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Grand Rally of the Conservatives.

THE MASSES OF THE PEOPLE WITH THE MOVEMENT.

The Largest Meeting held in the Court House since the War Began!!

In pursuance of a previous call, the citizens of Raleigh assembled on Friday night, the 27th inst., at the Court House for the purpose of giving expression to their sentiments on the present aspect of affairs in this State, and indicating what policy they regarded as best for the whole people.

The spacious Court room was crowded to its utmost capacity; indeed, no such local assemblage has been seen here since the time when party content was warm and the masses enthusiastic.

On motion, Rev. W. E. Pell was chosen President, with J. D. Royter, J. J. Overby and P. C. Fleming as Vice Presidents, and Jas. A. Moore and Jno. G. Bagwell as Secretaries.

The Chairman, in explaining the object of the meeting, said: This movement originated with the working men. They had urged an earlier meeting, but he had counselled delay, until the sense of the people could be more fully ascertained. The movement was not partisan. It was not Democratic on the one hand, nor Republican on the other, much less was it Radical; but it was an uprising of the truly Conservative people, not to form a party at this time in the ordinary sense of that term, but to unite and consolidate the influence of the Conservative men of the State, to defeat by every legitimate means, the evil schemes and purposes of the violent Radicals, in the matter of State re-organization. He had always maintained that true North Carolinians could not with propriety unite with any Northern party, until the State is restored to harmony with the Republic. Nor is it our purpose to form a white man's party. Far from it. We are looking as closely to the interests of the colored people as of the whites, if they will heed our counsel. We want no discord between the races, but a mutual good will—to pull together for the prosperity of each and the whole. It is with the colored population, alone, to say, whether there shall be a Black Man's party or a White Man's party in North Carolina. If it be true that the colored voters of the State intend to vote with and sustain the Radical party, then they will certainly make the Radical party a Black Man's party in spite of us; for in that case, the colored voters will constitute the large majority of the Radical party in this State. What will that necessitate? Why, of course, it will inevitably compel the coalescence of the white people into a White Man's party. But even then, the colored people will find us their truest friends, if they will allow us to be. We are Conservatives—the friends, if they allow us to be. We are Conservatives—the friends of the Constitution, the friends of law, of order, of true progress, of humanity and virtue. The virtuous, and sober, and industrious colored people, will always find us their truest friends, whatever may come.

On motion of Capt. J. Q. DeCarteret, a Committee of nine was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Conservative Union men of this city.

The President appointed Messrs. W. H. Jones, John C. Palmer, J. Q. DeCarteret, F. K. Strother, P. P. Williams, Jephtha Horton, H. P. Tucker, Porter C. Steadman and W. T. Adams said Committee.

During the absence of the Committee, R. C. Badger, Esq., in response to loud and continued call, arose and proceeded to address the meeting.

Mr. Badger could not resist the strong call made upon him. He was glad to witness the large and enthusiastic response to the call for the meeting. It indicated deep concern in the masses of the people—that they were not asleep or indifferent to the imminent dangers of the government and of civil liberty.

There was danger, imminent danger, and he was ready to do all in his power to aid in re-establishing, on a firm foundation, the Constitution and the Union, as the great bulwarks of civil liberty. But, Mr. B. said, his presence and readiness to respond to the call were, perhaps, more incidents than otherwise. His personal friend, Mr. Holden, had uttered the ejaculation, on seeing his name to the call, "Oh! Richard, is it possible!" He had come, therefore, to show that it was possible and how it was possible; that he should always be found standing shoulder to shoulder with the Constitutional Union men of the country. He had stood firmly with the Constitutional Union men,—with you, Mr. President,

and thousand of others, before the war, up to the very last moment, until all hope was gone, and then he had buckled on his armor to defend the soil of his native South. That unfortunate contest is over, and now, with the friends of peace and Union, he was for a speedy reconstruction and an end of all conflict and discord. He stood now just where he stood before the war. He was a Constitutional Union man. His friend Holden was with him before the war, but where is he now? Who has maintained his consistency? Yes! It is possible, that "Richard" should differ with Mr. Holden, and does differ and will differ, when he takes ground against the interests of peace, of Constitutional liberty, and the true welfare of the people of his native State and the harmony of the Union. Mr. B. said, he stood with that incorruptible patriot, B. F. Moore, Esq., and called attention of the audience to his late letter. He read it, and closed with warm endorsement of it and the objects and aims of the Constitutional Union men.

Here the Committee returned, and Capt. DeCarteret presented and read the resolutions, which were received with applause.

Capt. DeC. felt proud to present a series of resolutions, which he believed would be received with acclamation throughout the length and breadth of the State. Radicals, of course, would not endorse them, but the bitterest Radical would not find a word in them which he could successfully gainsay. He could not dwell upon them; it would consume too much time; but they were so clear and so easily understood it was not needful. He was fully committed to the doctrines they taught, and would stand with the Conservatives of the State in their laudable efforts to promote the ends of peace, and secure the prosperity of the State. He was opposed to the designs of North Carolina ultra Radicals. He was a friend of the colored race—he would do what he could to promote their true interests, but he could not forget, and would not conceal his sentiments, that this government was the purchase of the blood and sacrifice of the white race—had been preserved and sustained by them, and he believed it was their province to govern it. He was not opposed to the rights of the colored man, but he should ever oppose *negro Supremacy* in this State and in the Union.

The resolution were then taken up and adopted unanimously, as follows:

Resolved, That the Conservative men of Wake County, claiming to be truly loyal to the Government of the United States, feel called upon to declare our unwavering devotion to the fundamental principles of American liberty, as embodied in the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of May 20th, 1775, the Declaration of American Independence of July 4th, 1776, and in the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the will of the people, as expressed in the "Constitution of the United States and the laws," we hold to be "the supreme law of the land."

Resolved, That we deem it unwise, wicked and unjust for the State of North Carolina to pass any law, organic or statutory, disfranchising, proscribing or confiscating the property of any of her citizens for past political offences.

Resolved, That the unmitigated developments of a vindictive and persecuting spirit in the speeches and doings of a majority of the delegates to the late Radical Convention in this city, towards the body of the white people of this State, call for the unanimous efforts of all truly Conservative men, of all classes, whether white or colored, to endeavor to check the progress of that spirit, and to defeat the aims of those bad men among us, who seek to destroy the peace of our people, to stir up strife between the whites and blacks, and to inaugurate a state of things in North Carolina, which must effectually prevent immigration, check the investment of capital, destroy confidence in all business enterprises, and diminish largely the sources of employment to our large laboring population.

Resolved, That our movement is not partisan in its character—that it has no connection with National politics or either of the great National parties, nor is it designed to form a White man's party, but originates in the spontaneous uprising of the Conservative men of the State, of all shades of political opinion, for the one object of warding off the dangers which threaten us from the success of the ultra Republican or Radical party in this State; and we hail, as a hopeful indication, the manly and more moderate stand taken in the aforesaid Radical Convention by the calm and moderate Republicans of that body, as well as the dignified and manly positions since taken by Daniel R. Goodloe, Esq., of the Register, and his coadjutors.

Resolved, That we will support no man for the approaching State Convention, to draw up a new Constitution, who is not pledged to oppose and defeat, by all legitimate means, any attempt to incorporate into the Constitution the proscriptive and vindictive measures of the ultra Radicals of this State.

Resolved, That we urge upon all Conservative men, of all classes and all shades of opinion in the State, to hold

precinct and County meetings, for the purpose of concentrating their influence in effecting this object; and we call upon our fellow citizens of this County to hold precinct meetings in their several registration precincts, for the purpose of expressing their views and uniting with us in a Mass Meeting in this City, to be held on Saturday, the 12th of October next.

Col. Ross was then loudly called for. He arose and said, in substance, he fully endorsed the objects of the meeting and signed the call, but had not expected to be present, but for the attention which his *quondam* friend of the Standard had bestowed upon him. He had known him well. His attack upon other signers to this call was amusing—he had been greatly amused at the attack upon himself, but the marked notice of the man, and his proximity to lying, could be seen in almost every line of his attack upon him. He could not therefore let him pass. He had been charged with the ungentlemanly practice of swearing. He acknowledged he was guilty of the ungentle and foolish habit. He regretted it long ago, if he had never known Holden. Holden, it was well known, had lived upon lying—had made all he was worth by lying upon the gentlemen of this State. His proclivity to lying had greatly promoted in him, (Col. Ross,) the foolish habit of swearing. Holden had charged him with cursing his God and his Redeemer. That could only be made true, by Holden's proving that he (Holden) was his (Col. Ross) God and Redeemer; for he admitted he had prettily effectually cursed Holden. He had been charged with being a "fool-mouthed rebel." It was not necessary that he should defend his Unionism before this audience. He was ready to compare records with any one. As to Holden, he was the father of secession in North Carolina, and even after he professed to be a Union man, he was the hardest man to keep on the track he had ever undertaken to manage. Holden had charged him with wanting to save his negroes. I admit, said Colonel Ross, I did want to save my negroes, for I was attached to them and they to me. I have trusted them and they had generally proven true. But as they have been taken from me, and as my purse is pretty low, I should like to have the money for them. Holden wanted to shave his, too, and therefore, before the danger came, he sent two of his boys, hand-cuffed to Georgia to be sold, tearing them from their wives and children. He couldn't sell them there, as I learn, because they were too white, and might be in some way akin to their master. Holden had talked about his hiding from the dangers of war, &c. That was a pretty thing from a man who was kept in continual fear at his shadow; who, upon the slightest indication of danger from a Confederate, would streak away from home at all hours to evade his own shadow. Often at late hours, would my servant girl come to my door, and say, in a low voice, "Master! Master, Mr. Holden's come," and I have taken him in. His friends, anxious to learn his whereabouts, would come to my house and in a low whisper say: "Is Holden here?" And he to talk about a man's hiding. But we cannot pretend to give a report of the speech. The Colonel kept the house in almost a constant roar of laughter.

M. A. Bledsoe, Esq., was then loudly called for. Mr. B. was reluctant to speak. He was a disfranchised man, had retired from the political arena and expected never again to take part in party politics. He loved far more the retirement of a planter, and only desired to be allowed to pursue his vocation unmolested. But the objects of this meeting had drawn him out. He heartily sympathized in the movement and endorsed the resolutions. He was a Conservative man—believed in Conservative constitutional measures, and was opposed to the ultra and vindictive measures of ultra Radicals of this State. He warned the colored people against the machinations of demagogues, and secret political Leagues, whose designs were patent—who sought their own promotion and cared nothing for the black men. He was opposed to party affiliation at this time with either of the great parties of the country. Never could the Southern people properly enter into either party, until the full rehabilitation of the Southern States and the restoration of full harmony and concord in the Union. He desired to see that time and that great object effected, in the best way for the honor and prosperity of the nation and of his own people. He entered into a very interesting course of argument and illustration, to show the colored people the hazards they ran, by yielding to the solicitations to join the Radical party or any other party at this time. If they should persist in listening to the suggestions of the enemies of both Southern whites and Southern blacks, which could not fail to produce alienation between the races, and should all join the Radical party and thus make it a Black Man's party, they might expect, as a necessary consequence, a White Man's party—a result which every true friend of the negro must deprecate and deplore. Mr. B.'s remarks were able and timely, but we cannot do

justice to him by any report we can make. Maj. Gales was then vociferously called for.

Mr. Gales commenced by expressing his gratification at the character of this demonstration. It was an evidence that there was "life in the old land yet;" that the succession of discouragements, humiliations and bitter experiences, through which we had passed, had not quenched our desire and determination to restore North Carolina, if possible, to something like her former prosperity; had not crushed out our devotion to the principles of constitutional liberty or extinguished all the manhood in us.

He combated, at some length, the idea, honestly entertained by some of our friends, who, while heartily sympathetic with the objects sought to be accomplished by this movement, were inclined to think it premature. His greatest fear was that, possibly, it might be too late. He saw no reason, as apprehended by some, that the effect would be to discourage the moderate Republicans, or to close the breach between the two wings of the Radical or Republican party. It would be to discredit the honesty and sincerity of the moderate Republicans to suppose that such would be the case. Almost invariably, they were men of consistent Union records, honest in their convictions and principles, with "no enemies to punish;" while, on the other hand, nine-tenths of the ultra, vindictive and proscriptive Radicals were men who had done more than others to involve us in our present troubles and had now turned State's evidence and were willing to see their neighbors punished, in order to screen their own heads. He saw no reason why—without either sacrificing their distinctive views on general questions of public policy—the moderate Republicans and Conservatives in the existing emergency, might not unite in one common, earnest effort to rescue the State from the perils which menace it. While saying this, he wished it understood that he could never be a Republican by party affiliation, or in any possible party sense. For instance, while counselling obedience and a faithful carrying out of the Reconstruction Acts, he could not believe that they were wise, just, generous or Constitutional; he could never consent, so far as he had any volition in the matter, to the virtual consolidation of all the powers of the government in the legislative department, or to the doctrine that the States had not the right to regulate their own domestic concerns; and, above all; so long as he had a voice to utter any word, he would not proclaim by that voice, or any act of his, that his neighbors and friends and those gallant spirits with whom he had stood shoulder to shoulder, during four years of bloody strife, were traitors.

Mr. Gales alluded to the imputation that he had forfeited his parole by participating in the meeting, repelled the insinuation indignantly. He had sworn to obey the laws and he should do so and counsel others to do so; but he had not sworn away his freedom or conscience or liberty or judgment. Even the meanest malefactor had the right to think harshly of the law under which he suffered.

Mr. G. touched on several other points, but want of time forbids further abstract.

On motion of Mr. Badger, the Chairman was requested to appoint a committee of five to prepare an address to the people of the State urging their co-operation in this movement.

The Chairman gave notice that he would name the committee hereafter.

On motion the Secretaries were requested to furnish a copy of the proceedings to the *Sentinel* and *Progress*, with a request that papers throughout the State, favorable to the objects of the meeting, copy the same.

The greatest harmony, good order and enthusiasm prevailed in all the deliberations of the meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. E. PELL, President.
JAS. A. MOORE, } Secretaries.
JNO. G. BAGWELL }

We are glad to be assured by the Salisbury Banner that it does not oppose a State Conservative Convention. The Banner will not understand from any remark of the Star, that we are willing to compromise the principles of the Conservative party, for the purpose of fusing with the Goodloe republicans. The latter party can afford to modify its principles, for the sake of forming a "part and parcel" of our organization—and we doubt not, from the "bright lamps" before us, such an arrangement will be made; and then, "on a broad and liberal platform," we can all stand, and crush the Browlow-Holden party in the State.

Goldboro' Star.

Indiana, according to the New Albany (Indiana) Ledger, is rapidly developing her mineral and agricultural resources. Recent investigations have brought to light immense beds of iron ore, and fields of coal equal to any in the country, and men of wealth and energy are engaged in bringing into practical use these hitherto hidden stores.

REFUSED TO RE-ENLIST.—We understand from a reliable quarter, that the Red String organization, in the Morgan Beat, of this county, held a meeting a few days ago for the purpose of reorganizing and out of forty four old members only four re-enlisted—a loss at that lodge of forty members.

But we hear of a great falling off in other quarters. It seems that all the more sensible and respectable members are thoroughly disgusted at the action of the late dark-lantern, radical meeting, held in this city, at which C. S. Moring and Allen Rose were selected as candidates for the convention. We are not at all surprised at this, and we expect that ere long that meeting and its pimps will be utterly repudiated, not only by all conservatives, but all sensible and right thinking leaguers.—Salisbury Banner.

A Robbery.—Messrs. McCubbin & Foster's warehouse was robbed on Sunday night, of a considerable quantity of bacon. The thieves drew it through the iron bars of the windows with a hook. This is another instance of the necessity of having the city lit up at night with gas. If the Commissioners persist in refusing us lights, can not the matter be submitted to the citizens at the municipal election to be held at the Town Hall next Tuesday.—Jb.

A NEW TAX ORDER.

Charleston, Sept. 21, 1867.

General Orders, 92.—1. Numerous and well founded apprehensions having been made that illegal and oppressive taxes have been imposed in different sections of the States of North and South Carolina, it is ordered that the collection of taxes be suspended in the following cases:

First. Whenever any tax is, or shall be, imposed—otherwise than under the authority of the government of the United States—whichever, by the terms of the act imposing the same, or by the action of the public authorities thereunder shall apply to any property or right parted with, or any transaction made and completed, prior to the adoption of the act authorizing the same.

Second. Whenever the power of congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States is impugned by the imposition of taxes discriminating in commercial transactions in favor of resident citizens, and against the citizen of foreign nations or other states of the United States.

Third. Whenever any tax is or shall hereafter be imposed for the purpose of discharging any obligation contracted in aid and furtherance of the rebellion against the government and authority of the United States, or to reimburse the public treasury, or any local body, or public officer, or other person, for any expenditure on account of any such obligation or pretended obligation.

II. Commanding officers of posts are authorized to suspend the collection of any tax embraced in paragraph I, reporting their action and the grounds, and all proofs relating thereto, to these headquarters.

By command of Brevet Major General Ed. R. S. CANDY:

LOUIS V. CAZIARC, A. A. G.

A. H. Stephens.—From an authoritative source it is learned that the President will shortly pardon Alexander H. Stephens, late Vice-President of the Confederacy, upon the recommendation of persons of influence and distinguished position.

Facts about the Presidents.—Of the first seven Presidents of the United States, four were from Virginia, two of the same name from Massachusetts, and one from Tennessee. All but one were sixty-six years old on leaving office, having served two terms, and one of those who served but one term would have been sixty-six years of age at the end of another. Three of the seven died on the 4th of July, and two of them were on the sub-committee of three that drafted the declaration of Independence; and these two died on the same day and year, on the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and just half a century from the day of the Declaration. The names of three of the seven end in son, yet none of them transmitted his name to a son. The initials of the names of two of the seven are the same; the initials of two others are the same; and those of still two other, the same. The remaining one, who stands alone in this particular, stands also alone in the love and admiration of his countrymen and of the civilized world.—Washington.—Of the first five, only one, had a son and that son was also President. Neither of the Presidents who had a son was elected for a second term.

No enormous is the indebtedness of the State of New York, that the convention now sitting at that State, irrespective of parties, has put forth a statement, proving, that the liabilities of the State for her debts, State and Federal, are greater than the value of all the property within her limits. She pays by taxes annually \$180,781,398. On every man, woman and child, the tax is \$45. On every voter, \$200. This is the condition of New York, the wealthiest State in the North. Are the rest any better off?

Beautiful Land Deeds for sale here.

THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS,

MADE and sold by G. W. DEEMS, the discoverer, who has removed to Baltimore, Md., where he can have access to the purest and best medicines, on the most favorable terms. He will always keep on hand a large supply, and will sell to his customers, wholesale and retail at the shortest notice.

In the preparation of these very superior and excellent Pills, no cost or trouble is spared to insure the greatest possible degree of perfection, in point of utility, excellence and comfort. They contain one article which has probably never before been used as a medicine, and which is a powerful agent in cleaning the Liver, (which gives them an advantage over every other Pill heretofore offered to the public.) Two compositions used in these Pills are carefully prepared by the hand of the discoverer, and may be used by the most feeble patient in the most delicate situation, either male or female, and from their peculiar combination are highly strengthening, mild in their action on the bowels, and indeed, in a climate like ours where colds and coughs are almost an unending consequence of the sudden changes to which all are subject, every one at all liable to suffer from the influence of these causes, will find the greatest security in having his liver and bowels well cleaned by these invaluable Pills.

Where these Pills are known, especially in the Southern States, where they have been circulated so extensively, they need no recommendation—their merits are so well known by their results.

Price 25 Cents a Box; \$2 50 a Dozen. He will also keep on hand a supply of Deems' Sovereign Remedy, for the cure of Fever and Ague and all other Chills and Fevers.

We wish it to be distinctly understood, that we propose to cure Fever and Ague IN ALL ITS FORMS, by operating on the cause and the effect at the same time.

It is now universally admitted, and taught by the Profession, that Fever and Ague, under every form and modification, is caused by a torpid state of the Liver, rendering the patient liable for the introduction into the system of a certain noxious or poisonous agent called Malaria, or Marsh Miasma.—For one Dollar, we furnish a package containing two boxes of Pills, one to act upon the Liver, cleaning and purifying and putting it in a healthy, active condition. In the other we claim to have discovered a medicine, which when taken into the stomach, passes into the circulation, and, by coming into contact with the cause of the disease, viz: Malaria, neutralizes or destroys it, and is emphatically, an ANTIDOTE to the poison. The advantage in this treatment, therefore, is, that a cure must be radical and complete without the necessity of breaking down the system in one part to remove a disease in another.

All the above medicines can be furnished at fifty per cent. discount, by the gross.

At the above rates they can be sent by mail or express to any point in the United States. The cash must accompany the order or C. O. D.

We thank our customers for their liberal patronage given us heretofore, and hope they will continue to favor us by sending their orders to G. W. DEEMS, No. 28, South Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md., where they will be promptly attended to.

For these Medicines call on all respectable Druggists everywhere, and on all the Druggists in Salisbury, N. C.

John H. Emms, Salisbury, (Druggist,) is special agent.

D. T. WILLIAMS & CO. Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF Tobacco, leaf & manufactured, wheat, flour, CORN, COTTON, and all articles of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

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Liberal advances made on consignments of Produce in hand, and facilities granted, in advance of Fertilizers and Supplies, on the pledge of the present Crop of Tobacco, by satisfactory evidence and agreement.

Storage and Insurance effected on most reasonable terms.

REFERENCES.—Hon. Thomas Ruffin, late Chief Justice of North Carolina; Hon. R. R. Briggs, of Edgecombe; George W. Mendenhall, Esq., Raleigh; John Mendenhall, Esq., Charlotte; Hon. N. C. Brantley, Esq., Stokes county, N. C.; Hon. J. A. Graham, Hillsboro'; John Mendenhall, Esq., Charlotte; N. L. Williams, Esq., Yadonville; Thomas Settle, Jr., Esq., Rockingham.

FOR SALE.

A T No. 499, Broadway, N. Y., a splendid Piano Forte, cost \$300 may be had for \$275 in current funds. The Piano is of splendid Rosewood, Seven Octaves, extra mouldings, serpentine base, fret lyre harp pedal, and Louis XIV style. Apply at the Watchman office.

THE OLD SPORTING Literary Emporium,

302 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

We have recently added to our stock a very choice selection of Rich and Rare Books, Foreign Bibles, Books de Villes, Photographs, &c. Send for a Circular.

O. I. C. G. B. POULSON & CO. Druggists and Apothecaries,

ARE Successors to W. C. ROBERTS & CO. And it is their intention to keep always on hand every thing in their line of business, and warrant it Pure, Fresh and Unadulterated, and will make it the cheapest DRUG STORE to purchase Medicine for cash in this State. The business will be under the entire management of Dr. G. B. Poulson, Wyatt's old Stand, Main St., Salisbury, N. C. July 11th, 1867.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable plantation adjoining that on which he resides, known as the Dr. Johnson place. It comprises 170 acres embracing an excellent piece of bottom land, good meadow and 50 acres woodland. The farm is in good order. There is on the place a handsome 14 story dwelling, newly finished, a well of good water in the yard, which is a beautiful grove of native trees; all necessary out-houses including a splendid Barn. The locality is healthy, and the community strictly moral. It is situated on the Lincoln road, six miles west of Salisbury. For further information address wife at Salisbury, or call and examine the premises.

RICH'D. H. COWAN, Jan 28, 1867. 411 New Form Marriage License here.