condition of things not to be endured; and hence the imperial attorneys have had orders to keep a vigilance watch over them, and rigidly to enforce the law. Already several religious bodies have been dissolved, their foreign members having received notice to quit the country, amongst whom are the Redemptorists, Fathers, established at Douai some ten years since. The inquiry has also been raised as to whether the law for expulsion does not apply to the Jesuits. The more faithful French Papists are to the Pope, in the existing state of things, the more faithless are they to their own government. They must be silenced by the iron rod of the Emperor, or driven away. Of course, all this but tends to render the Church and the State more completely distinct, if not hostile, and to prepare the way, it is to be hoped, for a final and complete divorce between the two.

Meanwhile the people are becom-

ing more and more dissatisfied, and Protestantism is making good progress. The Society of St. Charles de Sales was founded with the express object of combatting Protestantism, and yet, according to the last annual report, things do not look very bright. At a meeting of the Sales held at Marseilles, Monseigneur de Segur spoke with much indignation and sorrow, of "the vitality of Protestantism." He deplored the progress of "heresy" in France and in Italy, declaring that it was the work of the devil. It was with grief he informed his hearers that in Paris there are fifty Protestant schools, and that in a village well known to him, out of 42 hundred inhabitants there only remained thirty who had not abandoned Catholicism for the Protestant faith. These admissions show that there is at least some falling off in the ranks of Popery, and that the evangelical efforts are producing some effect. The impending political break with Rome will, no doubt, help on the good work.—*Phila. Presbyterian.*

### MORE BLOOD SHED IN ST. LOUIS, MAY 12.

Another tragedy occurred in this city last night. As the Home Guard were marching through the streets, they were followed by a crowd, who hissed and hooted at them when a boy discharged a pistol in their rear. The company fired upon the crowd. The whole column was thrown into confusion, broke ranks and fired down their own line as well as among the crowd on the sidewalk. Four soldiers and four citizens were killed and many wounded. Great excitement prevailed.

Gen. Harvey has issued a proclamation, expressing his regret at such a state of affairs, and says the military under his command will only be compelled to resort to martial law to prevent excitement. The regulars will be used to aid the local authorities.

The surrender of Camp Johnson caused great excitement in the Missouri Legislature. The military bill had passed both Houses.

The State Treasury has been removed, as well as the powder purchased by the State.

The citizens are enrolling themselves in a Home Guard, in obedience to a special order of the Governor.

One thousand Illinois volunteers are stationed at Caseyville, seven miles distant.

### FEELING IN NEW YORK.

The *Journal of Commerce* of the 9th says:—We regret to notice an appearance of indifference, not to say indifference, on the part of many merchants hitherto careful of their credit, and many are making no effort to stem the tide bearing them on to insolvency.

The *New York Post*, a leading Republican paper, says:—"Our dry goods merchants are reduced to the necessity of refusing to make sales. The banks will not take their paper, and the owners of goods could not stand the excessive street rates." In fact, we have reached an extremely bordering on general commercial suspension of payment in staple branches of trade.

The blockade passed by an English ship.—The ship "A & A" of London, Captain H. Hutchinson, in ballast from Belfast, arrived at the Charleston Bar at 6 P. M. Sunday (yesterday) evening. Saw a large steamship (Niagara) off about eight or ten miles distant. The ship made for North Channel, and anchored opposite during the night. She came under the British colors—the Union Jack at the foremast and the ensign at the mainmast. No notice was at any time taken of her by the Niagara—she took a pilot this morning at 7 o'clock, and was brought into Port by the steamer Gordon, unchallenged and unannounced. The "A & A" is consigned to Messrs. Patterson & Stock.

What does all this mean? Inasmuch as other vessels, under British colors, as for instance the *Hilla*, were "warned off"—prevented from entering the port—it cannot be inferred that the blockade is not to be enforced against foreign vessels. There may be a motive, however, to propitiate the European nations, and appeal to them not to recognize the Southern Confederacy. But if it exists the Blockade will be a mockery, as Southern exports and imports can be made in foreign vessels. The South, having but few merchant ships, will be but little injured.

But the more probable solution is, that the Niagara, either cannot maintain the blockade, or feared to send her boats to the "A & A," under the apprehension that the Gordon was prepared to attack them.

The refusal to give the *Hilla* a little water, which she needed, and turning her off on another voyage, was inhuman and unchristianized.

*Charleston Times.*

## The Watchman.

NOTICE OF THE BOARD OF SALISBURY, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1862.

### CONVENTION ELECTION.

The election for Delegates to the State Convention passed off, in this County, with our usual success. A stranger would not have noticed that an election was going on. Every body seemed to regard it as a mere formality. We can now understand how it happened that so few votes were polled in these States which were the first to secede. The people had settled the matter in their own hearts—there was great unanimity—and they had no pecuniary motive to attract the polls, and did not attach much value to becoming a means to an end already accomplished in their minds.

High R. Craig and H. C. Jones, Esq. were elected delegates to represent this county. About two-thirds the usual vote was cast. Some fifty or sixty scattering votes were given for Shober, Karr, Hook, and Caldwell.

Messrs. Badger, Holden and Bath, were elected to represent Wake county.

Messrs. Graham and Berry, to represent Orange.

### ROWAN BIBLE GUARD.

A letter from a member of this Company now at Fort Caswell, informs us that all are well and in fine spirits. Nothing of special interest.

The vote of the Company was taken for delegates to the Convention. Craig and Jones received a majority of the whole number cast, though the vote was very much divided between other persons.

### TAKE CARE.

We have been requested to give notice that the Rowan Artillery has established a regular guard around their campment at night, and all persons are warned to keep out of the way.

**Military Caps.**—Miss SALLIE POOL, of this place, is manufacturing Military and Citizen Caps of a very handsome style. The Home Guard, the Rowan Artillery and Mr. Fisher's Regiment, will all be furnished with caps manufactured by ladies of this place. They are made of the finest quality of goods manufactured in the State. If we had time to say so, we would have sent to New York for caps, but it is impossible to have them made here in time. But now that our ladies have got their hands to the work, it is better to be ready to supply ourselves. The Caps are well made and the price is a low one. Orders may be sent to Miss SALLIE POOL, who will receive your attention.

If our bodies of military companies from this county, we omitted to mention the Scotch-Irish Company, seventy-five or eighty strong. They will go into an election of officers to-day.

There are now 24 volunteer companies at Raleigh, several at Weldon, and a number at other places, drilling, and awaiting orders.

**Home Guard and Vigilance Committee.**—The Home Guard and Vigilance Committee of Salisbury, are requested to meet at Murphy's Hall, next Saturday, at 3 o'clock, p. m. Business of great importance claims their early attention, and it is very desirable that a unanimous attendance be given.

**Female Seminary.**—Miss M. Williams' seminary in another column. We are glad to see her intentions to remain in this place. Her school ought to be cherished by our citizens. It is not an easy matter to get a good teacher when needed. It is much better to keep our school open, than to have it closed.

**Plow for Prisoner.**—We call to mind the Watchman to a number of our friends this week, who had been in prison. The new arrangement for the prisoners is a most liberal one, and we are glad to see the only additional requirement we make, is that our friends shall be prompt in their payments.

### THE STEAR GUN.

Alexandria, May 12.—Mr. Duffin, the agent of White for the steam gun, was not arrested, as reported. A few pieces of the machinery were taken by the Unionist under Butler, but the principal and useful part is safe.—[Special Dispatch to Charleston Courier.]

Paymaster Klett, of the U. S. Army, has resigned.