

Carolina Watchman.

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From the Salisbury Banner, of Wednesday.

SPEAKING SATURDAY NIGHT.

The speaking at the Town Hall, Saturday night, came off according to appointment. We were present. The candidates, Messrs. Robbins, Holmes, Sperry, So, also, Drs. Keen & Hall, followed by two colored men, Henry Bingham & Pink Hall.

Although there were no resolutions introduced or passed—no particular platform laid down or favored, we do not endorse all that was said, and upon the whole, do not think the proceedings conducive of the best interests of the community. With these convictions, we shall not attempt to give a sketch of the several speeches, or refer to them except incidentally.

Maj. Robbins led off. His time was principally consumed in stating his position. He opposed extreme radicalism and favored a constitution that would do justice to all men.

Mr. Holmes followed. He was for free suffrage, equal rights, and endorsed all that Maj. Robbins had said.

Dr. Keen was then called and spoke at some length, making some good suggestions, as did Dr. Hall who succeeded him.

Henry Bingham, colored, then appeared upon the stage in response to calls from the colored side of the house, and rattled away in that peculiar, pointless vernacular, characteristic of his race, but evidently favoring the League doctrine.

Pink Hall, was then lustily called for, came forward, and proceeded to unfold his tale of horror that would have made old women quake, cocks crow, and weak kneed men and children tremble with fear. It was a tale of the war, the stereotyped story of negro fidelity, negro persecution and the white man's inhumanity, badly told, but ingeniously devised to prevent the breaking of the Leagues. He said, "when the war was in its splendor, the deserters from the Confederate army would hide in our kitchens, and beg us to rise and slay the remainder, the women and children. Did we do it? No, we formed committees and wrote letters to Statesville, Mocksville, Lexington and other places telling our colored friends not to do it." This all may have been true, as such advice was nothing more than what might have been expected from a parcel of cowardly, thieving, traitorous deserters; and the negroes deserve great credit for refusing to heed such advice. But did they do any more than their duty required of them? Not at all. Because they were advised by a low, cowardly set of white men to commit murder, rob and burn was no reason why they should do it. They refused to be the instruments of such horrible crimes, and by their refusal but performed their duty as human beings—nothing more. We give them credit for it. But Pink seemed to think that his race was entitled to much because of this, in his estimation, wonderful forbearance, and said that "if the advice given them had been taken the coffin makers would have had something to do." It is useless to answer this braggado. No sensible person, white or black, can for a moment doubt how it would have resulted, or how it would result, should ever an attempt so monstrous and horrible be undertaken.

The whole of Pink's harangue was made in justification of the action of the oath bound leagues and the negroes who compose them. He favored the radical programme, and proved himself a fit subject of radical teachings and representative of the treasonable, dark lantern orders. He thought himself as good as any white man. Here was the disgusting part. In this he showed his ignorance and his impudence, his radical teaching and his unworthiness. A negro as good as a white man—his equal, &c., yet he bears the indelible marks of inferiority stamped by the hand of God. A negro equal with the white man, while every fibre in his nature demonstrates the fact that he is inferior in every respect. The assertion gives the lie to history, science, fact, and is an insult to God

Almighty Who has proclaimed him and stamped him the inferior of the white man forever. But we should make an allowance for Pink Hall's ignorance.

In the outset we said that we do not endorse the proceedings as those calculated to promote the best interest of the community. In the first place, we think, there was too great an effort to produce an impossibility. No matter how clear soever we may make it appear to the Leaguers that the Conservative ticket is most worthy of their support they will not give it. They will vote for the nominees of their secret orders. They are bound in horrid oaths to do so; and in taking the infamous oaths and leaguering themselves together, they have shown a determination to disregard the counsel of the white man, whether they be conservatives or "rebels." They, not only disregard our counsel, but they are arrayed in open hostility against our race and the best interests of the country. Their secret oath bound orders are highly revolutionary, if not treasonable. The negroes are now fully aware of their objects, and can no longer claim deception as a reason for clinging to them; but they hold to them to manifest their opposition to the whites. We say let them alone. They will yet find their great error. Make no unmanly appeals to them for their votes. Make no promise, further than state the principles of the conservative party fully and clearly. Anything more will do harm. It is humiliating, unmanly, and persuades the negro that we are dependent upon him for that which he is incapable of giving intelligently.

There is no longer any doubt that Virginia has been carried by the Hunnicutt—negro radicals. Alas, poor Virginia! Her former glory has been eclipsed—her sun has gone down in darkness. Ignorance has triumphed over intelligence, and vice over virtue. What a fall was there, my countrymen! What humiliation! The State of States, the mother of heroes and statesmen, the pride of the American Union, now prostrate in the dust, and given over to the control of hybrids—crushed down beneath the weight of black imbecility, and made the playground of idiots, half breeds, and fools. How deeply we sympathize with that noble race of white men whose high character for patriotism and integrity was but half reflected in the enviable title of "Virginia gentlemen." These noble specimens of the white race are there placed under the control of mongrels from Africa. White men behold the picture. Are you ready to become the subjects of negro domination? Are you ready to acknowledge yourselves the subordinates of those whom God has stamped your inferiors? Are you ready to surrender place and power to ignorant negroes who were but recently your slaves, and be forced to accept for yourselves and your children the normal condition of that race? We appeal to the white men of North Carolina to ponder well these questions, and resolve to answer them at the coming election in a manner so emphatic as to leave no doubt that white men will continue to rule our good old State.

If the whites will but do their duty, we shall never be called upon to witness such humiliations as we now behold in Virginia; but it is useless to hope for the success of the conservative ticket and the continued control of this State by white men, if they have not resolved to vote that ticket, and thus secure this important end.

In Virginia, the negroes voted almost as one man for the radical ticket. They will do the same in this State. Let no one be deceived. Our only hope is in securing every white vote in favor of conservative principles. The negroes are joined to their idols, let them alone. We think it a mistaken policy to endeavor to influence their action, beyond a proper explanation of the conservative platform. All the twaddle about free suffrage, free schools, equal rights, shaking hands, and becoming friends and brothers, will have the effect to disgust more voters than will be gained by it. The fact is the white people of this country will never willingly consent to political mongrelism with negroes, and they might as well understand it first as last. We offer them all the legal rights of freemen—they are entitled to, but we

shall never consent to see them permitted to crowd from place and power the white man. We are friends of the negro and desire to see him clothed with all the rights and immunities he is capable of enjoying, but we do not consider him equal to the duties of high and responsible trusts. Those who think so may have the pleasure of demonstrating their opinions by their actions, we have no objection, so long as they do not interfere with the moral conviction of the superior intelligence of the white citizens, but let them beware and be very consistent.—*Jb.*

GENERAL CANBY'S ORDER—CORRECTION.—Gov. Worth, on yesterday, received the following telegram from Gen. Canby, making certain corrections in his Election Order. The Order, as corrected, will be found on our fourth page to day, and will be kept standing, for the public information, until the election:

HEADQUARTERS 2d MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, S. C., Oct 22, 1867.
To His Excellency, Gov. Worth:
The counties of Alleghany, Ashe, Scrry, Watauga, and Yadkin are entitled to four (4), not three (3) delegates, as in the Order. The county of Anson to two (2), not one (1). The county of Guilford to two (2), not three (3). And the counties of Tyrrell and Washington to one (1), not two (2).

The Order will be at once corrected.
Ed. R. S. CANBY,
Brig. Maj. Gen. Com'g.
Kaleigh Station.

BROTHERHOOD AMONG ALL WHITES.

We greet joyously the announcement in the Lynchburg papers that another party of English immigrants has arrived, under the auspices of the Virginia Immigration Society. They are said to be especially suitable for farm hands, gardeners, &c. Our pleasure does not grow out of the fact that they are Englishmen, but that they are whites. So the immigrants that come among us are whites, it matters but little whence they come. All are welcome—whether from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the German States, Poland, France, the Northern States, &c., &c. We can make room for all. As we said yesterday, the circumstances in which we are placed make it necessary that we shall redouble our exertions to attract immigration to Virginia, and shall present such inducements as cannot be resisted.

We should welcome with outstretched arms every white man who comes amongst us, and treat him as a neighbor, a friend, and a brother. The resentments between the Northerners and southerners must be buried, and when the former come to reside amongst us, we must deal with them as if they were our own people. The negroes have chosen to draw the line between the two races, and we must hail every white man (not of the HUNNICUTT stamp) as friend and brother.

In noticing the arrival of the immigrants referred to, the Lynchburg *Virginian* says:

"We hope that prompt employment and good homes will be found by all who may come to cast their fortunes among us. Let them be encouraged to come in numbers. We need their labor and we need them for political and social reasons. After the scenes of Tuesday, who is not ready to cut loose from the faithless negro, and look elsewhere for his labor? He has turned against us—against the hand that sustains him and the home that protects him; he has basely conspired with our enemies for our destruction, and now let him look out for himself. The Old World is teeming with industrious, intelligent, skillful laborers, who will gladly come where their labor will be better rewarded, and where their circumstances in every respect will be better. Then let them come, let them be encouraged to do so; let farmers, contractors, housekeepers and others send their orders to the Virginia Immigration Society, and they will speedily be supplied with laborers and servants who will not fail to give satisfaction. A gentleman who recently supplied himself with white labor from Europe remarked to us that he was much pleased with the result of his experiment. We hope many will follow his example."

A REMARKABLE FROG.

From the Elk Run (Va.) Gazette.
On this subject, Mr. Yager, living near Mitchell's station, in Culpeper county, relates some very curious facts about a remarkable frog. "Concerning this frog," says he, "it has lived years with us, and is a great favorite, and the great curiosity is its becoming so remarkably tame. It had frequented our door some years before my acquaintance commenced with it. My father had admired it for years on account of his size and color, and he visited it every evening, when it would come forth at his summons, and by constant feeding brought it to be so tame it would come to the candle and look up as if expecting to be taken up and brought to the table and fed on insects of all sorts. On presents

ing living insects it fixes its eyes intently, and remains motionless for a while as if preparing for a strike, which is an instantaneous throwing of its tongue to a great distance, upon which the insect sticks fast to the tip by a glutinous matter. I can't say how long my father had been acquainted with it; from my earliest recollection he spoke of it as 'Old Tom,' 'the old frog.' I have known it for a great number of years—I can answer for fifty-seven years. It makes its appearance (always a welcome visitor) with warm weather, and remains with us till fall, appearing morning and evening, to our great amusement, having been trained to do many things, such as leaping, turning somersaults, holding alternately by its feet and hands to a small rope, swinging and whirling after the manner of a slack-rope performer, marling erect on its hind legs, and at the word of command going through the manual exercise. It seems perfectly god-natured, and never shows temper, but is dreadfully afraid of a cat, on whose approach it will often leap four feet from off the floor, with the utmost precision, plump into the mouth of a large stone water pitcher, and thus secure a safe retreat. Yet he is in nowise alarmed or disturbed by the presence of dogs, of which we have many about the premises. They seem to regard him as one of the household and a 'privileged character.' The Hon. Judge Taylor, who will attest the above statement made by Mr. Yager, in speaking of the age of this frog, remarked: 'It is certainly one hundred years old, and though he may have been here before the Indians left the country, he may be even now but in his infancy.'

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Virginia Elections—Negro Impudence. Richmond, Oct. 26, P. M.—Official returns of the late election, indicate the election of 30 Conservatives and 60 Radicals. Eighteen of the latter were colored men. Sixty-five counties give 70,177 for, and 44,925 against a Convention. A number of Counties are yet to be heard from. The polls closed in Richmond at 1 o'clock Thursday morning, with a majority of 406 for the Hunnicutt ticket.

J. H. Gilmer, a prominent lawyer of Richmond, has filed with Schofield a formal protest against the counting of votes received after sunset Wednesday. He holds that the clause of the supplemental bill, which provides that 30 days public notice shall be given for the time of holding elections, limits the General to the time designated in his order. He also urges that the shameful frauds and the covering of the Conservative voters were caused by the colored police in the employ of Col. Rose, the Superintendent of the election.

Considerable excitement exists caused by the fact that two citizens of Richmond—one a room inent tobacco manufacturer—have been ordered, by a vigilance committee of colored men, to leave the city in forty-eight hours. Their offense was a violent opposition to the Radical ticket.

Washington News. Washington, Oct. 26, P. M.—It is estimated at the Bureau of Statistics that Districts unreported will add one sixteenth to the crop of figures telegraphed last night.

The President has proclaimed the 28th of November as a day of National thanksgiving. Revenue to-day, \$403,000; for the week \$2,290,000; for the year \$67,788,000. Customs for the week \$2,895,000. It is stated that three counterfeit \$50 compound interest notes passed through the branches of the Treasury Department, and were finally stopped in the Register's office. It is also stated that a counterfeit \$100 compound interest note has passed into the New York sub-Treasury.

Foreign News. Paris, Oct. 26, P. M.—The semi official press says that the Italian affairs are in a worse condition than when Napoleon planned his expedition. Garibaldi is marching on Rome in two columns.

From Washington.

Washington, Oct. 28, M.—Congress, which assembles on the 21st proximo, is constituted as follows: Senate, Republicans 42; Opposition 12; House, Republicans 144; Opposition 49. Hon. S. P. Walker, of Ala., is here. Pope declares changing the Georgia districts. He reported to Grant that he reflected two days before adopting them. It is fair to say that the President's endorsement of the complaint amounted to a strong protest.

Grant's answer to the President mildly agrees with his (the President's) views, but expresses the apprehension that it was now too late to make any changes. Grant's endorsement, on referring the papers to Pope, has not transpired.

WHY RUSSIA WISHES FRANCE AND GERMANY ENGAGED.

From the *Golos*, of Saint Petersburg, Oct. 6.
Count de Bismarck is evidently employing every means to exhaust the patience of the French, and to provoke, within a brief period, a conflict which he regards as inevitable. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg could have no motive for preventing a war between France and Prussia. Whatever might be the issue of it, is certain that the changes which would ensue in the equilibrium of European power could not but be favorable to us. France, with her brilliant army and her almost admitted credit in every market in the world, is, in fact, a very dangerous rival to Russia in the

East, while, at the close of a severe and sanguinary war, her even temporarily impaired strength would naturally be advantageous for us. As to Prussia, let us never forget that one day or other she will become Germany, and for that reason the enemy of Slavonianism and consequently of Russia. A war between the two nations is therefore ultimately inevitable. But Prussia would not come out of a war with France more powerful than she is at the present time. On the contrary, it may easily happen that she would be in some degree weaker, in which case our dangers would be diminished in the same proportion as her strength. Let us, therefore, not prevent the Prussians from going to war with whom they please. Let us rather stir up their bellicose ardor, in order that we may derive from them similar benefits to those which they reaped of our expense during the Crimean campaign. If this policy does not suit the taste of poets, it is, on the other hand, extremely reasonable.

Marriage by Wholesale.—A most extraordinary matrimonial arrangement has lately been consummated in Chicago. The bare announcement of "Married on the— instant, by the Rev. Mr. —, at the residence of the father of the three brides, Mr. Frank Ulbrich to Miss Barbara Schnur, s/o, Mr. Augustus Ulbrich to Miss Mary Schnur; also, Mr. Henry W. Ulbrich to Miss Elizabeth Schnur," would tell nearly the whole story, the only really necessary addition information being that the three bridegrooms are brothers, that the happy brides are sisters, and that, in both instances, it finished up the family. It was literally the marriage of the entire families.

The three Ulbrichs are all thrifty young men, representing as many different trades, and the trio of daughters were comely, and reared to habits of industry and frugality. It was an economical arrangement, thus wooing and marrying at wholesale; a great saving in lights, fuel, and the expenses of the wedding festivities was effected. And then, in the matter of keeping the family records, it was a great convenience to have both families merged into one.

CO-OPERATION IN ST. LOUIS.

A co-operative store has just been opened in St. Louis, which is the first attempt of the kind in that city. The amount of capital stock is placed at fifty thousand dollars, which is divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each, and each shareholder is entitled to one vote. Any working man can become a member by paying one dollar admission fee and ten per cent on every share taken. Goods are sold only for cash, but members who are not indebted to the association may have goods charged to the amount of one half the share taken and paid by them.—The prospects for the success of the enterprise are pronounced good.

VICKSBURG IN DANGER.

Vicksburg is again alarmed at the prospect of becoming an island city. The canal dug by Yankee troops across the peninsula, opposite the city, threatens, in time, to become the channel of the river. The canal failed originally because the main current struck below its head, but the rapid caving of the bank during the past two years renders it probable that Vicksburg will be left high and dry before the year 1870.—The 'Herald' of that city, fears that the next flood will complete the diversion of the channel, and calls on the citizens to prevent the disaster by proper engineering operations.

[From Southern Society.]

In Memoriam.—D. J. R.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE CONQUERED BANNER.

Young as the youngest who donned the Gray.
True as the truest that wore it—
Brave as the bravest, he marched away,
(Hot tears on the cheek of his mother lay.)
Triumphant waved our flag one day,
He fell in the front before it.

Firm as the firmest where duty led,
He hurried without a falter—
Bold as the boldest, he fought and bled,
And the day was won—but the field was red,
And the blood of his fresh young heart was shed
Og his country's hallowed altar.

On the trampled breast of the battle-plain,
Where the foremost ranks had wrestled—
On his pale, pure face, not a mark of pain,
(His mother dreams they will meet again.)
The fairest form amid all the slain,
Like a child asleep—he nestled.

In the solemn shades of the woods that swept
The field where his comrades found him—
They buried him there—and the big tears crept
Into strong men's eyes that had seldom wept,
(His mother, God pity her!—smiled and slept,
Dreaming her arms were around him.)

A grave in the woods with the grass overgrown,
A grave in the heart of his mother—
His clay in the ondes lifeless and lone;
There is not a name, there is not a stone—
And only the voice of the winds maketh moan.

O'er the grave where never a flower is sown—
But his memory lives in the other.

Ben Wade's impudence is astounding.

He actually presumes to speak for the Ohio.

State of North Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1867.

R. Massey & Son } Attachment.

Union Mining Company. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Union Mining Company is a Corporation existing and residing beyond the limits of the State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Carolina Watchman," notifying said Company to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the county of Rowan; at the court-house in Salisbury, on the first Monday in November next, then and there to replevy and plead, and show cause if any it has, why the plaintiff should not have judgment against it, and the property levied on be sold to satisfy the same.

Witness, OBADIAH WOODSON, Clerk of our said Court at office, the first Monday in August, A. D. 1867, and in the nineteenth year of our independence. OBADIAH WOODSON, Clerk.

State of North Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1867.

John Williams } Attachment.

Union Mining Company. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Union Mining Company is a Corporation existing and residing beyond the limits of the State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Carolina Watchman," notifying said Company to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the first Monday in November next, then and there to replevy and plead, and show cause if any it has, why the plaintiff should not have judgment against it, and the property levied on be sold to satisfy the same.

Witness, OBADIAH WOODSON, Clerk of our said Court at office, the first Monday in August, A. D. 1867, and in the nineteenth year of our independence. OBADIAH WOODSON, Clerk.

State of North Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1867.

E. A. Probst, adm'r. with the Will annexed of George Swink, vs. Wiley Swink and others, heirs-at-law of said George Swink.

PETITION TO SELL LANDS.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abner K. St. Clair and wife, Mary E. St. Clair, and Ezekiah Bishop and wife, Clark Bishop, are non-residents of this State; It is, therefore, ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Carolina Watchman," notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the first Monday in November next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the petition; otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the petition heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, OBADIAH WOODSON, Clerk of our said Court, at office the first Monday in August, A. D. 1867, and in the 19th year of our independence. OBADIAH WOODSON, Clerk.

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 cleansing the Liver, (which gives them an advantage over every other Pill heretofore offered to the public.) The composition used in these Pills is 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 the 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 cleansed 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 prepare 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 torrid state of the Liver, rendering the patient liable for the introduction into the system of a certain miasm or poison, an agent called Malaria, or Marsh Miasma. For one Dollar, we furnish a package containing two boxes of Pills, one to act upon the Liver, cleansing 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 usual mode of answering the order or C. O. D.

We thank our customers for the 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 Drug-gists every where, and on all the Druggists in Salisbury, N. C.

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

J. J. SUMMERELL, M. D.

Office at his residence, West Ward, SALISBURY.