

Carolina Watchman.

VOL. 2. THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1867.

NO. 51—WHOLE NO. 792.

TERMS:

WEEKLY, 1 year, \$3 00
6 months, 1 50
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

CONSERVATIVE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
Hon. W. A. Graham, Hillsboro.
" George Howard, Tarboro.
" Daniel G. Fowle, Raleigh.
" Thomas Bragg, Raleigh.
" A. S. Merrimon, Raleigh.
" J. R. McLean, Greensboro.
Gen. Samuel F. Patterson, Patterson.
Robert Strange, Esq., Wilmington.
Hon. W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
" Z. B. Vance, Charlotte.
" R. S. Gaither, Morganton.
F. B. Satterly, Esq., Washington.
Ralph Gwinn, Esq., Greensboro.
Hon. S. J. Person, Wilmington.
" A. T. Davidson, Franklin.

FIRST DISTRICT.
Henry A. Gilliam, Esq., Edenton.
Hon. Jesse R. Stubbs, Washington.
Col. Wm. F. Martin, Elizabeth City.

SECOND DISTRICT.
George V. Strong, Esq., Goldsboro.
Jno. H. Haughton, Esq., Newbern.
Col. E. D. Hall, Wilmington.

THIRD DISTRICT.
Jno. D. Taylor, Esq., Brunswick Co.
Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, Wadesboro.
Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq., Fayetteville.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Hon. William Eaton, Jr., Warrenton.
Jos. J. Davis, Esq., Lenoir.
R. C. Badger, Esq., Raleigh.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Wm. L. Scott, Esq., Greensboro.
Hon. Bedford Brown, Locust Hill.
Hon. James M. Leach, Lexington.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
James E. Kerr, Esq., Salisbury.
R. F. Armfield, Esq., Wilkesboro.
Andrew C. Cowles, Esq., Hamptonville.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
L. S. Gash, Esq., Hendersonville.
Col. Jas. R. Love, Webster.
Plato Durham, Esq., Shelby.

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE.

Cannon's Descriptive Catalogue of native Grape Vines has fallen into our hands, and as we are of the opinion that the cultivation of the Grape in this State for wine purposes is destined to become a very profitable business, we copy from the Catalogue referred to a few remarks on the subject.— Though written for a special and not a general use, we trust they will be of interesting, especially to those who have had their minds directed to this branch of business.

"A large share of the public attention begins to be turned to the inquiry whether Grape Culture can be made profitable in the Southern States? In the North and West the remarkable success of Grape Growers has long since settled this question to their entire satisfaction. We would naturally infer that more advantages of soil and climate are possessed by the South. And all experiments in grape growing by southern people, have fully confirmed this supposition. Enough is known to force us to conclude without any misgivings, that the soil and climate of the Southern States are admirably adapted to the cultivation of the Grape.

It is not expected that we can make wines superior to those made in France and the other countries of Europe, but we shall be able to make pure and healthy wines that those of the country from abroad. Besides the flavor of our native wines when well made, are better adapted to the taste of the American people. It is reasonable to suppose that our wines can be made to supercede the use of all foreign mixtures.

We have had ten years experience in Eastern North Carolina in the cultivation of the grape. We commenced without experience of our own or of any other person to guide us, and as a consequence, more than half our time and labor were lost in the cultivation of worthless varieties, which we were forced to abandon after several years' trial. Still our experiment has been entirely satisfactory, has paid us much better than the same land and capital would have paid in any other business of crop, and has induced us to enlarge our Grape growing to the full extent of our means. We have about one hundred and thirty acres now in cultivation and expect to plant four or five hundred acres more this season.

There is an impression that it requires a large outlay of capital for a long period of time, to succeed in the cultivation of the grape. This opinion prevails because most persons, like ourselves, commenced with delicate and costly vines, unsuited to the climate. But if the hardy, robust varieties are selected, both time and expense are saved, as they sell cheaper and come to earlier maturity, without expense in cultivation. Such grapes will do well on land not enough to produce a good crop of cotton, and will require no more labor than those crops. Grapes must have a situation well drained, and will then grow and yield in proportion to the depth and fertility of the soil. Grapes like wheat and cotton will repay the cost of extra cultivation, but the hardy, robust varieties will require great neglect and will flourish with moderate attention. The first year, cuttings, potatoes, peas, or other crops may be raised amongst the vines; the second year, they will bear a crop of grapes sufficient to pay their purchase and all expenses incurred in cultivation.

The advantages under which we labored arose from the fact that we were compelled to select our vines from the North and West, a climate so unlike our own. Out of a hundred and fifty varieties that obtained, we have found only six to be fully adapted to our southern climate. We have also suffered much from having vines sent us not true to name, causing a constant increase of worthless varieties upon our hands.

The Mash, Madeira, Clinton and Hartford Præflic have grown in favor with us, year after year, for ten years. Upon all soils and in all seasons we have found them perfectly hardy and healthy, vigorous growers and abundant bearers. We are fully assured that these varieties will materially improve the further South they are grown. The Catawba has not always been certain with us, but it is a choice table and wine grape and will succeed well in most localities, especially in hilly and mountainous places.

The usual time for planting, cuttings vines is in November and December, no doubt but this is the best time, but in the South any period from November to April is suitable, except a few very cold days in winter. One year old vines are preferable for planting. They live better, grow more uniformly and produce a crop more certain than older vines.

Our vines are all grown in the open field, not forced in hot houses, under glass or by steam. Great pains have been taken to raise them of the pure quality, well adapted to vineyard and garden culture, true to name in all cases, and sure to do well with ordinary care. Persons buying of us shall get exactly what they order and can have such as our experience has proven to be the best varieties for the South.

All orders will be entered on our books at the date of their receipt and will be filled in rotation. Vines sold by us will be carefully packed and directed and delivered according to order. The earlier orders are sent in, the more certainty of their being filled.

Persons wishing to purchase are cordially invited to visit our grounds, examine our stock and modes of culture and satisfy themselves upon all subjects pertaining to our business.

NOTE.—The Messrs Cannon date both at Edenton, N. C., and at Portsmouth, Va.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"Old Thad." Poo voices with the Monarchs.
Washington, Dec. 14.—A mixed delegation from Virginia, North and South Carolina visited Thad. Stevens yesterday. The following is elicited: Stevens said that he regarded the Impenetrable failure as an evidence of the fickleness of public opinion.
A Virginia delegate said that it would work seriously against reconstruction.
Stevens thought it could not fail to do otherwise, and mutual regrets were exchanged.
A North Carolina negro, named Harris, said they would get along very well. Northern whites were more frightened about negro suffrage than Southern whites. Mr. Holden was the "blue-blood" of the Republican party of North Carolina. ("La-salle")
A Virginia delegate represented the condition as critical. Unless Congress came to the relief, the sufferings of the colored people and white Unionists would be terrible.
"Thad" favored the repeal of the clause requiring a majority of registered voters. The delegation thought that would do, but suggested a law empowering the Conventions to establish Provisional government. Then if the Conventions were rejected, they would have, at least, two or three beneficial provisions. One was to permit a majority of voters to affirm or reject. Constitutions; and another that the convention shall, as independent bodies, establish governments, in lieu of the military, as soon as the Constitution was ready for submission to Congress (i. e. after ratification by the majority abroad).
The delegation approved this.
Stevens enquired whether the old masters would be able to seduce the negroes from voting properly.
Harris replied that the negroes were dependent on the old masters for food, bread, there was, therefore, danger, but he hoped the negroes were capable of enduring great privations.
A Virginia negro and Harris' remarks applied to his District, where about 800 had lost their places.
Stevens hoped the Southern vote would be cast for the Radical party. This would elect a Republican President and secure triumphant Radical reconstruction. (Event over)

Washington News.
Washington, Dec. 14.—Stanton is to have a full hearing before the Senate Military Committee, to meet the President's charges.
The National Bank circulation is \$299,757,000. The Treasury holds \$170,000,000 for the circulation and government deposits \$170,000,000.
In addition to the \$1,000,000, already appropriated, \$1,200,000 additional is asked to cover the reconstruction expenses to date.
Revenue, to-day, \$405,000, for the week, \$2,253,000.

Negro Riot in Georgia.
Augusta, Dec. 14.—The Republican reports that a riot was committed between a party of negroes and the white citizens at Elberton, in which the Sheriff, George Allen, was killed, and several citizens white and black wounded.
The difficulty originated at a ball. Three of the negroes, implicated in the riot, have been arrested.

Virginia Convention—the "Cold Snap."
Richmond, Dec. 14.—Resolutions were offered to incorporate in the bill of rights a clause, declaring all test oaths diametrically opposed to the principle of Republican liberty, to establish a system of schools for the education of all classes, to allow naturalized foreigners to hold property after one year's residence and to be eligible to the State offices after three years' residence in the State, to abolish capital and corporal punishment, but leaving to the discretion of the Governor to resume the existing penalties.
A resolution to rescind the existing question was introduced, declaring old debts, contracted since January 1863, in the purchase of slaves, null, was referred.
The chairman of the Finance Committee introduced a resolution, requesting the Auditor and Treasurer to suspend the payment of the interest on the State debt. Referred to the Committee of Finance.
The resolution and amendment relative to the introduction of voters, came up. The Convention appeared determined not to go into political debates, and, as a very long one had already taken place on the same resolution, the previous question was sustained, 92 to 25, and the matter was referred.
The weather is excessively cold. A man froze to death in the suburbs of the city last night.

In anticipation of the early presence of the Bogus Convention in Raleigh, the washerwomen have doubled their charges in ordinary cases, and will require payment in advance. When the Bogus gets fully under way, and commences to recruit, all underclothing is to be weighed, and will be charged by the pound. Sentinel washerwomen. W. J. Star.

The Huntsville (Ala.) "Independent" says that a large portion of the cotton crop in the fields will not be gathered, because of the inability of the planters to get laborers. There are hundreds of able bodied negro men in the county and about town, who utterly refuse to do any regular work, contented to cultivate a little truck patch, and to do odd jobs about the streets, simply to supply their necessary wants of food. And the few that pretend to work do not do half the work they did in former times.

Legislation of the Peabody Southern Educational Fund is to be devoted to the preparatory education of teachers.

Thirty-two prisoners escaped from the city jail at Charleston, S. C., on Sunday night, only one of whom was white.

An Association styled the Virginia Nursery and Wine Association, has been organized in Richmond, with a large capital.

THE CAPITOL.

After the House of Representatives had decided, by a majority of more than two to one, that the President had been blameless in his high office—after this vote had been effected by even a majority of the Radicals themselves—it was somewhat surprising that the Senate would have permitted a mere mousetrap, a man fastened into that body by a concurrence of extraordinary circumstances without a parallel, to convert that august body into an organ of impeachment, thereby usurping the powers of the House as the grand inquest of the nation, and prejudging a question that might be brought before it in a judicial capacity.

Yet this was done yesterday in the Senate of the United States! There was power enough, under the rules of the Senate, to have prevented the disgraceful exhibition; but they were not put in force. The abuse heaped upon the President as a wanton assault, for which the Senate, as a body, are responsible, and will be held to accountability by the people of the whole country.

And who is this man who dares to arraign, without authority of law, the Chief Magistrate of the nation before a tribunal confessedly without any right whatever to inquire charges, and after the tribunal, by whom alone charges can be legally entertained, have expressly ignored the cause of any and every description!

We sorely have the courage to pollute our columns with his name. But we will print it, and in connection with the grandiloquent eulogium he passed upon the negroes who are now lorded it over ten States of this Union, we here state that it is the same man, who under the name of Drake, is guilty of the "misdeemeanors" mentioned in the subjoined extract, taken from the Cincinnati Commercial, a paper of his own virulent politics. This responsible and reliable correspondent of that paper writes:

"I recollect the time when the loyal negro found a very poor friend in the person of Mr. Drake. During the winter of 1858-9 I was in Jefferson City, Missouri, as a newspaper correspondent. Mr. Drake was a member of the Legislature, and as far out on the extreme end of the proslavery Democratic line then as he is on the Radical Republican line. Then, as now, his style was aristocratic, and his opinions contemptible. He was a sort of proud and aristocratic border ruffian, and, for some remarks on his conduct and course of action during that session, it was twice indignantly proposed to deny him the privileges of the floor. On one occasion he supported and voted for a proposition to sell into slavery every free negro, and his and her descendants, who had come into the State since 1847, or who should thereafter come into it. Those who are curious on this subject will find Mr. Drake's vote recorded on it in the journal of the House of Representatives of Missouri, for the session of 1858-59, which can be found in any well-regulated public library. Not content with warning free negroes against entering the State in the future, this measure enacted that every one of that unfortunate class already there should be caught by the sheriff and put up at public auction."

The argument (if so it may be dignified) advanced by this bogus Senator was in substance this: That the President has a perfect right to veto a bill passed by Congress—that, in such veto, he had the further right to denounce it as unconstitutional. He had upon that ground vetoed the reconstruction bills, and denounced them as unauthorized by the Constitution. But Congress passed these laws over his veto. He is authorized by the Constitution to recommend such measures as he may deem advisable; but dare not, in recommending the repeal of these very laws, to express the same opinion he advanced in opposition to their enactment! The fallacy of this process of reasoning is clear enough without referring to the impossibility, upon this theory of a President recommending the repeal of any law whatever, or upon the ground of its unconstitutionality. Even Drake did not contend that the reconstruction acts, because they were passed over the President's veto, were laws of more binding force than acts passed by Congress with the approval of the Executive. Yet he avowed, as a fact, that the recommendation of the repeal of laws upon the ground of their invalidity, as inconsistent with the fundamental law, was entirely new, and inaugurated by President Johnson! The legislative history of the country is full of precedents. It is not worth while to recount them.

A point the erudite publicist of Missouri dwelt upon as a favorite one was, that in pronouncing an opinion, by the President of the nullity of these infamous acts of Congress, he gave evidence of an indisposition to execute them.—This proposition, gravely suggested, and with the preparatory emphatic request that the Senate would pay particular attention to it as embodying the gist of his whole argument, created, as it might very well do, great merriment on the floor and in the galleries. Everybody knew, except the learned "proslavery,"

"free-negro" philosopher, that Congress had by laws, also unconstitutional, deprived the Executive of every vestige of authority in the execution of these very laws—that, in a word, he has no more to do with the execution of them than the man in the moon.

Previously to the enactment of this farce, another not less laughable occurred in the "most dignified body on earth." The bill of Mr. Wilson farther to amend the reconstruction acts came up for consideration. Its manifest purpose was to make sure that the ten unrepealed States, by negro votes, may be made available to the Radicals in 1868. Mr. Doolittle gave notice that he intended to offer sundry amendments—namely: that the voters upon the constitutions of the Southern States should either have been sufficed to vote under the old laws of those States, or that they were able to read and write, or that they had served in the army, or that they were possessed of tangible means. Mr. Wilson, taking counsel of the appearance of members, of his own inveterate fear, immediately took the back track, under the unapologetic confession that the Radicals felt secure of the Southern vote without further legislation. Upon this aspect of the case Mr. Davis administered a severe rebuke, reminding Senators that this was a white man's Government, and that it was madness to suppose that the will of the majority of the North would permit a meagre minority, aided by the negroes at the South, to control this Government.

The resolution of censure of Mr. Drake was postponed until Thursday, when Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, had the floor.

National Intelligencer.

TWO DEMOCRATS SPEAK ON THE CONFISCATION BILL.

In the House of Representatives, Tuesday—

Mr. Chandler addressed the House against the measure, declaring that it was time that the black rag of confiscation should be lowered, and the Union Jack raised in its stead. He replied to and denounced the argument made by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, last March, in advocacy of the bill, and supported his own position by reference to events in ancient and modern history bearing upon the point of general confiscation. In conclusion, he said that the black flag must come down; that the death's head and cross bones so long used as a bug against the people of the South, was an insult to that people; that the South must be reconstructed, and the white race there rehabilitated in the full power which belonged to it as an inheritor of the founders of the Government.

Mr. Eldridge followed on the same side. He commenced by declaring that it was time the Union was restored, and that the people were enjoying the fruits of their victory. Why, he asked, had not the Union been restored? The faithful and impartial historian would, in answering that question, prefer a most fearful indictment against the party which had control of the Government. It would show a record of cruel despotism, of wicked usurpation, of violated law, of broken faith, of unfulfilled promises, of rights disregarded, of constitutions overthrown, and of civil liberty trodden under foot—and all in the interest of a mere party. Referring to the declaration of Mr. Stevens that the lives and property of the people of the South were at the disposal of the victor government, he denounced it as most atrocious. In the name of the Union, its cherished memories, and sacred hopes, he denied it; in the name of the Constitution—yet living and in force, however much ignored and disregarded—he denied it; in the name of the common law of nations, he denied it. There was no law, human or divine, by which it could be defended. Robbery was the main spring and inspiring motive of the bill. It would have to go back for its precedents to the days of savage cruelties. There never had been a proposition so terrible or so atrocious. It was in direct violation of the Constitution, being both a bill of attainder and an ex post facto law. There was no war now; no insurrection; no rebellion. By what right was war enforced? By what right did Congress dispose of life and liberty in the South? By what right was the sword of power upheld? There was no longer any belligerency, and therefore Congress had no belligerent rights. He appealed to the Republican party to restore the Government, and make good its pledges and promises to save the Union. All the reconstruction measures were but the resort of a desperate party, and were devised, not by statesmen in the interest of the country, but by politicians in the interests of party.

The bill was postponed till the 21st of January next.

TEN FOLLIES.

To think that the more a man eats the fatter and stronger he will become.
To believe that the more hours children study at school the faster they learn.
To conclude that if exercise is good for the health, the more violent and exhausting it is, the more good it does.
To imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained.
To act on the presumption that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in.
To argue that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better is "good for" the system, without regard to more ulterior effects.
To commit an act which is felt to be prejudicial, hoping that somehow or other it may be done in your case with impunity.
To advise others to take a remedy which you have not tried yourself without making special inquiry whether all the conditions are alike.
To eat with an appetite, or continue to eat after it has been satisfied, merely to gratify the taste.
To eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced during the brief time it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a night of disturbed sleep, and a dreadful weary waking in the morning.

THRILLING ROMANCE.

"Twas night, lovely night, when not a cloud obscured the horizon; the fair goddess of night had risen to her full height, and now sailed majestically on in the clear blue vaulted heavens, casting a bright silvery light on the proud, haughty, Don Jose. Not a sound floated on the breeze save the howl of the faithful watchdog. I approached the mansion that contained all that was dear to me on earth. It was Beatrice, the beautiful daughter of Don Jose. I proceeded silently along but scarcely had I leaped o'er the garden wall, when the sash of a window was thrown up, and there in all her native loveliness, stood my bean ideal of beauty my own sweet Beatrice. Oh, could you have seen her, as she stood there in a snow-white robe, spangled with gold and silver—you would have sworn her to be the loveliest of the lovely.
"Hut! She speaks—low sweet murmuring sounds stole upon my ear. I rushed forward to catch her words—she heard my approach, and turning away, she said in a loud voice—
"Jobs, drive that damned hog out of the garden!"

THE NATIONAL Intelligencer, speaking of the fifty-seven members of Congress who voted for the impeachment of the President, says:
"The time is not far distant when the men who have thus deliberately gibbeted their names, followed by the scorpion lash of popular scorn, will cry in their agony for the mountains to fall and the rocks to hide them from the odium they have incurred."

SIGNIFICANT.

The New York Evening Post of yesterday has the following significant statement in its despatches from Washington:
"Washington, December 10.—At the present time, there is a feeling among many leading Republicans here that the Freedmen's Bureau can safely be abolished without placing the lives of the freedmen in jeopardy throughout the South.—With a view to ascertain whether or not this would meet the approbation of leading loyalists in the Southern States, Mr. T. D. Elliott, chairman of the House committee on Freedmen's Affairs, has been in extensive correspondence with persons in nearly all the rebellious States, and the result is, that the opinion is almost unanimous in favor of continuing the Bureau.
"Many of those writers do not hesitate to say that such a movement is now would effectually defeat reconstruction in many States, as it is only by knowing that the officers of the Government stand ready to protect them, if any outrage is offered, that many blacks and whites who stood loyal throughout the rebellion, and who are members of the conventions to frame new State constitutions, dare not attend the sessions of those bodies.
"In view of all these facts, it seems probable that when the committee report to the House they will recommend the continuance of the Bureau until after the Southern States are admitted to representation in congress."
This exposes the fraudulent purpose of the maintenance of the Freedmen's Bureau, at an immense cost to the taxpayer of the Northern and Western States. For nearly three years and a half the people have been compelled to contribute millions of dollars annually for the support of this institution. They were appealed to upon the plea of charity towards the emancipated negro. For nearly three years this vast body of negroes in the South have been public persons supported through this Bureau in idleness, thriftlessness, and crime. Now the mask is thrown off, and the unblushing acknowledgment is made that the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau is necessary not to benefit the emancipated negro, but to insure the success of the infamous Radical scheme of Africanizing the Southern States, under the name of reconstruction. In other words, the Bureau must be kept in operation to prevent the Radical revolutionists, who have been repudiated in every Northern State, from losing also, the control of the ten tyrant-trodden Southern States. Are the taxpayers of the North and West willing to be compelled to pay millions upon millions of dollars for such a purpose? Are they willing to submit longer to the outrage and oppression of being heavily taxed simply to pay the expenses of a Radical party campaign? Let the voters of the New England and Middle and Western and Northern and Pacific States ponder upon these facts. This exposition shows how they have been imposed upon. It is for them to determine whether they will longer submit to such oppressions and outrages at the hands of the reckless political cabal in Congress, which has converted the National Legislature into a simple partisan executive committee, and is using the authority and the machinery of the Government to tax the people solely for partisan purposes.

National Intelligencer.

Mrs. Margaret A. Johnston died in St. Louis on Monday, a few hours after the demise of her husband, William Edward Johnston, a brother of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

An impostor has swindled President Johnson out of fifty dollars on the pretense that it was for the Telford Association in London.

IMMIGRATION.

The people of Clowan county, at a recent Conservative meeting, held in Edenton, have proposed a Convention of delegates from the different counties of that District to devise some plan to encourage immigration by the sea route. They despair of obtaining sufficient labor from the freedmen, and will endeavor to obtain foreign labor. The best lands of the State are in that section, which will be rendered particularly profitable for the want of efficient reliable labor.

The Bill Enforcing Negro Supremacy.
The bill passed by both Houses of Congress striking the word "white" out of the referring to it, and all the laws of Congress referring to it, was sent from the House yesterday and signed by Mr. Vice President Wade. This bill proposes to give all power to the District to negro population. It will unquestionably be vetoed by the President, and undoubtedly be passed by a two-thirds vote in both Houses. It must stand upon the statute book until the people demand its repeal. Mr. Wade, in assigning the reasons which induced him to believe that he would be successful in his late struggle in Ohio, is reported to have said that he could not be persuaded that men could be "mean" enough to require communities where negroes were in a majority to accord them the electoral qualification, when the like was required in those which contained but a handful of negro voters. He neglected to mention that the bill, in effect, legislates the negro into an unquestioned supremacy.

HYPOCRITES ALL.

If the question was submitted to the people of New York as to whether the negroes of the South should be allowed to vote, for the purpose of enabling the rebel majority down there, I have no doubt that they would declare by a majority of more than fifty thousand that they were in favor of it. First, for the protection of the negroes themselves, and secondly for the public safety.—Senator Morgan, of Indiana.

Two thieves in Indianapolis had only a twenty-man of every one he had and he only had twenty.