

# State Librarian Carolina Watchman.

VOL. 2, THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1867.

NO. 37—WHOLE NO. 1780.

**TERMS:**  
Weekly, 1 year, \$3 00  
" 6 months, " 1 50  
" 3 months, " 1 00  
" 1 month, " 30  
Cash in advance.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING:**  
One Square (space of 12 lines) first insertion, \$1 00  
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Office at his residence, West Ward,  
SALISBURY.

## TAXING THE BONDS—PAYING THE NATIONAL DEBT WITH GREENBACKS.

General B. F. Butler, better known as the Beas, says that he is accustomed to having his opinions of governmental questions approved one year after date. He is, therefore, according to his own account, skillful in the art of shifting his sails so as to catch the breeze which he foresees will be blowing in a given direction twelve months a ter date. When, therefore, such a man and such a Radical comes out in favor of withdrawing the circulation of the national banks, taxing the national bonds, and paying the national debt in greenbacks, these questions may as well be considered as settled. A letter in the Boston Advertiser reports a conversation between him and the correspondent, in which he said:

### NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

Another and vital mistake in finance, it seems to me, is allowing the national to issue currency. There is some four hundred millions of this currency, on the issue of which Government substantially pays some \$30,000,000 yearly. That is, if, instead of these bills, its own legal tender notes to the amount of \$400,000,000, it could withdraw that amount of 7-30 bonds, the interest of which would amount to more than \$30,000,000. Now, can there any reason be shown why this amount should be given to the national banks?

Mr. McCulloch is retiring as fast as possible the legal-tender notes, and substituting for currency the National Bank notes. Why should not the precise opposite be done? The Government is responsible for all these notes—National Bank notes. Why should not the Government take the profits on their issue, and thus save from thirty to fifty millions yearly? It is said that these notes cannot be withdrawn without a shock to the business of the country. Now, assuming that the legal-tender notes and the bank notes are sufficient for the currency of the country—putting the legal tender at three hundred millions and the bank notes at four hundred millions as an approximation—why does not the Secretary recommend legislation which would enable him to hold on upon all the National Bank notes paid for taxes as internal revenue each month, instead thereof of legal tender notes, until the whole were withdrawn, without any check to the business of the country.

OUR BONDS.  
There are six hundred millions more or less of our bonds in Europe, bought at rates from forty to seventy cents on the dollar. To say nothing of the effect of a return to specie payment on our own bonds, the first effect of such return would be to put some two hundred millions of dollars into the pockets of the bankers of Europe, which must be paid from the taxation of the products of labor in this country, which is the only source of revenue in fact. There might probably be some call upon us in equity to do this if these bonds had been taken by the European bankers to aid us with money for our great struggle; but it is notorious that they took not one dollar of our bonds until our success in the war was assured. During the war we had to

take all our own loans, and they bought them at the usurious discount of thirty to forty cents, as a matter of investment; so that we are not called upon by any equitable considerations to pay a dollar more than the bonds compel us. The same is true in regard to the five-twenty held by our own capitalists. The argument used why we should pay them in gold is that our capitalists and bankers took them when the country was engaged in war as an act of patriotism; and with gold at 200 and from that to 250, one cannot forget that they had an eye to proceeds as well in this, that they shaved them at from fifty to sixty per cent. Now, why should the country be called upon to discharge its business relations, to reduce its values, to burden its people with taxation, in order to pay from the poor man's labor into the capitalist's pocket this immense premium—while, too, this investment escapes taxation, which is thus wholly thrown upon productive industry? It would seem to be wisdom in the first place to have all national securities taxed, and while one should recognize the fact that during the war the country might raise money upon any terms, and that those terms, whatever they were, should be faithfully kept—but, now that peace has returned, with it should come a return to financial policy which shall raise the money to pay off these untaxed obligations at the earliest possible moment, and substitute for them securities liable to taxation. "Now, the 5-20 bonds become payable at the option of the United States in five years after the issue. There are six hundred millions becoming payable in the present year. Again, they are not, by their terms, payable in gold. On the face the interest is declared to be payable in gold, and the very fact that the interest is stated to be so payable excludes the idea that it is so. The exact letter of the bond (and I think you will agree with me that the Government creditors of such a nature are entitled to no more) requires the bonds to be paid in such money as other creditors are paid with by the United States. The popular idea is that the 5-20's are payable in gold; but that arises from the fact that Mr. Chase, while Secretary of the Treasury, upon the first issue in 1862, had a letter addressed to him by some bankers as to whether these bonds would be paid in gold, and he replied, what was true at that time, that all the obligations of the United States had been paid in gold, and it was proper to presume that they would be so paid in future. And upon the strength of that letter the bonds were deemed gold payable as well as gold-bearing, although it was in exact opposition to the words of the contract."

### The Mongrel Convention—Its results—A word of Warning to the Negroes.

The great length of the proceedings of the mongrel Convention, which we gave in our last issue, prevented any comment from us as to the purposes and results of that stupid and reckless assembly. The purposes of some of the baser, radical mongrels of this State have been pretty well understood from the beginning, but we were hardly prepared to see the ruinous policy of the mad few endorsed by the Convention without so much as a respectable resistance by those who are represented as more liberal and honest. Yet, we confess we had no confidence in white men who put themselves on a level with negroes, or negroes who associated with mean white men, while we hoped that enough honest members might be found in the body to prevent the consummation of the wicked purposes of the outlaws and scoundrels, who are, by virtue of these characteristics, the best radicals.

The rejection of the resolutions against confiscation and favoring the removal of all disabilities to the privilege of the franchise, was an open declaration of war, alike against the best citizens, and the best interest of the State, which will have the effect, as it was no doubt intended, to alienate the two races, create antagonism, animosities, and result in the organization of a white man's and black man's party. This much has been secured already, almost beyond the possibility or power of prevention. Such a policy can not be too severely condemned. It is, if persisted in, the certain ruin and extermination of either the white or negro race. Which it will be, after years of bitterness, persecution, and bloodshed that must finally succumb, is not at all doubtful. The negroes are in a minority of 1 to 3 in the South; and in the United States of 1 to 8. Their only true friends are the whites of the South with whom they have so long lived happily, although in slavery. Should they now take advantage of their new born freedom and political privileges, through any organization whatsoever, to

friends in the South, they will but hasten, in fact secure their own ruin and speedy deportation from the country. These results are inevitable, and to these the action of the late Convention lead to a certainty beyond question. With the many baneful influences brought to bear upon the ignorant negro masses by unprincipled white men, we do not wonder that they do not see the ruin to which they are hastening; but it is high time that the more liberal minded and intelligent negroes were becoming enlightened with respect to their great danger. If they would promote the best interest of their race and country, let them be wary of the counsel of the white negroes, interlopers and office seekers, whom they are now but too blindly following to certain destruction—keep out of all political organizations, cultivate friendly relations with the whites and they will be awarded all the rights and immunities that good citizenship entitles them to. But let them continue to heed the reckless teachings of the old negro traders and under-strappers, who now profess so much love for them—organize a negro or black man's party—no matter whether they openly adopt for their platform the proscription principles recently enunciated at Raleigh or not—their doom is sealed, and the day of their extermination but a question of time. Whenever the issue is made, the best citizens, and in fact the whites to a man will enroll themselves with the white man's party. We do not wish to see things come to such extremes, for we know that the negro race will then go down in darkness and hideous ruin. There will be another St. Domingo slaughter in which the whites will triumph. Let all sensible negroes take heed and use their influence to avert it.—Salisbury Banner.

### General Canby—General Sickles.

General Sickles was removed by the President as Commander of this Military District for interfering with the process of the Circuit Court of the United States. We published at length the able argument of the Acting Attorney General in defence of the action of the Government. Elsewhere we publish to-day the order of General Canby, assuming command of this District. The last paragraph of the first section reads: "All existing orders and regulations are adopted and confirmed, and will be observed and enforced unless hereafter modified or revoked by proper authority." When it is recollected that Col. Frank, our Post Commander, in obstructing the process of the United States Circuit acted under the direct and special instructions of General Sickles, it becomes a matter of inquiry in view of the fact that the order is still in force, if he would not be compelled, under this order from General Canby, to prevent Deputy Marshal Feff from executing the process, and thus open afresh the former difficulty.

If such be the case the removal of Gen'l Sickles amounts to nothing more than the substitution of one officer for another, and we hope the President will not use his power, the little left him by a usurping Congress, to make war upon individuals. The position he occupies before the country and the world will not warrant him in such conduct, and we will not believe he will be guilty of it. General Sickles was removed to maintain the vitality of the Constitution, and we doubt not his successor will share the same fate if he gives the same cause.—Wilmington Journal.

### A Radical Candidate for Congress Favors Paying the Debt in Greenbacks.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.  
THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.  
The prospect is very promising for a free fight in the second congressional district between Richard Smith and General Cary. The General, we are told, is to make a contest, and, in our opinion, can beat Smith handsomely.—The General takes strong ground in favor of paying the Government debt in greenbacks. He is also in favor of the eight-hour system, which our mechanics and laboring men strongly favor. The Democracy, we hope, will make no nomination, but leave the contest entirely between these late Republican contestants. As the district has been largely against us in the past, we can see nothing which should induce our friends to bring out a candidate in the present aspect of affairs. All the prominent Democrats spoken of in the district have declined to make the

THE EMPRESS CARLOTTA, according to the latest intelligence from Europe, it is hoped, may be cured. The celebrated Belgian physician, Dr. Bulkens, has been called to pronounce an opinion upon her case, and after a careful study of it, he stated that he had hopes "of a slow but certain cure, if he were allowed to subject the illustrious patient to a system of treatment different from that hitherto adopted, and especially to discontinue the state of complete isolation in which the German physicians have kept her."

WASH FOR FRUIT TREES.—The Massachusetts Ploughman gives us this: "Take a pint of crude petroleum, and a gallon and a half of soap. Mix immediately and let the mixture stand till the whole is intimately blended, and then dissolve in twenty gallons of water. It is perfectly safe on trees, and it will exterminate all kinds of insects that infest them where it comes in contact with them."

A New Hampshire farmer says that he knows by his own experience that the manure from fifty hens, if carefully saved, properly composted, and judiciously applied, is more valuable than fifty dollars' worth of any of the manures that can be bought in the market.

MEXICO.—The Mexican correspondent of a New Orleans paper says that Otterbourg recently presented the demand of Secretary Seward for the surrender of Santa Anna, and gave President Juarez two hours to answer. The truth of the story is not vouched for. He also says that two hundred liberal officers have been thrown into prison recently for plotting the overthrow of Juarez. The army is reported unfavorable to the President, and intelligent men predict a revolution in ninety days.

Pleasant recollections promote cheerfulness, and painful ones produce gloom. Thus the happiness that flows from the right regulation of the feelings tends to perpetuate itself.

### To Renovate Old Apple Trees.

Take fresh made lime from the kiln, slack it well with water and well dress the tree with a brush, and the insects and moss will be completely destroyed, the outer rind will fall off and a new, smooth, clear, healthy one will be formed, and the tree will assume a most healthy appearance and produce the finest fruit.

Mrs. Nancy Rutherford, living at Mount Airy, in Wytch county, Va., gave birth, a few days since to three healthy, living children, weighing in the aggregate 24 pounds. Two are girls and one a boy.

An editor, getting tired of paying printers, resolved to put his own shoulder to the wheel. Here is a specimen of his effort at setting type: "we tinq me shvill d'omost or O wn setiqg tYPe hearafter—GFrinners max jalk about iTe bAEing dijicult to set tpe' by We dO,n't experienO mech dijicultYi"

Important.—At a convocation of a number of the Judges recently held in Raleigh, it was decided by them that where defendants in action of execution returnable to Spring Term, 1867, failed to comply with the provision of the Convention Stay Lay by paying one tenth of the debt and costs of suit, the provisions of the stay law would no longer apply as defendants had neglected or refused to avail themselves of its provisions, and such suits in court will now stand as they would have done prior to the war, and judgments will be rendered at Fall Term, 1867, for the entire debt, subject to the provision of General Order No. 10, which stays execution until the 11th of April, 1868. The Judges concurring in this decision and who will be governed by it on the Fall Circuit are Warren, Fowie, Barnes, Buxton and Shipp, Chief Justice Pearson approved of the decision.—North State.

A blind colored boy at Clinton, La., has taught himself to read by feeling the inscription upon tomb-stones in a burial ground.

A man has been arrested in Bellefonte, Pa., and bound over to answer a charge for stealing tombstones from the cemetery.

Illness is the stupidity of the body, and stupidity the idleness of the mind.—Seneca.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Death of Gov. Helm of Kentucky.  
Louisville, Sep. 9, M.—Gov. Helm died yesterday at his residence near Elizabethtown. The funeral will take place on Tuesday, just one week from the day of his inauguration.

The Amnesty Proclamation.  
Washington, Sep. 9, M.—The following proclamation has been issued:  
By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.  
Whereas, in the month of July, Anno Domini 1863, the two Houses of Congress, with extraordinary unanimity, solemnly declared that the war then existing was not waged, on the part of the government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any State, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects should be accomplished, the war ought to cease; and

Whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, Anno Domini, 1863, and on the 26th day of March, Anno Domini 1864, did, with the object of suppressing the existing rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty, and of restoring the authority of the United States, issue a proclamation offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except such as in these proclamations were specified and reserved; and

Whereas, the President of the United States, did, on the 29th day of May, Anno Domini 1865, issue a further proclamation, with the same objects before mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the Government of the United States might be restored, and that peace, order and freedom might be established; and the President did, by the said last mentioned proclamation, proclaim to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty, and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and except in certain cases where legal proceedings had been instituted, but upon condition that such persons should take and subscribe an oath therein prescribed, which should be registered for permanent preservation; and

Whereas, in and by the said last mentioned proclamation of the 29th day of May, Anno Domini 1865, fourteen extensive classes, therein specially described, were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof; and

Whereas, the President of the United States, did, on the 2d day of April, Anno Domini 1866 issue a proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end, and was thenceforth to be so regarded; and

Whereas, there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or, if permitted to do so, will conform, in their legislation, to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the U. S.; and

Whereas, there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend within the States, which were involved in the late rebellion, any renewal thereof, or any unlawful resistance by the people of said States to the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, large standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the right of trial by jury are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not therefore to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and

Whereas, a retaliatory or vindictive policy, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisements, now, as always, could only tend to hinder reconciliation among the people, and national restoration, while it must seriously embarrass, obstruct and repress popular energies and national industry and enterprise; and

Whereas, for these reasons, it is now deemed essential to the public welfare, and to the more perfect restoration of constitutional law and order, that the said last mentioned proclamation, as aforesaid issued on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, should be modified, and that the full and beneficial pardon conceded thereby should be opened and further extended to a large number of the persons who, by the aforesaid exceptions, have been hitherto excluded from Executive clemency;

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare, that the full pardon, described in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, shall henceforth be opened, and extended to all persons who, directly or indirectly participated in the late rebellion, with restoration of all privileges, immunities and rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, and except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States; but upon this condition, nevertheless, that every such person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation, shall take and subscribe the following oath, and shall cause the same to be registered for permanent preservation in the same manner and with the same effect as with the oath prescribed in the

said proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, namely:

"I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the late rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves; so help me God."  
(Signed)

The following persons, and no others, are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation, and of the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, namely:

1. The chief or pretended chief Executive, the President and Vice President, and all Heads of Departments of the pretended Confederate or rebel Government, and all who were agents thereof in foreign States and countries, and all who held or pretended to hold, in the service of said pretended Confederate Government, a military rank above the grade of Brigadier General, or naval rank or title above that of Captain, and all who were, or pretended to be Governors of States while maintaining, abetting or submitting to and acquiescing in the rebellion.

2. All persons who, in any way treated, otherwise than as lawful, prisoners of war or persons who in any capacity were employed or engaged in the military service of the United States.

3. All persons who at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation, are actually in civil, military or naval confinement or custody, or legally held to bail either before or after conviction; and all persons who were engaged, directly or indirectly in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner therewith connected.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be thereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington the 17th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.  
ANDREW JOHNSON,  
President.

By the President  
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,  
Secretary of State.

From Washington.

Washington, Sep. 7, P. M.—The President has instructed the heads of the several Executive Departments to furnish each person holding an appointment in their respective departments with an official copy of his proclamation of the 3d inst., with directions to observe strictly its requirements for an earnest support of the Constitution and a faithful execution of the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

The President is said to be highly elated with the Democratic victory in California, and predicts similar results at the elections in the Atlantic States.

The latest returns from there show a Democratic majority in the Legislature, and thus cutting off all probability of a Republican Senator to succeed Conness.

New Orleans, Sept. 5, P. M.—Gen. Sheridan issued an order to day turning over the command of the Fifth Military District to Maj. Gen. Charles Griffin.

He left this evening, at 7 o'clock.

There were 44 deaths from Yellow Fever during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, this evening.

### Conservation in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., Sep. 5, P. M.—The Conservative Convention of Alabama adjourned to-day, after adopting the resolutions which were recently adopted by the Convention in Pennsylvania, which are as follows:

First—The Constitution of the United States being that form of civil government established by the founders of the Union, with such changes as have been subsequently made therein, in the manner prescribed by itself, is the only rightful government binding upon every inhabitant of all rank, sexes, ages and conditions; and it is the duty of each and every one, without exception or modification under any circumstances, to adhere to, protect and defend the same.

[Here follow other resolutions, which we omit, for want of space.]

Second—That it is our earnest aim and purpose to cultivate relations of friendship, harmony and peace between the two races, to deal justly with the blacks and to instruct them in a proper understanding of all their duties to themselves, to society and to the country; and we denounce, as treacherous and base, all attempts by bad men to engender or encourage antagonism between races.

### Hon. B. H. Hill Writes to Gen. Grant in Reply to Pope.

Augusta, Sep. 5, P. M.—Hon. B. H. Hill is writing a series of letters to Gen. Grant in reply to Pope, in which he asserts that no respectable white man in the South approves of the military bills as constitutional, right, just, or desirable. The second is accepted, the candid reject. None approve, all despise.

The first article will appear in the Chronicle to-morrow and will be followed by others.

### The California Election.

Washington, Sep. 5, P. M.—Authentic reports from California are awaited with great interest.

Knowing ones believe that two Democratic Congressmen and a Democratic Legislator are elected.

San Francisco has gone Democratic, out and out.

The California Election.  
San Francisco, Sep. 6, M.—Haight is elected Governor, and Axtell to Congress—both Democrats. Nearly a solid Democratic legislative delegation is elected from San Francisco and Sacramento. This prevents the re-election of Senator Conness, Radical.