

Carolina Watchman.

VOL. 2. THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1867.

NO. 46—WHOLE NO. 1787.

TERMS:

WEEKLY, 1 year..... \$3 00
6 months..... 1 50
3 months..... 1 00
Cash in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One Square (space of 12 lines) first insertion, \$1 00
2d, 3d, and 4th insertion, each, 50
for each additional publication, 25

THE ELECTION—FORM OF TICKETS.

On next Tuesday and Wednesday, the election in this State will be held. The time is very short, but we suppose all who are entitled to vote, have made up their minds as to how and for whom they will vote. The main point now is to get the proper form of ticket. The form prescribed by the military authority, Gen. Canby, common to both North and South Carolina, is as follows:

"CONVENTION AND DELEGATES. FOR A CONVENTION.

DELEGATES:

WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
JAMES S. McCUBBINS,
ROBERT F. JOHNSTON."

This is a ticket filled out to suit this county and Davie, merely to show the form. Voters in other counties will fill out their tickets accordingly, being careful to observe that the tickets must have endorsed at the top "Convention and Delegates." Then just below, "For a Convention" or "Against a Convention," as the voter desires. Then the word "Delegate" or "Delegates," as the county or district may be entitled to one or more. The names of the delegates following must be in full, both Christian and surnames. In depositing the ticket in the ballot box it must be so folded that the words "Convention and Delegates" will be seen.

Our people, unused to such form in their ballots, will find much difficulty in arranging them in accordance with these requirements, but we suppose, from the directions we have seen, that they must be conformed to it or their votes will be thrown aside as invalid. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that the form be observed.

The tickets may be written or printed, but all voters should bear in mind that the form as above stated must be observed.—Banner of Wednesday.

THE ELECTION—THE FORM OF VOTING—IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 28, 1867.

Sir:—There being considerable difference of opinion upon the right of an elector, under the Act of Congress and the order of the Commanding General, to vote for or against a Convention and not for delegates, or for delegates and not upon the question of a Convention, and it being a matter of great interest and importance, I have presumed to seek an official decision upon it. I see nothing in the Act of Congress or in the order of Major General Canby, to prevent the exercise of this privilege by the voter, but desiring as the editor of a paper, to be governed by unquestioned authority in any advice I may give, I hope it will not be inconsistent with your engagements or duty to favor me with an early reply.

I am, very respectfully,
Jos. A. ENGLISHARD.
To Lt. L. V. Canby,
Aid-de-Camp, A. A. General,
Charleston, S. C.

HEADQUARTERS 2d MILITARY DISTRICT, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 7, 1867.

Mr. Joseph A. Englishard:
Office Daily and Weekly Journal,
Wilmington, N. C.

Sir:—In reply to your communication of Oct. 28th, I have the honor to state that the Act of Reconstruction leaves no discretion as to the subject referred to you by the commanding general.

Only those votes for delegates which conform to the Acts of Congress by being inscribed either "for a Convention" or "against a Convention," can be counted in the canvass of votes.

Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
L. V. CANBY,
Aid-de-Camp, A. A. General.

It will thus be seen that the plan proposed to defeat the call of a Convention by non-action cannot be carried out with out abating from the polls altogether, and thus giving up the control of the Convention, should it be called, to the most violent radicals. This we cannot afford to do. Without concert of action, any plan to defeat a Convention will be attended with disaster, and we must not run any risk of securing the election of Conservative members where there is any possibility of doing so.

Let all Conservatives, white and black, vote against a Convention, and for proper candidates. General Canby informs us by the above letter, that ballots which are silent upon the question of a Convention will not be counted in the canvass of votes. We cannot go behind this authority. Whether well or ill-advised, it is the law

of the election, and we must be governed by it. It therefore becomes necessary for those citizens who had determined to remain silent upon the question of Convention to vote against it. Even in counties where there is no hopes of electing Conservative candidates, voters should deposit their ballots against a Convention and for the names of persons for delegates.

We hope those papers in the State which have endorsed the non action policy will give publicity to the above official letter from the Adjutant General of this military District, and we trust it will find its way into the columns of those papers favoring a Convention. Let our people be thoroughly advised as to their rights and instructed as to the forms with which they must comply in order to cast a legal vote.

This official decision must necessarily end all differences between the opponents of the Convention. All must unite in a direct negative vote. If from a want of unanimity in the ranks of Conservatives the Convention will be called let us manifest that at least a large minority of the people, composing a majority of the white voters of the State, will not endorse the unconstitutional and revolutionary action of Congress. If unavailing, let our protest be manly and imposing.—W. Journal.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

We publish elsewhere a table comprising the entire registered vote of the State. It will be seen that the white majority of 31,403, which was doubtless increased to 35,000 by the registration of last week. There are twenty counties which return negro majorities, none of which will hardly be changed by the late registration. These counties, under the allotment of General Canby, are entitled to thirty-six of the one hundred and twenty delegates of which the Convention will be composed. We do not believe that the Radicals can carry many counties, except those sworn to them by the black supremacy. At least, the Conservatives should have seventy delegates, which gives the Radicals fourteen more than negro majorities call for. In Virginia and Georgia but a few thousand whites supported Radical candidates, and we do not believe that our people are less patriotic or devoted to principle. It requires only an effort upon our part to save North Carolina from the unpromising condition of her sisters who have thus far begun the work of reconstruction.

We cannot calmly contemplate the terrible fate of Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana—the awful doom that of Tennessee without arousing ourselves to make a manly effort to save the Old North State. It has not been in the power of the military authorities to make the negroes supreme in this State, and it rests with the white voters to say whether they will permit it in the future. Congress may do its worst—may declare us territories—may disfranchise the remaining whites—may interfere with the rights of property—but they are powerless, for their very rage and excesses will only the more certainly insure their defeat.—The people of the North have already filed notice with Congress that they intend to reconstruct the Government.—The people of these States will regulate suffrage, and the negro must look to the whites of North Carolina, and not to the vendors of Loyal League charters, or Radical pedlars and place hunters for their future privileges.—W. Journal.

AN INCIDENT OF MARRIED LIFE.

A wild young fellow married a lovely girl, and having long been addicted to the habits of dissipation, upon the sincere attachment which he entertained towards his wife could not entirely disentangle him from snare. His occasional irregular hours would have given any one but one of so pure and sweet a disposition every reason to suspect that she did not hold that place in his affections, which was her right; but his reflection scarcely ever intruded upon her pure spirit.

It happened once that he was called out of town, in haste, and left behind him a letter, in which, to please an unprincipled friend, he had spoken of his wife in terms of carelessness, if not derision, and dilated freely upon his course of life.—Imagine the anxiety and suspense of the prodigal, when he found himself borne by a rapid steamer upon a journey which must of necessity be of several days' duration, yet remembered distinctly that the fatal letter was exposed, unsealed, upon the table. He recollected, too, with a pang, that he had wantonly boasted that it contained a profound secret which he would not have revealed for the world. He paced the deck in agony of grief and shame. He pictured her opening the letter, turning pale with horror and indignation—perhaps fainting with anguish—alarming the servants—flying to her father, and renouncing him forever.

As soon as he returned, but with a sinking heart, he entered his dwelling; bracing himself to meet the fury of an enraged and wretched woman. He opened the door softly. She was bending

over the table busily writing. A placid smile sealed her mouth of perfect beauty and spread over her glowing features the mild expression of joy and peace; and even as she wrote the fragment of a sweet ballad fell from her lips in low music that only flows from a heart entirely at rest. The husband stole noiselessly around and read as her pen traced her gentle thoughts.

"Your letter is lying by me, the very letter containing the 'profound secret.'—Now I could punish you for your carelessness, but my dearest Charles how could I look you in the face when you return, after having basely violated your trust in my integrity, and meanly sought to gratify a silly curiosity, at the expense of honesty, delicacy, and confidence. No, the letter is suspended; and lest you should feel uneasy, I enclose it to you with the sincere love of your affectionate wife."

"What an angel!" uttered the conscience stricken husband. She started up with a cry of pleasure; and as Charles met the light of her clear unshrinking eyes, he was humbled that he should have suspected her and deeply struck with repentance at his own conduct. He henceforth severed all ties that drew him abroad. And if the pure being whose influence lured him to the path of right and perused all his subsequent letters, she would have found no thing concerning herself save bursts of the purest, sincerest love and admiration.

Carolina Watchman.

WEEKLY : : : : BY J. J. BRUNER.

SALISBURY, N. C., NOV. 18, 1867.

We are authorized to announce that Gov. Vance, by invitation, will address the people of Rowan and Davie counties, upon the state of the Country, at the Town Hall in this place on Monday the 18th inst.

HALF SHEET.

Owing to sickness and unavoidable absence of hands from our office during this week, we are able to present only a half sheet. We trust it may not occur again, and shall not when it may be prevented.

A petition signed by nine hundred of the business men of Cincinnati, has been got up, praying Congress to take off the Cotton and Sugar tax.

We have no doubt Congress will take off these taxes in a year or two, when the whole country fairly begin to feel the effect of the loss of these staple crops. But it will be too late to restore them. Never again, we fear, will either the Cotton or Sugar crops of this country equal those of 1860 '61. We believe they will never more than equal one-half the crops of those years, and may fall far below it.

The Senate of Tennessee has reconsidered its vote on the bill prohibiting distinction on account of color in the cars, and a motion was pending to compel the roads to have special negro cars.

SMALL FARMS.

Soon after the war which resulted in the emancipation of the negroes and the destruction of the ancient system of labor in the South, many of our reflecting men announced, in one form or another, that these changes involved others as a necessary sequence, and among them the cutting of large farms into small tracts, and the introduction of foreign laborers and occupants of the soil, ere we could hope to witness returned prosperity. And these ideas so far possessed the public mind as to lead to the organization of societies for the purpose of advancing them by whatever means could be made available. As a general thing, however, little or nothing has yet been accomplished; the chief cause being found in the difficulty of inducing emigrants to turn their faces in this direction. They have so long been looking towards the cheap, fresh, government lands of the great West, that the inducements yet offered have not been of sufficient force to change even a small portion of the current in this direction. The unsettled state of public affairs in the South, the presence here of a semi-barbaric population, and the high price of lands, may also be enumerated as causes operating against immigration to these States. One only of these hindering causes is under the control of southern people, to wit: the price of their surplus lands. But this, we think, cannot be a chief cause, since it has never been put to test. There are others of more potency. The present state of suspense in which the future status of the South is held by the Government is a powerful agent in restraining all progress and material prosperity. While the people shall feel that peace has in fact returned, and their civil rights been restored, and they may safely, and under auspicious circumstances, devote mind, means and strength to enterprises for their own and the country's advancement, their lands (almost their only remaining wealth) will be subjected to the hands of that arm. And if they shall see that by donating one half of such surplus property to good industrial immigrants the remainder will become more valuable than the whole as it now stands, they will do it, as freely as many have done to railroad companies asking the right of way.

But whatever may be the result of our efforts to induce immigration to the South, it is generally conceded that the South will have to remodel her farming system, adapting it to the altered circumstances under which we find ourselves since the war. And the most popular idea with us are the reduction of the cultivated area of lands, and the introduction of improved better machinery for the performance of farm labor. These changes are at the option of all who have the means, and cannot be too soon made. We apprehend, however, that

there are details in the practical working of small farms, in order to make them remunerative, with which but few of our people are as well acquainted as they should be. It is true, something of them are learned from the agricultural Magazines and newspapers of the country; but information obtained in this way is not so reliable as observation and practical experience. It should therefore occur to those who expect to make farming a business of life for themselves and their children after them, to obtain this knowledge in any of the ways that would best suit their convenience and means. Young men would doubtless be greatly profited by spending a year or two on some of the best farms in New Jersey or Pennsylvania, making a hand on them at moderate wages, for the sake of the practical information they would gain.—We throw out suggestion for what it is worth. It is easy, and we doubt not could be made a very pleasant and profitable finishing preparation for entering upon business for themselves.

We would renew the notice that the election in this State for Delegates to a State Convention will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday next, the 19th and 20th inst. The polls are to be opened at 8 o'clock A. M., and closed at 4 o'clock P. M., each day. In voting for delegates both the Christian and surname must be given in full, and each ticket must have on it, written or printed, the words "for a Convention," or "against a Convention."—The tickets are to have on them also the words "Convention and delegates," and be so folded when placed in the ballot box that these words will be seen.

LATEST NEWS.

From Washington.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Judge Chase is quoted as saying that he is more Radical in name than in fact, and as complaining that he has indiscreet friends.

Pope intends sending to Congress a list of such Rebels as he thinks fit to be disfranchised.

From Richmond.

Richmond, Nov. 13.—Chief Justice Chase arrived this morning and presided in Court.—Mr. J. Wilson Davis is expected to arrive on the 22d inst.

The cost of registration in Virginia was two hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars. The cost of the military establishment in the State for the last ten months is five millions.

Merschmum has been supposed by many to be sea foam. It is however, a kind of clay, composed of hydrate of magnesia combined with silica of flint, and is found mostly at the head of the Mediterranean sea.

Up to November 1st the Union Republican Congressional committee received over \$37,000 from all sources. The largest amount was from New York. The entire sum has been expended in canvassing the Southern States.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE AGAIN KILLED.

In Kansas and Minnesota, at the late elections, the proposition, to allow negroes to vote was submitted to the people, and was rejected by a large majority. There are but few negroes in either State, and they were born free, yet these Northern people will not let them vote, but their Representatives in Congress want to force the Southern white people to put themselves under negro rule almost entirely. Great hypocrisy and inconsistency.

If Congress would leave the question with the Southern people, it could not be long before they would voluntarily confer the right of suffrage on such colored persons as could exercise it intelligently. Time will prove if circumstances permit, that the former slave owners are their truest friends.

Charlotte Democrat.

From the National Intelligencer of Nov. 12.

THE COMING SESSION.

The first session of the Fortieth Congress will be continued and concluded by the adjourned session commencing on the 21st instant. The regular session will commence on Monday, the 2d day of December. On Saturday, the 30th November, Congress will, therefore, adjourn finally. The President's message will properly be communicated to Congress at the commencement of the regular session, the first Monday in December. The first session of this Congress was held, as our readers will remember, on the 4th of March, being the day on which the Thirty-ninth Congress expired and the Fortieth Congress began their term of office. The 4th of March was made the day of meeting by a special law, because, otherwise, there would have been an interval from that date till December. This March session soon adjourned over till the 4th of July. The July session was held for the distinct and special purpose of the impeachment of the President. For strong reasons, the project failed, and the Radical majority concluded to defer still after the autumn elections. Congress, therefore, after bandying the question of adjournment between the two Houses, agreed to adjourn till the 21st of November, when they were to receive and consider the report of the Committee on the Judiciary upon the subject of impeachment. Of course from last 4th of March until the first Monday of December next, the whole period is legally to be regarded as a single session, with intervals or recesses.

It is understood that this adjourned session is to be devoted exclusively to the question of impeachment. If the majority of the Judiciary Committee still refuse to present articles of impeachment, Mr. Boutwell, Mr. Ashley, and others will attempt to do it independently of the committee. But as neither the House nor the committee were prepared for this extreme measure prior to the elections, it is not probable that they will be prompt to undertake it after the severe rebuke which it has received from the people. But it will not be dropped till after a great deal of bluster, and perhaps, discussion and crimination and recrimination between the formerly happy family. A resolution of censure upon the President will be proposed as a substitute for articles of impeachment; and if this proposition is rejected, it may be "expurgated" from the journals at a subsequent session.

The President, it may well be supposed, will not communicate his annual message at an adjourned impeachment session. He sent no message to Congress at its July session, nor was it held for constitutional objects, nor under any law or usage.

Congress will have some nine days for discussing and quarrelling and blowing and manœuvring over the reputation by the people of all their cherished issues, and for constructing new schemes. Congress at the special session, of which this adjourned session is a continuation, did not go into general legislation, and the House committees were not filed. Probably the same course will be pursued at the nine days' session.

The Speaker may be directed to fill the standing committees for the Fortieth Congress. If so, that will occupy him for nearly a week, and he may not announce them till the Monday following, at the commencement of the regular session.

It is well understood that the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, persists in the sound legal opinion that the United States courts have no criminal common law jurisdiction, and the United States Senate, as a court of impeachment, has none. There is no statute law giving the Senate a court jurisdiction over alleged "high crimes and misdemeanors." Congress cannot now pass a law applicable to their present purpose in the case of President Johnson, for that would be an ex post facto law.

The majority of the Judiciary Committee will, therefore, be opposed to presenting articles of impeachment.

Speaker Colfax has been severely reprimanded by his Radical friends for having defeated impeachment by placing two Democrats on the committee. But Mr. Colfax might plead, in excuse for this blunder, that neither he nor any other Radical had the least suspicion that a Radical lawyer could be troubled with legal objections or constitutional scruples. He could have anticipated that Mr. Wilson would act upon conscientious convictions, rather than party necessities. Mr. Colfax has done his best since to restore himself to Radical favor by many violent and threatening harangues, from which his own party have, however, recoiled.—Now that the fall elections are over, he will see that his programme will fall through, and that there will be no chance for the adoption of his alternative to Radical despotism, which was the "marching of a million and a half of soldiers to Washington."

STEVENS AND BROWNLAW.

The Nashville, Tennessee, "Banner" has the following:

"Thaddeus Stevens was in his library, so a private letter from a gentleman in Washington, who ought to be cognizant of the fact, informs us, when he heard that Brownlow was elected to the United States Senate. 'The lucky dog!' said Thaddeus. 'And all on my thunder, too. Here I am blundering in the lower House, where I have been for years, unable to get out; and this old scamp, that never bet a cent at faro in his life, and knows nothing about science, shuffls, cuts and deals his cards so as to lead the rest of the company. The Democracy 'll say its Pluto promoted over Satan.'"

SENATOR TRUMBULL REPENTS.

A Washington letter in the Baltimore "Gazette" says:

"Senator Trumbull, who is now here, has, in connection with several individuals, so expressed himself as to create the impression that he has at last in reality become disgusted with the doings and threatenings of the rotten and fallen party with which he has heretofore been acting, undoubtedly against his better judgment. The doors of the triumphant Conservative party are not yet closed to honest converts. Let the Senator enter at once."

The Chamber of Commerce of New York have resolved to memorialize Congress for a repeal of the tax on cotton. The following is the resolution adopted:

Whereas, The value of cotton is less than half as much as twelve months ago, owing to the causes of so temporary nature; therefore,

Resolved, That the present tax on cotton is unjust and oppressive, because no other important agricultural product is burdened in like manner, and especially so when, it is considered that three quarters of the crop has ordinarily to find a market abroad; that by driving agricultural industry to other pursuits than cotton in the soil and climate which are the best in the world for the production of cotton, so far as known, the continuance of the tax is a glaring waste of national resources; that while the tax discourages the production of cotton in our own country, it encourages it abroad, to the great detriment of our shipping interest and of the internal trade of the United States; that the tax is injurious to the freedmen and the laborers in the South, because it obstructs the cultivation of land and employment of labor; that the present value of cotton is so low in the interior of the South, that the tax amounts nearly to 20 per cent. upon the gross value; therefore the tax ought to be abolished with the least possible delay.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

One of the results of the late election in Maryland will be that one of the great national political parties will not have a single representative in either branch of the State Legislature.—This has never before occurred in any State since the foundation of the Government, and probably will never happen again. Yet, the cause is palpable enough. For years, and anti-very recently, a very handful of unscrupulous men have ruled the State with an iron rod, and tyrannized over the great body of the people, until they have made them as one man in resisting further aggression; and not content with what they have done, made a bold attempt to perpetuate their tyranny by subjecting the State to the nominal control of Congress, but in reality aiming at a perpetuation of their own power by foreign bayonets.—Nat. Intell.

GRANT.

In view of this position, it now becomes necessary that the people should know the opinions of any man likely to become a candidate for the Presidency, in order to know that he is positively with them against the extremists they repudiate. It is especially necessary that we should know the opinions of General Grant more clearly than we do. He is now the most prominent candidate before the nation for the highest

office in it. His patriotism and honest purposes are well known; his judgment and ability in certain affairs are unquestioned, and he has shown a disposition to national economy of the happiest promise; yet it would be well if we had from himself positive knowledge of his views on the political condition of the country. In the absence of such knowledge of the opinions of the General Lieutenant General Sherman stands forward as the most distinguished soldier whose sentiments are known, and known to be in harmony with the present ideas of the people. It is time, therefore, that General Grant came out. Let him develop his lines, that people may know where he is.—N. Y. Herald.

The proprietor of a cotton factory put this notice on his gate:

"No cigars or good looking young men admitted."

In explanation he said:

"The one will set a flame a-going among my cotton, and the other among my girls. I won't admit such dangerous things into my establishment. The risk is too great."

Why is a pretty lady like a locomotive engine? Don't give it up, there are plenty of reasons:

She sends off the sparks, transports the mails, (males) has a train following her, and passes over the plain.

The marriage of his Majesty King George of Greece, and her Imperial Highness the Princess Olga took place at St. Petersburg last week, with great pomp and splendor.

A man boasting in the company of young ladies that he had a luxuriant head of hair, a lady present observed that it was owing to the meekness of the soil.

A young man by the name of Johnson has been arrested in Pittsburg for perpetrating a new 'dodge.' He fastened ed bristles to the tail of a rat and then sold him for a squirrel.—Nashville Press.

"It's all very pretty talk" said a recently married old bachelor, who had just finished reading an essay on the "Culture of Women," just as a heavy milliner's bill was presented to him—"It's all very pretty, this cultivation of women; but such a charge as this for bonnets, is rather a heavy top dressing—in my judgment."

Senator Wilson says if General Grant accepts the radical nomination for the Presidency his majority in Massachusetts will be 75,000. Wilson is a magnificent liar.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Somebody tells the following joke on that irrepressible genius, George Francis Train: As an illustration of Mr. Train's intense patriotism we may relate that he, on one occasion sent his wife on a ninety days voyage from Australia to New York, that their coming child might be born on American soil, as it would become a possible President of the United States. The journey was a most troublesome one, and the lady came very near being shipwrecked; but at last reached this country in safety. The child was born and it was a girl.

THE SUICIDAL MANIA.

At Venepogia, France, an inn-keeper, his wife, and two children were found dead in a room in which four pans of charcoal had been lighted. A note, written by the wife was found on the table. It stated that the suicide was committed after mature reflection, because the husband had a pulmonary disease.

The wife of the famous Ned Bostline died a few days ago in the poorhouse at Nashville Tennessee. She was a Cuban, named Maria Cordova, of exceeding beauty in her younger days, and had led a life of strange adventure; first as cigar girl in New Orleans, then wife of the reeling Ned, resident of Ben McCulloch, the Texan ranger, next of a Mexican convent for ten years, and then downward course, which ends in poverty and a pauper's death.

MARRIED!

On the 3d instant, by E. E. Phillips, Esq., at his own house, Mr. Lafayette Jones, son of Martin and Margaret Jones, and Mrs. Martha C. Mowry, daughter of Mr. James C. and Mary McCombs, all opposed to Radicalism and the Red Strings.

In this County on the 10th instant, by A. M. Brown, Esq., Mr. David E. Hulsehouse and Mrs. Margaret Peeler.

CIRCULAR.

WHEN you go to buy your Goods, of course, all things being equal, you buy where you can get the cheapest.

Having just returned from the Northern cities with a large & complete Stock, which we bought after the GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES, I think I can use it to the interest of all classes of customers to examine my Goods. My line of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Clothing, is very complete, besides a great variety of Ladies' Dress, and other Goods, meeting the wants of all. I am determined to sell, and if you leave my store without supplying your wants, it will be your fault, not mine.

You will find Mr. Charles Bingham and Mr. John Coey always on hand to serve you in the most satisfactory manner, guaranteed from their extensive acquaintance and long experience in the business. We are paying the highest prices for all kinds of Produce. RAGS, particularly wanted. Thankful for past favors, we hope by diligence and fair dealing to receive a continuance of the same.

Very Respectfully,

J. A. BRADSHAW,

No. 3, Granite Row,

Salisbury, N. C.