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GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, S. C., June 3d, 1867.

General Orders
No. 84.

I. Sheriffs, Constables, City Marshals, Chiefs of Detectives and Town Marshals of the several districts, counties, cities, towns, and other municipal organizations in North and South Carolina, will at once, by letter, report to Bvt. Col. Edward W. Hicks, U. S. Army, Provost Marshal General of the 2d Military District, Charleston, South Carolina, setting forth in the report the name of each officer, his residence, official station, duties, post office address, salary per annum, and the authority by whom appointed, Constables, and other officers in this Military District, whose duty it is to make arrests and who are not included in the force of any Sheriff, Chief of Police, City Marshal, Chief of Detectives, or Town Marshal, will make individual reports to the Provost Marshal General in like manner and form as above required.

II. Whenever any homicide, rape, mayhem, felonious assault, burglary, arson, robbery, or larceny—where the property stolen is of the value of twenty-five dollars and more—shall be committed within any city or town in this Military District, the chief officer of police of such city or town, shall at once investigate the case and report the facts to the Provost Marshal General, setting forth the nature of the crime, the name and residence of the party against whose person or property such crime has been committed, the time when and place where it was committed, the name, description and residence of the offender, if known; and if the offender has been arrested, stating what steps have been taken to secure his punishment; and if not in custody, giving any information which may be of service in securing his detection and arrest. Sheriffs of counties in North Carolina, and of Districts in South Carolina, shall investigate and make report of such offences, when committed within their respective counties or districts and not within the limits of any city or town, in like manner and form as is herein required of chiefs of police of cities and towns. When an offender or whose offence has been reported, shall be arrested, report of the arrest will be made at once by the officer in charge to the Provost Marshal General.

Consolidated Monthly Reports of the above enumerated crimes will also be made by the respective officers and for the localities above designated, to the Provost Marshal General. Blanks will be furnished by him upon application. The first report to include the period from January 1st to May 31st 1867.

III. Whenever a prisoner shall break and escape from a penitentiary, jail, or other prison, in this Military District, the officer in charge of such penitentiary, jail, or other prison shall at once make report of the facts to the Provost Marshal General, setting forth in such report the date of escape, the name of each escaped prisoner, his description, age, residence, the crime for which committed, whether under sentence or awaiting trial, whether recaptured; and stating fully the manner of the escape and the circumstances under which it was effected. Reports in like form and manner will be made by all officers from whose custody prisoners may escape while being conducted to or from a prison. Whenever a prisoner shall be recaptured the fact will be at once reported to the Provost Marshal General, by the officer from whose custody the prisoner escaped. Failure to make prompt report of escaped prisoners as herein required will incite the delinquent officer as aiding and abetting the escape.

IV. The Sheriffs of counties in North Carolina and of districts in South Carolina, will at once report to the Provost Marshal General the condition of the jails, prisons or work houses under their charge, or in their respective districts or counties, as to capacity, convenience and security, and the names and residences of the officers responsible for the condition and care of such jails, prisons and work houses.

V. All civil officers having charge of any jail, prison or work-house, in this Military District, shall, on the last day of each month, make a report to the Provost Marshal General upon blanks to be by him prescribed and furnished upon application of all persons who have been confined in such jail, prison or work-house during the month, setting forth the name of the prisoner, his description, residence, age, when committed, for what offence arrested, by whom arrested, whether under sentence, or awaiting trial, or under sentence, or awaiting trial; if under sentence, by what tribunal tried and sentenced; if sentenced, for what period and the amount of fine or costs if any; how employed; how subsisted; whether discharged, transferred, escaped, or deceased; if discharged, by what authority; if transferred, to what place and by whom ordered. The first report made under the requirements of this paragraph will include the period from January 1st to May 31st 1867.

VI. All Sheriffs, Constables, Police and other civil officers and persons, whose duty it is under the laws of the provisional governments of North Carolina and South Carolina to serve writs or make arrests are hereby required to obey and execute the lawful orders of the Provost Marshal General, to the same effect as they are required by law to obey and execute writs, warrants, or other process issued by civil magistrates. And resistance to, or disobedience of the lawful orders or authority of the Provost Marshal General shall subject the offender to trial by a Military Commission, and, upon conviction to removal from office and punishment by fine and imprisonment.

VII. Duplicates of the reports required by the provisions of paragraphs II, III and V of this order, to be made by local officers to the Provost Marshal General, will at the same time be sent to the proper Post Commander.

VIII. The performance of the duties enjoined by this order will not be construed to relieve

civil officers from the discharge of any of the duties now required of them by the laws of the local provisional governments. And any civil officer who shall refuse or neglect to perform promptly the duties herein required of him, or who shall make any false return or report of the matters herein prescribed shall be dismissed from his office, and be subject to trial by Military Commission for misdemeanor.

IX. Sheriffs, Constables, and other officers, whose official emoluments are confined to costs and fees, shall be allowed for services performed under the orders of the Provost Marshal General the same costs and fees, to be paid in the same manner as is provided by the laws of the local provisional governments for like services under those laws.

X. All persons in this Military District, who may know of any threatened breach of the peace or of the commission of any crime or offence are requested to make complaint thereof at once to the chief of the police, or marshal of the city or town; or, if the crime or offence shall be committed without the limits of any city or town, to a magistrate or the sheriff of the county or district; and if prompt action shall not be taken by the officer to whom the matter shall be reported, such persons are requested to report all the facts to the Post Commander and to the Provost Marshal General.

XI. Imprisonment for default in payment of costs, fees or charges of court, attorneys or public officers, shall not exceed thirty days.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. D. E. SICKLES,
J. W. CLOUS, Capt. 35th U.S. Infantry, A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.

A STRANGE STORY.

Strange stories have been from time to time related of jewels, rings, and even watches, found in fishes when caught and opened, and subsequently returned to their owner. Whether or not these stories be true I of course cannot say, but I vouch for the entire truth of the following, related by a clergyman, himself the hero of the story, to a wandering circle of listeners. Though expectant of something as a finale, they were by no means prepared for the actual denouement.

"It was one summer twilight," said he, "that standing on a rustic bridge which spanned a well known trout stream near my father's house, I won from the girl I had long loved the promise to be my wife. She was something of a coquette, and I had a rival in the field, so, to make the matter sure to myself, and evident to him and others, I drew from her hand a ring, which she had often declared she would give only to her betrothed lover, and transferred it to my own finger."

"It was my mother's engagement ring," said she, half in earnest and half playfully, "and there is a superstition connected with it. So long as you keep and wear it we are engaged; but if you lose or part with it in any way, the engagement is broken. So take care."

"Some weeks after she went away on a visit, and then my consolation was to haunt that favorite spot on the bridge which had been our trysting-place. Once, leaning over the railing and thinking over our betrothal, I took from my finger the treasured ring, and gazed fondly on the initials—hers as well as her mother's engraven within. In attempting to replace it, the golden circlet fell from my grasp and disappeared in the water below."

"Only a lover under circumstances can imagine how I felt. Day and night I mourned, disconsolate, my lost treasure; and my great dread was her returning and finding the ring missing. Yet, strange to say, I had a singular presentiment or intuition that I should some day recover it—though by what means I had no idea."

"Not long after, fishing in the same stream, some distance below the bridge, I fell to thinking of my lost ring. If I could only fish it up—and just then there was a quiver, a tug and pull, and a struggle at my line and after some play I drew out a fine large trout. At the sight of him the thought suddenly and unaccountably flashed into my mind that the ring—my lost ring—was to be found within his body."

I cannot account for the feeling, but I know that it was heightened into almost a conviction when, upon grasping the victim, I perceived on a portion of his body a singular protuberance, and felt there beneath the skin something like a hard foreign substance. "I seized my large pocket clasp-knife. Eagerness made me cruel—yet not more so than if I had left my victim to die a slow and lingering death. I cut off his head, and then, with a trembling hand, ripped open his body, and explored the suspicious protuberance. My knife grated against something hard, and—yes, I caught the glitter of some shining substance! Imagine my feelings when, with a beating heart and trembling hand I drew forth—"

"The ring, uncle!" breathlessly inquired Nellie.

"No, my dear. Only a piece of green glass!"

The general consternation and indignation may be imagined.

The average depth of the Atlantic ocean is estimated at 25,000 feet, and that of the Pacific at 29,000. The deepest water in the Atlantic off the Island of St. Helena, which has been sounded 27,000 feet of over five miles.

HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, S. C., May 30, '67.
General Orders,
No. 33.

The following named persons are hereby appointed and constituted a board to report for the consideration and the action of the Commanding General needful arrangements rules regulations and forms of proceeding for the registration:

Bvt. Col. W. B. Royall, U. S. A.,
Maj. 5th Cavalry Chief of Bureau, of
Civil Affairs, President.

H. H. Helper, of Salisbury, North Carolina.

Jefferson Fisher, of Raleigh North Carolina.

J. W. Cardozo, of Charleston, South Carolina.

Lemuel Booser, of Lexington, South Carolina.

The Board will convene and organize at the Citadel in Charleston, on the 7th day of June 1867, and sit from day to day until dissolved by orders from these Headquarters.

The Board will choose from their number a Recorder of their proceedings, and may employ a clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed three dollars a day.

The commanding officer of the Citadel will provide suitable apartments for the meetings of the Board.

The Assistant Adjutant General will provide, on the requisition of the Recorder of the Board, approved by the President, such stationery, books and printing as may be required, having a due regard to economy, and the dispatch of business.

The compensation of the members (civilians) will be six dollars a day and commutation at the rate of ten cents a mile for each mile travelled, taking the nearest usual route from their respective places of residence to and from Charleston.

By command of Major General D. E. SICKLES:

J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 35th Infantry,
A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.

OFFICIAL:
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 35th Infantry,
A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.

This number is frequently used in the writings of the Bible:

On the 7th day God ended his work. In the 7th month Noah's ark touched the ground.

In 7 days a dove was sent out. Abraham pleaded 7 times for Sodom. Jacob served 7 years for Rachel.

And yet other 7 more. Jacob mourned 7 days for Joseph. Jacob was pursued a 7 days' journey by Laban.

A plenty of 7 years, and a famine of 7 years were foretold in Pharaoh's dream, by 7 fat and 7 lean beasts, and 7 ears of full and 7 ears of blasted corn.

On the 7th day of the 7th month the children of Israel fasted 7 days, and remained 7 days in tents.

Every 7th year the land rested. Every 7th year all bondmen were set free.

Every 7th year the law was read to the people.

In the destruction of Jericho, 7 priests bore 7 trumpets 7 days; on the 7th day they surrounded the walls 7 times; and at the end of the 7th round, the walls fell.

Solomon was 7 years building the temple, and feasted 7 days at its dedication.

In the tabernacle were 7 lamps. The golden candlestick had 7 branches. Naaman washed 7 times in Jordan.

Job's friends sat with him 7 days and 7 nights, and offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams as an atonement.

Our Saviour spoke 7 times from the cross, on which he hung 7 hours, and after his resurrection appeared 7 times.

In the Lord's prayer are 7 petitions, containing 7 times 7 words.

In the Revelations we read of 7 churches, 7 candlesticks, 7 stars, 7 trumpets, 7 plagues, 7 thunders, 7 vials, 7 angels, and a 7 headed monster.

Woman's courage is rarely put to the test so completely as it was a few weeks since. Eight armed men made an attack upon a house near Palermo. The owner was absent, but his wife heroically refused to surrender, she immediately barred the doors, and, loading a rifle, fired it through the window at the brigands, bringing down one of their number at the first shot. The others attempted to force the doors, when she fired again, and wounded another; this exasperated them so that they renewed their attempts with a greater determination, but the heroine kept up an incessant firing, and in many cases, with very good effect. At last the brigands took flight and decamped, leaving this brave woman mistress of the fight.

The Massachusetts Legislature has abolished the usury laws in that State, making free trade in money.

The all important question before the people of North Carolina, and that which demands their grave consideration, is that of registration. The permanent peace, prosperity, and influence of the State for good, depend upon the action of the people in the coming election. It is true there are many alternatives, so far as individuals are concerned, but the future of the State depends upon the action of the great body of the masses.

They hold her destiny in their hands,—her peace, her glory, her honor. She confides in their patriotism and devotion. She looks to them to shield her from the wilds of the deceiver, from the dangers which threaten her from within and without. She now lies prostrate, before the military power of the general government, bound hand and foot, with no power to extricate herself from the shackles which fetter her old, honored limbs, so long as her friends and people look listlessly on.

She points to the fate of Tennessee, of Missouri, of West Virginia, and though writhing under the iron heel of despotic power, cries out in the deep agony of her great crushed soul, to be spared their misery, preferring rather to perish, pinned to the earth with the bayonet, and with the bright sword still gleaming over her helpless form.

It is in the power of the people to redeem and protect her, and enable her to become once more an honored and guiding star in the great firmament of States.

They should take warning by the fate of Tennessee and Missouri, and avoid the extremes which portend ignominy and ruin for once happy Louisiana. They should take care that the convention which is to be convened before the 1st of September, is composed of the right material—of men that will deal justly by their fellow men, and who will not be moved by their prejudices and passions to a general disfranchisement of their neighbors, and the wholesale confiscation of property by the incorporation of agrarian principles into the organic law, and by making other radical changes in the time honored institutions of the State.

These are the dangers which threaten the people, and which are to be feared more than all that Congress will do, or than permanent military government.

We can imagine no condition that would not be preferable to that of Tennessee. Louisiana is also threatened with a similar fate, but her people are alone to blame. They refused to register and vote, and the consequence is that radicals and negroes will secure the control of the State government, and their natural fruits will follow, and the people must submit.

If the conservative masses register and vote we may avoid such humiliation. They can check the course of the ignorant rabble of vandals and innovators, who would otherwise be chosen to the convention, if they will but act promptly and unitedly. They may prevent the subversion of the State constitution and the enactment of laws which will proscrib three-fourths of the white population, and rob them of their property.

They can rule the convention and afterwards adopt the constitution to be formed by it, elect a Legislature, &c. What though Congress will not accept the constitution formed by them? Military government will be continued—that's all—which is far better than a mixed government of radicals and negroes.

The constitution should be framed as nigh in conformity with the requirements of the Congressional plan as possible; but let it be worthy of the State and people, and adapted to the changed state of affairs, without extremes or ultra radical innovations.

The great importance of prompt united action on the part of the people can not be too strongly urged, and we warn them to ponder well their great responsibility. Their participation in the coming elections is most imperative. The evils that they may entail upon themselves by indifference are incalculable. They may and they can accomplish much by obeying the dictates of duty. The evils which have so long cursed Tennessee have not yet been fully developed. The demon spirit there has been held in check by the surrounding influences of other States, but let all the Southern States once become enveloped in the treacherous embrace of the mixed rabble of fanatics and it were better that the white population of these States were in their graves and the land become a howling wilderness. Register, then; and vote, and get all your neighbors to do likewise, for the present and best men. Let this be our motto, our watch word.

The negro population have claims upon the whites, and interests of which we would not deprive them. Their rights should be guarded and protected as far as it is possible, consistent with the common good of the State and people. We would not deprive them of one single immunity to which they are entitled as citizens; but there are certain distinctions that the welfare of both races render it

imperative on the part of our law makers to observe. It is not necessary to urge them to register and vote. They will all do so. Let the whites also, be wise.

Salisbury Banner of Monday.

Go to Work.—We learn that Col. Eddie, on Monday morning last, was overwhelmed by the crowd which presented itself at his office for aid. He found many persons there, white and black, well, hearty and in some cases, the owners of lands, horses, cows, &c., applying for government aid.

When he first commenced the distribution of provisions the number of petitioners was small; but it has increased from day to day, until now it has swelled to hundreds upon hundreds. The Colonel seems to have got the idea that the beneficence it is his office to confer, is becoming a nuisance,—an encouragement to idleness—laziness; and as this is far from the purpose of Government, he was constrained on Monday, to suspend the distribution of rations, doubts less with a view to narrowing the system to the few persons strictly coming within the contemplation of the scheme.

There may be a larger number of persons in the county since, than before, the close of the war, who cannot support themselves. Old and helpless negroes who were formerly cared for and supported by their masters, would certainly swell the number considerably. But we do not think that the number of white people in this county should be very much larger. Nearly all the white people had, and have yet, homes and friends, where and by whose assistance, they have lived secure from starvation. It is not so with the negroes; most of them left their old homes and wandered out to find new ones. Even the very aged of them, elated at the idea of freedom, left homes which many of them could have kept all their lives, and wandered off with their children and relatives into a wide freedom, to live—not as they might, but as they could. It is but reasonable to suppose that they have proved heavy burdens to their naturally improvident children and friends, on whose inconstant labor they relied for support; and that their expectations of an easy time have failed them. Indeed, it is quite certain that some such old people have come to want, and that they need help to save them from absolute suffering.

But it is a singular fact that whilst there are but few persons (about 35) at the County Poor House, and that the number is not increased by new applicants for admission, the crowd waiting at Col. Eddie's door is several hundred strong! And we are informed that no destitute applying for admission to the Poor House are refused. It is true that our County Poor House is not a paradise; if it was, doubtless its tenants would soon be largely increased. But it is a home, and affords a supply of the necessities of life. Its occupants are required to do such labor as they are capable of performing, for their own and the comfort of other tenants of the place. All who apply to Col. Eddie, therefore, belong to a class out side of that who are willing to put themselves upon the support of the County. That we have a large number of really poor belonging to this class, is undeniable. We always have had, and probably, always will have. But are they the proper subjects of the Government bounty? We think not. We think the object of Government was to relieve the suffering of those who, by the war, have been temporarily disqualified from making a support, but who, by such aid, would soon recover a position by which they would become self-sustaining. It was no part of the scheme to establish a general poor-supporting system. It is designed as a temporary relief, and will be withdrawn whenever the crops and resources of the country are deemed adequate for the usual support of the people. More than this would be a curse rather than a blessing, in so far as it would be a tediousness among the people.

If we apprehend the subject correctly, it seems to us that the most important question to be solved in determining the condition of a community should have reference almost exclusively to the amount of provisions within its bounds. If it is apparent, for instance, that there are provisions enough in a county, or district to support it, then it should be deemed out of the scope of Government

help, and the people be left to work out the distribution of its resources in the usual way. This plan might involve exceptional cases, but it would also avoid harmful expenditure, which would probably more than compensate for them. And as the exceptional cases could easily obtain relief by applying to the Wardens of the Poor in such county or district in which they reside, there could be no danger of starvation. When all those who hang around Col. Eddie's office have gone to work in earnest, as they should do, there will be no necessity for taxing either the Government or the county, and the people concerned will themselves feel vastly better.—Jb.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sheridan and Wells—the Latter Valedictorian.

New Orleans, June 9.—Yesterday morning at half past 9 o'clock, Brevet Brig. Gen. John W. Forsythe, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, called at the Executive office, at Mechanic Institute, and told Gov. Wells that he bore a written communication to him from the General Commanding, which was found to be as follows:

HEADQUARTERS 5TH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, June 7.

Mr. J. Madison Wells, Ex-Governor of Louisiana.

Sir:—Gov. Flanders has just informed me that he has made an official demand on you for the records of the office which you have heretofore held as Governor of Louisiana, and that you have declined to turn them over to him, disputing the right to remove from office by me, which you have acknowledged and urged on me up to the time of your own removal. I therefore send Brevet Brig. Gen. John W. Forsythe, of my staff, to notify you that he is sent by me to eject you from the Governor's room forcibly, unless you consider this notification as equivalent to ejection.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Maj. Gen. U. S. Com. 5th Mil. Dist.

After reading the communication Gov. Wells stated to Gen. Forsythe:

"Sir—I surrender the office I hold only to the sword," and called up Judge Ryan to bear witness to what he said. Without making any response whatever, General Forsythe withdrew.

Ex-Governor Wells has consulted with eminent counsel as to what course to pursue at the law.

About 10 o'clock Gov. Flanders, accompanied by Gen. Forsythe appeared at the Executive office and entered upon his duties as Governor of Louisiana, without any ceremony whatever. He stated that his efforts should be, to the best of his ability, executed for the public good.

Gov. Flanders—Mayor Withers—Gen. Johnston, and Other Washington News.

Washington June 9.—Benj. F. Flanders, the new Governor of Louisiana, arrived there twenty years ago from N. H., and commenced his career as a clerk in the charity hospital. He was subsequently Secretary to Mayor Crossman, an ardent Know Nothing, Secretary of the Opelousas Railroad was violently opposed to co-operation during the incipient of the rebellion, and Federal Treasury Agent for several years past.

Sheridan seems to be unsupported here. His prompt action defeats the plans of the schemers and shocks the conservatives. Some changes in the District Commander are regarded as certain.

The July meeting of Congress is now considered almost probable.

Ex Mayor Withers has returned from New York and will communicate with the President on Monday.

General U. S. Grant has returned from West Point.

Gen. J. Johnston was at the War Department yesterday, looking after the interests of his Rail Road. It is his first visit since 1861, when he vacated the Quarter Master General's Office.

The Treasury will redeem and destroy \$20,000,000 of compound interest notes next week. The State Department has been officially notified of the commutation of the sentences of the Irish American Fenians.

The Postmaster General returned this morning and the President this evening.

The President received the first intimation of Wells' removal through the newspapers. He considers these removals as unauthorized by the law.

Surrett's trial undoubtedly commences tomorrow.

The Indian War.

Omaha, June 10.—Gen. Sherman has issued an order saying that the Pacific Railroad shall be well guarded. The freight and passengers have been forwarded from the terminals under a sufficient guard.

Gen. Sherman is sanguine of cleaning the Platte Valley of Indians in two weeks.

The Indians and nine passengers had a fight within nine miles of Moore's fort. One passenger was killed, and a son of General Davis mortally wounded. Two Indians were killed and five wounded. The passengers returned in Omaha this morning.

Gov. Seel, after a narrow escape, has reached Denver City.

It appears that the excessive wet and cold rains this spring have not been without some small benefits. It is stated by those claiming to be acquainted with the fact, that the caterpillars, or army worm, which stripped the trees of their foliage last year, have been entirely destroyed.