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We invite attention to the following very liberal offer. Here is a good chance for those who are concerned:

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Having thoroughly tested the Peruvian Guano this season, and become perfectly satisfied that it is the best fertilizer a farmer can make, and being anxious to promote the farming interest, I propose to purchase, free of charge, (for my labor) any quantity of Guano the farmers may want, and have it shipped to their own address, they simply paying the cost in New York, and the freight. Those wishing to make this arrangement, will deposit their money with me before the 15th of August, at which time I expect to start North.

J. S. McCUBBINS.

Salisbury, June 21, 1867.

DO YOUR DUTY.

It is the duty imperative upon every man in the Southern States to register, and thereby prepare to vote when election day comes. No merely personal considerations, or prejudice, should deter him from the performance of this plain duty. He owes it to himself, to those among whom he lives and who are disfranchised, and to posterity, to discard all preconceived views on the subject, and to divest his mind of passion, (that he may, by a compliance with all the prerequisites, fit himself to discharge the responsible functions of a voter, and to wrest from the grasp of those politicians in the South who are moving heaven and earth to secure it, so that they may, by a sweeping disfranchisement, perpetuate their rule and keep better men under the iron heel of *Bronze*.)

Our own views are so clearly and forcibly expressed by the *Richmond Enquirer*, and *Examiner*, that we adopt what those journals say to the people of Virginia, and commend their teachings to North Carolinians, as words of wisdom, soberness and truth.

[From the *Enquirer*.]

To day, registration will commence in this city, under the orders of Gen. Schofield, and it will soon be in active process throughout the State. We repeat the order which is to regulate the registration, so far as we are yet informed.

And now, we cannot but renew, in the most urgent manner, our advice and entreaties to each of our citizens as not excluded, to register to the very last man! Let every one not only register himself, but see that all his neighbors do the same! Do not trust to chance to carry the information that the registering officers are at work. Multitudes do not take the papers, and must consequently be prompted by those who do.

Let no man decline to register because he may, perchance, not yet have made up his mind to vote in the elections that may be ordered. The act of registering will not require him to vote, but it will secure the option of voting or not, as may seem expedient in the future. To refuse to register is to gag himself hereafter, whether he may then wish to vote or not. No man is wise enough in these times to know positively what it may be best to do months hence. Hence it would be very foolish to lose the liberty of choice hereafter by refusing to register now.

While those who are allowed registry, owe it as a duty to themselves and the Commonwealth to avail themselves of the privilege, they also owe it as a peculiar duty to those of their fellow citizens who are excluded. As one of this latter class, we call upon those who can vote, to take care of us too. Disappoint the miserable conspiracy of hungry demagogues and refuse party hacks, who are seeking to fasten themselves like vampires on the State, to suck out its life, and destroy both you and us!

It will be a terrible evil, from the effects of which it will take many years to recover, to let the conduct of our State affairs, pass into the hands of the utterly incompetent and venal men who are now seeking it for what they hope to make out of it. To compass their ends, they are arraying the blacks against the whites in a manner that will be injurious to both races; and they have thus imposed on the whites the imperative duty of uniting in self defence. He who neglects this duty, is false to his country, his family, and his race. Of the crime against the peace of the community, through which the conspirators seek their corrupt and venal ends with an audacity that would do no discredit to Bridwell, the *N. Y. Times* says:

"It is impossible that the whites and blacks of the South should be mastered into opposition camps politically, without a consequent hostility in all the relations of life. Their only hope lies in harmony of sentiment, based on a convention of harmony of interest. And the systematic crusade which is now going on, and which tends directly to a disturbance of these relations, may well cause disquiet and resentment to the whites in the Southern States."

[From the *Examiner*.]

The supremacy of the Caucasian race in this State depends simply upon the white male adults of the State registering and then voting. The duties of the hour are, beyond question, the most serious and important that ever developed upon any men in this country. Happiness, Honor, and Security to Life, Liberty and Property, can all be secured by registration. Evils and perils too alarming to contemplate, at the thought of which we tremble, menace us, if our people do not arouse themselves and cast off the apathy and sluggishness which fetter many of our best men. From every quarter of the State the information reaches us that a large number of our citizens

seem as listless and slumbrous as those who, overtaken by a snow storm, lie down, and, regardless of danger, fall asleep and never wake. It is impossible to reconcile these sentiments of the indifference and apathy of Virginians with our knowledge of their usual sagacity and energy.

We believe that the respectable white man who now fails to vote, will live to have his crime recorded by his wife and children. He will be pointed at and held up to scorn as a slacker, who, when he might have saved them from dishonor and the most hateful form of slavery. The soldier who, frightened by the grim vision of sudden death, flies to the rear, is forever dishonored. But such victims of that cowardice is sometimes constitutional and more pardonable than the crime against race and family, which every white Virginian commits who fails to register and to vote.

Proceedings of the Cabinet.

On the Summary of the Attorney General's Opinion—it is Approved.

Washington, June 20.—The conclusions of the President and Cabinet in reference to the interpretation of the Military Reconstruction laws are stated in the following proceedings, which are published by permission of the proper authority:

In the Cabinet, June 18th, 1867, present—The President, the Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of Navy, Post Master General, Attorney General and the Acting Secretary of the Interior.

The President announced that he had under consideration the two opinions from the Attorney General, as to the legal question arising upon the acts of Congress, commonly known as the reconstruction acts. And that in view of the great magnitude of the subject and of the various interests involved, he deemed it proper to have it considered fully in Cabinet. And to avail himself of all the light which could be afforded by the opinions and advice of the members of the Cabinet to enable him to see that these laws be faithfully executed. And to decide what orders and instructions are necessary, and expedient to be given to the Military Commanders.

He said, further, that the branch of the subject which seemed to him first in order for consideration was as to the instructions to be sent to the Military Commanders, for their guidance, and for the guidance of persons offering for registration. The instructions proposed by the Attorney General, as set forth in the summary contained in his last opinion, will, therefore, be now considered. The summary was then read at length.

Each section was then considered, discussed and voted upon as follows:

1. The oath prescribed in the supplemental act defining all the qualifications required, and every person who can take the oath is entitled to have his name entered upon the list of voters.

On this all voted except the Secretary of War, who voted nay.

2. The Board of Registration have no authority to administer any other oath than the prescribed oath.

No provision is made for challenging the qualifications of the applicant, or entering upon any trial or investigation of his qualifications, either by witnesses or any other form of proof.

As to citizenship and residence.

3. The applicant for registration must be a citizen of the State and of the United States. He may be registered if he has been such citizen for a period less than twelve months at the time he applies for registration, but he cannot vote at any election unless his citizenship has been extended to the full term of one year.

Concurred in unanimously.

4. An unnaturalized person cannot take this oath, but an alien who has been naturalized can take it.

All voted except the Secretary of War, who voted nay.

5. No minor can take the oath.

Concurred in unanimously.

6. No one who has been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion against the United States, or for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States, can safely take the oath.

The actual participation in a rebellion, or the actual commission of a felony, does not amount to disfranchisement. The sort of disfranchisement here meant is that which is declared by law passed by competent authority, or which has been fixed upon the criminal by the sentence of the court which tried him for the crime.

No law of the United States has declared the penalty of disfranchisement for participation in the rebellion alone. Nor is it known that any such law exists in either of these ten States, except perhaps Virginia, as to which State special instructions will be given.

All voted except the Secretary of War, who dissents to the second and third paragraphs.

7. As to the disfranchisement arising from having held office followed by participation in rebellion. This is the most important part of the oath, and requires strict attention to arrive at its meaning. I deem it proper to give the exact words. The applicant must swear or affirm as follows:

"That I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in an insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof."

Two elements must concur in order to disqualify a person under these clauses: First, the office and official oath to support the Constitution of the United States; second, engaging afterwards in rebellion. Both must exist to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time indicated.

A person who has held an office, and taken the oath to support the Federal Constitution, and has not afterwards engaged in rebellion, is not disqualified. So, too, a person who has engaged in rebellion, but has not theretofore held an office and taken that oath, is not disqualified.

All voted except the Secretary of War, who voted nay.

8. Officers of the United States who have, prior to the rebellion, held office, civil or military under the United States, and have taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States are subject to disqualification.

9. Military officers of any State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

10. Municipal officers, that is to say, officers of incorporated cities, towns and villages such as mayors, aldermen, town council, police, and other city or town officers, are not subject to disqualification.

11. Persons who have, prior to the rebellion, been members of the Congress of the United States, or members of any State Legislature, are subject to disqualification. But those who have been members of conventions framing or amending the constitution of a State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

12. All the executive or judicial officers of any State who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States are subject to disqualification, and in those I include county officers, as to whom I made a reservation in the opinion heretofore given. After full consideration I have arrived at the conclusion that they are subject to disqualification if they were required to take as a part of their official oath, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Concurred in unanimously.

13. Persons who exercised mere agencies or employments under State authority, are not disqualified, such as commissioners to lay out roads, commissioners of public works, visitors of State institutions, directors of State banks or other State institutions, examiners of banks, notaries public, commissioners to take acknowledgments of deeds, and lawyers.

ENGAGED IN REBELLION.

Two things must exist as to any person to disqualify him from voting: First, the office held prior to the rebellion, and, afterwards, participating in the rebellion.

Concurred in unanimously, but the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War express the opinion that Lawyers are such officers as are disqualified, if they participated in the rebellion.

14. An act to fix upon a person the offence of engaging in rebellion, must be an overt and voluntary act. A person forced into military service cannot be held to be disqualified from voting.

All voted except the Secretary of War, who voted nay as the proposition is stated.

15. Mere acts of charity, where the intent is to relieve the wants of the object of such charity, and not done in aid of the cause in which he may have been engaged, do not disqualify. But organized contributions of food and clothing for the general relief of persons engaged in the rebellion, and not of a merely sanitary character, but contributions to enable them to perform their unlawful object, may be classed with acts which do disqualify. Forced contributions to the rebel cause, in the form of taxes or military assessments, which a person may be compelled to pay or contribute, do not disqualify.

16. Members of the rebel conventions, congresses and legislatures, diplomatic agents of the rebel Confederacy and other officials whose offices were created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on the support of the rebel cause, must be held to be disqualified.

All those who, in legislative or other official capacity, were engaged in the furtherance of the common unlawful purpose, where the duties of the office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion.

But officers, who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to war, but only such duties as belong even to a state of peace, and were necessary to the preservation of order and the administration of law, are not to be considered as having engaged in rebellion, or as disqualified. Disqualifications, opinions, or sympathies would not disqualify, but where a person has by speech or by writing, incited others to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification.

17. The board must see that the name of the person offering to vote appears upon the registration list. They cannot receive the vote of any person whose name is not upon the list.

18. The mode of voting is provided in the act to be by ballot.

19. Relates to the oath to be taken by the officers comprising the board.

The last four were concurred in unanimously.

In the Cabinet June 20th, 1867. Present the President and the same Cabinet officers as on the 18th except the Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

The President announced to the Cabinet that after full deliberation he concurred with the majority upon those actions of the summary upon which the Secretary of War expressed his dissent and that he concurred with the Cabinet upon those sections approved by a unanimous vote.

That as it appeared that the Military Commanders entertained doubts upon the points covered by the summary, and as their action hitherto has not been uniform, he deemed it proper, without further delay, to communicate in a general order to the respective Commanders the points set forth in the summary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Washington, June 20.—The President leaves for the North in the morning.

Prominent citizens of New Orleans have telegraphed the President urging Mr. King, of the *Times*, for the Mexican Mission.

Gen. Longstreet has been pardoned.

The Russian treaty is officially promulgated.

Registration—Funeral of Judge Lyons.

Richmond, June 20.—The registration in the city so far stands 1,086 blacks to 886 whites.

Judge Lyons' funeral, this evening, was attended by several thousand persons. All business was suspended and the city bells were tolled during the procession.

Circular From Gen. Sickles.

Charleston, June 20.—Gen. Sickles has issued a circular explanatory of certain paragraphs of order 82, chiefly with regard to the suppression of the sale of distilled spirits.

From Washington.

Washington, June 21.—There are nineteen applicants for the vacant Agricultural Commissioner.

Marcus Otterburg, of Wisconsin, now Consul in the City of Mexico, is appointed Minister, vice Campbell.

Steamer Sunk.

Fortress Monroe, June 21.—The steamer *Falcon* collided with the schooner *Mary H. Banks* off Point Lookout, and sank in four minutes. The crew were saved.

The President.

Baltimore, June 21.—The Presidential party received Masonic civil honors, and departed northward amid enthusiasm.

Registration in Alabama.

Montgomery, June 21.—The result of four days' registration in Montgomery is 1,183 blacks and 857 whites.

London, June 21.—The thirteenth anniversary of Queen Victoria's coronation was magnificently celebrated.

Birmingham, June 21.—The harangues of a man named Murphy caused the recent riot. The troops used cutlasses and several of the rioters were wounded. Murphy continues to harangue, but comparative quiet prevails.

From New York.

New York, June 23.—A special committee of the New York Firemen's Association, with a representative carriage for Columbia, So. Ca., sailed yesterday in the *Manhattan* for Charleston.

The *Pog's* Washington special says that Gen. Sickles will probably not be relieved as requested.

The Presidential Party.

Providence, June 23.—The President's trip is a continued ovation. No speeches are made. He is the guest of the States through which he passes. Secretary Seward and Gen. Rousseau share in the honors.

The Swart Trial—Politics—Instructions to Military Commanders—Gen. Sickles Letter &c., &c.

Washington, June 23.—The proceedings in the Swart case were mostly confined to details of the attack on Mr. Seward and family. Nothing pointed or new bearing on the case is developed. The defense again insisted upon recalling the prosecution witnesses for cross examination, asserting that two were corrupt and two were indicted as felons. The Court again took the matter under advisement and adjourned.

There is a thorough lull in politics since the departure of the President. Several members of Congress have arrived but they are non-committal.

The following order was issued to-day:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 21, 1867.

Whereas, several commanders of the Military Districts created by the acts of Congress, known as the reconstruction acts, have expressed doubt as to the proper construction thereof, and in respect to some of their powers and duties under the said acts, and have applied to the Executive for information in relation thereto, and whereas the said acts of Congress have been referred to the Attorney General for his opinion thereon, and the said acts and the opinion of the Attorney General, have been fully and carefully considered by the President, in conference with the heads of the respective departments—

The President accepts the summary to the Attorney General's opinion as a practical interpretation of the original acts of Congress on the points therein prescribed, and directs the same to be transmitted to the respective Military Commanders for their information in order that there may be uniformity in the execution of said acts.

The whole is signed by order of the President.

E. D. TOWNSEED,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The following is Gen. Sickles' letter addressed to the Adjutant General:

"I have the honor to request that I may be relieved from command in this District. And I respectfully demand a Court of enquiry upon my official action, that I may vindicate myself from the accusation of the Attorney General, published, as I presume, with the approval of the President. Congress having declared the so-called State Governments illegal, the declaration of the Attorney General that Military authority has not superseded them, prevents the execution of the reconstruction act; disarms me of the means to protect life, property or the rights of citizens, and menaces all the interests in these States with ruin."

The Merchants National Bank of Memphis Tenn., on its own application is relieved as a depository of Public monies.

The Capture of Santa Anna Confirmed—Arch Bishop Spaulding.

New York, June 23.—The capture of Santa Anna, at Sital, has been confirmed. Vera Cruz, had not surrendered. Captain General Monzon had not surrendered.

A Rome letter says that it is said that Arch Bishop Spaulding will return to America a Cardinal.

Wilmington, June 23.—The heavy rains continue almost without interruption. The farmers are greatly depressed in consequence of the immense damage to the crops.

The mail train going west on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad broke the trestle work near Peacock station last night. J. P. Harrell, overseer of the road, and a section man named Byrd were killed. Several others were injured. The accident was caused by the heavy rains.

Fifty feet of the trestle work over Stewart's creek bridge on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, washed away this morning. It is thought that the Rockfish bridge—over the same road, will be washed away—this water is nearly up to the top of the bridge and is rising.

Foreign News.

St. Petersburg, June 23.—The Czar has arrived here.

London, June 23.—A Constantinople special announces that the sublime Porte has acceded to the proposition for a joint commission to investigate the Cretan grievances.

Princess of Prussia gave her brother Alfred of England a heavy kiss upon suddenly meeting him in the Exposition. The smack astonished the crowd like a pistol shot.

The owner of "Hermit" has turned philanthropist on his Derby winnings. He has given 250 guineas to a widows home at Epsom, which might be called robbing Peter to pay Paul's wife.

Sphreeon says that the Church of England is "the haunt of every unclean heart." Sad for the Father of the church.

Manchester prohibits the firing of crackers on the Fourth after 8 o'clock. The rising generation will have to rise early.

Young ladies in England say that until they are married they have a better occupation than politics. Mr. Mill is shocked.

Perth, June 24.—In the lower house of the

Hungarian Diet, M. Bernoth demanded that the Government bring in bills for the emancipation of the Jews from civil and political disabilities.

Berlin, June 24.—Parties from Hun. say Napoleon continues to purchase a large number of horses there.

The Queen of Prussia visits Queen Victoria at an early day.

The Presidential Party.

Boston, June 24.—The Presidential party and numerous Masonic bodies arrived here yesterday.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN EGYPT.

The Nile of Alexandria observes:

"Every one is talking for the last few days about a treasure found in the Province of Fayoum. The story goes that an old resident of the Province waited lately in a mysterious manner upon his Highness and asked permission to make a search for the garden of an ancient Coptic convent, now abandoned, with the view of discovering a treasure which old manuscripts describe as being buried in a certain spot. The viceroy granted the necessary permission, allowing the applicant to retain a third of what he might discover. The researches commenced, and are said to have speedily brought to light a treasure consisting partly of very ancient gold pieces rather larger than Napoleons, of a total value represented as at about fifty millions of francs. The discovery having been telegraphed to Ras-el-Tin, the Viceroy left to investigate the matter in person. Can it be the cash-box of Amenophis XXXVII, which that monarch lost on a journey, according to inscription on the obelisk of Luxor?"

MEXICAN TREACHERY AND A MEXICAN VICTORY.

Washington, June 17.—The following is an extract of a letter written by an officer of the Liberal army to his brother in Monterey, dated Queretaro, May 20, 1867, giving an account of the treachery which resulted in the surrender of that place, and the capture of Maximilian. He says:

"Colonel Lopez, commanding the regiment of the Empress, probably for the purpose of saving his life in case of defeat, delivered to us the fort of the Convent de la Cruz the key to all the fortifications."

"This took place on the 15th instant, at 4 1/2 o'clock, A. M., and immediately our regiment, with that of Laurenes Padres recaptured this post, finding all the troops of the enemy fast asleep, except the sentries. When we reached the fort we jumped over the entrenchments, surprised the guards, and at once occupied all points of the fortifications."

"The surprise was so complete that when we challenged them, they found the points of our bayonets at their breasts, and the soldiers, officers, and chiefs surrendered their arms without firing a single shot during the whole affair. All this was effected by the two regiments above named, and during the whole time the lines of the besiegers and the besieged remained in their positions."

"After we found ourselves masters of the most important point, we marched with the two companies of our regiment into the midst of the enemy to the principal square and ascended to the steeple of the Franciscan church, of course, without the knowledge of the enemy."

"At daybreak, we commenced ringing the bells of the church, and began firing on all points. The enemy, not knowing what had happened, awoke frightened and in the greatest confusion. Disorder was the result, the enemy running in all directions without the hope of escape, as whenever they struck our lines they were fired at from the front, and by us from the rear. This was a death blow, no one escaping."

A letter has been received here from Queretaro, in which it is said the general-in-chief on the 24th ultimo issued the necessary orders for the trial of Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia, in accordance with the law of January 24th, 1862.

The Attorney for the Government at once adopted the proper proceedings. Maximilian has requested the general-in-chief permission to send a telegram to the Prussian Minister in Mexico, the purport of which is to request him, and also Don Mariano Riva Palacio, the father of General Riva Palacio, and the lieutenant Martinez Du La Torre, to act as his defenders.

The telegram was transmitted to General Diaz, to be by him forwarded to the parties addressed.

Receipt for a Lady's Dress.—Lot your earnings be attention, encircled by pearls of refinement, the diamonds of your necklace be truth, and the chain christianity, your breastpin charity, ornamented with pearls of gentleness; your finger rings be affection, set round with the diamond of industry; your girdle be simplicity, with the tassels of good humor; let your thicker garb be virtue, and your drapery politeness; let your shoes be wisdom, secured by the buckles of perseverance.

SENSIBLE BLACKS.

Gen. Swayne, commanding in Alabama, having made known to the colored population of Mobile, that he was ready to fill from their number the office in the Council made vacant by the refusal of Mr. Jones to serve, a number of the leading colored men of that city, declined for the following reasons and recommended Mr. Parker, a white man, for the place. It is about the most sensible thing we have seen of late. In reply they say:

"They believe that the welfare of our city and the condition of her finances demand that the most capable and worthy should be selected for the responsible position of member of the Council; provided he be loyal. They desire, also, to show to their white fellow citizens that they waive cheerfully their claims as a class whenever it is evident to them that the cause of peace, and the well being of the community, of which they are no small part, make the doing of this the better part."

The Great Eagle.—The Times a few days ago was merry over the marriage of the Herald and Mississippian, and thought the paper should be called He. Miss, an abbreviation of both names. We have decided on a better plan, and a loss of an American Eagle had decided on the name of Herald and Mississippian.

—[Herald and Mississippian.]

Mind bow you toss the American Eagle.—[Times.]

Quick of comprehension! But not a word against the noble bird. Is he not screaming at the top of his voice, "more blood for my meek—more wool for my talons!" Doesn't he proudly soar with the motto, "*Es pluribus unum*!" gracefully floating, which literally translated, "From the many in my Southern claim I must grasp the one thing needful greenbacks." Did he not soar around the Russian Bear and cajole him out of an ice-berg? Does he not peck distressingly at the British Lion? And hasn't his magnificent screech silenced the insignificant Cocks-a-doodle-do of France which sought to repose on the dung-hill of Mexico? Great bird, say we; and the unhappy House of Hapsburg echoes "great bird!"

GERRIT SMITH ON CONFISCATION.

We remarked some time ago that if confiscation should be commenced in the South it would end in the North. This view of the matter is taken by Hon. Gerrit Smith, who, in a recent letter just published, says:

"Confiscation once entered upon, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to set limits to the spread of its demoralizing power. The spirit of lawless greed engendered by confiscation will no more stop at State or other lines than will the flames of a prairie fire at the word of command. Let there be confiscation in the South for the benefit of these, Mr. Stevens' loyal losers, and also for the benefit of the poor blacks, as he also proposes; and very soon, under its debauching influence, immense numbers to the North will be clamoring in the name of 'Agrarianism,' 'Equalization,' and other taking names, for their neighbors' possessions. And these rich possessions, it must be remembered, will kindle the spirit of robbery, as can none of the more possession of the desolate South."

MUST REGISTER.

The New Orleans papers are becoming more zealous and urgent in calling upon the white voters to register, and the following incident, reported by the *Picayune* of the 7th, indicates that alarm is arousing the Business men to more energetic efforts:

We heard yesterday of a merchant, who went one morning among his clerks and asked if they had registered. One of them told him he had not, and intimated that he did not care to—would not degrade himself so much—did not care how the election went—the country had gone to—anyhow! Well, said the merchant, if you do not care to vote, think yourself too good to do so, and do not care how the election goes, you cannot do justice to me, whose entire interests depend upon the city and State going in to the hands of safe, prudent and conservative men. I advise you to go and register; at all events, I have no use for your services until you do so, as I know that there is no impediment whatever in the way of your registering, if you try. If all employers would act thus, the city and State would be safe.

Receipt for a Lady's Dress.—Lot your earnings be attention, encircled by pearls of refinement, the diamonds of your necklace be truth, and the chain christianity, your breastpin charity, ornamented with pearls of gentleness; your finger rings be affection, set round with the diamond of industry; your girdle be simplicity, with the tassels of good humor; let your thicker garb be virtue, and your drapery politeness; let your shoes be wisdom, secured by the buckles of perseverance.