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CALENDAR FOR 1867.

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
JANUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEBRUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEPTEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OCTOBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NOVEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DECEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

MR. ADAMS'S SPEECH AT TAUNTON.

As a general rule distinguished abilities are not transmitted from father to son, but notable instances of the reverse are not wanting in history. We all remember the remarkable example of the two Pitts. The case of the Fox family, of England, is not less striking; and in our day we have before us Lord Derby, still on the political stage in all the vigor of his intellect, while at the same council-board sits his son, Lord Stanley, possessing, in the estimation of many, higher qualities as a statesman than even his illustrious father. In America the most signal instance of this inheritance of great talents, and a turn for public affairs, is to be found in the Adams family, of Massachusetts. The names of John Adams and his son John Quincy Adams, each of whom filled the high office of the President of the United States, in the days when the incumbents were chosen for their abilities and fitness, are familiar. The present United States Minister to England, Charles Francis Adams, is a son of the second Adams; and though hardly equal to his father, is yet a man of no ordinary force and accomplishments. He is now well advanced in years, but the family stock appears to hold out well. A son of this last gentleman, Mr. John Quincy Adams, has made his debut upon the field of politics, and already evinces the possession of abilities which in the future will be certain to ensure him a distinguished career. It is evident that he is one of the statesmen who, when public opinion at the North shall flow in healthy channels, will be pretty certain to make his impress upon American politics.

We have before us a speech of this gentleman, delivered at Taunton, Massachusetts, in the autumn canvass, which contains some very striking passages. It is devoted mainly to a consideration of the Constitutional Amendment, and is a bold and earnest protest against its adoption. Mr. Adams was originally a Republican, but he tells us that he sought a Constitutional Union, and not an overthrow of the existing Constitution. Considering his antecedents, there are of course passages and expressions in this speech with which we do not coincide; but the general tone of the address is so mainly liberal and conservative that we regret our inability to republish it entire. One or two brief passages, however, we will cite as showing the point and force of this address. Speaking of the present Radical program, he observes:

"This new revolution differs from the old in this, that whereas, the Union of the fathers was based upon the corner stones of equal rights, mutual concession, free admission and cheerful cooperation, resting on the foundation of a substantially universal fellowship and common interest, the latter day doctrine springs from fear and distrust, and rests upon the primeval rock of conquest, and the time-honored claim of the conqueror in war to impose terms upon the captive and the conquered."

"The demand of Congress for additional guarantees, is more radical than we sometimes think. It amounts to a rebuilding of our government upon an essentially new plan. The central idea of the old was a voluntary compact, the plan of the new is a compulsory expropriation."

Mr. Adams makes a powerful appeal to his audience, not to press for an overthrow of the compromises of the Constitution or to enforce changes in that instrument by excluding Southern representatives from Congress, lest some day the North and West may unite and apply the same remedy to compel New England to surrender her special advantages in a Senatorial representation, based not on voters but States. We have no room for his well put argument on this head, but his remarks on the subject of requiring the Southern people to disfranchise their leaders in the late strife are marked by a point and elevated sentiment which renders their reproduction at this time especially suitable.

"No faithful fealty, no loving allegiance can spring from the cringing of the conquered to his master. But gentlemen, the South will spurn this bill as one man. Not one more State will ever pass this amendment, to be a badge of their degradation and disgrace forever in the organic law. They would not do so if it were finally, which it does not pretend to be. Far from it."

"And why should we expect it of them? My friends, the Southern people after all do not differ so much from us. They are men with noble, generous feelings, and their bravest men question me, and what do you now call on them to do by this section? Why, you say, could all you poor, small, uneducated people, however ardent you may have been for rebellion, we will forgive you, no stigma shall rest on you, you shall go free, provided only, what? you consent to betray your old leaders and hand them over to Constitutional disqualification. I shall despise them if they do. Why! descendants of revolutionary fathers, how would your ancestors in 1776, if the war had gone against us, have received a proposition from the 'Mother Country' restoring us to our Constitutional blessings if only what?—we would vote that Samuel Adams, John Hancock, John Adams, and all of the glorious list of the founders, with George Washington at the head, should be forever disqualified from office. No, gentlemen, I believe in the wise words of my friend, Governor Andrew.

"The capacity of leadership is a gift, not a device. They whose courage, and talents will entitle them to lead, will lead. Why not try them? They are the most hopeful subjects to deal with, in the very nature of the case. They have the brain and the experience and the edu-

cation to enable them to understand the exigencies of the present situation. They have the courage as well as the skill, to lead the people in the direction their judgments point, in spite of their own and the popular prejudice. Weaker men, those of less experience, who have less hold on the public confidence, are comparatively powerless. Is it consistent with reason and our knowledge of human nature, to believe the masses of Southern men able to face about, to turn their backs on those they have trusted and followed, and to adopt the lead of those who have no magnetic hold on their hearts or minds?"

Right heartily do we welcome to the arena a champion who dares to speak such honest and brave words as these to a Massachusetts audience. The time will yet come, we hope, when these utterances will find the response and appreciation they so well merit. The passions engendered by the war now obscure the judgment which refuses to recognize their truth, but when these have passed away the mental eye will be cleared and open for better and higher views of national duty.—*Richmond Examiner.*

OUR MERCHANTS.

Mr. Editor: "Honesty is the best policy," says the old adage; and every thing in which the subject is reviewed goes to show the truth of the adage. That only is best which conserves the best interests of the masses; and not that which contributes to individual advancement at the expense and happiness of others. The principle which would monopolize every resource of income to personal interests, is a principle at war with every interest of human society. Such a principle, could it obtain universal sway, would disintegrate every proper element of union between man and his fellow, and we would soon relapse into those darker ages that precede the introduction of honesty and religion into our country.—Honesty, then, seems to be a necessary regulator of our actions in human intercourse—a kind of axiom or first moral principle by which we are to regulate ourselves, as not to build up ourselves by pulling others down. Where this idea is properly kept in view, the greatest prosperity abounds. But in those communities where it is ignored, you will see aristocracy rearing its inhuman front upon the one hand, and pauperism and misery scattering their rags upon the other.

Among the various classes that go to make up the aggregate of human society, no class is governed less by a strict regard to honesty than our merchants as a general thing. "Sin sticketh close to buying and selling," says the wise man; and there are few merchants among us to whose skirts it does not stick with a rigid tenacity. Having thrown themselves into the broad stream of enterprise and speculation, they seem to shut their eyes to the intrinsic value of commerce, and pretend to believe that every article is worth what extortion and necessity will make it bring. Were it not for the check they hold upon each other by competition, and could a complete monopoly in any case obtain, there is no telling what would be the selling price of the common necessities of life. Enough was shown during the late war to convince all right minded men, that where merchants in general have the chance, they take all they can get. Is this honest? Besides, the thousand and one tricks of trade to which many of them resort are too ridiculous for sensible men. Witness the one now in general vogue among them, of offering an exorbitant price for certain articles of trade, to be paid for in goods upon which they lay such a percent that the article does not cost them one half what they pretend to pay for it. And yet the silly producer goes home satisfied that Mr. A. B. or C. has paid such a high price for his produce! Is this right? Besides Mr. Editor, such a course of dealing among the merchants, inflicts an injury upon such men as you and myself, who have nothing to offer for country produce but money, and not much of that. The country people will not sell a pound of butter for less than 25 or 30 cents in money, because Mr. Merchant will give them that sum in goods, when, in fact, Mr. Merchant's butter don't cost him really 10 cents per pound. And the same may be said of many other articles of country produce. I ask, is this honest?

If we must have merchants, let them be honest men. It is a matter of some doubt, whether upon the whole this class of citizens is a blessing or a curse to the people; and whether it would not be to the best interest of the masses to dispense with them entirely.

In these general remarks, I make no personal onslaughts. I am aiming at a principle, and not at men.

EQUITY.

One of the saddest things about human nature is, that a man may guide others in the path of life, without walking in it himself, that he may be a pilot, and yet a castaway.

The Charleston Courier states that the best plan for laboring in South Carolina during the ensuing year is, undoubtedly, that of paying wages to the colored people.

Is there any other plan practicable.

THE ADVOCATE OF A JEFFREYS JUDICIARY.

In Monday's Chronicle there is an attempt to disprove the fitness of courts for the purpose of justice. The decision of the Milligan case is denounced with violent obprobrium, for having been made according to law, and the line of argument fittingly turns on reform "with the sharp blade of revolution."

Among the charges upon which hang such monstrous threats of treason, is that participants in the rebellion go unshaken. The writer knows that juries find guilty under the Constitution of this Republic, and that judges and prosecuting counsel do not. Surely, since he knows the judges and lawyers are not to blame, we cannot mistake the aim of one who thus dares to advocate the overthrow of trial by jury "with the sharp blade of revolution?"

He quotes Lord Brougham upon law reform; but the greatest glory of the common law is its reforming itself thro' Lord Brougham and other lawyers and judges. Such advocate a reform of the law according to the law. Would he have dared, had he been so wicked or so ignorant, to have stood in the British Parliament on the bench and advocated a reform of the technicalities of practice, (for that was all,) by the "sharp blade of revolution?" How soon that law he was for "reforming" would have brought him to his bar unreformed! It was he that quoted, in that very House of Parliament, the lofty eulogium of Hooker on the law:

Her seat is the bosom of God, and her voice the harmony of the world. All things in heaven and earth do her homage; the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power.

Thus the witness introduced by the workers of this mischief borrows, to confound them, the most exalted and enthusiastic characterization that has ever been uttered, in which to pronounce his own reverence for that which, true to its own genius, he was seeking to perfect. Such is the sentiment of a law reformer—not as exhibited by the Chronicle, in a quotation from a jester and a wit, but as proclaimed by himself on an august occasion. But here, this sentence, whose seat is the bosom of God, must be stricken to the dust by the "sharp blade of revolution!" And instead thereof, we are to desire the high commission, with its Jeffreys, its "summary proceedings," its dark and gory abominations. The following from Macaulay's History of England, vol. 2, page 29, contrasted with the practice of the Supreme Court of the United States, too fully shows to what we are invited:

As soon as the commission had been opened the Bishop of London was called before the tribunal. "I demand of you," said Jeffreys, "a direct and positive answer—Why did you not suspend Dr. Sharp?"

The bishop requested a copy of the commission in order that he might know by what authority he was thus interrogated. "If you mean," said Jeffreys, "to dispute our authority I shall take another course with you. As to the commission, I do not doubt that you have seen it. At all events, you may see it in any coffee-house for a penny." He then returned to the point. "This," he said, "is not a court in which written charges are extended. Our proceedings are summary and by word of mouth. The question is a plain one. Why did you not obey the King?"

When the case had been heard it was evident to all men that the bishop had done only what he was bound to do. Compton (the bishop) was suspended from all spiritual functions, and the charge of his great diocese was committed to his judges, Sprat and Crew.

For this, we are to believe, the great sword of the Union was fleshed in the bosoms of our kindred. For this a quarter of a million of our youth, our strength and our manhood, perished in the pride of a land of law and liberty. For this the survivor yet limps, for this the rebels bowed down, for this the world stands in awe! In a word, for a judiciary which does not show its commission—which upon a plea to jurisdiction takes "another course" with the party—which deals not in written documents, but whose all proceedings are "summary and by word of mouth"—a tribunal over which none but detectives or their masters could venture to preside; for such we are to draw the "sharp blade of revolution," and stab to death the Supreme Court of the United States!

Women in the Treasury.—There are seven hundred women, or thereabouts, employed in the Treasury. There are undoubtedly evils connected with the presence of women in the public offices, or rather the evil is in the mode of appointment to these positions. It would indeed be a surprising thing if among seven hundred there were not some whose characters are bad. The wonder is that there are not many more considering the way in which appointments are made, the tenure of favoritism by which the places are held, the character, in far too many instances, of the men in charge of the division in whose duties women are employed, and the meagre pay which the sex generally receive. I hear of two men holding prominent positions in that part of this great department where women are employed, who are absolutely dreaded by all the female employees. Of one of these it is a common saying that no young or well favored woman can be three days in the Treasury without being approached improperly by him, and the name of the other has become a scorn of all decent men who know him. He boasts of the

favours his position gives. A few such men as these, with corrupt nominations by members of Congress, are sufficient to give a little color to the slanders in circulation against "female clerks," as they are contemptuously called.—*Washington Cor. Rochester Democrat.*

LATEST NEWS.

Washington, Dec. 29, P. M.

The position of the Supreme Court on the test oath, as reported by this association three weeks ago, is confirmed fully. If Judge Grier's health permits, the decision will be delivered on Monday, but each Judge will deliver a separate opinion,—five against, and four favoring its constitutionality.

The President holds the usual reception on Tuesday.

The *Courier des Etats Unis*, of to-day explains the non-reception of Mr. Seward's cable dispatch of the 22nd ult. It was presented to the Minister of Foreign Affairs by Mr. Bigelow, and was refused on account of its rudeness. Mr. Bigelow argued that what was rude in French was very polite in English; to which the Minister replied that it was useless to discuss a paper of a government which did not regard its own stipulations of neutrality, and insisted the occupation of Matamoros. Mr. Bigelow then telegraphed Mr. Seward and getting a reply denying the occupation, the cable dispatch was received conditionally, but was afterwards returned to Bigelow in confirmation of the occupation.

Senor Romero, representing the Juarez government here, is of opinion that owing to mutual violations of understood stipulations on the part of France and the U. S., both parties will act their pleasure in Mexican affairs. He is apprehensive that the repatriation of the French will not occur until it suits Napoleon's convenience.

FROM EUROPE.—BY THE CABLE.
London, Dec. 29.
It is officially announced that parliament will meet on the 5th of February.
Dublin, Dec. 29.
Affairs in Ireland are generally quiet. Two of the stationed regiments of British troops will soon leave.

Berlin, Dec. 28.
It is reported, on semi-official authority, that Austria meditates an invasion of Turkey.

Liverpool, Dec. 29.
The cotton market to-day was firmer. The sales sum up 15,000 bales on the basis of 16d. for middling uplands.

London, Dec. 29.
There is a brisk demand for money at the banks and in the stock exchange, but the rates are unaltered. U. S. Fifties 72½; Erie 45½.

Washington, Dec. 30.
Some days ago an application was made to Chief Justice Chase for writ of *habeas corpus* for the release of Dr. Mudd, one of the Booth conspirators.—It was returned yesterday by the Chief Justice, endorsed as follows:
"The writ application has been considered and denied."

Count Monthon, late French Minister at Washington, sailed from New York to-day for Europe.

It is probable that Surratt will be transferred from the Swatara to another steamer, and will arrive here by the last of January.

The pardon clerk of the Attorney General's office is busily employed in making out a list of pardoned Confederates for the House of Representatives. The list of all high Confederate officers, members of Congress and graduates of West Point has been completed.

The Treasury Department has suspended the payment of monies due to certain parties who subsequently joined the Confederate government.

Negro Riot at Hampton, Va.
Fortress Monroe, Dec. 30.

A difficulty occurred in Hampton last night among a party of negroes, who made an attack on a store to revenge one being shot while endeavoring to steal.—They were dispersed by the military.

Shipwreck and Probable Loss of Life.
Holmes' Hole, Dec. 29.

The carved work of an arched board, which came ashore at Lambert's Cove yesterday, had letters Sylph cut in the centre in small letters. There also came ashore a sharp stern boat painted black. Trunks, rigging, sails, deck beams, part of a cook house, also came ashore. It is probable the bark Sylph, of Boston, has gone to pieces, and all on board lost.

Four Southern freedmen are in the Connecticut jail for alleged murders.

The White Mountains are covered with snow.

George Peabody has given \$25,000 to the Five Points House of Industry, in New York.

A special car had to be chartered to carry a huge turnip to a Western editor.

A man in Paris committed suicide in a warm bath by opening a vein in his arm.

A MOMENT OF HORROR.

For twenty-three years old Jake Wildard has cultivated the soil of Baldwin county, and drawn therefrom support for self and wife. He is childless. Not long since Jake left the house in search of a cow. His course was through an old worn out patch of clay land, of about six acres in extent, in the centre of which was a well twenty-five or thirty feet deep, that at some time, probably, had furnished the inmates of a dilapidated house near by with water. In passing by this spot, an ill wind drifted Jake's "tile" from his head, and maliciously wafted it to the edge of the well, and in it tumbled.

Now, the old gentleman had always practised the virtue of economy, and he immediately set about recovering the lost hat. He ran to the well and finding it was dry at the bottom, he scooped the rope which he had brought for capturing the trust cow, and after several attempts catch the hat with a noose he concluded to save time by getting down into the well himself. To accomplish this, he made fast the end of the rope to a stump hard by. It was a fact, of which Jake was no less obvious than the reader hereof, that Ned Wells was in the dilapidated old building aforesaid and that an old blind horse, with a bell on his neck, who had been turned out to die, was lazily grazing within a short distance of the well. The devil himself, or some other wicked spirit, put it into Ned's cranium to have a little fun; so he quietly slipped up to the horse, and unbuckling the strap, approached with a slow and steady "ting-aling" to the edge of the well.

"Dang the old blind horse!" said the man at the bottom of the well; "he's coming this way sure, and ain't got any more sense than to fall in here. Whoa, Bill!"

But the continued approach of the "ting-aling" said just as plainly as words that Bill wouldn't whoa. Besides, Jake was at the bottom, resting before trying to shin it up the rope.

"Great Jerusalem!" said he, "the old cuss will be a-top of me before I can say Jack Robinson. Whoa, dang it, whoa!"

Just then Ned drew up to the edge of the well, and with his foot kicked a little dirt into it.

"Oh, Lord!" exclaimed Jake, falling on his knees at the bottom. "I'm gone now—whoa? Now I lay me down to sleep—whoa! I pray the lord my soul to—whoa, now! Oh, Lord have mercy on me!"

Ned could hold in no longer, and fearing Jake might suffer from his fright, he revealed himself. Probably Ned didn't make tracks from that well. Maybe Jake wasn't up to the top of it in short order, and you might think he didn't try every night for two weeks to get a shot with his rifle at Ned. Maybe not, I don't know. But I do know that if Jake finds out who sent you this, it will be the last squib you'll get.

THE GOLD TUMBLE.

The steady decline of gold is decided by the healthful sign of the season. Unlike other fluctuations that have been seen since the close of the war, the present decline appears to be gradual, and the result of the wholesome operations of the natural laws of commercial economy. Previous changes have been spasmodic and have proven altogether unreliable as a basis of operations in business. Intelligent observers of the leading markets of the country have noted a marked and steady fall in wholesale prices during the past two months. There is probably more reason to hope for a continued gradual decline in the price of gold, and correlatively of goods in general, for some time to come, than to apprehend a backward tendency. Such would be a natural reaction from the excited condition of the markets during many months of political agitation and public want of confidence. Viewed in this aspect, the fall of gold would indicate an improved popular feeling as to the political future of the country. The people of all sections of the Union begin to believe that the agitators have less power than inclination for harm.

As yet the influence of the gold tumble is hardly perceptible upon the retail markets. A short time will be required before the public can reap the full benefit, but the retail dealers cannot long maintain high prices, when wholesale prices are rapidly tending downwards.

Richmond Examiner.

A Southern paper styles Congress as a "Grand Piantassmagora of Giescutostes."

Forty divorces were granted by a New Hampshire court in two days.

There is a thirteen hundred acre cranberry farm in Michigan.

On Thursday the Susquehanna river at Harrisburg was filled with floating ice.

The United States government has paid \$20,000 in gold for cable dispatches to Mr. Bigelow relative to Mexican affairs.

A splendid meteor, of a red color, about the size of a ball from a Roman candle, was seen at Poughkeepsie, New York, Tuesday evening.

The recent seizure of a large number of distilleries has had the effect of closing nearly every establishment in New York city.

Five dry loads of whiskey were seized in Philadelphia on Thursday, the brands being considerable counterfeit.