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The most diligent efforts, says the Richmond Examiner, are making to commend the Republican party to the southern people, and the orators about to spread the Radical gospel in the South will represent it as a gospel of peace and concord. The fact is, it is a gospel of blood and plunder. Let every Southern paper publish this extract from the Washington Chronicle, of April 30th, that the people may be enlightened as to what Wilson has done for:

"To the great work of nationalizing the Radical agitation, of making the sentiments of Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens as popular in Texas as they are supposed to be in Massachusetts—to this work the Congressional Union Republican Executive Committee is now devoting itself, by organized correspondents, by wide spread dissemination of appropriate political documents, by the formation of local associations, by open discussion through intelligent speakers, by urging the establishment of Radical papers, and by all the appliances of political education so long known to the old free States, but always redulously prohibited in the slave States."

Who are Disfranchised?—The National Intelligencer says that "Congress must be presumed to have meant in these acts to use, in the same connection, the term 'officer' in the same sense as Congress did in the first act ever passed under the existing constitution, in which this qualification of an oath to support the latter was prescribed for legislative, executive, and judicial officers of States."

The Intelligencer need not refer to an act of Congress. The Constitution itself uses the very words used in the proposed amendment. There need, not, therefore, be any difficulty in determining who are disfranchised. All persons who have held the offices whose incumbents are required by the Constitution of the United States to take the oath to support that instrument, and who afterwards engaged in rebellion, &c., are disfranchised, and no others, except convicts.—Rich. Dispatch.

The month of April is a memorable one in the history of this people. On the 12th of April, 1861, commenced the struggle for Confederate independence, by the attack made upon Fort Sumter by the troops under the command of Gen. Beauregard. On the 2d of April, 1865, the capital of the Confederacy was evacuated by the Southern troops; on the 9th occurred the surrender of that great chieftain, Robt. E. Lee, and the incomparable army which obeyed his orders; and on the 17th President Lincoln perished by the hand of Booth, at Ford's theatre in Washington.—Wilson North Carolinian.

THE BLOODHOUND PARTY.

The desire to destroy our enemies, which was cultivated under the name of patriotism during the war of the rebellion was like some poisons which, when used excessively as medicine, hold the system enervated to their malignant effects after the disease has subsided. Hatred to the people of the rebellious States, cherished and stimulated by the necessities of the war, may have contributed to its successful conclusion. Peace has now prevailed for two years; not an armed foe has existed in all that time; yet this ferocious spirit still subsists and is cherished as commendable by that party which assumed the more particular responsibility in the midst of some, and is forced by partisan ties upon others, to punish, humiliate, and make miserable their fellow-beings, whose crime was that before and during the war they held political opinions different from those of that party, and made a gallant fight to maintain them. They struggled, suffered, and bled for their faith until overcome and subdued by superior numbers. Then they frankly acknowledged themselves vanquished, yielded the victory, and gracefully submitted themselves to their late antagonists without reserve.

Did the conquering party, like a brave man, show its noble generosity to a fallen foe after victory? On the contrary, has not Congress, under party discipline, adopted, from time to time continuously, ever since the peace, a series of measures, oppressive and humiliating to the last degree, toward the subdued people? Invention has been exhausted in its fictitious measures of degradation upon the unhappy inhabitants of the South; to subvert their spirit and humble them in the sight of their former slaves; even to subject them to the domination of these slaves, has been an object of special gratification to these devotees of revenge.

The gentler influence of human sympathy, the kindly charity which mystery inspires, the love of liberty which proudly tolerates opposition in opinion,

the spirit of Christian love and charity—all give way, and the great mass of the party joins the chase, led on by the party trumpet blown by Sumner, Wade and such as they, who lead the hunt and demand the further humiliation of fallen antagonists.

The brutal instinct of the bloodhound feels no sentiment of pity in pursuing his prey. But these, though conscious of a higher human soul, make pretence of zeal for the negro to stifle their own conscience and for excuse to the world in adopting the merciless instincts of the bloodhound in hunting down their fellow-citizens of the South.—N. Y. World.

Married Life.—Do not run much from home; one's own heart is of more worth than gold. Many a marriage begins like a rosy morning, and then falls away like a snow-wreath. And why? Because the married pair neglect to be as well pleasing to each other after marriage as before. Endeavor always to please one another. Consider ye daughters, what the word "wife" expresses. The married woman is the husband's domestic faith. His honor and his home are under her keeping, his well-being in her hand. Think of this! And you, ye sons, be faithful husbands, and good fathers of families.

Votes versus Victuals.—Which will win? There are two classes of negroes at the South which just now attract attention. One class is composed of the "smart" men, who have glib tongues and quick wits; men who pray almost without ceasing, and talk with fervid eloquence from the hotel steps and Radical platforms. This class is not particularly in need. Their personal expenses are readily met by the demagogues who use their presence and their utterances for their own purposes. The other class is composed of men with families—men who need food, shelter and raiment twenty-four hours seven days in every week. There and their little ones ask for bread and receive the ballot; they desire work and are invited to the hustings. The first class will be abundantly represented at the North this Spring. Fat and sleek, clad in irreproachable alpaca sacks and shiny trousers, they will circulate about the anniversaries, sit on the platforms, make impassioned appeals, endorse the Knoxville Whig, and kindly receive any donations for the colored people of the South that the charitable people of the North may wish to make. The other class will brood over their sorrow, grow sullen with discontent, turn childishly from the boons of suffrage and equal rights, and long for the flesh pots of the olden times.

New York Times.

A SCENE AT THE GATE OF PARADISE.

A poor tailor, being released from a troublesome world and a scolding wife, appeared at the gate of Paradise. Peter asked him if he had ever been to Purgatory.

"No," said the tailor, "but I have been married."

"Oh," said Peter, "that is all the same."

The tailor had scarcely got in before a fat, turtlevating alderman came along puffing and blowing.

"Hallo! you fellow," said he, "open that door."

"Not so fast," said Peter, "have you ever been to purgatory?"

"No," said the alderman, "but what's that to the purpose? You let in that poor half starved tailor, and he has been no more to purgatory than myself."

"But he has been married," said Peter.

"Married!" exclaimed the alderman, "why, I have been married twice."

"Then go back again," said Peter, "Paradise is not the place for fools."

The Head of a Dead Man Tries to Speak.

A poor fellow was guillotined here a few days after our arrival. According to the custom, his head and body were given to the surgeons for the "advancement of science." An experiment was tried with the head with a very interesting result. They injected into its arteries fresh arterial blood taken from a dog, and shortly afterward the head gave unmistakable signs of life. The color returned to the cheeks and lips, the eyes opened brightly and gazed upon those around, the lips moved as if attempting vainly to speak, and the entire face bore the semblance to active life. So soon as the operator ceased to inject the life blood of the dog, the appearance of death rapidly succeeded. It was earnestly held by the eminent surgical gentlemen in attendance, that, during the operation, the brain was in full and natural action, and the lips tried to utter the last thought which found a resting place in the mind of the condemned.—Paris Correspondence of the Petersburg Gazette.

By the acquisition of Russian America the United States flag has been advanced to within thirty-six miles of Asia, and the area of the republic increased from 2,928,106 square miles to about 3,380,000.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 10—ITS OPERATION AND APPLICATION.

The following order has been issued by Gen. Sickles:

Hd. Qrs. 2d MILITARY DISTRICT, }
Charleston, S. C., April 27, 1867. }

CIRCULAR.

In reply to a letter received at these Headquarters, asking information as to the operation in particular cases of General Orders No. 10, current series from these Headquarters, I am directed by the commanding General, to state, that the provisions of the order will be interpreted and enforced by the Courts. The order is to be deemed and taken as an Ordinance having the sanction and authority of the United States, for the regulation of certain civil affairs therein specified within so much of the territory occupied by the military forces of the United States, lately the theatre of war, as is embraced within the Second Military District created by an Act of Congress.

Although some of the former political relations of the inhabitants are in abeyance, their private relations, their persons and property, and their remedies for wrongs remain as heretofore, within the cognizance of the local tribunals, and subject to the laws of the provisional government hitherto in force, except so far as such laws are in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States or with the regulations prescribed by the Commanding General.

Amongst the consequences necessarily incident to the military authority established by Congress, and indispensable to the objects for which the authority is established, is the appointment and control of the civil agents by whom and the measures by which the government *ad interim* is to be conducted. In the exercise of this authority, such regulations and appointments will be announced from time to time as may become necessary, and so far as these regulations concern the ordinary civil relations of the inhabitants, they will be administered by the courts and by the proper civil officers in the usual course of procedure.

Whilst it will not be convenient to respond to particular inquiries made by citizens as to the interpretation and application of these resolutions, such interrogatories will be answered when addressed to the General Commanding by the Appellate Courts of Law and Equity.

J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th Inf. A D C & A A A Gen'l.
OFFICIAL:
J. W. CLOUS, Capt. 38th Inf. & A A A Gen'l.

The Rowan Bible Society.—The annual meeting of this Society, was held at the Lutheran Church in this city last Friday. Quite a goodly number was present. The meeting was opened with religious exercises, by the President, Rev. J. Rumble of this place.

Reports were then made by the depository, Mr. Blackwood, and the secretary, Mr. McNeely. After which an able and highly interesting address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Bernheim, of Charlotte. Other addresses were made by gentlemen present, when the Society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen:

President, Rev. Mr. Rumble.
Vice-President, Wm. Murphy.
Treasurer, Mr. McNeely.
Secretary, N. H. Blackwood.
Ex-Committee, Luke Blackmer, J. D. McNeely, W. A. Walton, W. Overman, N. H. Blackwood, Rev. Messrs. Cohn and Rothrock.—Salisbury Banner.

Fire.—The alarm of fire late on Friday evening created quite a stir among the quiet denizens of our city. The miserable pretense for a fire engine was hauled out, but fortunately it was not necessary to test its undoubted worthlessness. The fire proved to be the burning of a small wooden building connected with the car shops of the Western N. C. Railroad, used as a brass foundry, which was entirely consumed—loss small. It is said that the fire originated from the heat of the chimney.

En passant, we would respectfully suggest to our worthy city fathers, that they should be ready for such emergencies, as there is no telling when they will occur.—ib

A Justice of the Peace Loses his Hat.—Rather a novel act of handicraft was perpetrated a few days since upon one of the worthy Justices of the peace, of this county, who was sitting in judgment upon a case which had been brought before him.

Some freedmen were brought before him for cause. They were bound over to court, and while the unsuspecting official was writing the bond, one of the sable defendants stole his best hat.

An Accident on the Western N. C. R. R.—

The Western train returning from Morganton, last Friday evening, just above Gatawba Station, met with a serious accident, though no lives were lost, nor any damage sustained by any passenger. One of the Express cars ran off the track which caused the wreck of two other coaches. The Express baggage was not much damaged, except the wholesale smash up of eggs, of which there seems to have been a considerable quantity on board.—ib

Greeley on Confiscation.—

The last issue of the Tribune says: "Able and eminent as Mr. Stevens is, his confiscation speech awoke no single echo in Congress. And his recent letter serves only to render more palpable the truth that Henry Wilson, in his speeches at the South, utters the sentiments of at least nine-tenths of the Republican party."

"It (slavery) has gone down to the hell from whence it came, and shame shall sit by its side forever."—Senator Wilson.

This is pretty hard on Massachusetts, which is the original "head-centre" of the African slave trade and of the importation of slaves into the South.

A waggish journalist, who is often merry over his personal plagues, tells this story of himself: "I went to a drug store early the other day for a dose of morphine for a sick friend. The night clerk objected to giving it to me without a prescription, evidently fearing that I intended suicide. 'Pshaw!' said I, 'I look like a man who would kill himself?' Gazing at me steadily for a moment, he replied: 'I don't know. Seems to me if I looked like you I should be greatly tempted to kill myself.'"

The Wilson North Carolinian says, we are heartily tired of politics. Under a prolonged and worse than fruitless discussion of political question, the condition of the country has become such as to impress all true lovers of freedom with the most vague and melancholy apprehensions of danger. The patience of the people has been sorely tried until suspense has well nigh destroyed all hope within them. And we would gladly refrain, were it in our power, from further reminding them, by discussion, of the disastrous past. We would hail with pleasure, the inauguration of a course of conduct on the part of the people of the United States, looking to the good of the country, and forgetful of selfish ends, and personal ambitions.

But thus it will not be. We see in our midst a respectable portion (in numbers) of our citizens engaged in sowing discord and scattering firebrands through out the length and breadth of the land. For the sake of individual advancement, we see men reared in the true republican faith, and educated under the influence of the wise precedents of our forefathers, seeking opportunity to imbue his hand in the life blood of the personal liberty of his political brother. Nay, we see those reared in the Christian faith, and educated under the holy influence of the Gospel of Christ, forgetful of every sense of humanity, and feeling of honor, for party promotion, stirring up strife, producing dissensions among their own kith and kin, that as plainly point to war and bloodshed as the finger to the hand writing upon the wall.

The arch fiends, these devils in human form, these would be murderers, are not content with the evils they wrought in the past. With the country not recovered from the shock of the bloody internal strife which has passed, with the people prostrate under a load of difficulties never before borne by any, with thousands here in North Carolina starving for bread, men possessed even of the low instincts of the brute creation, would sink their differences in one common grave of regret, and together labor to repair the damages already done, to seek in a spirit of good will to all, for a restoration of happiness, peace and prosperity.

We have sufficiently discussed the late war, and the causes that led to it. For two years the press of one section of the country has teemed with abuses, and misrepresentations of the other. The motive of the men who sustained the cause of the Confederacy has been willfully perverted to that extent, that any further assertions on our part are idle and of no avail, and with the satisfaction

purchased by clear conscience, we can afford to cease bandying words with those, who, having neither manliness or honor themselves, cannot appreciate it in others.

Throughout the country, we find men, who, six years ago, were prominent supporters of and would be leaders in the secession movement, attempting to deny their past actions, and resorting to tricks of low cunning that sink them even beneath contempt, and the terms disgraceful and dishonorable must fail to qualify their conduct. These men, when negro suffrage has become a fact, pretend to have been active in its accomplishment, and in order to obtain place and power, are insidiously poisoning the mind of the negro against honest white men, a course that is tending to produce estrangement and trouble between the two races, as it has already seriously impaired the negro labor of the country upon which all alike are in a measure dependent.

This baneful influence must be met and counteracted, by plain arguments founded on facts and common sense. There is little necessity for dragging grave political questions of the past into the present contest. The fine spun theory of government will not be understood and appreciated by the masses constituting the element in danger of being misled into a strong party of opposition to the best interests of the State and country. The Constitution which bore the country on to prosperity and national greatness for nearly a century has been declared inadequate for the times. The political principles enunciated by the wisest statesmen that ever undertook to expound and administer the laws of nations are ignored. The lustre of the cap of liberty is dimmed by the gaudy tinsel of the flashing military uniform. The scales of Justice are broken by the sword, and codes of jurisprudence that required years of the profoundest legislation to perfect, are supplanted by the army regulations, and annulled by a stroke of the adjutant General's pen. While these things may cause a momentary pain of apprehension in the minds of sane men who truly love their country, and while they do beget a regret, they should wring from those who counselled a course of Wisdom and Justice, no word of complaint. With these facts so plainly staring us in the face, we would ask, what is there of a political nature to discuss? Unity of action on the part of the good people of the country is the first essential, and men not measured, the rule that should govern our course now.

PERINENT QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

The New Orleans Times contains the following pertinent bit of catechism, which will puzzle some of our Radical friends to confute:

Did the Northern States ever have the institution of slavery? Yes.

Did they free their slaves? No.

How did they get rid of the accursed thing? They sold their slaves to the people of the South.

Why did they discontinue slavery in their midst? Because it paid better to sell their slaves than to keep them.

Did they make any provisions for the future freedom of their slaves when they sold them?—No.

What States were chiefly engaged in the slave trade? The Northern States.

Did they continue the trade after slavery was abandoned in their midst? Yes, they continued it until the commencement of the war.

Which of the Northern States had the greatest number of vessels engaged in this trade, and made the most money by kidnapping poor Africans and selling them into bondage? Massachusetts.

Could not Congress have passed a gradual emancipation and colonization act, allowing a moderate compensation for slaves? It could.

Would such an act have been accepted by the South? Undoubtedly.

What prompted the rebellion in the South? An assurance that the very men from whom originally the Southern people purchased their slaves after they had been stolen from Africa, were determined to release them without restitution of their own ill-gotten gains in the premises, and to make use of the freedmen as tools, in order to perpetuate their own political supremacy.

Have the fears of the South been realized? Yes.

It is unnecessary to make further extracts from this suggestive and retrospective catechism. If order is to be brought forth from the existing chaos, the people of the whole country must forget their bickerings, and exhibit a spirit of mutual concession and mutual forbearance.

"You need a little sun and air," said a physician to a maiden patient. "If I do," was the cute reply, "I'll wait till I get a husband."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Washington, May 2.—The President has recognized Fernando Moren as French consul at Key West.

The three per cent certificates, authorized by the act of March last, will not be issued until August. The compound interest notes, falling due in June and July, will probably be paid in money.

The Commissioner of Indian affairs has advised confirming Gen. Hancock's burning of the Cheyenne and Sioux village, consisting of three hundred lodges.

Senator Stewart of Nevada, leaves to-morrow for Mississippi to address the people.

The receipts for Revenue, to day, are \$1,700,000.

The New York Tribune says that the Union Republican committee of Congress are presently sending canvassers into the South.—Many will follow the few that have already gone.

Mr. Davis's Trial.—

Washington, May 2.—The Judiciary committee will commence work on Monday.

It is reiterated that Chief Justice Chase refuses to preside at Mr. Davis' trial within a territory ruled by the military.

Bishop Spaulding sails to-morrow, from New York, for Europe.

Considerable turbulence attends the inauguration of the eight hour system in Chicago.

The President received the Japanese this morning.

Judge Underwood, yesterday, issued a writ of habeas corpus, directing the commanding officer of Fortress Monroe to bring Mr. Davis before him on the 13th instant. The writ was obtained by Gen. Shea. It is understood that the writ will be obeyed, and that Mr. Davis will not be remanded to military custody.

The Supreme Court is crowded, hearing the injunction arguments.

Markets and Financial.

New York, May 3.—Cotton quiet, 28.

Stocks active. 5 20 coupons of '62 \$107½. Exchange, 60 days 9½ Sight 10½. Money 5/6. Gold \$1.36½.

London, May 4, m.—Consols 91. Bonds 71½.

From Washington.

Washington, May 4.—The National Bank circulation is \$299,000.

The Indian Commissioner for Arizona reports the Indians hostile and the whites very indignant over recent outrages.

The Custom receipts for the week ending the 30th ultimo, exclusive of New York, were \$1,042,000.

Mr. Browning, Secretary of the interior, is quite sick.

The Attorney-General's opinion regarding the disfranchisement under the reconstruction law net is not completed.

The public debt statement shows that during April the debt bearing coin interest increased \$41,821,750, the debt bearing currency interest decreased \$37,165,070, the matured debt, not presented for interest, decreased \$882,118, and the debt bearing no interest increased \$139,816,250, making an increase in the total debt during the month, of \$516,172,440.

The receipts for Internal Revenue to day, are \$890,000.

Washington May 5.—The Chilean Minister has official advice of the success of the Administration party in the recent elections.

The State Department has information of the discovery of a silk plant in Pennsylvania. Preparations for its extensive cultivation are inaugurated. It is a shrub four feet high, with the silk enclosed in pods, which are very numerous. The silk is very fine. The stem also yields a fibre of superior strength and beauty to the finest linen thread.

Approaching Settlement of the European Difficulty.

Berlin, May 4.—Bismarck has announced in the Prussian Diet that the Government accepts the proposition for the neutralization of Luxemburg.

Paris, May 4.—The Secretary of Foreign Affairs stated in the corps legislative that the basis of negotiations agreed upon assures the peace of Europe.

London May 4.—United States bonds are quoted at 71½.

The Derby Government accepts the Reform Bill. The Government has agreed to permit reform demonstrations in Hyde Park.

Liverpool, May 4, Evening.—Cotton firm; sales of 15,000 bales 11½ for uplands and 11½ for Orleans.

Foreign per Mail.

New York, May 5.—The steamer Union and City of Paris, have arrived. Mr. Gladstone's letter declining the leadership of the opposition says he will not move the amendment of which he gave notice, but would support any gentleman who would bring forward amendments which he could approve. The Times says Gladstone cannot resign; he owes it to the Liberal party to remain its leader.

Bavaria has not entered the North German Confederation.

The Royal family of Portugal were on a visit to the Queen of Spain, and would go thence to the Paris Exhibition.

The Eight Hour Movement—Fatal Fines.

St. Louis, May 4.—There is considerable discontent, but no disturbance among the workmen on a strike for the eight hour system. A very considerable number regard the movement as mischievous. The piece-workers stand aloof from the strikers. The strikers demand full pay for eight hours work.

Two fires occurred here this morning, by which a man and woman were burned to death.

Gen. Hancock's Expedition.

Fort Dodge, April 23.—Gen. Hancock has counseled with the Kiowa chiefs, who have declared for peace, offering their young warriors as scouts and guides. Gen. Smith's Brigade guards the Santa Fe route, upon which mechanics and laborers are erecting strong buildings. The Cheyennes have gone South and Gen. Hancock will follow them.