

Carolina Watchman.

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Carolina Watchman.

WEEKLY BY J. J. BRUNER.

SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 29, 1867.

JUDGE KELLEY IN SALISBURY.

Our little city was taken rather by surprise last Monday morning by the announcement that Judge Kelley, of Mobile notoriety, was stopping at the Boyden House, and would probably address the people during the day. He was called on, during the forenoon, by a number of our respectable citizens, who showed him those civilities to which his character as a gentleman entitled him, and which he evidently appreciated as kind and well meant. In his discourse with some of them, it was agreed that he should make an address to our people in Town Hall, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Superior Court (sitting here this week) took a recess at this hour to allow the members of the bar, and attendants at the Court to hear him. A large number of people assembled at the time and place; and when the hour for speaking arrived, Mr. Kelley was introduced to the audience by the Hon. N. Boyden, and proceeded calmly and without disturbance to the delivery of his address.

We confess that the speaker acquitted himself better than we had expected he could under the circumstances. It should be remembered that his position was rather an anomalous one in the practice of our country; for until now it has not been customary for orators of other States to come among us, uninvited, to make political harangues to the people. But he thus comes, and as the advocate of the claims of a party whose acts, so far as they concern us, seem to most, or all of our people as directly at war with the safety and highest interest of the country—as the organ of a party which is bent on a promiscuous, indiscriminate leveling—an arrogant party that sets aside constitutions, laws, &c., and makes its mere will the supreme law of the land—a desperate party resolved upon the perpetuation of power in its hands, despite the will of the majority—regarded in this light, imperfectly presented, we had rather expected the speaker to assume an arrogant, presuming and defiant attitude before our people, in which, we are more than pleased to say, all were disappointed. His manner and the matter of his speech were not only unexceptionable, but in the most part, commendable. He commenced in the main, in contrasting the natural resources and blessings of the Eastern and Southern States, and then contrasting the results of industry and enterprise as seen in these two sections;—“showing that where God had given more the people were not in so good a condition as where He had given less.” And then he proceeded to examine into the causes which operated to produce such a result, and thought they were to be found in the two different labor systems. He thereupon congratulated his audience upon their entrance upon a new era and a new system, from which he confidently anticipated richer and more glorious fruits for the South. He would not be understood as lightly thinking or speaking of the terrible struggle through which we had lately passed, and in which all, from one extreme of the country to the other, had suffered so heavily. But he did wish to forget it—to turn his back upon it, and look only to the future, in which he hoped to see one united, prosperous and glorious country. He declared that the sum total of the Radical creed, of which he was a preacher, was Liberty and Union—the Union of the States and the largest Liberty compatible with the public good.

The latter part of his speech was addressed mainly to the colored people in the audience which comprised one-half or more of the whole. It was presented in defining the word Liberty,—what it meant, and what it did not mean.—It did not mean to take away one man's land and give it to another. Every man must labor and provide for himself a house and home.—The Radical Congress did not wish—did not propose—to confiscate the lands of any man. If there was a whip held over the people of the South, it was held by Southern hands. They were offered the Constitutional amendment.—But one State accepted it, and she was admitted. Again, they were offered reconstruction under the Sherman bill. If they rejected that, the patience of legislative bodies might give way; and so if the whip descended, it should be remembered who brings it down, &c., &c.

Now this is bad enough, but we really thank Mr. Kelley that it was no worse. We thank him that in the exercise of his good sense he spared us much which the press of his party often fling at us and prate about in a manner calculated to wound and to irritate. His speech on the whole, was not only harmless in its effect, but we hope will do good. We are glad to see reconstruction in good faith, would insure the admittance of our representatives to Congress if they could take the oath, because we suppose that to be the end of the vexed question of reconstruction. And we are also glad that he defined in the hearing of our people the Radical meaning of Liberty, which was getting to be a very ambiguous term in this region without light from the quarter in which it came.

The Freeman's Journal.—A new paper of this name, Radical in politics, emanates from Charlotte. The editor wields his name, intentionally or not. There are one or two others like it, in this State, and we therefore set it down as another instance of Radical reform and progression. We expect to see, pretty soon, our public rostrums constructed with veils, or screens to protect the orator or preacher from the gaze of the vulgar herd, and to promote the freedom, ease and comfort of those who shall understand to confer upon the people their oracular instructions. It will also lighten the effect of public deliverances, since it may be impossible for the surpicious (we are all more or less so) to know that it is not a god that addresses them. And then it will be so convenient for orators to make free with deaneers, tumblers, “good humors,” and good authorities too.—The *Spiritualists* are rather ahead of politicians in the march of reform and progress. They have for ten or twelve years been handing down, through the deepest gloom of night, or triple shaded windows, the sweetest utterances from ghosted saints in *holograph*. They scold in the light of day, but their indelible and fantastic tricks should not offend heaven with its glorious orb of light—but cut off their bread and cheese. These immaculate mediums!—these cautious & supping politicians! What a glory are they to the 19th century, and to free, christian America!

Fire Extinguisher.—Mr. L. C. HARRIS, agent in North Carolina for the American Fire Extinguisher Company, gave an experiment with one of the seven gallon portable Fire Extinguishers of this Company yesterday evening, which was witnessed with much satisfaction by a number of our citizens. The engine, filled with water impregnated with carbonic acid gas, and discharging itself through an orifice less than one-eighth of an inch in diameter, was hung by a strap on the shoulder of a lad 14 or 15 years of age. A torch was applied to a large pile of combustible material prepared for the occasion, and when in full blaze the little fireman brought his engine to play upon it at the distance of some 20 paces, and in less than one minute subdued the flames. The experiment was four times repeated, and always with success, and that without exhausting more than half the contents of the engine. We cannot see but that it is a good invention, especially to arrest the progress of flames before they spread wide and rage with wild fury. Even that case if a number of these engines were brought to bear it seems they would triumph. Its adaptation for city purposes, has not, so far as we have seen, been fully tested. If it shall ever be brought to surpass the steam fire engine, now the pride of all our large cities it will be found to accomplish the same work at much less expense.

OUT AT LAST.
Attorney General STANBERRY'S opinion touching the reconstruction act is in hand, and we will lay it before our readers as early as its length will permit. Meanwhile, the following editorial notice of it from the *Richmond Whig*, will serve to abate the anxiety which any one may feel to read his long looked-for document. It fails to give any opinion on the very points in which most of our people are concerned. We are, however, promised a more comprehensive opinion at an early day, and must therefore wait.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION.
We occupy most of our space this morning with a telegraphic report of the opinion of Attorney General Stanbery, touching the meaning and effects of the reconstruction act. From the haste which all we have been able to give it, we have not received the impression that it is marked by the clearness and precision that are particularly desirable in the case. When the citizen is required to substantiate his right to register by an oath, he should be in no uncertainty as to his right. The Attorney-General's “inclining to think” so and so, or his being “unable to bring himself to conclude” this or that, is hardly such phraseology as will relieve cautious and conscientious men of their own doubts. The fault may be in the law itself and we dare say it is, instead of in the power to construe of the Attorney General. As to the most numerous class of cases in the State of Virginia, and the only ones in respect to which there was room for doubt, we mean the large number usually denominated county officers and officers of the courts, Mr. Stanbery reserves them for further consideration—so that very few of us in Virginia will be any wiser after reading the opinion than before. Militia officers, he tells us, are not embraced in the disfranchisement of the act, nor municipal officers, nor persons whose appointments were special and for special and transient purposes—such as commissioners to open roads, &c.—But no such officials—if they can be so styled—were required to take the oath of fidelity to the United States. As to what constitutes “participating in the rebellion,” or “giving aid and comfort” to those who did, the Attorney-General holds that voluntary action is required. The service of a soldier under conscription, the furnishing of supplies under imprisonment; the payment of taxes under compulsion and acts of that character are not to be considered as having brought those who performed them under the operation of the law. Acts and offices of humanity, though voluntarily performed, he thinks, are not intended by the law to work a forfeiture of the right of suffrage. But participating in organized contributions of supplies, filling civil offices whose functions had direct relation to the war, investing in the loans and credits of the Confederate States, he holds to have been “a participation in the rebellion” equally with the voluntary bearing of arms. The Boards of Registration, he maintains, have no right to reject the vote of any one who makes the prescribed oath. If he swears

falsely, he is to be left to be dealt with by the courts. These are the leading points decided by the Attorney-General, but we refer the reader to the opinion itself for a more correct understanding.

BLACKBERRIES.

The season for picking and drying Blackberries, will soon be here, and we advise all who have time to do so, in the country, white and black, to save all the blackberries they can, as the article will sell for a good price and put money in their pockets. At least five thousand dollars worth of blackberries can be secured in Iredell county, by people who will have little else to do. Our merchants will purchase all such fruit and pay in money or goods. Do not neglect the advice we give.—*Statesville American*.

We would also refresh the memory of that portion of the people of Rowan and adjoining counties of the importance of saving the berries for market. The Country of Forsythe, it is said, sold enough dried Blackberries last year to pay her taxes, and taxes, it should be remembered, are high. If we recollect right the aggregate income of her poor people from this little source—heretofore regarded as of no value—was nearly one hundred thousand dollars! Think of that! Supposing that sum divided between one thousand families, it would give to each family one hundred dollars—an item worth considering.

There are in almost every family, members who cannot be of more service at any thing else on the farm than in gathering and saving the berries. Let them be put at it this year. We are greatly in need of money, and should strive to convert all our resources into available means for obtaining it. Little hands, too small for harder labor, can be profitably employed at this work. They can not only clothe, feed and school themselves by it, but contribute to the support of other members who are unable to do any thing; and for the accomplishment of so much good, no one should feel that the employment is too low. No honest labor that contributes to the comfort and happiness of man can be low, or degrading to those who follow it. But they are low and degraded who lack the moral courage to defy the sneers of vain and foolish people, of which the world always has had and always will have, plenty. Pride sneers at labor; but when labor triumphs in wealth and influence, pride becomes sycophantic, and disgusts you with its heartless worship.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE VS. UNDERWOOD.

We are pleased to learn that Chief Justice Chase has had the uprightness and independence to grant writs of error to the judgments of Underwood's court for so good reasons as those named in the article below from the *Alexandria Gazette*:

“*Writ of Error*.—In the case of the United States vs. Joseph Bruin, whose property was confiscated and sold under a decree of the United States District Court, sitting in Alexandria, Judge Underwood presiding, during the war, Chief Justice Chase this morning granted a writ of error on the following grounds:

“1st. That the District Court condemned and sold the absolute estate of the petitioner in and to the property, which judgment it was beyond the power of the court to pronounce.

“2d. That the condemnation of the property was for treason, of which the party could not be adjudged guilty except by the finding of a jury.

“3d. That the proceedings were in admiralty, when they should have been upon the common law side of the court by information and not by libel.”

The Constitution of the United States provides that a man's real estate shall descend to his children at his death, even though he be convicted of treason; and Mr. Lincoln, much to his credit, refused to sign the confiscation law until it was made to conform to this wise and merciful provision. Notwithstanding these facts, Underwood, who in this case was probably more fool than knave, inasmuch as he is not supposed to know anything about Constitutions or laws, entered up degrees in his court ordering the sale of the fee simple of the lands which belonged to persons engaged in the recent rebellion. He himself bought one of the houses which were thus unconscionably and illegally snatched from the owners, and occupies it as a residence. Mr. Chase has done so. When the cases shall come up before him, the law will, we hope and believe, be respected; the sales will be set aside, and the property either restored to the rightful owners, or sold only during the natural lives of all such owners. Justice will yet overtake all such men as Underwood, it is to be hoped.

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Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

The Mobile Riot—A Northern Man's Impartial Version of the Affair—Mr. Kelley's Fright and Action for Effect.

Washington, May 21.—A letter just received here from a prominent Northern citizen, well known in the political circles of the Northern States, dated at Mobile, May 18th, gives one of the most exact accounts of the late riot in that city that has yet been prepared. It is brief and comprehensive, and carries upon its face the impress of truth. The whole story of the riot, from its inception to the end, is told in a few words: the writer says:

“I write you from this branch of the ‘Lord's Vineyard,’ to give you the plain truth as to the riot of last night in this city.

While Judge Kelley was speaking, a policeman was having a verbal altercation with a drunken fellow who was misbelieving, and seized him for arrest. The crowd immediately around was excited, but not noisy, or violent. At this particular time the horses attached to the ambulances of Colonel Shepherd, Fifteenth Infantry, were frightened, and started to run through the crowd. Of course every person tried to get out of the way, and rushing furiously in every direction pressed against others, and some persons believing it to be a riot, fired a pistol, whereupon there was a general firing, some towards the speakers stand, and some from it. Lights were blown out; Kelley got under the table, and then got away to the hotel, no one attempting to molest him.

There was no person on the stand hurt. The only persons killed and wounded were opposed to the rioters, except one negro, who was found dead some distance from the scene.

The whole affair sprang up in a moment.—There was no preparation for it. The parties mostly armed were the negroes. There is not a respectable man here who does not greatly regret the occurrence. Many of them, of course, do not like Mr. Kelley's radicalism, but there was no disposition to prevent his speaking or break up his meeting by any menacing man here. I was at the meeting a while, and in the hour of attentive and quiet.

Judge Kelley came very hastily to the Battle house, and a body of soldiers were thrown about the house to guard him. He was taken to his meals by the military, and seemed afraid to leave the house for the street in the night, and having a special boat to carry him from this wharf. Had I not noted military protection any more than I did, he could not be military for effect. It sounded more like a military to need protection. It would create more sensation north. It was a triumph. The whole affair will give Mr. Kelley more notoriety than all his other acts combined.

I regret that the affair took place, because of the lives that were lost, because of the interruption of free speech, and because it does gross injustice to the people of Mobile.”

Distillation of Grain.

HEADQUARTERS,
SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., May 20th, 1867.
General Order No. 25.

It appears from sundry petitions and official representation that the present scanty supply of food in the Carolinas is seriously diminished by the large quantity of grain consumed in numerous distilleries, put up and worked in defiance of the revenue laws of the United States; it is represented that few or none of the requirements of law are observed in any of these establishments; that the officers of the internal revenue service, while endeavoring to assess and collect the whisky tax are frequently treated with disrespect and sometimes molested with violence; and that when offenders are prosecuted in the civil courts and violations of the internal revenue laws indisputably proven, juries fail to convict the parties; it is further shown that this unlawful traffic makes food dearer in places where large numbers are depending upon public and private bounty; that the government is, besides, defrauded of a large amount of revenue; and that the authority of its civil officer is brought into contempt; and further more, that the mischief complained of tends to increase poverty, disorder and crime; therefore, in the exercise of the authority vested in the Commanding General, it is ordered that,

1.—The distillation or manufacture of whisky or other spirits from grain is prohibited in this Military District. Any person so engaged or employed will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The possession of a still or other apparatus for this purpose will be considered presumptive evidence of a violation of the revenue laws, and the party or parties using the same, or on whose premises, or in whose possession the same may be found, will be arrested and brought to trial before a military tribunal, composed of the Commanding Officer of the Post and two officers of the army next in rank on duty within the territorial limits of the Post. If the exigencies of the service do not permit the detail of other officers, that fact will be duly certified and the Post Commander will hear and determine the case.

2.—The penalties, punishments and forfeitures prescribed by the several acts of Congress for distilling or manufacturing

whisky or other spirits in violation of the revenue laws will be imposed and executed by the military tribunals here authorized.

3.—No sentence extending to imprisonment, forfeiture of skills, liquor or other property, or the imposition of a fine or other penalty will be carried in to effect until reported to these Headquarters and approved by the Commanding General.

4.—All troops of the United States, Magistrates, Sheriffs, Constables, Police and others in authority are required, and all citizens and soldiers, to be vigilant in detecting and promptly in giving information of the violation of these orders.—Commanding Officers will be held responsible for their enforcement.

By Command of Major General D. E. SICKLES:
J. W. CLODS, Capt. 37th Inf'y,
A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.
Official: ALEXANDER MOORE, Capt.
28th Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

REASONS FOR DISMISSING THE SOUTHERN INJUNCTION CASES.

It has heretofore been stated that the United States Supreme Court gave no reason for dismissing the Georgia and Mississippi injunction bills, thus leaving the public to its own conjectures regarding the course of that tribunal. These reasons have not yet been written, and will not be known officially until the next term of the court, but from what has transpired since its adjournment, there seems to be no doubt of the fact: that the justice who desired the filing of an amended bill in the Mississippi case, did so on the ground that it had no relevancy to the original bill, and was not supported by proof that General Ord intended to seize the property of the State, and besides, it was considered that if such a course should be pursued by General Ord, the remedy would be an application for an injunction apart from considerations connected with the reconstruction acts, as in the case of the State of Texas, to which an injunction was granted on the basis of the complaint, who prayed that the writ might issue to restrain the payment of certain Texas bonds represented to have been fraudulently obtained during the rebellion.

GOOD FOR UNDERWOOD.

“The devil shall have his dues,” editorially, in the *Progress*, and we therefore choose one creditable, sensible statement from Underwood, the satanic jurist. In a meeting at the capitol of the Old Dominion, recently, he stated a fact that is worth circulating for the encouragement of all who may be prompted to acts of benevolence. He said that some thirty years ago, while living in the interior of that state, he received a letter from Gerrit Smith, enclosing a sum of money—\$2000, we believe—which he was asked to distribute (\$50 each) among the most needy of the deserving poor widows with children in his country.—He made due inquiry, and found one in his own village who deserved and received her share of Mr. Smith's benevolence. The matter became public, and the neighbors were compelled to say, “If a stranger, who never heard of this widow, sees fit to give her \$50, ought not we to do something for her?” “I will give her a lot for a dwelling,” said one. “I will furnish the timber,” said another. “I'll nail and glass,” said a third. “We will put it up,” said the carpenter and mason. So, each doing what he could best afford, the widow soon had a comfortable house over the heads of her children, without drawing upon her \$50.

Address to the Freedmen of New Orleans.

The following address has been issued by General Mower:

HENRY'S BEHEAF OF R. F. and A. L. District of La., New Orleans, May 13, 1867.

Rumors having reached these headquarters that fears of disturbances are anticipated, therefore, as assistant commissioner of the freedmen's bureau, and as your friend, I deem it my duty to address and advise you.

You have been brought from a condition of slavery to freedom by the government of the United States. You have been given the right of participating in the election of State and Federal officers. You have the same political status as loyal white citizens.

The United States Government, if necessary, will protect you through the military, but you will not be protected in wrong doing.

Your enemies are watching you, and will be only too delighted to see you commit some act of violence or outrage. The eyes of your friends in the North, who fought for your freedom, are fixed upon you, and I counsel you not to disappoint those who shed their blood for you. Commit no excess; be patient; submit to lawful authority, and by so doing you will gain the respect of the people of the whole country.

If you are turbulent, if you are disobedient to lawful authority, if you are the cause of lawlessness, you will lose the respect of the people of the whole country, and you may lose the freedom which it cost the country so much to gain for you.

I have, however, confidence in your discretion and good sense, and I am sure you will consider no man your friend who attempts to incite you to deeds of violence.

JOSEPH A. MOWER,
Colonel 39th United States Infantry, Brevet Major General United States Army, Assistant Commissioner for Louisiana.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

From Washington.

Washington, May 23.—Hon. A. B. Giddie, of Ohio, will assist in the prosecution of Surratt, whose trial commences on Monday. Congressmen H. England, refused to assist in the prosecution.

The internal revenue receipts today, are \$4,600,000.

There was a full Cabinet meeting today.—Gen. Grant was present. The meeting was a very long one, and was held for the purpose of regarding Attorney-General Stanbery's opinion.

The State Department has information that the quarantine at St. Cruz has been raised, and that communication between St. Thomas and St. Cruz is now unrestricted.

It is understood that the Cabinet and General Grant approve the opinion of Attorney-General Stanbery, and that it will be promulgated to-morrow.

The committee appointed to investigate the recent gas explosion at the post office, whereby one man was killed and two wounded, report that the accident was occasioned by the opening of cocks by unknown persons. The committee, however, think the machinery and material are dangerous, and recommend some other mode of lighting the building.

Markets and Financial.

New York, May 24.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales of 1,400 bales at 27.
Flour dull and declined 10/16; state 10.30a 12.70; southern 13.25a18.

Corn—new mixed western 1.15a1.22; old 1.25a1.30a.
Provisions quiet and dull.
Rice firm. Sugar quiet; Muscovado 13 1/2.—Coffee and Molasses quiet.
Naval stores firm; Turpentine 62 1/2a63 1/2.—Rosin unchanged.
Gold 138 1/2.

Baltimore, May 23.—Cotton dull at 27.
Prime Rio coffee 18 1/2a18 1/2. Flour quiet and unchanged.
Corn firm. White 1.12a1.15; yellow 1.18a1.20; mixed western 1.09.

Provisions steady and unchanged. Mess pork 23.62 1/2.

Washington, May 24.—The president will leave here on the first and be in Raleigh on the 4th of June.

The Baiting of Mr. Davis.

New York, May 24.—A special meeting of the Union League club was held for the purpose of considering the conduct of Mr. Greeley in going Mr. Davis' bail. Resolutions of censure were presented and rejected, but the club finally passed resolutions condemning the baiting, but did not deem it proper to stigmatize the members for the act. The meeting was violent and stormy.

Swindle of a Young Army Officer.—A young army officer, Frank B. Fisher, committed suicide by blowing out his brains in the club-room on the second floor of the Knox building, corner of Broadway and Fulton streets, New York, on Monday morning, while laboring under a fit of depression, resulting from intemperance and heavy losses at the gaming table. On his person was found a discharge from the United States service, dated 1862; also, a certificate of membership in Masonic Lodge, No. 523. Enclosed in the latter was the following note:

“May 20, 1867.—Dear Coroner,—Please inform Normal Lodge, No. 523, of my ungodly death, and say that I request that my poor wickied body be returned to the bosom of Mother Earth by them; and may Almighty God have mercy on my poor soul, through Christ Jesus our Saviour. Amen.”

F. B. FISHER.

“Please inform my poor old Christian mother of my death; Mrs. Mary E. Fisher, Iowa City, Iowa. My room is at 133 Lawrence street, where my trunk and clothing are.”

Attached to the latchkey found in his pocket was a card containing the following, in pencil mark:

“Done by my own wicked hand; cause, demoralized by playing faro bank; and may the Almighty God have mercy on my soul.”

“F. B. FISHER.”

What an awful warning to youth! What an impressive sermon against gaming and intemperance!

The *Lycoming (Pa.) Standard* (Extra) displays a jubilant chanticleer, in honor of Democratic victories in Williamsport and Wilkesbarre. In the former a Democratic Mayor has been elected by 57 majority against a Republican majority last year of 104. In the latter, the democrat was elected by 268 majority, against a Radical majority last year of 400.

The Philadelphia excursionists, on leaving here Saturday morning, placed in the hands of President Owen and Barbour two checks for five hundred dollars each, to be distributed among the poor. They were the proceeds of a subscription for the timely beneficence.—*Lynchburg Virginian*.

Eighty-five midshipmen will graduate at the ensuing examination at the naval academy. Fifty or Sixty will be placed on the Steamship *Minnesota* for a six months' cruise for practical instruction.