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Impeachment—Exciting Statements.

The New York Herald, of Thursday says: The preordained event in human affairs is more certain to come to pass than the impeachment and removal of President Johnson from office. This thing will be done because it has become a necessity to the consummation of this revolution. Congress has no alternative when the suspension of its authority over the rebel States for two years yet to come is morally certain under President Johnson. It says the present House will impeach. The Senate, after March 4th, will elect Fessenden as presiding officer—will then arraign and suspend the President, and Fessenden is at once to take his place. Before May, Johnson will be convicted, and Grant and Farragut chosen by a special election to fill out his term. The New York World, of the same date says: The prospects of the country have never, even during the darkest periods of the war, seemed so alarming at present. From well informed sources in Washington we receive intelligence which confirms our opinion that the Radicals are strenuously bent on impeachment, and the result can be nothing less than a hideous civil war in which men will be eager to cut the throats of their nearest neighbors. It will be no such war as that from which we have emerged, in which the combatants were separated by geographical lines. There is no part of the country in which multitudes of the best citizens do not consider the cause of the President as that of the Constitution. If an attempt is made to depose him upon mere partisan grounds, they will conclude that the supremacy of the Constitution may as well be vindicated, once for all, and will accept the risks and perils of maintaining it.

Per contra—Forney's paper contains the following correspondence:

The arguments against impeachment are strongly urged even in loyal circles. Among them is one that if Johnson should be removed an election for President must take place in November of this year, which of course must be followed by another in November of 1868. The general opinion is that the Committee on the Judiciary will make up a tremendous indictment against him, and that Congress will simultaneously strip him of all power for harm, and then permit him to serve out his term.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Congressional.

Washington, Jan. 19.—In the senate the secretary of war submitted the engineer's department report for last year. A protest against a reduction of the currency was read. Petitions to increase the tariff of the constitutional amendment securing suffrage, regardless of sex. The naval committee reported a bill in favor of the League Island depot for iron clads. The district committee was directed to report whether a due proportion of the school fund had been set apart for colored schools.

In the house the bill relieving paymaster Rufus P. Spaulding from the responsibility of fourteen thousand dollars stolen from the bank of Mound City, was passed.

The enabling act was then resumed. Mr. Stevens received as a modification, that after the passage of the act until the states allowed representation, habeas corpus be suspended and martial law rule those states during the whole time.

Alabama Supreme Court.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 19.—The supreme court has decided that the requirement of revenue stamps on the state of legal processes is unconstitutional. The court unanimously decided that Alabama was a de facto government under the Confederacy, and that its personal representatives are protected from loss under confederate investments.

From Washington.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Sumner's Johnson tirade contains the following sentences: The country sees the president of the rebellion revived in the president of the United States. He is a usurper who, promising to be a Moses, has become a Pharaoh, added in effect the president fits with partisans of his usurpation every vacancy that occurs, and makes vacancies for them.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Unsuccessful senatorial balloting occurred in the Maryland and Kentucky Legislatures yesterday.

The committee for the investigation of the South Carolina murders has summoned Gen. Sheridan and Thomas, and the secretaries of war and the interior.

There are heavy snow drifts three feet in depth, and sleeting now.

From Missouri.

St. Joseph, Jan. 20.—The snow on the plains is deeper than for many years. The drifts are twenty feet deep on Blue river.

Nine men were murdered in southern Utah on the 8th by Indians.

Snow Storm.

Baltimore, Jan. 20.—The snow continues, and the wind is blowing a gale from the northeast.

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 20.—A heavy north wind has been prevailing for the last three days, but suddenly veered southeast last night, and is blowing a heavy gale to-day. A large number of vessels are anchored along the coast, logged with ice. The ice extended from Cape Henry to Hampton Roads. The schooner John S. Lee, is leaking and the crew are frost-bitten.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Philadelphia, Jan. 20.—The colored deputies to the Massachusetts legislature earnestly express a hope for the preservation and future harmony of the Union, and urge the president to come to terms with congress.

Cable Dispatches.

London, Jan. 19.—Forty one persons are reported lost by the breaking of the ice on Regent's park. Others, known to have been on the lake at the time are still missing.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.—The unusually intense cold of the season so aggravated the distress of the poor in this city, that it resulted to-day in a bread riot in the streets, but the disturbance was not of a serious character.

London, Jan. 19.—Garibaldi, at the request of an American friend, has written a letter, giving his opinion of affairs in the United States.

Paris, Jan. 20.—The Emperor Napoleon has issued an important decree. It orders that the address of the chambers in reply to the speech from the throne, shall be discontinued, and grants to the legislative body the right of questioning the government. It proposes that the offences of the press be tried in the conventional courts; that the stamp duties be reduced and that the right of the people to meet in public be limited only by those regulations necessary for the public safety. The decree concludes by declaring that these reforms will not down the edifices of a state founded upon the national will. The members of the cabinet have tendered their resignation to the Emperor.

Trieste, Jan. 20.—Reports from Miramar state that the Empress Charlotte has quite recovered from her severe illness.

Vienna, Jan. 30.—The plan for the reorganization of the Austrian armies will not be carried out.

Latest from Washington.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The secretary of the treasury and revenue was before the ways and means committee Saturday on the gold bill. It is stated that McCullough urged the sale of gold—the time and sums to be discretionary with the secretary.

It is doubted in shrewd circles whether the tariff tax and bank bills will pass this session.

General Logan, just from Illinois, says the people generally favor impeachment.

Congressional.

Washington, Jan. 16 P. M.—In the senate various petitions for the increase of pay were presented.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition for the amendment to the constitution, prohibiting distinction on account of color. Also eleven petitions from North Carolina negroes favoring Stevens' bill.

A bill for the admission of Nebraska and Colorado with the house amendment passed by a vote of 29 to 14, and now goes to the president.

In the house the judiciary committee was instructed to report in writing what legislation was necessary to enable three fourths of the represented states to ratify the constitutional amendment.

A number of the district of Columbia bills passed, when Stevens' enabling bill was discussed.

Mr. Payne opposed the second section of Mr. Stevens' bill, which recognized the present state governments, which he denounced as piratical. Mr. Bingham's speech occupied an hour and a quarter. He said the bill instead of being of reconstruction was one of destruction. Instead of reconstruction was one of destruction and perpetual dismemberment. He showed the absurdity of denying the rebel states showing that congress, the courts and the executive had recognized them. He knew that those rebels had ridged the land with graves. He knew that four hundred thousand citizens had fallen martyrs to their country and the constitution. It was in view of their great transgressions that the proposed universal forgiveness rose into sublime and challenged parallel in history. He protested against the bill as foreign to the spirit and purposes of the constitutional amendment. He closed by moving to refer the bill to the reconstruction committee.

Mr. Dawson spoke in opposition to the bill when the speaker's hammer fell at the close of his hour.

Mr. Spaulding moved an extension, but Mr. Stevens objected, and

On motion of Mr. Stevens the house went into a committee of the whole.

Mr. Dawson again obtained the floor and concluded his speech, denouncing Stevens' bill. The appropriation bill was amended by adding ten thousand dollars for steamboat inspectors, for the more thorough investigation of the recent steamboat disasters.

Washington, Jan. 17, P. M.

House.—In Committee of the whole on the Appropriation Bill, an amendment, forbidding the exclusion of witnesses from the Court of Claims because of color or interest in the case, was adopted.

The appropriation for Pardon Clerk was re-inserted;—that officer being indispensable.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation then passed.

The Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to report what amount is due Texas by the United States and whether the State had accounted for property seized at the outbreak of the war.

Stevens' enabling bill was taken up, Mr. Baker, of Illinois, spoke in opposition, when the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Sumner presented a petition from Texas "Loyalists," asking for a Republican form of government.

The tenure of office bill was taken up, and opposed by Mr. McDougall.

Mr. Sumner addressed the Senate in its favor, and, in the course of his speech used words to the effect that it was the first time we had had a President who was an enemy to his country. He was called to order, and the chair decided that the words were proper for debate.

An appeal was taken, and, after a highly exciting debate, the chair was sustained; Yeas 29, Nays 10. Adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 18.

The Conservatory of the President's Mansion was burned this morning. The timely arrival of engines saved the buildings. It is estimated that the plants cannot be replaced for short of half a million of dollars. The furniture of the mansion was damaged by smoke.

How to Propose.—A party of ladies and gentlemen were laughing over the supposed awkwardness attending a declaration of love, when a gentleman remarked, that if ever he offered himself he would do it in a business like manner.

"For instance," he continued, addressing a lady present, "Miss Smith, I have been two years looking for a wife; I am in receipt of about three hundred a year, which is on the increase. Of all the ladies of my acquaintance, I admire you the most; indeed, I love you, and would gladly make you my wife."

"You flatter me by your preference," good humoredly replied Miss Smith, to the surprise of all present; "I refer you to my father."

"Bravo," exclaimed the gentlemen. "Well, I declare!" said the ladies in a chorus. The lady and gentleman, good reader, were married soon after. Wasn't that a modest way of "coming to the point," and a lady-like method of taking a man at his word?

Colored Lawyers.

In Georgia the Superior Court of Chatham county has refused to admit to practice a colored man, who is at present a member of the bar in Maine, on the ground that "the laws of Georgia do not authorize or contemplate the admission of persons of color to the bar."

The Hon. Joshua Hill, of Georgia has presented to Congress a claim of several thousand dollars for losses and deprivations which he suffered during the war from the Union army.

TROUBLE IN UNION COUNTY.

We regret to learn from a gentleman who was at Monroe this week, that many of the citizens of Union are in danger of suffering for the want of bread. The crops in that county almost entirely failed, and numbers have not the means to buy corn at the present high price. Maj. Covington, the able Senator from that county, made a strenuous effort to get assistance from the State, but we do not remember whether he was successful or not.

We learn they are organizing a secret society, under the auspices "of the straitest sect, the object of which we could not learn. Each member is sworn to secrecy before he is introduced and made acquainted with the secret. A very true and reliable man of our acquaintance was sworn, but could not stand it. He withdrew, but was sworn not to divulge what he saw and heard. It is the true men of the State were on the look out. We suppose this organization will be established every county, and much mischief may result before we know from where it comes. Be on your guard.—Charlotte Times.

The public is greatly distressed at the frost on the shop windows. They cannot peep in at the pretty girls and other things.—Boston Post.

We publish to-day a correspondence between several of our citizens and Jas. H. Ennis, Esq., the present mayor.

The platform laid down by Mr. Ennis is one that must commend itself to every citizen. It will be seen that he is opposed to the tax on the mechanical enterprises of the city; that his views on the subject of policing are reasonable, and that he favors a hired police who are to be paid out of the revenues of the city, which makes the burden rest upon all in a just and equitable manner. He also expresses himself decidedly in favor of a city free school, which is most important of all, especially to the poor. Mr. Ennis has made a most excellent municipal officer, and we need not, therefore, speak of his admirable qualities for the office for which he is a candidate.

The Last Steamboat Accident on the Mississippi—Particulars.—Memphis, Jan. 17.—The steamer Platte Valley, which left here for Vicksburg late this afternoon struck the wreck of a gunboat, and sunk almost to her hurricane deck in about three minutes. She was crowded with passengers, a large number of whom are dead. It is estimated by the survivors that one hundred persons were drowned, among them Judge McBridge, of Monroe county, Missouri, and a family of fifteen persons, bound for Texas. The captain and pilots are safe. There were some fifty women and children on board, of whom were lost. A tug passing up took off those who had presence of mind enough to stick to the wreck, and brought them here to-night.

Butler's Suit.—The following is the general proposition on which Butler has been as sensitive as to base a libel suit for \$100,000, on the supposition that the last anti-slavery must mean him:

"It is had to send gamblers and prize fighters to Congress, says the Radical papers. It is bad to send a coward, a spoon thief, a woman insulter, and church robber to Congress. You pay your money, you take your choice."—Brick Poncey.

Shocking Brutality.—We learn that a freedman living near Riceville, Va., had a quarrel with his wife about a month ago, when he deliberately took his little son, aged ten years, and chopped his head off with an axe! The body was then thrown in the woods as prey for wild beasts and the foxes of the air, and the diabolical deed kept a secret until a few days ago it was accidentally discovered. The head could not be found.—Danville Times.

Murder of President Lincoln.—A letter from Calcutta says that Lieutenant William Martin Holbert, of Shenandoah, Va., laid a wager there with a Boston gentleman, of \$2,500, that Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, was alive and well, and that he would furnish proof of his avowment in six months from the time the wager was laid.

A man in the interior of California lately received the following note from his wife in San Francisco: "Dear Sir: It may be proper, and perhaps my duty, to inform you that about two months ago I succeeded in getting my divorce from you, and also that I have since married again. You may continue your monthly remittances, as I may need them for your three children."

IS SHE A TRAITOR?

A few nights since a lady in Jersey City was awakened in the dead of the night by a nigger striving to carry off her purse and watch, which she had placed under her pillow. She lost her watch, but had the satisfaction of shooting at the nigger, and though he got off with his plunder, it is believed that she made a hole in his jacket, if not his hide. Now, was that woman a traitor or rebel or violator of the laws? Abraham Lincoln, as the exponent of the northern States, demanded that Jefferson Davis, the exponent of the southern States should submit to him, while he plundered him of his watch and purse at his leisure.—Mr. Davis resisted, and though like the unfortunate Jersey woman, he lost his watch and purse, he did have a shot at the robbers, and for which he is now wound up, and the question is asked, is he a traitor?

There was a common government, which the southern States mainly created and mainly built up into a first class power, but a time came when the northern States combined together on the sole principle of hostility to the southern States, and took possession of this government with the avowed design of transforming it into an instrument of such woe ruin to the latter that, rather than be doomed to it, it were better that the earth opened and engulfed the entire southern people! They did not resist—they said: "Take the government, take the army and navy, and the public lands, the history, archives, everything owned in common, but leave us alone, do not destroy us, let us live our life and save ourselves as best we may." But wonder of all wonders for all generations of men yet unborn—the northern States invaded them, killed their people, destroyed their property, burnt their homes, and are now striving to force on them the horrible doom which they sought to escape from, and the man who sought to save the southern States from the robber and murderer, is said to be a traitor! Yes, that Jersey woman is to be a traitor. Instead of shooting the nigger, she should have given up her watch and everything else that attracted the fancy of his niggerhood; but her punishment for her disloyalty, by all means.

N. Y. Day Book.

The Radical papers are complaining bitterly that the Maryland Legislature is making the State both hot and hopeless for the Union men so-called. They don't like so much as the smell of their own physic.

THE N. C. COMMISSION TO WASHINGTON.

The appointment of a Commission to Washington, to look after the interests of North Carolina, is not relished by the Ex. P. G. He has so long had his sway there, and his own efforts and those who are in his interest have so long misled and deceived Congress and the Northern public, by their false and wicked misrepresentations, it was high time for the Legislature to adopt some plan, by which his nefarious schemes could be frustrated and overturned. The Government has been happy in his selections, in view of the objects of the Commission, and the addition of Hon. Nat. H. Boyden, recently, to its number, is equally so. Mr. Holden is specially disturbed at the acceptance of Col. Brown. He would have perhaps been more gratified if all of them had declined.

The loyalty, Unionism and reliability of all these gentlemen, viz: Judge Merrimon, Col. Bedford Brown, P. H. Winston, Esq., Gen. J. M. Leach, Hon. Lewis Hanes and Hon. N. Boyden, Mr. Holden fully endorsed for months after the surrender. We do not recollect that he has assailed the loyalty of any of them since. He has endorsed most of them by appointing or recommending them to office. He will not dare to question their devotion to the Union and the interests of the country. Whatever countenance these gentlemen may have given him, either during or since the war, they have abandoned him and his principles and schemes totally. Col. Brown, whom of all public men in the State he has never assailed, could stand him no longer. He rallies to the help of the country and the State, though well stricken in years, when he finds the Constitution about to be wrecked and the country ruined. It is more than Holden can bear. And there is Mr. Boyden, upon whom he counted for help in his extremity; he shook Holden off, a year ago, who he saw his aims. Holden cannot, with any face, assail these men, but attacks the Legislature and Gov. Worth for the expense incurred, and demagogically sheds crocodile tears over the maimed soldiers of the late Confederacy! O! thou whitened sepulcher!—Raleigh Sentinel.

DEAD DOGS.

Perhaps folks who stop up their noses and pass by with swift strides—especially dainty ladies—when they come across the carcass of a defunct canine on the street, do not know that their smelling-salts, their rouge, their lip-salve, their delicate perfume, a portion of their daily food, their fine gloves and boots, and half a hundred other things they daily use in some manner, are obtained from just such sources as poor Ponto lying there. Some of the most eminent and most extensively patronized perfumers of Paris, London, and New York, obtain a principal ingredient for their cosmetics and lotions from dead dogs. Glycerine is largely used by them in the manufacture of their choicest perfumes, and in no perfume is it more extensively employed than in "Night-blooming Cereus." Glycerine is obtained by mixing soda with the bellings of the bones and fat of dead dogs. It produces a sweet substance, the sugar of fat, which is glycerine. The putrefying flesh of a dog is turned into smelling salts by adding to it a little hydrochloric acid. Glycerine soap is the product of the dead dog. Glycerine mixed with carmine forms the best lip-salve or the most delicate rouge. From the skin, tendons and bones of dead dogs gelatine is obtained, and this gelatine is trequently made into jelly and used upon the table. Sugar is refined by straining it through the burnt bones of dead dogs. Their skins are frequently made into fine boots and riding gloves. The finest French kid gloves are manufactured from the skin of dead dogs. There are many other uses to which dead dogs are put, that it would require more space to enumerate than we can spare; besides, we think we have given enough to entice them to be looked upon with some degree of interest when found upon the street.

Gen. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has sent on an installment of twenty-one young freedmen for those at Hartford who desire negro help. We should praise him for it, if we were not afraid it would tend to make him stop.

The West Virginia Legislature met on the 15th. The same day both Houses ratified the constitutional amendment.—The Governor's message, advises the repeal of the confiscation law of 1863.

A LESSON ON TRUST.

Some time ago a boy was discovered in the streets, evidently bright and intelligent, but sick. A man who had the feeling of kindness strongly developed, went to ask what he was doing there.

"Waiting for God to come for me," he said.

"What do you mean?" said the gentleman, touched by the pathetic tone of the answer, and the condition of the boy in whose eye and flushed face he saw the evidence of fever.

"God sent for mother, and father, and little brother," said he, "and took them away up in the sky; and mother told me when she was sick, that God would cure for me. I have no home, nobody to give me anything, and so I came out here, and have been looking so long in the sky for God to come and take care of me, as mother said he would. He will come, won't he? Mother never told me a lie."

"Yes my lad," said the gentleman, overcome with emotion. "He has sent me to take care of you."

You should have seen his eyes flash, and the smile of triumph break over his face, as he said:

"Mother never told me a lie, sir; but you have been so long on the way."

What a lesson of trust, and how this incident shows the effect of never deceiving children with tales!

HOW A MAN FREEZES TO DEATH.

M. Pouchet lately read an interesting paper on this subject before the French Academy of Science. The author's inferences are as follows:

1. That the first phenomenon produced by cold is a contraction of the capillary vessels to such an extent that a globule of blood cannot enter; these vessels, therefore, remain completely empty.

2. The second phenomenon is an alteration of the blood globules, which amounts to their complete disorganization.

Every animal completely frozen is absolutely dead, and no power can reanimate it.

3. When only a part is frozen, that part is destroyed by gangrene.

4. If the part frozen is not extensive, and only a few disorganized blood globules pass into circulation, the animal may recover.

5. But if, on the contrary, the frozen part is of considerable extent, then the mass of altered globules brought into the circulation when the part is thawed, rapidly kills the animal.

6. For this reason a half frozen animal may live a long time if maintained in this condition, since the altered globules do not get into the circulation; but it expires as soon as the frozen part is thawed.

7. In all cases of congelation, death is due to the alteration of the blood globules, and not to any effect on the nervous system.

8. It results from these facts that the less rapidly the frozen part is thawed, the more slowly altered globules find their way into the circulation, and the greater chances of the recovery of the animal.

The President of the Oakwood Memorial Association of Richmond has received official information that the Legislatures of the States of Georgia and South Carolina have each appropriated \$1,000 to be devoted to preserving the graves of the soldiers from those States that are buried in Virginia.

A Charge to a Jury.—An Indiana justice recently summed up a case in a novel and sprightly style, which astonished his entire auditory. He said:—"Gentlemen of the jury, in this case the counsel on both sides are unintelligible, the witnesses on both sides are incredible, and the plaintiff and defendant are both such bad characters, that to me it is indifferent which way you give your verdict."

More suits have been brought against General Butler for his thrifty operations in New Orleans, vulgarly called stealing. This time it is a steamboat that he took in a moment of forgetfulness, supposing it to be his—the dear, good man.

An old oil well in Uniontown, Pa., one day last week suddenly began to throw up stones and water to the height of more than a hundred feet. The phenomenon continued for over an hour.

Onward—Opposition to—Presbyterianism Hutchinson is the name of the son of a Hardsell Baptist preacher in West Ely, Marion county, Mo.

An exchange says that it is just as sensible a move to undertake to get married without counting, as to attempt any business without advertising. Both often prove abortive.

Forney says the refusal to admit Colorado and Nebraska, with "white" in their constitutions, is a precedent which will be enforced against the South. The President will probably veto the admission bills, and it is doubtful whether they will be passed over him.

The Indiana Senate, by a strict party vote, 29 to 18, has voted to ratify the amendment.

Two quarts of liquor were discovered in an Island Pond stage; thereupon the liquor, stage, horses and all were seized by the Canadian officials.