

A Sensible Humourist.—Road Paul Blount's letter, in this paper, addressed to a Committee who invited him to make a 4th of July speech. He seems to think that there is about as much fitness in Yankee celebrations of the 4th of July, as there would be in Butler's making a speech on honesty, or Brownlow's teaching decency. At any rate, Blount could not act the part, and he tells his reasons why he could not.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.
We see that an old line Whig from Johnson nominates Gen. M. W. Ransom for Governor, and Gen. Robt. B. Vance for Lieut. Governor. This would unquestionably be a very strong ticket. Ransom is very strong in the East, and the name of Vance, while it is potential all over the State, is particularly popular in the West. Gen. Vance, though not so well known in the political world as his distinguished brother, the Ex. Governor, is said by those who know him to be a gentleman of very fine mind, and has very great personal weight in all the mountain region where he is well known. His career as a soldier, owing to his capture, was not so extensive or so brilliant as Ransom's, but he was long enough in the field to be noted for daring, and a kind and considerate regard for his men, who were devoted to him. This ticket, if placed in the field under proper auspices, would be very formidable.

From a Washington correspondent of a New York paper, we learn that the "straightest sect" men are to hold a convention about the fourth of August, to bring out a candidate, and that Capt. Settle is likely to receive the nomination. He, of course, will receive the warm support of the Holden faction, which amounts to probably some eight or ten thousand votes. So he will really be in the way of nobody. He hopes to take advantage of a split among the true men, and by carrying off a few old line Democrats, to slip in between two. Falacious hope—Capt. Settle. It is a settled fact, your day for Governor is either passed, or is a very, very long way in the distant and receding future. In the first place, we do not believe there will be a split. Gov. Worth, on all great questions, has met public expectation, and in the little matters in which he has shown a partisan spirit, for the sake of harmony, and the success of the great issue at stake, can be overlooked; and some plan can and will be devised to reconcile differences, and place all the supporters of the President before the country as a unit. Should the Constitution be ratified, Gen. Ransom's friends may be satisfied with the Lieutenant-Governorship with the certainty of the succession. Some such understanding can be had—and then, where is Capt. Settle's chance? He is a skillful wire puller, but it requires more ingenuity than he possesses to so unsettle things as to put himself into the Governor's chair. He is not a Democrat in the sense we understand that word, any more than is Billy Holden, and no member of that old and respectable organization, outside of the "straightest sect," will vote for him.

We cordially endorse the views of the *Charlotte Times* as above expressed. At ordinary times and under other circumstances, we might with pleasure vote for Generals Ransom and Vance, but we cannot think that this is a suitable time for them. Moreover, Governor Worth has made a good Executive officer,—and we see no reason why he should not be re-elected. We believe it is the wish of the people generally, to re-elect him, and have a quiet election, and to conduct all our political affairs without excitement. High political excitement may be attended with good sometimes, in so far as they may result in sweep out of office a corrupt and corrupting party who may have fastened themselves upon the State for the sake of the spoils; but no such changes can be made against Governor Worth and those who elected him, and hence there is no necessity of running the hazard of a change. We hope the friends of Generals Ransom and Vance will not force a contest upon the State at this time.

SCENES AT FREDERICKSBURG.
A correspondent writing from this city to the *Baltimore Sun*, on the 8th, gives the following:
I left Baltimore on a trip to Richmond and stopped at Fredericksburg. There is very little business doing there. The disinterment of the bodies of United States soldiers, to rebury them in the United States cemetery, is a lot of land selected for the purpose, is in progress. They have dug up ten thousand already, and are about half through. One small spot, I was told, contained 1,100 bodies. These were of those who fell under Burnside in his great fight. There is not a house in Fredericksburg that does not bear the mark of the shells which the United States troops shelled the city. I find the people nearly all for reconstruction on the President's plan.

It is untrue, as reported here a few days ago, that B. W. PARKER, of Davie, had "gone to parts unknown." He has been at home, quietly attending to his business. The *North State*, of yesterday, corrects the false rumor.

REV. DR. CHAVEN, President of Trinity College, has received the unsought compliment of a unanimous election to the Presidency of Sonle University at Chapel Hill, Texas.

In this County on the 26th June, by Rev. Geo. B. Wetmore, Mr. NOAH LEWIS and Miss MARY HYDE.

At a meeting of the delegates to the District Convention, which meets here on the 24th of this month, to select two delegates to represent the 6th Congressional District in the National Union Convention which assembles in Philadelphia on the 14th of August next. A large attendance was earnestly requested.

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AT HOME.
We welcomed to our sanctum yesterday "The children's Friend," who has just returned from a tour in Kentucky and Indiana, where he has been lecturing to the children, and we are pleased to learn he met with a kind reception while on his mission.

He attended, by invitation, the "Indiana State Sabbath School Convention," which met at New Albany, in June, and by the following item from the publish-

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MR. BLOUNT'S LETTER.
MASSACHUSETTS, 5th June, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: Your esteemed favor of the 1st instant is at hand. I thank you for the compliment you intended to pay me, by the invitation to deliver an oration, at the celebration of the coming Fourth of July, in your town.

It would give me pleasure to see the gathering of the people; but I must decline the office of the oration. My reason for this is simple. It would seem absurd to make a speech in honor of the day which gave birth to the document known as the Declaration of Independence, when, in case I should allude to that instrument at all, I should be compelled to dissent from all its main positions.

I was once a firm believer in that paper and its teachings; but, gentlemen, I have been converted. I yield to the logic of events; I am thoroughly and intensely loyal, and, therefore,

1. I do not believe that all men are equal. My great nation has already sacrificed more than half a million of white men to set three millions of negroes free. When all those lives, with all the agony endured by the parents, children, and wives of these dead white men, are considered, and weighed against what freedom we can give those negroes, the voice of the grandest young nation the earth ever held echoes the voice of the best government the world ever saw, and announces to posterity that white men are not equal to negroes. I bow most loyally to the verdict, and accept the situation. Who would do as much to set the millions of white men of the South free, as we have done for these negroes? I fall at the feet of God's image in ebony, and reject the doctrines of 1776.

2. Moreover, I am soundly and thoroughly converted from the doctrine that all power is derived to any government from the consent of the governed. I once believed that. But how absurd it seems now! Millions of freemen, our fellow citizens, our equals in every respect, sincerely believed that and acted upon it, and it has been their ruin. If I believed any substance to be nutritious for diet, and saw multitudes of people take it and die, I think I should change my opinion. The fate of the South has converted me. Does our right to govern them depend upon their consent? Who would dare say that—their consent, indeed! What have they to do with it? We have made laws for them, such as we do not for ourselves; we strip them, tax them, quarter soldiers on them, and do just what we please to them. Our right to govern them does not depend upon their consent. We never ask them to give their sanction to the laws which we impose upon them.

Moreover, the Declaration of Independence was the embodied sentiment of a people who went to war because they were taxed without representation. It was equally foolish and wicked in them to do so. Thirteen States, "sovereign" States, are taxed by us without representation. Gentlemen, I put it to you, as Americans, whether those other Americans inhabiting those thirteen States, would not be both silly, and criminal to take up arms against the best Government on earth, merely because it taxed them while it denied them representation? I know what your loyal hearts will respond.

Finally, gentlemen, that paper was an ordinance of secession, and a plea for rebellion. I hate secession. I abhor rebellion. I am loyal to the core. If the men who signed the Declaration of Independence on the 4th of July, 1776, were right, then the States which seceded in 1861 were not wrong. But those States were hideously wrong—so wrong that no punishment is sufficient for them. If Jeff Davis ought to be incarcerated, shackled, and tortured—and you all know that he has never had half he deserved—then it is eminently disloyal to praise the rebel George Washington.

No, gentlemen, my nation has spent millions of money and shed torrents of blood, and many thousands of hearts, to prove the folly and sin of the principles of the Declaration of Independence; and you ask too much of me when you desire me to praise what my nation condemns.

Very respectfully yours,
PAUL BLOUNT.

There are said to be 3,500,000 acres of public land in the Southern States to be disposed of under the new homestead law just signed by the President.

Of the 528 patients that have been sent to the small pox hospital at Columbus, Ga., since the 1st of January last, eleven were whites.

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MINERAL SPRINGS FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE THAT VALUABLE Tract of Land, known as "Seckler's Springs," in Rowan, 14 miles from Salisbury, on the new road to Beattie's Ford, (that will be the great thoroughfare to and from Salisbury westward) six miles from China Grove, containing

161 ACRES,
Thirty-five acres cleared, a part of which is bottom, and an excellent meadow—the upland very fine—not an acre of worn out land. The balance is heavily timbered,—in two miles of a steam saw mill.

There is an excellent barn, with several snug cabins, and a Spring of fine Sulphur Water, pronounced by Prof. Kimbrey, late of Chapel Hill, to be the best mineral water that he has tested in the State, (for proof I refer to Dr. McCaughy near Salisbury); I also refer to Drs. Luckey, McCorkle and McCaughy as to the medicinal virtues of the water. These Springs have been resorted to for twenty-five years, and can be made a valuable property.

Terms easy, for which apply to the Hon. Burton Craige, Salisbury, or address me at China Grove, N. C. J. C. HARGRAVE, June, 1866—td26

MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES. MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

118 Market St., Philadelphia.
DEALERS in Machinery and Supplies of every description, for Cotton and Woolen Manufactories. Also, Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Card Clothing cotton and woolen yarns, warps, starch, oils, dyestuffs, &c., &c. Advances made on consignment of cotton and woolen yarns.

Orders solicited, which shall receive prompt attention. Wm. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER, March 12, 1866. 3mo-w-10

State of North Carolina. ROWAN COURT OF EQUITY, SPRING TERM, 1866.

Adam Trexler and others, Petition to sell Land, &c. E. J. Beard & wife Elizabeth. IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that E. J. Beard and wife Elizabeth are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the Carolina Watchman for six weeks, notifying the said E. J. Beard and wife Elizabeth, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 12th Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, there to plead answer or demur to the petition, or it will be set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them. Witness, LUKE BLACKMER, Clerk of Court, June 4th, 1866. 23-c-66

State of North Carolina. DAVIE COUNTY.

Alexander Cooper vs. Lewis Styers, Attachment. E. W. Lowry vs. Lewis Styers. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lewis Styers, the defendant in the above named Attachments, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Carolina Watchman, notifying the defendant to appear at the next term of said Court, on the 21st Monday in September next, or final Judgment will be rendered against him in said Attachments. Witness, E. GATHER, Clerk of said Court at office in Mocksville, this 21st Monday in June, 1866. 28-c

North Carolina Rail Road Co.

Engineer & Superintendent's Office, Company Shops, June 7th, 1866.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after June 10th, 1866, TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:
GOING WEST:
MAIL TRAIN, LEAVE GOLDSBORO, 12:30 P. M. FERRY AND ACCOMMODATION, LEAVE GOLDSBORO, 1:00 P. M. SALISBURY, 1:30 P. M. GREENBORO, 2:00 P. M. HILLSBORO, 2:30 P. M. RALEIGH, 3:00 P. M. SALISBURY, 3:30 P. M. GOLDSBORO, 4:00 P. M. LEAVE GOLDSBORO, 11:30 A. M. ARRIVE AT CHARLOTTE, 9:00 A. M.

GOING EAST:
MAIL TRAIN, LEAVE CHARLOTTE, 11:15 P. M. LEAVE CHARLOTTE, 4:30 A. M. SALISBURY, 5:00 A. M. GREENBORO, 5:30 A. M. HILLSBORO, 6:00 A. M. RALEIGH, 6:30 A. M. SALISBURY, 7:00 A. M. GOLDSBORO, 7:30 A. M. LEAVE GOLDSBORO, 11:30 A. M. ARRIVE AT CHARLOTTE, 9:00 A. M.

Mail Trains connect at Raleigh with Raleigh & Gaston Trains for the North. At Goldsboro with Wilmington & Weldon, and Atlantic & N. C. Trains. Accommodation Train runs daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with Wilmington & Weldon Trains.

There is no Sunday Train going North from Weldon. Passengers arriving at Weldon on that day can go immediately through via Petersburg and Richmond.

DRS. WHITEHEAD & HENDERSON.

HAVE Associated themselves in the practice of MEDICINE, and offer their professional services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity. OFFICE—next door to Owen & Soble's. M. WHITEHEAD, M. D. C. A. HENDERSON, M. D. January 1, 1866.

BINGHAM SCHOOL.

MEBANEVILLE, N. C. A NEW TERM WILL BE HELD on the 25th of July next. For the accommodation of young men who cannot take a classical course, English and Commercial Department has been organized. For terms address Col. WM. BINGHAM, Mebaneville, N. C. June 16, 1866.—dlwlm