

Carolina Weeklyman

VOL. 1. THIRD SERIES. SALISBURY, N. C., MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1866. NO. 51—WHOLE NO. 1742.

TERMS:

Weekly, 1 year, \$3.00
6 months, \$1.80
3 months, \$1.00
Case in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square (space of 12 lines) first insertion, \$1.00
2d, 3d, and 4th insertion, each, 50c
for each additional publication, 30c

CARRIAGE MAKING.

W. H. SMITH & CO.
ARE still carrying on the Carriage Making business at their old stand, opposite the Lutheran Church, in all its branches. They generally keep on hand a number of completed jobs—Bygones, Sulkeys, Rockaways, &c., which they will sell cheap. All work put up to order in their line of business shall be executed according to specifications, and in a superior style. All kind of repairing done at short notice. Country produce and lumber taken in exchange for work.
SMITH & CO.

HATTING.

The undersigned also carries on the Hattting business, and in a separate apartment, may always be found superior "home-made Hats." Call and see them, and bring all the lurs you can to exchange for good, durable Hats.
W. H. SMITH.
March 20, 1866.

JOS. HORAH
HAS THE PLEASURE TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS & THE PUBLIC, THAT HE IS CARRYING ON THE
WATCH AND CLOCK
BUSINESS IN HIS QUIET, OLD FASHIONED WAY, AS BEFORE THE WAR.
It will be remembered that Salisbury ever has been his home: He hopes by industrious and faithful attention to his duties to build up a permanent business relation with the people of the surrounding country which shall be mutually beneficial.
His shop is at second door above Menzies' store. He is well prepared for all work in his line, and work warranted for 12 months. Remember the place—May 10th, 1866.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

I HAVE returned from the North with a new & fashionable assortment. I invite my old friends and the members of the Legislature to call at the old Store where I have been for 25 years. Don't run by without calling. What I sell YOU MAY DEPEND ON: it is Gold or Plated you will get the article wanted, or no sale, and money returned. But of those you can rely on.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by the very best and experienced Workman. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.
The following are some of the articles for sale, for cash only, at small profits:
Gold and Silver Watches,
Gentlemen's and Ladies' Chains,
Breast Pins and Bar Rings,
Thimbles and Finger Rings,
Sleeve and Collar Buttons,
Shirt Buttons, Vest Hoops,
Spectacles, Keys, Pens,
Silver Spoons,
Napkin Rings,
Silver Thimbles,
Plated Goods, Plated
Cuppers, Cups and Salt
Stands, Table, Tea and
Desert Spoons, &c.,
A fine and large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles to suit all eyes.
A beautiful assortment of Gold Plated, and Jet Goods, something new, Walking Canes,
Table Cutlery, the very best, Those celebrated Roger's Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors.
Nov 19, 466] JOHN C. PALMER.

WEST GREEN NURSERY.

Established, 1852.
THIS justly celebrated Nursery, fully sustains its old repute, offering to patrons a splendid assortment of
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c.,
at lower rates than
Any other Nursery in the United States.
Liberal terms are offered to wholesale dealers and agents.
Send for Catalogues and Price Lists.
Orders should be sent immediately to secure trees for winter planting.
Address, **FOURGEE & Co.,**
Greensboro, N. C.

OAK GROVE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber's School at Oak Grove, Ten miles West of Salisbury, near Statesville road, will be opened on Monday the 10th Dec, instant. Good boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood. Address, at Salisbury.
A. W. OWEN,
Dec 6th, 1866. [49-2] Principal.

Administrator's Notice.

DESSONS owing me as Administrator of Adam T. Trezler, Jacob File or Wm. R. Owens, are notified that all debts due either of said estates which remain unpaid on the 10th of January next, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
W. R. FRALEY,
Dec 12, 1866. 54-2nd. Administrator.

Road Orders for sale at this Office.

From all that can be gleaned of the temper of the North, from the tone of her newspapers, the action of the Congress, and from the statements of the more conservative members of that body, the hostility which characterized the people of the North towards the South during the war—wholesomely tempered, then, by the respect due to our military prowess—now, since the long wished for, sought for, and fought for peace has come, followed, it is true, by the almost abject submission of the South, has assumed a more violent and vindictive character. Those who during the war would not hazard the "imminent deadly breach," now step boldly forward, and are louder and the most virulent in their denunciation of everything Southern.—The rural population, living, as it were, aloof from the influence of commerce, educated from youth up in the deep seated prejudices of partisanship, entirely ignorant of the requirements of commerce, and of the laws which govern trade, and deriving their knowledge of politics from the sundry discourses of their preachers, deem everything lost to the South as necessarily gained by the North, and acting upon this fallacy, their leaders are racking their brains to devise means for our destruction.

The efforts of the South to harmonize the conflicting relations of the two sections since the close of the war, not to revert to her efforts prior to its commencement, have been constant and unceasing, and with what success is plainly and painfully visible in the returns of the late elections at the North, in the determination of the Congress to prolong, if not perpetuate its sitting, and in the measures that are being daily proposed, whose avowed object is the degradation of the white race of the South, and the elevation of the negro to the political station once occupied by the white man. Not content with the course pursued by a President elected exclusively by themselves, the voice of the North is daily, yes, hourly calling louder upon the Congress to come to extremities with him, and with a clamor incessant and vindictive that the desire to precipitate another conflict, that will result in the overthrow of the Government, and the total obliteration of State lines, is not the extermination of the whites of the South, is level with the apprehension of the dullest.

The early measures proposed by the Congress for the reconstruction of the Union upon its original basis, and for which, as its Resolutions of 1861 solemnly declared the war was waged, and not for the purpose of changing the form of Government, or the relations of the States thereto, are now laid aside as too lenient and not meeting the requirements of the times, and the whole Radical party seem to be on the rack to devise measures sufficiently exacting to permanently ruin the South, and sufficiently strong to bind her firmly to the ground, and forever prevent her again arising to combat in the political arena. The Northern press is full of absurd and even ludicrous stories illustrative of the temper and disposition of the South towards the North; of the persecution of Union men; the murder of freedmen, and the mediated assassination of Northern men; but look through their newspapers and public speeches, and you will not find a word said of the temper and disposition of the people of the South towards the Government. Is it not discoverable at a glance that this vindictiveness arises from what in their eyes is the unpardonable sin; we do not recognize the Radical party as the Government, but instead thereof rather refer to that union of State president over by President Johnson? It seems rather their ambition to be considered the State, and for which they evince a determination to break up the Government, and call up the fell spirit of anarchy, sooner than be foiled in their purpose. The petition offered in the Senate by Charles Sumner, asking that Hannibal Hamlin be declared President of the United States, perhaps, if acted upon, might secure the realization of their fondest hopes; and every white man and woman in the South prostrate before this political juggernaut surmounted by a huge negro and another man of questionable color. The idea contained in the petition at the blush is preposterous if not really ludicrous, but if the memory is allowed to travel back through the past five years, it will recall the Emancipation Proclamation, now legalized in every Slave State, and other propositions equally as preposterous and violative of every known principle of Constitutional and statute law, that now are stern and grinding realities. In these times the rapidity with which events crowd upon us, is not more astonishing than the magnitude of measures, and that were formerly the vicissitudes of years, are now crowded into as many days; and reflecting men are frequently heard to express the apprehension that the public mind of the country, South as well as North, is fast approaching that condition when it will be prepared for any change, and will tamely submit to the sacrifice of civil liberty upon the foul altar of party politics, or lay our priceless, and once glorious heritage at the feet of some bold military adventurer.

The Federal constitution, which has furnished the test of many a Radical pulp discourse during the war, requires the United States to guarantee every state a republican form of government, and yet, already is there a measure proposed to destroy that very form of government in the State of North Carolina, (yea! ten sovereign states, the larger number of which, formed the original part of the ten States) and to erect in its stead, one unknown to her people, violative of every principle of civil right and that constitution of the United States, which they have sworn so often and with so many terrible imprecations to protect and defend. Is there no influence sufficiently strong at the North to check this threatened invasion of the most sacred principle of the government? to control this spirit of diabolism which threatens ruin to the whole country? It seems almost folly, in view of the present juncture of our affairs, to inquire whether government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed; the circumstances of the day seem to have exploded such antiquated notions, and the ortho-lox axioms of our fathers, have, in a single generation, become the basest, political heresies; and we recall with burning shame that the English ministry accorded far more respect to the petulant remonstrances of a captious colonist, than the ministers of Radicalism pay to the rightful requests

The resolutions adopted by the Radical caucus which met in Washington immediately after the assembling of the Congress, express clearly and unmistakably the animus which actuates the North in the present condition of our national affairs. If anything were wanting, to convince the most incredulous that they are fully and earnestly bent upon running their mad career, it is to be found in the promptitude with which they set to work to carry out by legislative enactments the various propositions carved out for them by the caucus; which, together with the almost unanimous voice of their press, approving their full purposes, we think will be deemed sufficient to impress the mind of every conservative man in the land that they are bent upon the destruction of the government. No attentive observer—not even one who bestows only an occasional glance upon the rapid events which crowd overwhelmingly upon us, and are gone as it were as rapidly, can fail to discover in the political panorama that is constantly changing before us circumstances of dark omen, that almost convince one that we are treading upon the verge of a mighty political revolution, and almost cause one to mistrust the practicality of Democratic Government.

In looking back upon the past history of the country, one may well stand amazed at the rapid progress made in the accumulation of all the material wealth which constitutes a great nation. Within a generation more of the wilderness has been reclaimed, and brought tributary to the requirements of trade, than would have sufficed for the boundaries of the greatest ancient empires, and sufficient to include within its limits a score of Kingdoms of the first magnitude. A nation born within the memory of living men have brought into the field armies which, numerically, put to the blush the fabulous myriads marshaled of old. Yet while exhibiting her mines of seemingly inexhaustible resources to the wonder of an astonished world, one cannot help wondering whether it is the last life stroke of the strong Swimmer, or the exhibition of the almost superhuman strength of the maniac, which, when once put forth, his nerves relax and he is prostrated by the reaction of his great effort. Physicians can explain the reaction in the physical system of the arms great and long sustained effort, and others may, if they desire to pursue the parable, inquire what reaction may take place in the body politic, after such an effort as has been made by the two sections of the country for over four years; by the one, deserving to be free and to preserve a form of government, and by the other, with the full determination to break down and utterly destroy the very foundation upon which that union was constructed. If any one doubts, let him familiarize himself with the tone of the Radical press, and recall the past and watch the future proceedings of the rump now in session at Washington, styling itself the Congress of the United States.

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of their outraged fellow citizens. The complaint is echoed throughout the North that the South is to-day as distinct a nationality as if the Confederate government were in actual existence, and that the fraternal indications which were so universally manifested at the South immediately after the close of the war, are no longer found, but rather murmurings and expressions of hatred, instead of merriment at the degradation to which Radical misrule is fast reducing us is meant, we do murmur; and if hatred of their fanatical and unscrupulous leaders is meant, we would not be humans if we did not hate. But with regard to the government and the constitution, the sentiment for their preservation, and the desire to see them remain unimpaired in all their parts, is more universal at the South than at the North.

But would they stop in their mad career of party aggrandizement to inquire the cause of this revolution of feeling at the South, and to consider the true interest of the whole country, they were easily deceivable. But when did a great party—and the Radical party certainly is a great one—drunken with a success beyond even the wildest dreams of the wildest party zealot, ever stop in its course to consider causes? No, it must run its full term; America must have its Poland or its Ireland, and, though, however abhorrent the idea may be to every principle of Democratic government, yet, with shame be it expressed there are those at the North who look upon it as a desirable if not righteous consummation, and the course being pursued by the congress in the territorialization of the Southern States, indicates a settled and determined resolution to bring about such a condition of affairs.

Justice and magnanimity are virtues which always meet their rewards; oppression and intolerance are vices which are always overtaken by their; and is it not the part of true wisdom and sound statesmanship to meet in the spirit of fraternity and by mutual concessions restore the Constitution to its original purity, and cement in an indissoluble bond a government greater than the world has ever seen, than by pursuing the opposite course, from which nothing peaceful can be hoped, and which, in the end, it is obvious will confirm a mutual hostility which will last as long as grass grows and water runs.

If the North really desires a firmly cemented union of the the States, and a stable, permanent and harmonious government, the course to be pursued is plain to the most ordinary mind; but if it is their desire to overthrow the government and degrade into satrapies states that were sovereigns before the formation of the Federal Government, let them pursue the track which they now are traveling. But let us hope that reason has not fled to British beasts, and doubt the long continuance of the present misrule of Radicalism; but that they will collapse with their own mad efforts to perpetuate their power, for, some times
"Vain and unprofitable high her hopes itself,
And falls on either side."

A gentleman writing us from Morganton gives us some further particulars of the late fire, which occurred at that place on Wednesday 12th inst. We give an extract:
"Mr. Editor: We had quite an alarming fire in our place on Wednesday, which resulted in the destruction of the building which I have mentioned in your issue of your city. The occupant, Mr. E. S. Walton, was insured for \$10,000, but succeeded in saving most of his goods from the ruins. The fire, however, continued its course, burning the halage of the block, including two dwelling houses, two store houses, work shops, &c. The dwellings were occupied by Mr. E. S. Walton, and the other by Mr. J. W. McElrath. The entire loss of the latter buildings fell upon Mr. Thos. G. Walton, and W. F. McKesson, Eq. No insurance."—B.

Pad Diggs has been arrested in Nashville, Tennessee, and is now in jail. Pad is a noted guerrilla, and his last exploit was to kill the sheriff sent out to arrest him.

Personal.—We had the pleasure of meeting at the Boyden House last evening, Maj. Gen. Hoke, late of the Confederate Army. The General wears his laurels so bravely won, with becoming dignity and modesty. He was looking well, and his pleasant face and noble bearing reminded us of happier yet more romantic days—When the South buoyant with hope, though cursed with all the horrors of a devastating war, looked forward to the bright and happy future. So much can not be said now. Even in a time of profound peace, she has no peace no future, because of the malignity of her insatiate enemies.
Salisbury Banner.

Fire in Davie.—We regret to learn that the large Tobacco Manufactory of C. W. Bessent, situated near Jerusalem Davie County, was destroyed a few days since by fire. The building contained a very large quantity of tobacco. It is thought that it was robbed and set on fire. The manufactory was very extensive and the losses very heavy on Mr. Bessent, and many others who had tobacco deposited there.—B.

THE RADICAL CONGRESS.

Mr. Editor:—I am alone in my Sanctum to-day. It is Saturday, and the noise and prattle of school boys are not heard around the Seminary as on other days. The hail and snow are falling thick and fast out doors, and I tremble to think of the hundreds and thousands of destitute families who have neither food nor clothing to render them comfortable. Especially is this the case in most of our large cities, whither many of this class have collected, under a mistaken idea of city life.

I have just been reading the movements and intentions of the present Radical Congress at Washington, and my indignation is considerably aroused. What do the Radical fools mean? Are we to submit to every indignity and imposition they may see proper to enforce upon us? Are there no means of escape from this insane and brutal tyranny of these destinarians, only in emigration or death? Having already sacrificed our rights, our most valuable lives, our property, and our institutions, are we yet to sacrifice our honor and self respect at the shrine of these misguided fanatics? I answer in the name of down trodden humanity in the South, No. We will not be disloyal to the United States Government; but we cannot, and we dare not submit much longer to the unreasonable exactions of a disloyal and unconstitutional faction.

Who does not see that the ulterior object of the present Congress is to so legislate as to remove the vetoing power from the hands of President Johnson, and then to enfranchise the negroes, disfranchise all the white men of the South, and ultimately to confiscate all our property, either by direct legislation or taxation? Will any reader say, "this is only a whim of Philo's brain?" Wait and all will see. What mean those petitions, going up to the Senate and requesting the Congress to declare Hamlin President? Whoever heard of such usurpations in a Republican Government? What constitutional right has Congress to declare any man President? And yet these petitions have been entertained by Congress, and referred to the appropriate committee.

There is but one mode of remedy, and that is for President Johnson to declare this faction guilty of treason, and then call upon his friends North and South to sustain him in preserving the Constitution of our fathers inviolate. If the Radicals did not back down, in less than six months from the date of such a proclamation, there would not be found one Radical left in the United States, to tell the tale of their defeat.

PHILO.
The Logic of Early Rising.—"He who would thrive must rise at five." So says the proverb, though there is more rhyme than reason in it, for if he who would thrive must rise at five, it must naturally follow,
He who would thrive more must rise at four, and it will increase in proportion that

He who would still more thriving be Must leave his bed at turn of three: And who this latter would outdo Will rouse him at the stroke of two. And by the way of climax to it all, it should be held that
He who would never be outdone, Must ever rise as soon as one. But the best illustration would be, He who would flourish best of all, Should never go to bed at all.

The Bastrop (Texas) Advertiser says that thousands of pounds of cotton will be lost in that neighborhood for want of hands to pick it.
A celebrated physician says that one ten dollar pair of walking shoes will save twenty doctor's visits at \$5 each.

THE THREE SISTERS.

AN ALLEGORY.
Madam Virtue and Miss Genius,
With their sister, Reputation,
Traveled once through foreign countries,
On a tour of observation.

So they started, Genius hinted
That, by some unlucky blunder,
While they journey'd through the Kingdoms,
They might chance to get asunder;

"Aid," she said, "it seems I but prudent,
Should we break our pleasant tether,
Some device should be suggested
That may bring the three together."

"As for me—if from my sisters
I should chance to prove a roamer,
Seek me at the tomb of Shakspeare,
Or before the shrine of Homer."

Virtue said, "If I am missing,
And you deem me worth the trouble,
Seek me in the courts of monarchs,
Or the dwellings of the noble."

"If among the high and mighty
You shall fail to find me present,
You may meet with better fortune,
In the cottage of the peasant."

"Ah!" said Reputation, sighing,
"It is easy of discerning,
Each of you may freely wonder
With a prospect of returning?"

"But I pray you, guard me closely,
For, despite your best endeavors,
If you miss me for a moment,
I am lost—and lost forever!"

Another Item.—Who believes that Wm. H. Seward is repentant, or that the President is making overtures of peace with Thaddeus Stevens?

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says:

"It is stated here that last evening Secretary Seward called on Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, at his rooms, and had a long private interview with him. The statement causes a good deal of comment here, and much speculation is rife to know what it all meant. The above gentleman have not been on friendly relations with each other for several years. It is rumored that Seward is repentant, like Raymond, and wants to come back into the bosom of the Radical party. Others think that Seward was sent by President Johnson to make overtures of compromise."

Much has been said in the present Legislature, about "the relief of the honest debtor," but nothing is said of the honest creditor. We understand that there are not less than twenty measures or bills before that body now "for the relief of the honest debtor." Now will some body tell us what is to become of the honest creditor, whose neighbor, perhaps, has been years enjoying the benefit of his property for years? Would he needs protection against the sharper, and the miserly grasping man. It is against these the honest, hardworking, poorer class of our population need protection—it is against these "the honest debtor" and creditor alike asked to be defended so far as it can be done consistently with Constitutional and state law. And it is to be hoped that the Legislature will enact no law by which "the honest debtor," if he should see proper, may evade the payment of his honest debts, in cases where he is able to pay without depriving himself and family of shelter and the ordinary tools and implements necessary to prosecute his profession. No man has a right to the use of his neighbor's money or property without his consent, and should not be protected in its possession by law, when he can render it up without present, imminent danger of depriving his family of the means of making a support. This is the kind of relief we need, and anything more is wrong, unjust and may be justly condemned.
Salisbury Banner.

A man died last week in Shrewsbury, who had become so advanced in his second childhood, that for some months he had persisted in carrying to bed with him each night a rag doll which belonged to one of his grand children.

The Detroit Advertiser states that quite a large number of the fashionable ladies of that city "make their own shoes," but the editor laments that this is done because "it is fashion, not economy."

The reservoir connected with the Hydraulic Press used in the Treasury Printing Department at Washington, burst yesterday and fell from its position, sinking the building and involving a loss of \$10,000.

It is announced from Galveston that no less than 300 families of the Scotch working classes, had sailed from Liverpool, destined to that point. They will find in Texas as an excellent field for thrifty industry.

A New Yorker wishes to bet \$10,000 that the yacht Henrietta will win the ocean race.
Suicide.—D. T. J. Sherland, of Augusta, Georgia, committed suicide in Baltimore on Friday night by cutting his throat.

A contract has been assigned for building a bridge across the Missouri, at Kansas City, Mo.
An absent minded man, on falling into a river, sank twice before he recollected that he could swim.